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Emergency appeal

Bangladesh: Cyclone Mora

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRBD019

50,000 people to be assisted

Appeal launched 13 June 2017

Glide n° [TC-2017-000058-BGD](#)

110,111 Swiss francs DREF allocated

Appeal ends 28 November 2017

1.3 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget

This Emergency Appeal seeks **1,296,519 Swiss francs** to enable the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** to support the **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to **50,000 people for six months**. The operation focuses on the following sectors: **water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); shelter; food security and livelihoods; disaster risk reduction (DRR) and National Society capacity building**. The Appeal also reflects the allocation of 64,273 Swiss francs to support the IFRC's role as convenor of the IASC Shelter Cluster. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments. [Details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\) <click here>](#)

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

26-28 May 2017: Low pressure area formed in the Bay of Bengal and intensifies into Tropical Cyclone Mora (TC Mora).

29 May 2017: Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) issues Danger Signal No 10 in six coastal districts (Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Noakhali, Lakshimpur, Feni and Chandpur). As TC Mora approaches the coast of Bangladesh, BDRCS deploys its volunteers to support the evacuation process of population to safe shelters.

30 May 2017: TC Mora makes landfall in Cox's Bazar with a maximum speed of 130 km/h. TC Mora traverses northeast across Bangladesh through Chittagong and Rangamati districts

31 May 2017: 110,111 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Emergency Relief Fund (DREF) to support the BDRCS in addressing the immediate needs of the people.

12 June 2017: IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for 1,296, 519 Swiss francs at the request of BDRCS to assist 50,000 people.



Volunteers from BDRCS Cyclone Preparedness Programme warns coastal communities to evacuate to safe locations. (Photo: BDRCS)

The operational strategy

Background

According to [Office of the UN Resident Coordinator Flash Update No. 2](#), eight districts were affected by TC Mora namely Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Khagrachhari, Bandarban, Rangamati, Feni, Noakhali and Bhola. UNOCHA estimated that overall, 3.3 million people have been affected. According to Department of Disaster Management (DDM) in its situation report dated 31 May 2017, seven people were reported dead in Cox's Bazar, Rangamati and Bhola and more than 50,000 houses were damaged in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar districts alone. It is important to note that the areas that were affected by TC Mora have high incidence of poverty and the average household incomes are already below the national average prior to the disaster. The Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

indicated that Cox's Bazar is the most severely impacted district with an estimated 335,000 people affected. TC Mora has also exacerbated the poor living condition of the people from Myanmar that are living in camps in Cox's Bazar and the estimated humanitarian impact is high.

The BDRCS has been monitoring the development of TC Mora since 27 May 2017 with support from the IFRC and other Movement partners such as the German Red Cross. A Disaster Management Information System ([DMIS update](#)) was issued on 29 May and, as the probability of an imminent disaster was high, a DREF was subsequently approved to support the BDRCS in early actions and preparedness.

Needs assessment

The BDRCS, along with its 15 coastal districts branches, has monitored the development of TC Mora closely and participated in different coordination meetings, including at ministerial, district, sub-district and union levels, as well as the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). The BDRCS, in cooperation with the Movement partners, deployed four response teams to Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Feni and Noakhali districts on 31 May 2017.

Based on the initial assessments by the BDRCS, food, shelter, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene are identified as the main priorities for majority of the population affected by cyclone Mora. Many houses have sustained damages across the affected districts due to strong winds and the households have insufficient means to rehabilitate or reconstruct their damaged houses. The following table summarizes the initial findings on damages to shelter reported by the needs assessment working group:

| District | Sub-district | Number of fully damage House | Number of partially damage house | Total number of damage house |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Cox's Bazar | Cohokoria | 1,193 | 9,035 | 10,228 |
| Cox's Bazar | Teknaf | 4,500 | 6,000 | 10,500 |
| Cox's Bazar | Moheshkhali | 5,480 | 8,700 | 14,180 |
| Cox's Bazar | Kutubdia | 4,270 | 6,382 | 10,652 |
| Chittagong | Swandip | 50 | 600 | 650 |
| Chittagong | Anwara | 215 | 819 | 1,034 |
| Chittagong | Lohagara | 0 | 327 | 327 |
| Chittagong | Bashkhali | 2,500 | 1,000 | 3,500 |
| Rangamati | All the upazilla | 150 | 1,027 | 1,177 |
| Bandarban | Nikonchori | 850 | 2,000 | 2,850 |

