



## WFP SPECIAL OPERATION 10502.0

Country:	Corporate
Type of project:	Special Operation
Title:	WFP Avian and Human Influenza Preparedness
Total cost (US\$):	USD 2,992,338
Duration:	6 Months (13 December 2005 to 12 June 2006)

### 1. Project Background

Avian influenza (or 'bird flu') refers to the current epidemic of highly pathogenic avian influenza. Caused by a new virus strain ('H5N1'), avian influenza has, over the past two years, spread from South-East Asia to 18 countries across Asia, Europe and the Middle East, causing the death of millions of birds. Of more concern is the fact that this new H5N1 strain has crossed the species barrier and infected humans. Since December 2003, 135 human cases have been documented at a growing rate in five countries. More than half of those cases have been fatal. Although human-to-human transmission is not yet taking place, experts warn that there is a high risk that H5N1 could mutate into a highly pathogenic strain with the ability to transmit between humans. This could trigger a global human influenza pandemic.

Based on analysis of pandemic influenza cycles, experts assess that a global human influenza pandemic is "due" as previous 'pandemic' viruses have appeared in cycles shorter than the elapsed time since the last major pandemic. There is agreement that the H5N1 virus is a likely candidate to cause such an occurrence.

A full-blown human influenza pandemic could, at least temporarily, cause significant disruption of social, economic and political life on a global scale and thus seriously affect WFP's ability to operate. WFP operates in many countries with poor health facilities. A possible human influenza pandemic would put the health and safety of WFP staff at risk. Besides concerns related to staff, the impact of a pandemic on international travel, trade and normal public services would complicate the continued implementation of WFP programmes around the world. At the same time, it is likely that the impact of a pandemic would increase needs and create new beneficiary groups requiring humanitarian support. In addition, the impact of the avian influenza and the associated containment measures may lead to new food-insecure population groups that WFP could be asked to support.

On the basis of developments to date:

- WHO has assessed that the world is currently in phase 3 on its Pandemic Influenza alert scale<sup>1</sup>;
- The UN Secretary General has recognized the need for a coordinated approach and has appointed Dr. Nabarro as UN System Influenza Coordinator (UNSIC);

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<sup>1</sup> The WHO Influenza Pandemic scale has 6 phases from the onset of a new virus to the sustained transmission in the general population. Phase 3 indicates spread from animals to human but no efficient and sustained human-to-human transmission.

- On 6 October 2005, the UN Medical Services issued a medical contingency plan.<sup>2</sup> Linking to the WHO pandemic alert scale it outlines recommendations and obligations for UN agencies and UN Country Teams regarding the health and safety of its staff at the various phases of the pandemic alert scale;
- WFP has identified possibility of an avian and human influenza pandemic as a corporate strategic risk in the context of the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system.
- WFP has embarked on an intensive process of preparedness planning, focusing on four main dimensions: (a) staff safety, (b) continuity of operations, (c) new programmes and (d) possible new services.

## 2. Project Justification

A human influenza pandemic resulting from the current avian influenza could have a wide range of implications for WFP, affecting all levels of the organisation, from Sub-Offices to Headquarters, and all functional areas within the organisation:

- WFP staff will be at risk;
- A human influenza may create an environment in which WFP's ability to implement its on-going programmes and sustain its infrastructure will be challenged;
- The efforts to contain the ongoing avian influenza will have socio-economic impacts on the livelihood of farmers, and could potentially create new pockets of vulnerability for which WFP assistance could be needed;
- WFP could be requested to provide new services to support an international response to both avian and human influenza outbreaks, such as logistics services to support containment efforts.

Those challenges need to be addressed through a continued preparedness and planning process at the corporate level. The activities contained in this Special Operation (SO) cover all areas of the organization and aim to support ongoing preparedness activities in Country Offices (COs), and to provide guidance for staff and managers throughout the organization.

In addition, WFP has an obligation to comply with the UN Medical Services Staff Contingency Plan, which sets out specific obligations for UN agencies at the various pandemic phases.

## 3. Project Objective

Through the implementation of this Special Operation, WFP will enhance its corporate preparedness in the light of the threats caused by the spread of the H5N1 virus.

## 4. Project Implementation

### 4.1. Activities

To achieve the stated objective, the following specific activities will be implemented:

- 4.1.1. Ensuring compliance with the UN Medical Services Staff Contingency Plan by pre-positioning medical and non-medical supplies for WFP staff and their dependants.

