

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Cameroon: Population Movement

Final report
Emergency appeal n° MDRCM006
7 May, 2009

Period covered by this Final Report: 13 February 2008 to 1 March, 2009;

Appeal target (current): 2,664,301,07 (USD 2,247,027 or EUR 1,738,192);

Final Appeal coverage: 71%;

[<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 13 February, 2008 for CHF 2,600,000 (USD 2,363,636 or EUR 1,626,169) to assist 10,000 beneficiaries for 6 months, and carry out early recovery activities and transition support for an additional 6 months.
- CHF 300,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Cameroon Red Cross Society in responding by delivering assistance.
- Operations updates No 1, 2, 3 and 4 were published on 13 March 2008, 10 June 2008, 7 October 2008, and 16 March 2009 respectively to highlight the achievements and changes since the start of the operation.



One of the major activities carried out in the refugee camp was the sensitization of the refugees to the need of keeping their environment clean

Summary: Cameroon Red Cross Society supported by the Federation carried out activities as planned within the various refugee camps in Northern Cameroon. The refugees were moved twice from one camp to the other before being finally installed in Langui where they are today. The operation was initially intended to end on December 2008, but based on the situation in the field, the international Federation discussed with UNHCR and they agreed on the extension of the operation from 31 December 2008 to 31 March 2009. About 3,448 Chadian refugees are still in the camp in Langui and do not wish to return to their country. Presently, the Federation has withdrawn from the operation and the camp management has been transferred to the Cameroon Red Cross Society (CRCS). The main activities carried out within the framework of this operation with the support of the International Federation, included food and non-food items distribution, health and care, nutritional health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, social and community development, and camp management.

The situation

Large numbers of refugees crossed into Cameroon from Chad following fighting in late 2007 and early 2008 between rebels and government forces, with some 600 dead and over 1,000 wounded in Chad. The exact number of people from N'djamena that crossed to the Cameroon border town of Kousseri was unknown. The only certain figure of the number of refugees was provided by CRCS, which counted 58,902 people entering

Kousseri town over the bridge crossing the Chari River between 2 February and 5 February, 2008. It has been estimated by various sources that there were around 6,000 refugees staying at the temporary site of Madana, located very close to the bridge, and a further 30,000 people living in various small sites and with host families in the town. The vast majority of these people were considered by UNHCR as *prima facie* refugees.

Informal interviews conducted with the refugee population suggested that a core of the refugees wished to remain in Cameroon due to fear of further violence in case of an imminent return to Chad. Interviews also indicated that refugees currently located in Kousseri Town would be willing to relocate to Maltam camp under the auspices of UNHCR, 25 kilometers south of Kousseri Town. Relocation started on 16 February and was expected to take two weeks. Estimates of the number of people to be transferred within the envisaged voluntary relocation varied between agencies. However within this Appeal the planned figure was 10,000.

Kousseri Town public hospital, which has a capacity of 120 beds, was fully occupied by war wounded resulting from the fighting in N'djamena. In addition to the war wounded, the consultation rate was 90 patients per day compared to 20 patients per day prior to the crisis, according to the hospital manager. The main pathologies encountered were acute respiratory infection and gastro-enteritis. There was a suspected case of poliomyelitis and serious concerns for meningitis and measles outbreak. The hospital and the four health centers in Kousseri Town were supported by MSF who provide free health care.

While key humanitarian actors with sufficient capacity proposed to meet the requirement for safe water in Maltam, the water infrastructure in Kousseri Town was not equipped to meet the new needs arising from the refugee influx. Resultant water shortages affected both refugee and host populations. A single cistern provided by UNICEF was supplying the Madana transit camp. Local water authorities are currently establishing a water pipe from the River Chari to Madana transit camp. MSF has provided a water bladder at Madana transit camp.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Food and non-food items distribution

Objective: To contribute to reducing the vulnerability of 8,500 Chadian refugees in the Maltam camp by distributing enough quality food and non-food items in a timely and fair manner.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The food and non-food items provided by WFP and UNHCR respectively are transported from the advanced points of delivery (Kousseri) to the distribution centres of the Maltam camp. • Food items and humanitarian materials are distributed to refugees on an equitable, just and efficient basis; • Distribution operations are coordinated and information is shared with WFP and other partners; • A warehouse is rented and managed according to existing needs; • Households are visited during and after the distributions to assess the quantities received and how these are used; • The distribution capacities of Cameroon Red Cross Society (Kousseri-Maltam) local committee are built through training sessions and on-the-job training; • Sufficient household fuel is distributed to refugees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing and training 30 volunteers on distribution techniques • Mobilizing the food and non-food items to be distributed (from WFP and UNHCR); • Organising the distribution of food and non-food items at the Maltam refugee camp; • Purchasing distribution materials (ropes, tables and chairs, cups, small measuring devices, scales and pegs, etc.); • Renting a warehouse; • Visiting households; • Purchasing and distributing fuel to households.

