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DREF final report

Uganda: Flood and Landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRUG023 GLIDE n° FL-2011-000132-UGA 20 March 2012

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 185,962 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society in delivering immediate assistance to some 59,090 beneficiaries (including 1,000 households who received relief items).

Heavy rains during the month of July 2011 in some parts of Uganda resulted in serious flooding and landslides, causing deaths and damage to property and crops. Bulambuli District was the most affected area, with rains causing massive landslides that resulted in the deaths of 27 people.



A volunteer offering psychosocial support to floods displaced people in Bunambutye Sub County. Photo: URCS

URCS established that some 12,000 households were affected in 12 districts in Uganda. In many of these districts, the affected communities were unable to cope with the impact of the disasters and therefore needed assistance from government and other stakeholders. URCS was in a unique position to supplement the efforts that were being coordinated by the Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Response through the Office of the Prime Minister.

With support from DREF, Uganda Red Cross sought to support 59,090 beneficiaries (including 1,000 households who will receive relief items). The operation included search and rescue, assessment and data collection, food distribution, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities, psychosocial services and capacity strengthening. Although the main operation was in the Bulambuli and Sironko, URCS expanded to include other areas that were affected by the various disasters. This was possible because of additional financial support from Danish Red Cross (GBP 35,000 pounds), United States Agency for International Development (USAID for 50,000 USD) and Tallow Oil (UGX 132, 000, 0000). In addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) gave an in kind contribution comprising non-food items (NFIs) worth UGX 224,510,000 and the UK Department for International Development (DFID) provided GBP 215,000 through the British Red Cross.

The Netherlands Red Cross/Government and the Canadian Red Cross/CIDA contributed funds replenishing almost half of the DREF allocation made for this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the U.S.A., as well as DG-ECHO, the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations

and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, thanks all for their generous contributions.

Details of 2011 contributions to DREF are found at: www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2011.pdf.

[<click here for final financial report \(balance returned to DREF\); here for contact details>](#)

The situation

On 3 August 2011, URCS requested for a DREF to provide immediate assistance to 59,090 beneficiaries (this includes 1,000 households who were to receive relief items) affected by landslides and floods. This was only a fraction of the total number of those who were affected and needed assistance.

Photo right: Bulambuli Moroto road that was cut off. Photo URCS



The National Society also launched a national appeal due to the increased number of people affected by floods and landslides across the country. This meant the scaling up to assist an extra 3,000 households in need of relief items to a total of 4,000. Overall, the URCS operation was able to reach 57,311 people with shelter, water and sanitation and psychosocial support. This translates to 97% of the targeted population.

By mid-October 2011, the situation continued to deteriorate as the rains' intensity and frequency increased. This led to more people being affected by different disasters (hailstorms, civil unrest and fires) across the country that required emergency assistance. URCS responded to this situation by increasing the size of the national appeal to cover 8,000 households who would receive relief items. The revised national appeal included activities ranging from emergency relief distribution to early recovery. This appeal extended the implementation timeframe to six months to enable the National Society to implement the planned activities related to the emergency response and also realize outcomes related to recovery.

Landslides and Floods evolution

URCS received regular field reports from its branches and also through the media on the effects of the rains across the country. The increase in rainfall, compounded by the hailstorms, civil unrest and fires across the country, put enormous pressure on URCS being the lead agency for emergency response.

Overall, during that period, the number of those affected by the different disasters rose to 32,383 households or 212,218 people across 29 districts in the country. During this period, the government warned of increased rains. The minister for disaster preparedness mentioned that the situation was getting out of hand in some districts as heavy rainfall, which started in March, had triggered flooding in those districts. He stressed that the floods would be similar to those of 2007, in which approximately 60,000 households, or 400,000 people were affected – 80 per cent of them children and women.

Weather forecasts indicated that the rains were likely to persist up to December 2011 and could worsen the situation. Some of the worst effects were witnessed in Tororo, where flooding swept away 10 bridges and destroyed roads that had been recently graded under the Community Agricultural Infrastructural Improvement Program (CAIIP). Other districts drastically affected included Bulambuli where some roads were cut off, and Serere District where Owiny parish Agule village in Kateta sub-county was damaged.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Uganda Red Cross worked with partners such as UNICEF, ADRA, OXFAM, and Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). The Movement partners included ICRC and Danish Red Cross.