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<sup>2</sup> United Nations Medical Services staff Contingency Plan Guidelines for an Influenza Pandemic

The aim of the UN Medical Services Staff Contingency Plan is to ensure preparedness for a timely, consistent and coordinated response related to staff health and safety across the UN system in the event of an influenza pandemic. The plan sets out specific preparedness measures that UN agencies, their staff and UN Country Teams are expected to implement. It is based on the WHO pandemic alert phases. Although influenza levels are expected to vary from region to region at any point in time in case of a pandemic, a pandemic alert phase is designated globally. Each alert phase is associated with international and national actions. At pandemic alert phase 3 (current phase), UN Country Teams and UN Agencies are required to pre-position a set of medical and non-medical supplies for their staff. This Special Operation includes funding for procurement and delivery of those supplies for WFP staff and dependants.

#### 4.1.2. Participation in UN-wide discussions and planning events.

The UN system has recognized the need to have a coordinated approach to the avian and human influenza threat. UN country teams and individual UN agencies already collaborate with national governments. A system-wide coordination structure was recently established with the appointment of Dr. David Nabarro as UN System Influenza Coordinator. WFP, due to its early identification of avian influenza as a corporate risk and the ongoing intensive process of risk analysis and preparedness planning, has been able to contribute strongly to the overall UN preparedness work. It is important that WFP continues to play a lead role in this process and participates actively within the coordination framework established by the UNSIC, whether at country, regional or global level.

At the Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC) level, a contingency planning process has been initiated. WFP is working with its IASC partners to coordinate contingency planning efforts and to determine the role of the IASC structure in support of the broader UN coordination and preparedness efforts.

Following discussions with Dr. Nabarro, WFP is supporting the development of an IASC Information Management platform for avian and human influenza enhancing the existing IASC Humanitarian Early Warning Systems Web (HEWSweb).

#### 4.1.3. Completing a corporate preparedness framework.

The avian influenza threat is unique in its potential global scope. Preparedness and contingency planning will have to be applied at all levels of the organization. It is therefore crucial to have a corporate preparedness framework which will guide the organisation in developing specific and coherent contingency plans and associated preparedness actions to:

- a) minimize risks for staff safety and health;
- b) maintain current programmes and running of offices;
- c) develop new programmes;
- d) provide new services.

At all levels of the organisation, and for each of the four objectives, clear strategies, processes, structures, human resources, tools, infrastructure, partnerships and resource mobilization options need to be developed.

#### 4.1.4. Developing an early departure/critical incident plan.

The UN Medical Services Staff Contingency Plan in its current version requires UN Agencies to develop, at the current pandemic alert phase 3, plans for early departure of its staff. With a possible increase of the pandemic alert phases, UN agencies are obliged to facilitate departure to home-countries of staff determined to carry out non-essential functions and their dependants. WFP might be asked to organize those departures for all the other agencies, including UN staff in countries where WFP is not present. Given that likely travel restrictions and medical considerations at departure, transit and arrival will impair staff movement, an in-depth assessment is needed to determine the feasibility of implementing an early departure policy and possibly to develop an operational plan.

The UN Steering Committee for Avian and Human Influenza on 8 December 2005 reviewed the early departure policy and recommended to pursue a policy that encourages staff to remain at their duty station. Pending the finalization of new policy guidance the activity has been retained in the SO. When the new policy guidance is released, the Avian and Human Influenza Task Force (AHI Task Force) will determine whether to cancel this activity or implement it in a manner reflecting the new direction.

4.1.5. Maintaining a corporate management/oversight structure and information management system.

WFP has constituted a high-level corporate Avian and Human Influenza Task Force (AHI Task Force) chaired by the Deputy Executive Director, AD. The Task Force will develop WFP policies and plans, allocate resources across the organization to support plan implementation of specific preparedness measures, maintain an information management system, develop a communications strategy and ensure UN inter-agency engagement.

In order to support the preparedness process, there is a need to develop the existing information platforms. As the threat relates to the safety and health of WFP staff at a global level, easy access to relevant information is vital in order to raise awareness among staff and provide information on WFP's preparedness activities. Information management also needs to support early warning, risk monitoring and decision-making. There is therefore a need to support existing information platforms, such as EPweb and HEWSweb. In addition, the Emergency Preparedness Action and Support System (E-PASS)<sup>3</sup>, which is currently under development, will need to be enhanced and adapted to the AI/HI threat.