Impact

Distribution activities have continued within the camp as planned throughout this reporting period. The food distributed was in line with SPHERE standards as it amounted to 2,100 kcals per person per day. From the beginning of the operation to February 2009, the number of beneficiaries dropped from 10,000 to 3,448 refugees. All of the remaining refugees benefited from food and non-food items, representing 100% coverage. Red Cross volunteers distributed 250 tarpaulins, 2,355 blankets, 3,000 mats, 8,800 pieces of soap, 500 kitchen sets, 2,900 mosquito nets, 1,500 jerry cans and 200 buckets, family hygiene kits, chemicals for water treatment (100,000 tablets), materials for the construction of latrines, sanitation materials and chemicals for disinfection. Nine thousand liters of kerosene was distributed on a monthly basis. At the beginning of the operation, 40 tons of firewood was distributed; 90,000 liters of water on a daily basis within the camp, i.e. 22 liters per refugee.

The main impact of the distribution was that the refugees have been given back their dignity. They have been protected from bad weather and have been fed on a regular basis, thereby ensuring their survival to the displacement from their native Chad.

Health and Care

Objective 1: To facilitate the access of Chadian refugees and asylum seekers at Maltam to basic health care and prevention.

Objective 2: To increase the chances of survival of children, pregnant women, people living with HIV (PLWH) and other specific groups of refugees and asylum seekers.

Objective 3: To sensitize the refugees to sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Basic Health Care (BHC) Unit installed in the Maltam camp by the Federation provides basic health care to Chadian refugees and asylum seekers; • Patients needing specialised treatment or showing signs of complication are referred to appropriate services; • Maternity and family planning services are offered to Chadian refugees and asylum seekers at the Maltam camp; • Children below the age of 15 are vaccinated; • Sensitisation activities on STIs Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) and HIV are carried out by zone officials and community agents in collaboration with communities and the local health district; • All the refugees living with HIV are treated and supported with food; • A medical and epidemiological surveillance system is put in place and reports are submitted on a regular basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Basic Health Care (BHC) unit is operational in the Maltam camp for 6 months. • Putting in place an epidemiological surveillance system for the refugees. • Supplying 4,000 MII. • Referencing patients to the Kousseri divisional hospital • Mobilising Red Cross volunteers for immunisation and hygiene promotion campaigns, as well as for community-based education.

Impact

The activities planned for this operation went on smoothly. Cameroon Red Cross Society health team consulted 1,593 patients, including 261 children under five. The major diseases registered were malaria, diarrhoea and gastritis. In November, 180 pregnant women and 21 births were registered (10 female and 11 male children); 11 deaths were registered, including five children below the age of five, three of whom died of malnutrition. A stillborn was registered, and the medical staffs have not been able to say what the cause of the other death.

Some 1,111 home visits to 83 PLWH and other patients were organized, and 3,101 refugees attended listening, orientation and counselling sessions. Pregnant women, patients, malnourished children and PLWH received food supplement in the form of CSB (corn, soy, and beans), sorghum flour, rice in sachets, plump nuts, vitamin-enriched biscuits, corn, salt and sugar. All asylum seekers were directly managed by the UNHCR. Antiretroviral drugs were distributed to PLWH on a daily basis. Twelve sensitization sessions were conducted, on the basis of one session per month.

Nutritional Health	
Objective: To reduce the vulnerability of Chadian refugees to malnutrition at Maltam camp.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children suffering from moderate to severe malnutrition without complications are taken care of at the Maltam camp, or referred to more appropriate services as the case may be; A balanced daily food intake per head is distributed to all refugees at the Maltam camp; All the refugees living with HIV are treated and supported with appropriate food items; Preventive measures are taken to avoid health problems deriving from malnutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the people who are suffering from malnutrition Mobilizing the food items to be distributed. Distributing food according to laid down criteria. Referring stubborn cases to specialised centres. Organising 336 sensitisation sessions on malnutrition.