In addition, URCS has been working with British Red Cross bilaterally on a recovery and emergency component for the affected people in Bulambuli in conjunction with DFID.

Throughout the implementation, URCS teams maintained effective coordination with the district disaster management committees and shared assessment reports and implementation plans. This has been effective especially in Bulambuli and Sironko—two of the most affected districts. The key functions of the coordination forums were to share experiences, challenges and to reduce duplication of activities, joint identification and allocation of working areas and if necessary, joint allocation resources.

Achievements against outcomes

Emergency Shelter	
Outcome: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of 1,000 vulnerable households affected by landslides and floods in Uganda are met	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected households are enabled to repair or construct adequate shelter to provide protection from the harsh climate and help return to normalcy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute 2,000 tarpaulins. Each household will receive 2 tarpaulins and 4 meters of plastic sheeting Procure and distribute construction kit consisting of 500 hoes, axes and pangas (machetes)

Achievements

Through the elaborate procurement system that involved tendering and comparative bids analysis, the National Society procured 2,000 tarpaulins, 4,000 meters of plastic sheeting, 500 pangas, 700 hoes, 200 pick axes and 500 axes. These were transported to the affected areas and distributed to a total of 1,240 households, or a population of 6,650. The shelter kit helped beneficiaries to meet their immediate shelter needs.

The tools were distributed to community groups from which the affected people would borrow to rehabilitate their dwellings or latrines or to construct new facilities. This distribution also included communities from the lower Bulambuli who were mainly affected by floods and needed construction tools and plastic sheeting more than those affected by landslides in the upper Bulambuli. The table below shows how the shelter items and tools were distributed.

Table 1: Distribution of Shelter items to affected populations in Bulambuli District

SHELTER & TOOLS DISTRIBUTION MATRIX AUGUST-NOV,2011											
Date	District	S/county	H/H	Popn	Hoes	Axes	Pangas	Spades	Pick Axes	Plastic sheeting	Tarpaulins
3/9/2011	Bulambuli	Buluganya			70	70	70	70			612
28/09/2	Bulambuli	Buluganya			80	80	80	80			658
5/10/2011	Bulambuli	Namundogo			30	30	30	30			396
5/10/2011	Bulambuli	Muyembe			20	20	20	20		501	334
26/10/2011	Bulambuli	Nabongo	490	2,450	200	200	200	200	90	1,960	
16/11/2011	Bulambuli	sisiyi	500	2,700	200	60	60	200	80	1,500	
14/11/2011	Bulambuli	buyaka	250	1,500	100	40	40	100	30		
Total			1,240	6,650	700	500	500	700	200	3,961	2,000

According to the table above, 1,000 households from Buluganya, Namundogo and Muyembe counties received 2 tarpaulins each. In Sisiyi (500 HH) and Muyembe (167 HH), only 3 meters of plastic sheeting instead of 4 were distributed. This is because the number of registered households was more than what was available.

Relief distributions	
Outcome: Immediate needs of at least 1,000 vulnerable households affected by landslides and floods in Uganda are met through provision of household items	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency relief items and support is delivered to affected communities in a timely manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize and brief volunteers in at least 3 districts for basic response actions Conduct assessments, report, share information and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth and comprehensive needs assessment that can guide recovery plans is developed and conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monitor the evolving situation Procure and distribute 1,000 NFI kits for the most vulnerable communities that have lost household items. Each kit will include, 3 blankets, 2 saucepans/cooking pots, 3 bars of soap, 5 cups, 5 plates and 2 jerry cans
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Achievements

A total of 1,000 households or 5,283 people received essential non-food items to meet their immediate needs. The achievements for this output were reached through the following activities:

Table 2: for distribution of NFI's to the affected people in Bulambuli District.

