

DREF operation final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Nigeria: Floods

DREF operation n° MDRNG008
GLIDE n° FI-2010-000200-NGA
23 July, 2011

The International Federation's 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 301,288 was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to 15,000 beneficiaries after conducting in-depth needs assessment following the 2010 floods in Nigeria.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), with support from the International Federation conducted a comprehensive assessment of the impact of the floods caused by heavy rainfall and the overflow of dams in the three most affected states of Sokoto, Jigawa and Kebbi in 2010. Based on the outcomes of the assessment, the NRCS procured and distributed non-food items including blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, tarpaulins, mosquito bed nets, and hygiene kits to 1,500 target families in the affected states. The National Society also procured backyard gardening tools and seeds to assist 225 most affected families in restarting their livelihoods.



The NRCS provided livelihoods assistance to some of the most affected families in Sokoto State/O.Afolabi

The Red Cross also assisted in reducing cases of water related diseases in the target communities with the construction of 1 hand pump borehole, 20 shallow boreholes and 40 public latrines in the most affected communities. Additionally, the operation distributed water treatment tablets and increased the knowledge of beneficiaries in water treatment, as well as in good sanitation and hygiene practices.

The NRCS collaborated with MSF-Holland (MSF-H), which provided medical assistance in some of the camps. It also developed a collaboration arrangement with the Nigeria Leprosy Mission (TLM) to use Red Cross volunteers in providing medical and livelihood assistance to Leper Communities. The bad state of roads and inaccessibility to some of the affected communities were major challenges encountered. However, with the support of some community members through the use of their carts, the Red Cross was able to access these communities with relief items.

Lessons learned: The operation highlighted that Livelihood projects are implemented better and faster if the community members are involved right from the planning stage. For example, the initial proposal sited the projects in Tsar Gideon Slue, because of a Government decision to make the community the permanent site. However through community participation, the shallow boreholes were shared among the communities based on need and population. Moreover, instead of constructing the latrines within the household, community members suggested that five latrines each be constructed, two for men, two for women, and one for children.

Additionally, it was noted that National Society visibility can attract other donor organizations for meeting the needs of disaster affected populations. This was seen in Sokoto State, where as a result of the DREF projects, the State Government donated an ambulance and an 18-seater bus. As a further consequence, the Nigerian Leprosy Mission contacted the Red Cross to use volunteers for medical and livelihoods support projects in the leper communities.

The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom 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, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Details of all contributions to the DREF for 2010 can be found on: http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2010.pdf and for 2011 on: http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2011.pdf

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

The situation

The heavy rains in the north of Nigeria and neighbouring Niger Republic during the months of August and September 2010 caused severe flooding in some states in Nigeria especially those bordering Niger Republic. The flood situation in Sokoto State was worsened by the collapse of Goronyo Dam and the over flow of Rima River during the first week of September 2010. Many houses were submerged and hectares of farmland including livestock and crops were washed away by flood water which also claimed 40 lives and displaced thousands of families in 50 communities of 11 Local Governments Areas out of the 23 that made up the state. According to the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) after an in-depth assessment of the situation with support from the International Federation, 2,972 families were displaced, 10,214 farms destroyed, 1,524 water wells contaminated by flood water while 1,786 toilet facilities were damaged by floods. The floods also damaged some public infrastructure like bridges, roads and schools including the Usmanu Dan Fodio University, Sokoto State. In Jigawa State, 7,789 farms including backyard gardens were destroyed while 161 houses were completely washed away and 21 partly damaged. The displaced persons in the affected states were temporarily sheltered in camps, school premises while others stayed with relatives and friends.