Impact

The health teams of CRCS consulted about 5,500 persons. The number of deaths dropped drastically: five deaths in two months as compared to 11 deaths in September 2008. About 84% of moderate cases of malnutrition were saved. Children suffering from severe malnutrition were identified and transferred to a rehabilitation centre established for the purpose of the operation, where they were followed up by Red Cross volunteers until full recovery of their health. By 19 February 2009, there were only 19 children suffering from light malnutrition.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Objective 1: Chadian refugees at the Maltam camp have access to potable water.	
Objective 2: Chadian refugees at the Maltam camp live under improved hygiene conditions and in a healthy environment.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tanks at distribution points are filled through water trucking; Water is chlorinated prior to its distribution to refugees to avoid waterborne diseases; Water tanks and the distribution system are maintained on a regular basis; Potable water is distributed equitably to all the refugees at the Maltam camp; The refugees are sensitised to the need of managing and maintaining water points; Sufficient latrines are available and operational for refugees' use; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installing water facilities in the camp; Filling water tanks, especially through water trucking; Analysing the quality of water using the Del Agua Kit; Setting up a team to manage water (supply and follow-up); Distributing water to all the refugees in the camp; Sensitising the refugees to water conservation and use. Organising cleaning activities in the camp; Organising training and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) sessions on the use of latrines and on hygiene promotion; Disinfecting and cleaning latrines (at least twice a week); Spraying insecticides to combat malaria, and promoting and distributing impregnated mosquito nets; Managing household garbage; Organising refuse disposal;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common toilets are built; • Sufficient number of dustbins are built and fenced; • Sanitation facilities (latrines, toilets and dustbins) are disinfected and maintained; • Refugees are sensitised to the need of following hygiene rules and separating toilets from latrines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building 500 latrines and conducting IEC sessions on how to use them; • Building new toilets and rehabilitating existing ones to have 500 operational toilets; • Building three cloth washing and drying places; • Purchasing 10 sprayers and disinfection chemicals.
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Impact

By end of December 2008, 110 latrines were available in safe and easy access condition and functional within the camp, providing sufficient privacy for women and girls. Some 131 showers are functional in the Langui camp. They have all been marked with signs indicating whether they are for men or women. Thirty-seven metallic dustbins have been put at the disposal of e refugees in all blocs. Clean up and maintenance activities are carried out on a regular basis within the camp. Three hundred bottles of chemicals have been supplied for latrines disinfection and environmental sanitation.

Latrines are cleaned up and disinfected three times a week. Cameroon Red Cross volunteers conducted 250 hygiene promotion and sensitisation sessions, on the basis of three to five sessions a week. Four places for washing clothes have been rehabilitated in the Langui camp with safe and easy access. About 90,000 litres of water were distributed on a daily basis within the camp, i.e. 22 litres per refugee. Weekly bacteriological test of the water was conducted using the Del Agua Kit. Chlorinated water is supplied in a 15 m³ elevated tank six times a day for distribution to the refugees. Twelve water distribution points have been installed in all the six blocs of the Langui camp, on the basis of seven in bloc I, two in bloc III, two in bloc IV and one in bloc V, and nothing in bloc II and VI. Refugees in each bloc have been trained on how to manage their water points and sanitation facilities. The water distribution system in the camp is maintained on a regular basis. Activities carried out in this sector contributed to preventing the outbreak of epidemics within the camp.

Social and community development	
Objective 1: To involve refugees in community-based development activities and help them achieve a certain level of self-sufficiency through community-based activities.	
Objective 2: To discuss and meet the specific needs of children and other vulnerable people in the camp within the community through specific activities; and involve women in decision making regarding this issue.	
Objective 3: To help refugees recover their human dignity and enjoy better living conditions through equitable access to services and gender equity.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The refugees are organised in representative and legitimate committees. • Refugees are involved in all the activities in the camp. • Counselling, orientation and psychosocial support is provided to refugees. • Mechanisms for the community mobilisation and participation of refugees in the activities of the operation, as well as in the social orientation and taking care of vulnerable people are put in place and are operational. • Persons with specific needs are identified, protected, supported accordingly and followed up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening and orientating refugees, as well as providing them psychosocial support. • Organising the election of refugees' representatives and setting up refugees' committees within the camp. • Identifying target groups and populations: children and youths, adolescents, old people, women and children heads of families, etc. • Organising IEC on the respect of environment, culture of peace, STIs and HIV, as well as condoms distribution. • Organising games for children, youths and adolescents distraction. • Setting up a theatre group. • Setting up football, volleyball and other sports teams. • Setting up knitting, dressmaking, soap and dye making workshops • Projecting films on community-based development and the fight against discrimination.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sending children of refugees to school. • Organising and celebrating the World Refugee Day. • Creating a community-based farm and poultry.
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Impact