Household essentials items											
Date	District	S/county	H/H	Popn	Jerricans	Blankets	Cups	Plates	C/ pots	L/soap	M/Nets
3/9/2011	Bulambuli	Buluganya	306	2,142	612	918	1,530	1,530	612	918	612
28/09/2	Bulambuli	Buluganya	329	814	658	987	1,645	1,645	658	987	658
5/10/2011	Bulambuli	Namundogo	198	1,571	396	594	990	990	396	594	396
5/10/2011	Bulambuli	Muyembe	167	756	334	501	835	835	334	501	334
Total			1,000	5,283	2,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	2000

The National Society undertook beneficiary selection and issued registration cards before NFI distribution. URCS volunteers requested beneficiaries to bring those cards to collect their NFI kits on the day of distribution. All beneficiaries were required to sign and/or thumb print the register, acknowledging receipt of their NFI kits. Those without cards were not allowed to line-up during the distribution operations. This process helped to make the distribution more systematic and peaceful. This process also ensured that the distribution was safe and easily accessible to the beneficiaries. Finally, proper records of recipients were maintained for accountability purposes.

The NFIs played an important role in preventing disease outbreaks and helped those affected to carry out everyday requirements such as cooking and collecting water in hygienic conditions. Some items such as blankets were deemed as lifesaving while items such as jerry cans for collecting water were useful for maintaining appropriate hygiene practices, improved water storage and easy measure of water for purification.

Challenges

There were plans by government to resettle the affected people in neighbouring sub counties and districts. This has not yet been actualized. Resettlement plans were included in the DIFD proposal of emergency and recovery. However, only the emergency component was funded. Nevertheless, as part of disaster management routine roles, URCS continued to monitor and carry out assessments in these areas as well as other parts of the country in this period.

Health	
Outcome: Improved health status, health awareness, and reduced incidence of water-borne and vector transmitted diseases among 11,818 households	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for diarrheal diseases reduced among 11,818 affected households. Increased access to safe water for the affected communities Essential supplies and key information on hygiene and sanitation to increase their knowledge and awareness in emergency situations have reached 11,818 affected households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize volunteers in at least 3 districts and involve them in various hygiene promotion activities Procure and distribute Aquatab water purification tablets for safe household water treatment for 11,818¹ households. This will involve the monitoring the use of the tablets. Procure and distribute 2,000 mosquito nets Produce and distribute 60,000 information, education, communication (IEC) materials, including posters and brochures. Conduct community sensitization/awareness sessions

¹ The people affected by landslides and floods will all be targeted for this intervention

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced skills of target communities to manage WatSan facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute laundry soap to 1,000 households (each household receiving 2.4 kg twice a month: over a 1 month period) Provide psychosocial services to the affected people Follow up on disease incidence and surveillance in conjunction with the Ministry of Health
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Achievements:

A total of 120 volunteers were mobilized (40 from each of the 3 districts and drawn at village levels) and taken through a debriefing session for the planned WASH activities. This was the team that was responsible for activities that included distribution of Aquatabs, encouraging the community to practice proper hygiene, cleaning exercises, hygiene promotion and education as well as distribution of IEC materials among others

Photo right: URCS volunteer during community hygiene sensitization session. Photo: URCS



Uganda RC distributed Aquatabs to the affected people as part of the wider effort to Increase access to safe water. A total of 162,814 purification tablets were distributed to beneficiaries across the affected districts. The Aquatabs that were distributed were contributed by UNICEF, World Vision and from the URCS pre positioned stock. The distribution of Aquatabs was preceded by sensitization sessions to the beneficiaries on how to use them.

Distribution of mosquito nets to the target beneficiaries was conducted together with educating beneficiaries on how to use them, their benefits and the 'do's and don'ts' as well as a demonstration on how the net is erected and maintained. A total of 2,000 mosquito nets were procured and distributed to 1,000 households (the same number of households that had benefited from the NFIs).

Photo right: URCS volunteer demonstrating the use of a mosquito net to beneficiaries in Bulambuli. Photo: URCS



Although not all the vulnerable communities benefited, mosquito nets that were distributed played a very big role in malaria prevention, which is always rampant in conditions following heavy rains and flooding.

A total of 28,400 posters and 50,000 brochures were developed and procured. The type of materials and targeted audience including the language to use was already available and had been collected and analyzed by others involved in health promotion in the affected districts during the 2010 landslides and floods operation that was in the same region. Thus, the NS adapted them to the prevailing situation. The use of different IEC materials in a strategic combination gave the health promotion intervention the greatest chance of having a positive impact. Posters and brochures were placed in health centres, religious places, schools and public places. The distribution of materials was complemented by awareness sessions that were conducted by URCS-trained volunteers throughout this operation. The IEC materials indicated clearly what the health promotion intervention audience were expected to do (cleanliness, proper sanitation, washing hands with soap before eating). These materials promoted a message that promoted proper hygiene practices.