After the rains stopped and flood water receded, access to some of the affected communities was still a major challenge due to the difficult terrain and collapse of bridges. However, findings from the Red Cross comprehensive assessment showed that health and sanitation facilities in many of the IDPs camps were non-existing or insufficient thereby constituting increased cases of cholera, diarrhoea, skin diseases and malaria in these camps. The Red Cross assessment team also noticed signs of malnutrition amongst the children in some of the camps. The National Society therefore increased health and good hygiene sensitization in the camps and in the communities. Priority attention was given to the provision of more ORS, water treatment tablets, construction/rehabilitation toilet/latrine and potable water facilities. Assistance in livelihoods and shelter was also provided by the Red Cross to the most affected population.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The NRCS State Branches in Jigawa, Kebbi and Sokoto provided initial response by mobilizing and deploying 350 volunteers in the affected communities to assist in the evacuation to safer areas and provide first aid service. The Red Cross also provided psychological support to the affected population and collaborated with other actors especially MSF-H in information sharing and support through the volunteers who have been working with the MSF-H in relief distribution. The NRCS trained 80 additional volunteers on assessment, beneficiary identification and registration, code of conduct, crowd control, media relation, and relief management among others. With support from the International Federation DREF, the National Society carried out a comprehensive assessment of the situation in Jigawa, Sokoto and Kebbi States and reached communities where other humanitarian agencies could not reach. The ICRC in collaboration with the Sokoto State Branch of the NRCS carried out one-day rapid assessment of the situation in Sokoto State. The Red

Cross also provided data of the flood situation in some hard-to-reach affected communities to the Sokoto State Ministry of Health.

The distribution commenced with the flood victims eager to receive the Red Cross assistance as stated by 86 years old Umaru Maigari, the Chief of Daga community *“this assistance will help us for a long time, as in fact it is the first time ever in my life time I have seen such an intervention from the humanitarian actors towards flood victims. We are given a whole shelter kit and kitchen set thereby restoring our human dignity and these tarpaulins will not only serve as protection against all impediments but also for drying my millets after harvest.”*

After the water receded the Red Cross identified some of the most vulnerable communities and provided them with basic livelihoods support. They include hand pump boreholes, shallow boreholes, public latrines, fertilizers and pesticides. A community member, Alhaji Audu Muhamadu, said *“Nobody died in our community during the flood, we were all able to escape, however, after our movement to the new resettlement area, life became very unbearable due to the living condition. No water, no toilet facilities and people started dying from diseases. I thank the Red Cross for their intervention. They have enlightened us on sanitation and improved our life through the shelter materials, cooking utensils, gardening materials, fertilizers and pesticides that was given to us. They even provided us with boreholes for our farms and domestic use and provided latrines, now our life is better”*

The NRCS through its volunteers worked in close collaboration with MSF-H in providing medical support and distribution of blankets, mosquito nets, soap and jerry cans in some of the IDPs camps in accessible communities in Sokoto State. The organization also collaborated with the Red Cross in information sharing which assisted in preventing duplication of tasks in the temporary camps. The NRCS also solicited the support of the Nigeria Leprosy Mission (Sokoto project) to assess the situation and provide necessary medical and livelihoods assistance to lepers who were also affected by the floods.

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: Some 3,000 most affected households have received specific quantity and quality of non-food items based on the assessment and selection criteria from Red Cross.	
Outputs	Activities
Relief items are procured and distributed to 3,000 most affected families and selected through established Red Cross selection criteria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute 3,000 blankets and 3,000 sleeping mats to 1,500 most affected households; • Mobilize and brief 250 Red Cross volunteers on registration and distribution strategies of the Red Cross; • Conduct a rapid emergency needs assessment in the target communities; • Control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user; • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provided report on distribution of relief items.

Impact: The assessment carried out by the NRCS through 2 RDRT members, 10 NDRT members and 120 trained Red Cross volunteers in hard to reach communities of Jigawa and Sokoto States assisted the operation team in identifying the emergency needs of the affected population which were effectively addressed by the operation. The Sokoto State Ministry of Health had to rely on the Red Cross for reliable data on the affected communities in the state as the NRCS was the only humanitarian actor that was able to reach the remote communities for assessment. This effort contributed to increased collaboration with the ministry.

The non-food items distributed by the Red Cross assisted the beneficiary families in meeting their immediate needs and contributed in their recovery process. The image of the Red Cross is also improved among beneficiary communities as the NRCS was the only actor that reached the communities with relief assistance.