The listening service put in place within the camp has so far attended to 1,236 refugees; 80% of their demands have been met so far. Vulnerable people and people with compelling or additional protection needs have been identified. Red Cross volunteers and the health team of CRCS have been trained on how to conduct sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention activities and sensitization within the camp. The refugee community leads efforts to respond to and prevent SGBV. Some of them are involved in prevention and awareness in order to encourage changes in attitudes and behaviour. The construction of a specific booth for unaccompanied and separated children is promoted at any time, for boys and girls separately. Playgrounds for football and handball have been prepared and equipped; two tennis tables have been purchased and teams have been set up to ensure the management of the existing materials.

Most of the planned activities were not carried out because the refugees were constantly at the point of moving from one place to the other. The camp was moved twice, and there were signs that they would be moved again, and this made it very difficult to implement the activities as planned. A brick moulding dye and soap making projects were funded and implemented within the camp. Two hundred refugees were trained on soap making, dye and painting. Hairdressing and barber’s shops were opened and equipped in the camp. Two grinding machines were purchased and put at the disposal of the refugees (one for a group of women and the other for physically impaired refugees). Cultural manifestations were organised, including sports events like football matches for both men and women. Some refugees organised a cultural show during which they presented their achievements in painting, soap making and dye to Cameroonian authorities. These activities contributed to making the volunteers feel at home while in the refugee camp in Cameroon.

Camp Management and Coordination	
Objective 1: The Chadian refugees at Maltam live in a healthy environment and adequate shelters.	
Objective 2: Operations are efficiently managed and coordinated in the Maltam camp.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the infrastructures of the camp are maintained and/or repaired as when necessary and the refugees are actually involved in the management of their camp. • Services are rendered and properly monitored in the camp, and order is maintained. • Refugees are sensitised to the maintenance of the camp. • An information collection and management system is put in place and reports are submitted on a regular basis. • The programme to protect and assist Chadian refugees at Maltam is implemented as planned. • The human, material and financial resources needed for the implementation of the operation are made available at Maltam. • The interventions of other partners in favour of Chadian refugees at Maltam are coordinated efficiently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and repair work in the camp. • Making sure that services are rendered and monitored. • Developing an information collection and management system. • Making sure that all the resources required at the camp are made available. • Coordinating all interventions within the camp.

Impact

Two distribution halls have been set up in the camp. Five old offices in the former camp are being rehabilitated for the administration, hospital and social welfare services. Thirty volunteers have been trained to ensure the success of planned activities. Four new drivers have been recruited and trained by the fleet officer. Two houses have been rented to accommodate the Federation and Cameroon Red Cross personnel in the field. Weekly coordination meetings were organized, bringing together the Federation, Cameroon Red Cross and the UNHCR, to plan for the activities of the coming week. A constructive relationship between host and camp community is settled, and refugees are engaged in decision-making processes. All staff members and refugees community have an understanding of the Federation's Code of Conduct. Accurate and timely dissemination of information to camp residents in relation to roles, rights and responsibilities of both camp population and humanitarian people is assured.

Plastic sheeting was distributed to 59 families of refugees to cover the floor of their tents. Forty-eight Cameroon Red Cross volunteers were trained for the maintenance of the facilities of the camp. An expatriate has been recruited as camp manager. One of the security guards has been dismissed for serious offence. Five sensitization sessions on hygiene have been organized.

Activities carried out in this sector contributed to the smooth management of the camp. One of the major impacts of this sector's activities, and even of the whole operation is the fact that UNHCR now looks at Cameroon Red Cross as a reliable partner. Before the start of the operation, UNHCR lacked significant confidence in the Cameroon Red Cross. They even went as far as refusing to sign the contract unless the Federation is their direct partner in terms of accountability. Now the responsibility of managing the camp has been transferred to the Cameroon Red Cross following the withdrawal of the Federation, and UNHCR has now agreed to sign a direct agreement with the National Society for the management of the camp.