A total of 24,971 posters and 41,159 brochures were distributed in Bulambuli, Sironko Bududa and Kweeni districts affected by either landslides or floods. The rest of the material will continue to be distributed along with distribution of NFIs.

Conduct community sensitization/awareness sessions

A total of 32 formal awareness sessions benefited an estimated 18,368 people (including host families that were not affected and people in neighbouring areas to areas targeted). This number was reached as a result of counting during the organized formal sessions and during the time of distribution for food and NFIs. Schools and institutions were also targeted in order to have a wider outreach and involve the pupils and students as change agents. This resulted in improved hygiene knowledge and practices, in particular in relation to water-borne diseases. Few cases of water-borne diseases were reported.

One hundred and nineteen (119) latrines in the 3 sub-counties of Bunambutye, Nabongo and Muyembe were dug with the help of the tools that were distributed together as part of the shelter kit. The challenge was that in Lower Bulambuli, the soils were loose or otherwise unsuitable, to the extent that some latrines that were being dug collapsed with the continuous increase of rainfall.

A total of 24,000kg of soap or 3,000 bars of soap were distributed as part of the NFI kit for the beneficiaries receiving the NFIs. These were provided as an overall strategy to enhance hygiene of the affected people. The soap was used for bathing and laundry.

URCS Bulambuli sub branch used 13 trained volunteers (7 females and 6 males) linked with the district health officer for Bulambuli to monitor and report the quality of water and water disease outbreaks. This team was very instrumental in collecting health related information and the district health officer and URCS used it for making decisions. The volunteers also worked with the village health teams established by the local government, thus providing a crucial link between the community and health service providers.

On 15 November 2011, a debriefing/orientation exercise and experience sharing of 45 participants (28 males and 17 females) that included branch staff and Red Cross Action Team volunteers from Manawa, Bulambuli, Mbale and Sironko branches was conducted. The participants selected included those involved in response activities and those who had been exposed to traumatic events. The purpose of the exercise was to gain knowledge and skills on offering psychosocial support (PSP) specifically looking at reception approach mechanisms to injured persons, household entry skills, communication skills, psychological First Aid,

supportive communication and referral. The orientation was both theoretical and practical and involved actual rehearsal by the volunteers on the various scenarios likely to be experienced. This increased the capacity of the volunteers to approach the injured persons as well as the bereaved families.



Photo left: Volunteers dancing with children as one of the ways to reducing trauma, stress, fear and anxiety of the children of Bumwidyeke primary school in Mabono parish, Sisiyi -Bulambuli District. Photo: URCS

The effects of the landslides were not only catastrophic to the property and lives of the people but also the psychological wellbeing of the injured persons. Traumatic situations, stress disorders and emotional feelings still lingered on the faces of many community members especially the children. The 45 trained volunteers were deployed to offer psychosocial support to the affected persons. Each week, volunteers visited the households of

the affected and bereaved families in pairs, sat with them, identified with them and actively listened to their fears and worries. Supportive communication and active listening enabled the affected persons to open up to the volunteers and seek help. Complicated cases that were medical in nature were referred to medical personnel. A total of 123 people especially children were referred for specialized medical attention. In Buluganya, particularly Sooti Parish, the team offered psychosocial support to an additional, 615 people affected by floods in Nabongo and Bunambutye sub counties.

Table 3: People who received psychosocial support

Category of people	Number offered psychosocial support services
Children	1,485
Elderly	253
Women	706
Men	199
TOTAL	2,643

Monitoring and evaluation

Given the short time frame of the operation, URCS did not set up a formal community based monitoring mechanism. However, an overall monitoring plan was developed for the duration of the operation and included the following:

1. NFIs had distribution logs which had beneficiary signatures and local leaders' endorsement.
2. Random field visits by partner's representatives (local government and district disaster committee members), URCS board members and senior management to the intervention areas that included brief beneficiary interviews for feedback.
3. Regular meetings and sharing of distribution information with the district disaster management committee.