The assessment also indicated that some of the households have increased level of food insecurity as they have lost their food supply and crops due to the winds and floods. Livelihood is heavily impacted across the region as agricultural activities are halted because of damages sustained by the agricultural areas and equipment. Water, sanitation and hygiene is also another concern as a number of communities have lack of access to clean water because the water supply systems were inundated, contaminated or damaged. Many latrines, especially in Cox's Bazar, were also damaged reducing access to safe sanitation and increasing the risk of contamination of clean water in the area. The assessment team observed that markets are functional in majority of the area assessed and therefore, cash grants can be a modality in providing assistance for the affected population.

Summary of current response

The BDRCS activated its Cyclone Contingency Plan and the emergency control room at its headquarters in Dhaka. The following is a summary of the response to date:

- Around 55,260 Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) volunteers have been deployed in the high-risk areas and have helped people to disseminate warning signals and supported the evacuation of people to cyclone shelters or safe places.
- Search and Rescue (SAR) teams were formed and volunteers have disseminated early warnings through portable microphones/ megaphones in potential areas at risk.
- The BDRCS allocated 600,000 Bangladeshi Taka (7,000 Swiss francs) for six districts (Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Noakhali, Feni, Laxmipur and Chandpur) where warning signal number 7 was hoisted. These funds will be spent on procuring and distributing dry food among the affected people seeking shelter.
- Mobile water purification kits are ready to be mobilized in strategic locations.

- National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) and National Disaster WASH Response Team (NDWRT) members have been alerted.
- 2,820 families in Noakhali district received 5,000 Bangladeshi Taka (60 Swiss francs) each under Forecast-based Financing (FbF) project supported by German Red Cross (GRC).
- At least 50 Red Crescent Youths (RCYs), Unit Disaster Response Team (UDRT), Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) in each of the branches of coastal district are on standby with First Aid and SAR equipment.

Beneficiary selection

The BDRCS and the IFRC teams will be monitoring the situation jointly and will analyse the information received from local government and different stakeholders. The population in temporary shelters or makeshift shelters will be prioritized. Based on the previous assessment reports and operations' lessons learned, the selection criteria focus on the most vulnerable groups such as elderly women, marginal income farmers, women-headed families, lactating mothers and physically challenged people. The whole beneficiary selection process will ensure community participation by holding consultation sessions, suggestions and a feedback mechanism. The BDRCS and the IFRC work in close coordination with other humanitarian actors to avoid potential overlapping in respect of selection of geographical locations and beneficiary households. A simplified beneficiary selection criteria has been developed to facilitate beneficiary selection process.

Community Engagement & Accountability

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) will be ensured in the emergency response through provision of relevant information to disaster-affected communities and creating accessible feedback mechanisms. While information needs will be assessed on the ground, appropriate messages will be disseminated among the wider population through accessible communication channels. The BDRCS and the IFRC will maintain coordination with the Communication with Communities (CwC) working group under the HCTT. The operation will involve participatory community selection process and implementation mechanism. A community mobilization plan will be developed to establish processes that will increase communities' decision-making capacity on key aspects of the operation. Community information boards and information desks will be arranged in the right places to ensure that communities are receiving relevant messages regarding BDRCS's relief efforts and services. Leveraging BDRCS' experience in broadcasting live radio programmes, as part of two-way communication, live radio shows may be broadcasted on recovery and rehabilitation of the affected population through community based radio stations. A complaints and response mechanism (CRM), such as setting up feedback desks or complaints box at distribution sites, opening hotline services/open data kit, will be implemented for communities to raise valid concerns and receive a response about the quality of aid. RCY volunteers and staff working on the ground will be equipped with Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) so that they can respond to the queries from the communities and stakeholders. As part of behaviour and social change communication, coordination with CwC will be maintained to promote messages on positive practice and behaviour through accessible and relevant communication channels. Protection awareness flyers and other information, education and communication (IEC) materials will be developed and distributed based on the information needs.