Conclusion

Lessons learned:

The main lessons learned from this operation include the following points:

- Emergency stocks should always be prepositioned to facilitate subsequent intervention;
- Timely and effective intervention is the best way to prevent diseases that may be associated with population movement;
- When the beneficiaries are fully involved in Red Cross action, this helps build their capacities and prepare them to respond to subsequent disasters without the necessary intervention of the Red Cross;
- This operation gave Cameroon Red Cross an opportunity to assess their capacity to manage two major operations at the same time, notably the Chadian refugees operation in Langui and floods in Garoua. The National Society is currently involved in another refugee operation in eastern Cameroon: the CAR refugees operation, with the support of the Federation and UNHCR. This new operation is being handled by Cameroon Red Cross mindful of their achievements in northern Cameroon in favor of Chadian refugees.
- Funds allocated for emergency operations should be made available early enough to facilitate rapid intervention.

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:

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[<Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCM006 - Cameroon - Population Movement

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2009/3
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2009/2
Appeal	MDRCM006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	2,640,508					2,640,508
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	96,624					96,624
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	81,900					81,900
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	32,540					32,540
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands RC Silent Emergency Fund)</i>	64,000					64,000
<i>OXFAM</i>	20,971					20,971
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	340,000					340,000
<i>UNHCR (UN Agency)</i>	788,797					788,797
<i>Unidentified donor</i>	-474					-474
C1. Cash contributions	1,424,358					1,424,358
Inkind Goods & Transport						
<i>French Red Cross</i>	222,490					222,490
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	222,490					222,490
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	1,646,848					1,646,848
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,646,848					1,646,848
Appeal Coverage	62%					62%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	1,646,848					1,646,848
E. Expenditure	-1,644,846					-1,644,846
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,002					2,002

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MDRCM006 - Cameroon - Population Movement

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2009/3
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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)	2,640,508						2,640,508	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	52,660	379				379	52,281	
Construction Materials		42,879				42,879	-42,879	
Clothing & textiles	107,500	12,925				12,925	94,575	
Food	4,880	5,246				5,246	-366	
Water & Sanitation	175,245	121,652				121,652	53,593	
Medical & First Aid	620,435	49,135				49,135	571,300	
Utensils & Tools	110,460	30,774				30,774	79,686	
Other Supplies & Services	124,135	86,774				86,774	37,361	
ERU		206,430				206,430	-206,430	
Total Supplies	1,195,315	556,194				556,194	639,121	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	4,200	3,360				3,360	840	
Computers & Telecom	46,850	33,475				33,475	13,375	
Medical Equipment		14				14	-14	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	51,050	36,849				36,849	14,201	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	60,900	10,965				10,965	49,935	
Distribution & Monitoring	238,330	90,964				90,964	147,366	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	75,093	132,843				132,843	-57,750	
Total Transport & Storage	374,323	234,772				234,772	139,551	
Personnel								
International Staff	85,788	30,751				30,751	55,037	
Regionally Deployed Staff	117,940	132,717				132,717	-14,777	
National Staff	106,749	125,876				125,876	-19,127	
National Society Staff	227,145	206,825				206,825	20,320	
Consultants	45,276						45,276	
Total Personnel	582,898	496,169				496,169	86,729	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	15,034	23,075				23,075	-8,042	
Total Workshops & Training	15,034	23,075				23,075	-8,042	
General Expenditure								
Travel	39,307	55,416				55,416	-16,109	
Information & Public Relation	66,827	12,382				12,382	54,445	
Office Costs	62,233	63,223				63,223	-991	
Communications	73,820	55,647				55,647	18,173	
Professional Fees	4,076	8,971				8,971	-4,895	
Financial Charges	6,370	7,419				7,419	-1,049	
Other General Expenses	29,330	719				719	28,611	
Total General Expenditure	281,962	203,777				203,777	78,185	
Programme Support								
Program Support	139,926	92,569				92,569	47,357	
Total Programme Support	139,926	92,569				92,569	47,357	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		1,441				1,441	-1,441	
Total Services		1,441				1,441	-1,441	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,640,508	1,644,846				1,644,846	995,662	
VARIANCE (C - D)		995,662				995,662		