The National Society trained 120 volunteers on various aspects of assessment, beneficiary targeting, code of conduct, crowd control, relief management and media relation who were effective during relief distribution phase.

Distributed NFIs

States	Blanket (pieces)	Sleeping Mat (pieces)	ORS (sachets)	Mosquito Bed nets	Water Purification Tablets	Jerry Can (pieces)	Bar Soaps	Kitchen Sets	Shelter Kits	Tarpaulins (pieces)
Sokoto	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	101,000	1,200	4,800	180	340	360
Kebbi	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	83,000	1,000	4,000	160	330	320
Jigawa	800	800	800	1,600	66,000	800	3,200	160	330	315
Total	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	250,000	3,000	12,000	500	1,200	995

Challenges: Difficult terrain, flooded roads, paths and damaged bridges coupled with insufficient 4 x 4 wheel drives/utility vehicles to assess the flooded areas and lack of secondary data on some affected communities were some of the challenges encountered during implementation of activities planned. However, with the cooperation of the affected communities, their carts were used for transportation of relief items. This proved to be efficient in such terrain and also gave a sense of ownership to the affected communities.

Livelihoods

Outcome: The food needs of the affected population are improved through the support of household coping mechanisms with the provision agro-pastoral materials and seeds to 800 most vulnerable households.

Outputs	Activities Planned
800 most vulnerable households have increased access to agro-pastoral materials and seeds to produce for markets and domestic consumption to reduce food scarcities within the most vulnerable households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a rapid emergency needs assessment in the target communities; Procure and distribute backyard gardening tools (hoes, cutlasses, boots, racks) and seeds to 800 target households; Procure and distribute fertilizers and pesticides to the affected communities Mobilize and brief 250 Red Cross volunteers on registration and distribution strategies of the Red Cross and advising on good practices on quick crops; Monitor and evaluate the livelihood activities and provide report on distribution of agricultural items.

Impact: The survey of the soil and adaptable seeds carried out with the support of the ARI (Agricultural Research Institute) assisted in determining the type of livelihoods support for the farming communities. The Red Cross procured and distributed 225 bags of fertilizers and pesticides to 225 most affected families which contributed to salvaging their crops. The Red Cross also provided 20 shallow boreholes together with pumps, farming and gardening tools to assist them during the dry season farming.

Farming items distributed

Communities	Tsaro a Gidan Sule	Tsaro Gidan Ayuba	Tsaro Mai Kasuwa	Diboni	Bidake	Gawakuke	Dan Waru Camp	Gidan Magajiya	Total distributed
N° of fertilizers (bags)	40	40	40	10	10	10	40	35	225
N° of pesticides	40	40	40	10	10	10	40	35	225

Challenges: The affected people wanted all their needs to be met immediately and simultaneously or in parallel with health needs: livelihoods support, water and sanitation, temporary shelter among others. These needs were disproportionate to the available resources making it difficult to meeting all of them while prioritizing in an emergency phase without offending the beneficiaries. There was low esteem of affected people due to various trauma experienced over uncertainty of their future. The Red Cross volunteers ensured that psychological support was provided to alleviate their trauma and the formation of Red Cross detachments that kept them engaged in some social and communal activities.

Another main challenge from the assessment report carried out in Sokoto, Jigawa and Kebbi States showed that, though the Red Cross has empowered some affected persons with means of restarting their livelihoods there was the need to expand the scope of these assistance to assist most of the affected communities. This was due to the limited means available from the Red Cross.

Emergency Health

Outcome 1: To contribute to the prevention of communicable diseases among 3,000 most vulnerable families in the affected three states.	
Outputs	Activities Planned
The risks of communicable diseases are reduced for the most affected communities and the health status of the community is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute 24,000 sachets of ORS to 3,000 most affected families in the three flooded states; Trained 150 volunteers on health preventive measures on diarrheal and communicable diseases; Provide Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for health, water, sanitation and risk reduction sensitization activities; Conduct health sensitization activities to the most affected communities in the three affected states.
Outcomes 2: To reduce the morbidity and mortality attributable to malaria among 3,000 flood displaced families.	
Expected results	Activities planned
3,000 most flood affected families are reached by volunteers with messages regarding malaria and distribution of LLIN, usage, and correct hanging.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distributed 6,000 mosquito nets to 3,000 most affected families; Disseminate key messages concerning LLIN use and malaria (targeting pregnant women and caretakers for children under 5); Procure nail and strings for mosquito nets hang up campaign for 3,000 affected families.