Specific activities around CEA will be integrated within sectors across shelter, livelihoods WASH and others. This can better inform decisions as programming moves into the recovery stage. A communication plan will be in place to cause behavioural change in areas of water and sanitation, as well as disaster risk reduction interventions. A perception survey and a beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted in the relief and recovery phase of the operation to understand if communities' needs are met and evaluate the quality of services of the BDRCS. The interventions of the DRR, WASH and shelter will be community-led to ensure they are engaged in their own recovery. The operation will make use of the IFRC CEA guide as an important reference during its interventions.

Gender and Diversity

Individuals are all affected differently according to their gender and age group during disasters. Each group has different needs and capacities for resilience. The operation will integrate gender and child protection throughout to provide services appropriate to the needs of affected people.

While the detailed needs assessment will identify the most affected in the disaster, all reports of deaths and injuries will be disaggregated based on age and sex. Age and sex disaggregated data allow a better understanding of who are more vulnerable and the type of service provisions to be prioritized; i.e. paediatric, women doctors, services for persons with disabilities (mobility Impairment; visual impairment; hearing impairment; mental disability), etc. The needs assessment will also identify the needs for information for gender diverse groups and any risks/records of gender based violence.

The relief package will be designed to address the immediate needs of the vulnerable groups. Women's specific needs of hygiene kits and sanitary articles will be included as part of the hygiene parcels.

Women enumerators/NDRT volunteers and staff together with the men volunteers will be deployed to conduct assessments to ensure women's views and needs are fully identified. Vulnerable families including households headed by the disabled, the elderly, minors and women will be mapped. The operation will facilitate public service messaging that clearly highlights how and where to address protection issues - reporting lost persons and children, and gender based violence recognition and referrals. The response team will be in close contact with the Gender based Violence (GBV) cluster and child protection cluster to develop referral pathways and disseminating them. Trainings in this matter are ongoing within the current population movement emergency appeal operation. As the scope of this appeal goes beyond the population movement appeal, but in neighbouring areas, the volunteers engaged in the population movement operation covering those areas will be integrated into the trainings planned under this operation as well.

Local Capacities Development

One of the strategic aims of the IFRC is to support National Societies in their efforts towards capacity building at branch levels. The rationale is that branch resilience pre-positions the communities to respond more quickly and hence, building a long-term institutional capacity to provide services in communities. Efforts need to be done to focus on ensuring that National Societies are equipped to deal with emergencies through a risk informed and holistic approach in National Society disaster and crisis preparedness. This includes, the provision of support in strengthening the quality of National Societies' preparedness for response coordination and management; support National Societies in assessing and strengthening their preparedness for response capacities following global tools and standards (i.e. WPNS, DRCE, NDPRM)¹; representation and information management across the regional network; active contribution to an effective coordination as well as building a common approach among National Societies and partners supporting the BDRCS.

As part of the National Society Capacity building, a focus will also be put on building local partnerships. BDRCS is encouraged to work with local actors and Community Based Organizations (CBO) to further improve the capacity of aid in locally. The focus on localisation during response and recovery will enable capitalization of local knowledge, sharing of resources and expertise as well as building sustainable capacities. This capacity enhancement support will be conducted throughout BDRCS by supporting the capacity building of RCY and students and support in shelter activities. Participation of the local government disaster authorities in disaster response trainings as well as partnership (for livelihood sector) with community based organizations, local entrepreneurs and craftsmen will also be encouraged to strengthen the overall resilience of the communities.

Overall Objective

The overall objective of the operation is to support the BDRCS to ensure that humanitarian needs of 10,000 families (50,000 people) affected by Cyclone Mora in four most affected districts of Cox's bazar, Chittagong, Bandarban and Noakhali are met through the provision of emergency food, shelter, WASH and livelihood support including strengthening resilience at local level.