4.1.6. Continued tracking of avian and human influenza and development of analysis of its potential impact on livelihoods and food insecurity.

Ongoing monitoring of the avian and human influenza threat is required to keep up to date on key developments. In addition, further analysis will be undertaken of the impact of both avian influenza and a possible human pandemic on livelihoods and food insecurity of affected countries and population groups. This is relevant for WFP in order to anticipate new beneficiary groups and to develop clear criteria for prioritization of interventions in a possible pandemic environment. Work on livelihood impact of avian and human influenza has been initiated with FAO and in the context of the IASC.

4.1.7. Pilot Telecommuting and ICT disaster recovery in ODB region

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<sup>3</sup> E-PASS is a risk monitoring soft-ware, developed to enhance and improve the ability of WFP decision makers to regularly take informed anticipatory preparedness action based on a regular, decentralized and accessible early-warning and early action processes. E-PASS also supports, in a practical way, the wider Risk Management policy which WFP is now putting in place.

Telecommuting and ICT disaster recovery will be a key component of any business continuity plan which will be developed as part of the wider corporate preparedness framework. Whatever the scenario, it will be imperative for essential staff to access corporate systems and critical data from remote locations, such as their homes. ICT business continuity practices have, however, not yet been introduced in WFP.

While ICT business continuity industry standards may not be affordable, there is recognition that a low-cost baseline must be achieved in the shortest time possible. In order to expedite this and take advantage of the extensive efforts and analysis already carried out in the ODB region, a number of minimum preparedness measures will be piloted to form the basis of a more comprehensive ICT business continuity framework.

## 4.2. Inputs required

To implement the SO activities, various inputs are required:

Medical and non-medical items have to be purchased and dispatched to all WFP offices, except for the ODB region where procurement of these supplies has been covered through an earlier funding decision. A centralized procurement of medical and other protective items will be organized by ADMP for WFP offices that are not yet covered. This centralized approach has been proposed by the Task Force to better ensure even coverage of WFP staff across all duty stations and for easier tracking and monitoring of the process. ADMP will liaise with the FAO/WFP Medical Services to obtain the technical specifications of the items to procure, and with ADH to obtain the list of people (staff and recognized dependants) to determine the needed quantities by duty station. Items will be procured according to the UN Medical Service recommendations<sup>4</sup>.

It is expected that WFP will procure through pharmaceutical traders, who have the ability to supply and deliver kits containing the necessary items to Country Offices. Alternatively, traders may deliver to Regional Bureau level for sub-delivery to individual Country Offices. The third option being explored is delivery to a central location (probably Dubai) for transportation to WFP offices through an agreement with TNT.

The SO budget for procurement of the items in the UN Medical Services Staff Contingency Plan is based on the latest staff numbers received from ADH and on producers' prices. Bulky items will need to be sorted and re-packed according to the number of staff and staff configuration in the WFP office at the final destination.

Country Offices' support will be required to verify if country-specific import and transport regulations need to be considered.

The implementation of the ICT disaster recovery and business continuity project in the ODB region will involve a technical upgrade of local area networks and telephone systems to support remote access to local systems and data, improved data storage, remote computer systems administration and maintenance, improved back-up power supply and the establishment of a minimum number of emergency mobile kits to support roving users. While the total project designed by ODB – targeting all ODB COs and an approximate number of five essential staff per office – is estimated at nearly USD 1 million, the pilot project will only address 30 percent of the estimated

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<sup>4</sup> The AHI Task Force decided on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2005 to follow the 30% coverage of Oseltamivir (Tamiflu) for all WFP staff and dependants as recommended by the UN Medical Services Staff Contingency Plan.

requirements. Annex 2 provides a detailed plan and budget of this project component.

Additional staff support is required to support the preparedness efforts of Country Offices and Regional Bureaux and Headquarters to implement the activities proposed in the SO. One staff will be based in New York to support WFP in tracking and participating in the avian influenza-related work carried out in the New York-based coordination structure. Specialized consultancy services will be required in terms of risk management, contingency planning, vulnerability assessment, information management, and technical support to the WFP offices around the world. Travel and miscellaneous costs are also foreseen.