Impact: The trained 120 Red Cross volunteers sensitized the target community dwellers on good health and hygiene practices and also supported in the distribution of 6,000 long lasting mosquito nets to 3,000 households in target communities in Sokoto, Jigawa and Kebbi States. Sensitization and demonstration of the usage of bed nets were also carried out by the Red Cross volunteers and community health officers.

Challenges: There was lack of adequate bed space to hang the treated mosquito bed nets for pregnant women, children under five as displaced families stay in thatch huts of one room. There was also lack of

health facilities in the affected communities. There was also the fear of misuse of ORS as symptoms of other ailments could be taken for cholera. Therefore, the distribution was centralized with the community health committees for effectiveness and proper supervision.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risks of waterborne diseases are reduced through hygiene promotion, health education and provision of drinking water in target communities in the affected states.	
Outputs	Activities Planned
3,000 most affected families in the flooded states have access to clean water, hygiene and sanitation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct hand pump borehole and shallow boreholes in the affected community. • Procure and distribute 20 pumping machines. • Construct 40 pit latrines • Mobilize and train 250 Red Cross volunteers on good hygiene, water purification method and health promotion; • Procure 12 first-aid kits to be used by volunteers in the affected areas; • Procure and distribute 250,000 water purification tablets and 3,000 pieces of jerry cans to 3,000 most affected households; • Procure and distribute 12,000 bars of soap, 500 kitchen sets and 6,000 mosquito nets to the targeted most affected households; • Sensitize the target communities on water purification, good hygiene and health practices; • Provide first-aid services to the affected communities.

Impact: The water treatment tablets distributed by the operation and the sensitization sessions organized for the beneficiaries through the Red Cross volunteers contributed to the reduction in outbreak of water borne epidemics and also enhanced the knowledge of beneficiaries in water treatment. With the construction of the hand pump and shallow boreholes in some of the communities, the potable water challenges were resolved in the beneficiary communities. The public latrines constructed in accordance with the SPHERE standards also improved sanitation, thereby reducing morbidity in the community that had increased after they settled in the new settlement due to poor hygiene and sanitation.

	Tsaro Gidan Sule	Tsaro Gidan Ayuba	Tsaro Mai Kasuwa	Diboni	Bidake	Gawakuke	Dan Waru Camp	Gidan Magajiya	Total
Shallow boreholes	4	2	4	1	1	1	4	3	20
Public latrines	20	4	10	2	2	2	0	0	40
Pumping machines	4	2	4	1	1	1	4	3	20
Hand pumps	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Challenges: Some families were large in number and this distorted the number of aqua tabs provided because the quantity of drinking water they use was higher than planned. Though the construction of latrines, hand pump and shallow boreholes contributed to improving the water and sanitation situation, many communities were still in dire need of water and toilet facilities.

Emergency shelter

Outcome: To provide emergency shelter to 1,200 most vulnerable households in the affected communities.	
Outputs	Activities Planned
Shelter kits and tarpaulins are procured and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out shelter damage needs assessment in the affected communities; • Develop beneficiary selection criteria and registered beneficiaries;

distributed to 1,200 displaced families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distributed 1,200 shelter kits to the target beneficiaries in the three states; • Support beneficiaries in emergency shelter reconstruction in the affected communities.
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Impact: The NRCS procured 1,200 shelter kits and 1,000 tarpaulins and distributed the items in the target communities. Red Cross volunteers were trained on how to set up temporary shelters using the procured shelter kits and tarpaulins. They in turn transferred the knowledge to the target beneficiaries through demonstration and house-to-house follow-up visits.

Challenges: There was increased needs for tarpaulins as many beneficiaries used shelter kits in the traditional way to reconstruct their houses. There was also insufficient number of tarpaulins in the most affected state of Sokoto due to the delay in supply from the RLU which was the result of high demand from different operations.