Initially, this emergency appeal addresses the immediate needs of the affected people in food, shelter and emergency WASH. The operation will subsequently step into early recovery and recovery phase where the focus of the operations will be in DRR, restoring livelihoods, WASH, shelter, and capacity building of the National Society. The activities will be executed targeting households, schools and health facilities through awareness, cash transfer programming and will favour localization of aid by working closely and in partnership with community members, students, local entrepreneurs and local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

Coordination and Partnership

The BDRCS, as an auxiliary to the Government and guided by the Fundamental Principles, works closely with the authorities at both national and local levels. The existing coordination mechanism with the IFRC, ICRC and in-country Partner National Societies (PNSs) (currently six PNSs in the country) involves a bi-monthly Movement Coordination Forum (MCF) led by the BDRCS.

The existing humanitarian architecture of Bangladesh is managed by the HCTT platform chaired jointly by UN-OCHA and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. The HCTT act as an advisory group to the Local Consultative Group – Disaster Emergency Response (LCG-DER) providing advice, taking forward agreed actions on behalf of,

¹ **WPNS:** Well Preparedness National Society; **DRCE:** Disaster Response Capacity Evaluation; **NDPRM:** National Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism.

and feeding back to, the wider LCG DER group. Concurrently the team also acts as coordination platform of the thematic clusters. The key agencies involved are WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, ACF, Solidarity International (SI), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Handicap International (HI), NGO Forum (NGOF), Save the Children, and local NGOs such as MUKTI, BGS, SHED, RTMI. The recent joint assessment conducted by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has compiled the different services offered by all these agencies.

Besides the main players, BDRCS branches will work in close collaboration with local organizations, community members, affected populations as partners of choice for implementing its activities.

Proposed sectors of intervention

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
|  | Water; Sanitation; Hygiene |
| Outcome 1: The risks of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced | |
| Output 1.1: Improve access to sanitation facilities and improved practice of hygiene knowledge and behaviour to target families and schools and health centres | |
| Activities planned: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training of trainers for volunteers • Implementation of PHAST in the communities and six schools and health centers • Distribution of 2,000 jerrycans in six schools and health centers and for 500 families • Replenishment of 2,000 jerrycans • Local procurement of 2,800 boxes of hygiene parcels items • Distribution of 2,800 boxes of hygiene parcels • Distribution of cash grant and construction materials among 500 affected families for latrine repairs • Support to schools and health centres for latrine repairs through cash grants and materials | |

| | |
|--|----------------|
|  | Shelter |
| Outcome 2: Immediate and mid-term shelter and settlements needs of the affected population are addressed | |
| Output 2.1: Shelter toolkits, awareness, construction materials and cash grant provided to 1,800 families to support the repairs/rebuilding of houses, schools and health centers | |
| Activities planned: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training of trainers for volunteers • Implementation of PASSA in the communities and six schools and health centers • Local procurement of shelter construction materials for 1,800 families • Shelter toolkits and construction materials distribution • Distribution of cash grant for shelter materials for communities and 6 schools and health centers • Replenishment of 1,000 shelter toolkits | |

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
|  | Shelter coordination |
| Outcome 3: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability | |
| Output 3.1.: Timely, predictable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors. | |
| Activities planned: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors • Support the development and implementation of the shelter coordination | |
| Output 3.2: Shelter coordination services in Bangladesh provide a platform to integrate Build Back Safer (BBS) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) principles into the shelter response of humanitarian actors. | |
| Activities planned: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response | |

- Support advocacy on behalf of the sector
- Build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning



Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security

Outcome : 4 Immediate food needs of the affected population are met

Output 4.1: Local procurement of dry food for 6,000 families affected by Cyclone Mora in the six districts to cover emergency food needs of the first three days

Activities planned:

- Beneficiary selection
- Procurement of dry food
- Distribution of dry food

Output 4.2: Provide unconditional multipurpose cash grant assistance to 2,000 families

Activities planned:

- Beneficiary selection
- Distribution of unconditional multipurpose cash grants for one month (50 Swiss francs per family)

Outcome 5: Affected livelihood is restored

Output 5.1: Cash grants are provided to 1,000 families to support restoring the livelihoods

Activities planned:

- Training of Trainers (ToT) for volunteers on livelihoods
- Implementation of livelihood trainings in the community (skills training for alternative livelihoods and rehabilitation of shrimp farm, ponds and farms)
- Distribution of conditional cash grants for restoring livelihoods (190 Swiss francs per family)