Institutional achievements

National Society Capacity Building: Throughout the emergency response, URCS has been able to strengthen several aspects of the institutions capacity:

1. The National Society has increased its visibility and image as the communities, attested to by the government's and other organizations' regular requests to have dialogue and joint activities and even taking the lead in the operation.
2. Lessons are being learned on the multiple levels of interaction with government authorities, both at national and branch/district levels.
3. The administrative and operative aspects of the National Society have been strengthened with this operation, with new skills building on previous experiences.

Challenges

- Low response by agencies to support the operation when the situation worsened.
- The National Society is facing difficulties in commencing the post disaster assessment as they are waiting for the government's decision on available lands for resettlement
- Geographically, the area of intervention is very large, (URCS is covering the whole country) which is proving to be a great challenge especially as the rains have continued to wreak havoc increasing the number of those affected and in need of humanitarian assistance. Delivering the necessary aid to all the affected districts, with limited stocks, and operational funds is proving to be very difficult.

Lessons learned and best practices

1. Pre-positioning of NFIs stocks in branches /regions to shorten the time for response so that the NFI distribution is conducted soon after the disaster to ensure that communities receive important supplies when they are most vulnerable.
2. Preparations must be in place for a proper data collection system for institutions that need to be relied upon to provide this kind of information, which is vital for decision making
3. Collaboration and coordination with other stakeholders ensured effective service delivery to beneficiaries in the later stages of the operation but needs to be factored in as a preparedness element long before disasters happen.
4. The commitment of the local partners and leaders to emergency response is very crucial and can determine the success or failure of the response
5. All of the distributions whether food or non-food items (NFIs), were delivered in a transparent and effective manner. However, full recovery of affected people will take a long time and will depend on continued government and external support.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Uganda:** Michael Richard Nataka, Secretary General, Uganda Red Cross Society, Kampala; Phone: +256 41 258 701/2; Fax: +256 41 258 184; email: natakam@redcrossug.org;

- **In Kenya:** East Africa Regional Office; Alexander Matheou, Regional Representative, East Africa, Nairobi, phone: +254.20.283.5124; fax: 254.20.271.27.77; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone:** Daniel Bolanos, Disaster Management Coordinator, Africa; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Support; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Ari Mantyaara Logistics Coordinator, Dubai; phone +971 50 4584872, Fax +971.4.883.22.12, email: ari.mantyaara@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Douglas Masika, Senior Resource Mobilization Officer; phone: +254 20 283 5000; email: douglas.masika@ifrc.org.

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

- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Africa phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

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 (NGO's) 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.



Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/8-2011/12
Budget Timeframe	2011/8-2011/10
Appeal	MDRUG023
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	185,962					185,962
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Other Income						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	<i>182,767</i>					<i>182,767</i>
C4. Other Income	182,767					182,767
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	182,767					182,767
D. Total Funding = B + C	182,767					182,767
Appeal Coverage	98%					98%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	182,767					182,767
E. Expenditure	-182,767					-182,767
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MDRUG023 - Uganda Floods and Landslides

Appeal Launch Date: 07 aug 11

Appeal Timeframe: 07 aug 11 to 31 oct 11

FINAL Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/8-2011/12
Budget Timeframe	2011/8-2011/10
Appeal	MDRUG023
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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)		185,962					185,962	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	25,235							25,235
Clothing & Textiles	34,442							34,442
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,941							1,941
Medical & First Aid	971							971
Utensils & Tools	14,265							14,265
Other Supplies & Services	19,000							19,000
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	95,854							95,854
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,177							1,177
Transport & Vehicles Costs	28,758							28,758
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	29,935							29,935
Personnel								
International Staff	2,941							2,941
National Society Staff	26,735							26,735
Total Personnel	29,676							29,676
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relations	16,176							16,176
Office Costs	676							676
Communications	2,295							2,295
Total General Expenditure	19,147							19,147
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		171,612					171,612	-171,612
Total Contributions & Transfers		171,612					171,612	-171,612
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	11,350	11,155					11,155	195
Total Indirect Costs	11,350	11,155					11,155	195
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	185,962	182,767					182,767	3,195
VARIANCE (C - D)		3,195					3,195	