Logistics

The West Coast Regional Representation provided two 4-wheel drive vehicles for the operation during the assessment period and hired trucks for the prepositioning of the relief materials. This has effectively assisted the team in reaching many communities though the roads were in deplorable state. However, it remained a challenge and almost impossible to reach some of the remote communities by vehicle hence the use of carts to preposition relief items at the distribution points.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The NRCS collaborated with local media in Jigawa and Sokoto States including a few national media in Abuja to increase the visibility of the Red Cross during the operation.

Conclusion

Lessons learned:

1. Livelihood projects are implemented better and faster if the community members are involved right from the planning stage. This was manifested in the distribution of the projects within the communities. For example in the livelihoods project, initial proposal sited the projects in Tsar Gideon Slue, because of Government decision to make the community the permanent site. However through community participation, the following modifications were made:
 - i. The shallow boreholes were shared amongst the communities based on need and population.
 - ii. It was also discovered that the shallow boreholes was more useful because it serves dual purpose; it is close to their farms. Since the water is clean, it is also being used for domestic purposes. Boreholes with tanks will only be required in areas where the farms are far from the households.
 - iii. Instead of constructing the latrines within the household, the community members suggested that five latrines each be constructed at four angles of the community. For each set two for men, two for women, and one for children. They agreed that the cleaning would be ensured by each beneficiary household per week.

2. National Society visibility can attract other donor organizations in terms of partnership and collaboration for meeting the needs of disaster affected populations. This was seen in Sokoto State, where as a result of the DREF projects, the State Government donated an ambulance and an 18-seater bus to the State Branch of the NRCS after their visit to the affected communities. As a further consequence, the Nigerian Leprosy Mission contacted the Red Cross to use volunteers for medical and livelihoods support projects in the leper communities.

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.

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.

Contact information

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

Note that remaining balance of CHF 318 will be returned to DREF.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MDRNG008 - Nigeria - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 07 oct 10

Appeal Timeframe: 07 oct 10 to 07 jan 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/10-2011/5
Budget Timeframe	2010/10-2011/5
Appeal	MDRNG008
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	301,288					301,288
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	301,288					301,288
C4. Other Income	301,288					301,288
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	301,288					301,288
D. Total Funding = B + C	301,288					301,288
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

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	301,288					301,288
E. Expenditure	-300,970					-300,970
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	318					318

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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)		301,288					301,288	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	45,634	41,272					41,272	4,362
Clothing & textiles	63,444	59,066					59,066	4,378
Seeds & Plants	33,803	8,510					8,510	25,293
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,380	25,226					25,226	-21,846
Medical & First Aid	12,977	8,508					8,508	4,469
Utensils & Tools	30,282	25,843					25,843	4,439
Other Supplies & Services	10,141							10,141
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	199,661	168,425					168,425	31,236
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage		266					266	-266
Distribution & Monitoring	23,662	34,852					34,852	-11,190
Transport & Vehicle Costs	9,859	5,981					5,981	3,878
Logistics Services		4,506					4,506	-4,506
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	33,521	45,605					45,605	-12,084
Personnel								
International Staff		121					121	-121
National Staff		2,867					2,867	-2,867
National Society Staff	26,408	32,091					32,091	-5,683
Volunteers		13,947					13,947	-13,947
Total Personnel	26,408	49,027					49,027	-22,619
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees		795					795	-795
Total Consultants & Professional Fees		795					795	-795
General Expenditure								
Travel	11,197	13,118					13,118	-1,921
Information & Public Relation		1,404					1,404	-1,404
Office Costs		880					880	-880
Communications	1,549	1,035					1,035	514
Financial Charges		1,722					1,722	-1,722
Other General Expenses	10,564	590					590	9,974
Total General Expenditure	23,310	18,749					18,749	4,561
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	18,388	18,369					18,369	19
Total Indirect Costs	18,388	18,369					18,369	19
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	301,288	300,970					300,970	318
VARIANCE (C - D)		318					318	