Disaster risk reduction

Outcome 6: Community resilience to disasters is enhanced

Output 6.1: Targeted 3,000 families have better knowledge on DRR

Activities planned:

- Beneficiary selection
- Provide disaster risk reduction awareness sessions for beneficiaries
- Provide tree saplings to targeted families
- Supporting small scale disaster risk mitigation work in schools and health centres

Outcome 7: The National Society early warning systems and procedures are supported to increase capacity

Output 7.1: Early warning equipment and financial support is provided to district branches in order to activate cyclone preparedness programs

Activities planned:

- Dissemination of early warning messages
- Evacuation of coastal populations by the CPP volunteers



National Society capacity building (Enhancing the capacities at local level and support to local actors)

Outcome 8: National Society branches and local capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened

Output 8.1: Increased capacity of Response Coordination Centre

Activities planned:

- Disaster response trainings for local branches, local government authorities and CBOs

- Support the response mechanism of the National Society by web based information dashboard
- Building partnerships with schools, health centres and local organizations and service providers

In addition to the sectors above, the operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analysis to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme
- Ongoing process of adjustment based on these assessments
- The establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.

The detailed plan of action under quality programming is as follows:

Quality programming

Outcome 9: Continuous assessments and situation analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation

Output 9.1: Needs assessments, beneficiary selection and monitoring are undertaken

Activities planned:

- Initial assessment by RCYs and NDRTs
- Participation in joint needs assessment with other organizations
- Orientation of staff and volunteers on assessment and beneficiary selection
- Post distribution monitoring
- Monitoring visits by joint teams of the BDRCS headquarters and the IFRC
- Lessons learned workshop
- Final evaluation



Programme support services

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.** More details can be found in the Emergency Plan of Action.



Budget

See attached [IFRC Secretariat budget](#) (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain
Under Secretary General
Programmes and Operations Division

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Appeal budget](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGO's in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

13/06/2017

MDRBD019 Bangladesh: Cyclone Mora

| Budget Group | Multilateral Response | Inter-Agency Shelter Coord. | Appeal Budget CHF |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Shelter - Relief | 26,000 | 0 | 26,000 |
| Construction - Materials | 315,000 | 0 | 315,000 |
| Food | 22,500 | 0 | 22,500 |
| Seeds & Plants | 18,750 | 0 | 18,750 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 57,950 | 0 | 57,950 |
| Cash Disbursements | 485,500 | 0 | 485,500 |
| Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES | 925,700 | 0 | 925,700 |
| Computer & Telecom Equipment | 2,500 | 0 | 2,500 |
| Office/Household Furniture & Equipment | 6,000 | 0 | 6,000 |
| Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT | 8,500 | 0 | 8,500 |
| Storage, Warehousing | 200 | 0 | 200 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 4,200 | 0 | 4,200 |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 7,650 | 1,500 | 9,150 |
| Logistics Services | 2,200 | 0 | 2,200 |
| Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE | 14,250 | 1,500 | 15,750 |
| International Staff | 0 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| National Staff | 57,450 | 0 | 57,450 |
| National Society Staff | 36,900 | 0 | 36,900 |
| Volunteers | 1,825 | 0 | 1,825 |
| Total PERSONNEL | 96,175 | 12,000 | 108,175 |
| Consultants | 0 | 17,250 | 17,250 |
| Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES | 0 | 17,250 | 17,250 |
| Workshops & Training | 49,575 | 20,000 | 69,575 |
| Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING | 49,575 | 20,000 | 69,575 |
| Travel | 41,859 | 4,000 | 45,859 |
| Information & Public Relations | 5,233 | 4,000 | 9,233 |
| Office Costs | 1,200 | 1,000 | 2,200 |
| Communications | 400 | 600 | 1,000 |
| Shared Office and Services Costs | 14,146 | 0 | 14,146 |
| Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES | 62,838 | 9,600 | 72,438 |
| Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery | 75,207 | 3,923 | 79,130 |
| Total INDIRECT COSTS | 75,207 | 3,923 | 79,130 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 1,232,246 | 64,273 | 1,296,519 |