A detailed breakdown of those inputs and their associated costs can be found in the attached budget.

### 4.3. Project Management

It has been recommended by the AHI Task Force to use the means of a Special Operation to manage the preparedness activities in relation to avian and human influenza. The AHI Task Force also recommended that WFP should not, at this stage, approach donors to fund the SO. Instead it recommended funding the SO, initially, through WFP's DSC Advance Facility and pursuing other options for recovering the costs. These may include identifying donor funding or possibly asking donors at the February 2006 Executive Board meeting to allow WFP to cover the costs through an allocation from the General Fund.

The corporate AHI Task Force will act as the project manager and oversee implementation, assisted by ODA (secretariat) and sub-working groups. The corporate AHI Task Force is chaired by the Deputy Executive Director, AD, while the Senior Deputy Executive Director is the alternate chair. All Regional Directors and Sudan's Country Director are members of the corporate AHI Task Force.

The corporate AHI Task Force will assign priorities and allocate available funding.

## 5. Project Cost & Benefits

It is estimated that the project will cost USD 2,992,338. A detailed breakdown of the necessary inputs and their associated costs is presented in the attached budget.

The expected benefit of the project is a strengthened organization with the ability to manage the avian and human influenza threat, thanks to the following outputs and outcomes:

- Staff health protection:
  - Enhanced corporate preparedness for protection of staff through pre-positioning of medical and non-medical items.
- Preparedness Framework developed:
  - Including tools and guidance to support COs/RBs in assessing and meeting basic preparedness standards;
  - Providing analysis on livelihood impact and vulnerabilities, an appropriate IT approach, and a logistics operational plan.
- Sustainability:
  - Ensuring that the degree and scope of the preparedness activities initiated are sustainable over the duration of the crisis.

Information Management and Communications:

- o Sensitization to the avian influenza threat throughout the organization;
- o Clear, comprehensive communications to WFP staff and managers regarding preparedness and response;
- o Information platform for staff and preparedness implementers developed and maintained;
- o A risk monitoring system for avian and human influenza developed.

Leadership and clear management structure:

- o Coordination and leadership across all AHI TF Sub Working Groups;
- o Effective project management approach to guide prioritization, resource allocation, budget accountability, and the tracking of activities and results against agreed preparedness objectives;
- o Command and control during response phase identified.

ICT disaster recovery and telecommuting capacity in ODB:

- o Improved disaster recovery capacity in the ODB region;
- o Improved telecommuting capacity in the ODB region;
- o A well-defined and tested pilot project to set the basis for a more comprehensive ICT business continuity framework.

## 6. Monitoring & Evaluation

Expected outcomes and outputs listed above will be evaluated at the end of the project by the AHI Task Force. The need for a potential project extension will be evaluated during the fourth month of project implementation by the AHI Task Force.

### RECOMMENDATION

This Special Operation, covering the period from 13 December 2005 to 12 June 2006, at a total cost to WFP of USD 2,992,338 is recommended for approval by the Senior Deputy Executive Director, under the Executive Director's delegated authority with the budget provided.

**APPROVAL**

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Jean-Jacques Grasse  
Senior Deputy Executive Director

13/12/05

<b>Project Type:</b>	SO
<b>Recipient Country:</b>	
<b>Project Number:</b>	10502.0
<b>Duration (months):</b>	6.0
<b>Start Date:</b>	13-Dec-2005
<b>End Date:</b>	12-Jun-2006

*Total US\$*

<b>DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (DOC)</b>	<b>\$ 1,828,368</b>
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<b>DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (DSC)</b>	<b>\$ 968,210</b>
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<b>TOTAL WFP DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>\$ 2,796,578</b>
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<b>INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (ISC) 7%</b>	<b>\$ 195,760</b>
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<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>	<b>\$ 2,992,338</b>
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1/ This format should also be used for Project Budget Plan Revisions.

2/ Please adapt your planning according to the Project Document (duration of the project).

3/ This worksheet includes total amounts for all years.

4/ The ISC is indicated here to provide a picture of the overall WFP costs even though they are not Project Costs per se.

The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the Project's life.



Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
551010	International Consultants (incl. Travel)	-	-	-	-
551020	National Consultants	-	-	-	-
551030	Temporary Assistance	-	-	-	-
551040	UNVs	-	-	-	-
552000	Non-WFP Staff Training	-	-	-	-
553000	Travel	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-

Recurring Expenses		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
554010	Rental of Facility	-	-	-	-
554020	Utilities General	-	-	-	-
554030	Office Supplies	-	-	-	-
554040	Communications and IT Services	-	-	-	-
554050	Insurance	-	-	-	-
554060	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	-	-	-	-
554070	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Costs	-	-	-	-
554080	Contracted Services	-	-	-	-
554090	Other Office Expenses	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
555010	Agricultural Tools and Equipment	-	-	-	-
555020	Kitchen & Canteen Material and Equipment	-	-	-	-
555030	Health Related Material and Equipment	1,562,003	-	-	-
555040	School Related Material and Equipment	-	-	-	-
555050	Building Material	-	-	-	-
555060	Vehicles	-	-	-	-
555070	TC/IT Equipment for Telecommuting	246,365	-	-	-
555070	TC/IT Equipment for E-Pass	20,000	-	-	-
555080	Other Tools, Material and Equipment		-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,828,368</b>	-	-	-

<b>TOTAL OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>	<b>1,828,368</b>	-	-	-
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1/ Planned costs should be included for ODOC items that are relevant to the SO.

## ANNEXE 2: Telecommuting and disaster recovery Budget

### Summary

Date

10/04/2006

Equipment	Price	Cost	Installation time in hours	Installation Cost	NEEDS	Total
Sat-phones Mini-M	2500	130,000	26	861	52	130,861
Sat-phone Provident Antennas	2200	88,000	4	133	40	88,133
Sat-phone battery	160	8,320	5.2	172	52	8,492
Sat-phones ACeS	1000	40,000	3.9	129	40	40,129
V-Sat	60000	60,000	24	795	1	60,795
Data-capable Cellular Phone	300	21,600	36	1193	72	22,793
Cellular Phone data service account (GPRS) /month	400	28,800	216	7155	72	35,955
Medium PABXs (fly away mobile node)	15000	15,000	16	530	1	15,530
Conference system for PABX	25000	50,000	32	1060	2	51,060
Operator Phones	500	1,000	2	66	2	1,066
Extension Phones	25	1,750	70	2319	70	4,069
TC Toolkits	4000	8,000	0	0	2	8,000
Generator 15KVA	10000	20,000	32	1060	2	21,060
Generator 6.5KVA	5500	66,000	96	3180	12	69,180
E. Wire 2sqm. (1ph + gnd)	30	90	9	298	3	388
E. Wire 4sqm. (1ph + gnd)	75	225	12	398	3	623
E. Wire 4sqm. (3ph + gnd)	400	1,200	18	596	3	1,796
Small UPS (1KVA)	750	12,000	8	265	16	12,265
Large UPS (6KVA)	2500	5,000	16	530	2	5,530
Central Stabilizer (15KVA)	3000	6,000	32	1060	2	7,060
Small Servers	6700	93,800	56	1855	14	95,655
Large Server	15000	30,000	16	530	2	30,530
Laptops+mobile kit	2650	137,800	52	1723	52	139,523
Software (ea)	500	26,000	52	1723	52	27,723
Network Printers	1500	3,000	4	133	2	3,133
Multi-Function Printer/Fax/Scanner	1500	3,000	4	133	2	3,133
Wireles LAN (20)	5000	20,000	32	1060	4	21,060
Modem	150	15,000	100	3313	100	18,313
ISP Backup link (128K)	300	300	1	33	1	333
ISP dialup account (10 concurrent account)	400	5,600	14	464	14	6,064
Remote Maintenance software	500	8,500	17	563	17	9,063
Fax/ Copy/ Scan (small unit)	1000	43,000	43	1424	43	44,424
Training and implementation cost / per user	500	29,000	58	1921	58	30,921
<b>Total Including Spare Emergency Kit</b>		<b>\$986,985</b>	<b>1114.6</b>	<b>\$36,921</b>		<b>\$1,023,906</b>
<b>- Spare Emergency Kit</b>					<b>-</b>	<b>202,690</b>
<b>= TOTAL without the spare emergency kit</b>					<b>=</b>	<b>\$821,216</b>

Calculate at 30% for Pilot phase

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**\$246,365.00**

### Budget detail

### Itemized cost per country

Equipment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Cambodia	China	East Timor	India	Indonesia	Laos	Maldives	Myanmar	Nepal	North Korea	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Emergency Kit
	Dhaka	Hardware Cost Thimphu	Hardware Cost Phnom Pen	Hardware Cost Peijiang	Hardware Cost Dili	Hardware Cost New Delhi	Hardware Cost Jakarta	Hardware Cost Vientiane	Hardware Cost Male	Hardware Cost Yangon	Hardware Cost Kahmandu	Hardware Cost Pyongyang	Hardware Cost Colombo	Hardware Cost Bangkok	Hardware Cost
Sat-phones Mini-M	4 10000	2 5000	3 7500	4 10000	4 10000	4 10000	4 10000	4 10000	2 5000	4 10000	4 10000	4 10000	3 7500	4 10000	3 7500
Sat-phone Provident Antennas	3 6600	2 4400	3 6600	2 4400	3 6600	3 6600	3 6600	2 4400	2 4400	3 6600	3 6600	2 4400	3 6600	3 6600	3 6600
Sat-phone battery	4 640	2 320	3 480	4 640	4 640	4 640	4 640	4 640	2 320	4 640	4 640	3 480	4 640	3 480	3 480
Sat-phones ACeS	3 3000	2 2000	3 3000	2 2000	3 3000	3 3000	3 3000	2 2000	2 2000	3 3000	3 3000	2 2000	3 3000	3 3000	3 3000
V-Sat	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 6000
Data-capable Cellular Phone	5 1500	5 1500	5 1500	5 1500	5 1500	5 1500	5 1500	5 1500	2 600	5 1500	5 1500	5 1500	5 1500	5 1500	5 1500
Cellular Phone data service account (GPRS) /month	5 2000	5 2000	5 2000	5 2000	5 2000	5 2000	5 2000	5 2000	2 800	5 2000	5 2000	5 2000	5 2000	5 2000	5 2000
Medium PABXs (fly away mobile node)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 15000
Conference system for PABX	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 25000	1 25000
Operator Phones	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 1000
Extension Phones	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	70 17500
TC Toolkits	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 4000	1 4000
Generator 15KVA	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 10000	1 10000
Generator 6.5KVA	1 5500	1 5500	1 5500	1 5500	1 5500	1 5500	1 5500	1 5500	0 0	1 5500	1 5500	1 5500	1 5500	1 5500	0 0
E. Wire 2sqm. (1ph + gnd)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 30	2 60
E. Wire 4sqm. (1ph + gnd)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 75	2 150
E. Wire 4sqm. (3ph + gnd)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 400	2 800
Small UPS (1KVA)	1 750	1 750	1 750	1 750	1 750	1 750	1 750	1 750	1 750	1 750	1 750	1 750	1 750	1 750	2 1500
Large UPS (6KVA)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 2500	1 2500
Central Stabilizer (15KVA)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 3000	1 3000
Small Servers	1 6700	1 6700	1 6700	1 6700	1 6700	1 6700	1 6700	1 6700	0 0	1 6700	1 6700	1 6700	1 6700	1 6700	1 6700
Large Server	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 15000	1 15000
Laptops+mobile kit	4 10600	2 5300	3 7950	4 10600	4 10600	4 10600	4 10600	4 10600	2 5300	4 10600	4 10600	3 7950	4 10600	3 7950	3 7950
Software (ea)	4 2000	2 1000	3 1500	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000	2 1000	4 2000	4 2000	3 1500	4 2000	3 1500	3 1500
Network Printers	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 3000
Multi-Function Printer/Fax/Scanner	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 3000
Wireless LAN (20)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 10000	2 10000
Modem	6 900	6 900	6 900	6 900	6 900	6 900	6 900	6 900	4 600	6 900	6 900	6 900	6 900	6 900	8 1200
ISP Backup link (128K)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 300
ISP dialup account (10 concurrent account)	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	0 0
Remote Maintenance software	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	2 1000
Fax/ Copy/ Scan (small unit)	3 3000	3 3000	3 3000	3 3000	3 3000	3 3000	3 3000	3 3000	1 1000	3 3000	3 3000	3 3000	3 3000	3 3000	3 3000
Training and implementation cost / per user	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000	2 1000	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000	4 2000
									0						0
Totals	Per country*	56,690	41,870	50,880	53,490	56,690	56,690	56,690	53,490	24,270	56,690	56,690	47,680	56,690	202,690