
FY13 Final Report: May1, 2012 – August 31, 2013


RAFAL center VSLA members meeting; August 2013, Jean-Filston Koyamouss/Mercy Corps
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Immediate Protection and NFI Assistance to LRA-Affected Populations in Southeastern CAR

Funded by USAID / Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

COUNTRY CONTACT	HEADQUARTERS CONTACT	PROJECT SUMMARY
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¹ The award was originally scheduled to end on April 30, 2013, but Mercy Corps received a no-cost extension until June 30, 2013, and later an unfunded modification extending the program until August 31, 2013.

1. Program Overview

Mercy Corps' Immediate Protection and NFI Assistance program is a \$522,013 program designed to support community structures in order to address protection issues and enhance the capacities of LRA-affected communities to develop positive coping mechanisms, restore assets and build economic livelihoods in the Mbomou prefecture of south-eastern CAR. The program targets a total 33,831 LRA conflict-affected persons, including 5,500 displaced persons as a result of the LRA conflict. The program has three main components: 1) psychosocial and capacity-building support to protect children and youth by building on existing community-based support mechanisms; 2) gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response to LRA-affected GBV survivors via psychosocial, health and economic support services; and 3) distribution of non-food item (NFI) kits to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnee households in the intervention zone. The program places an emphasis on leveraging previously-established community-based mechanisms, such as child protection committees, 'Sports for Peace and Life' mentors who help educate children on HIV/AIDS and conflict negotiation, and GBV focal points who raise awareness on GBV prevention and refer survivors to the support center. The program also empowers beneficiaries to play an active role in the implementation of activities.

2. Beneficiaries

	Number of Beneficiaries Targeted	Cumulative Number of Beneficiaries Reached
Sub Sector 1: Child Protection	Play Therapy Mentors : 36	Play Therapy Mentors : 36 (29 males, 7 females)
	Child Protection Committee Members: 100	Child Protection Committee Members: 92 (57 males, 35 females)
	Number of children and youth participating in play therapy clubs: 540	Number of children and youth participating in play therapy clubs: 1822 (1020 girls, 86 boys)
Sub-Sector 2: Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response	Number of target survivors receiving psychosocial support services: 125	Number of target survivors receiving psychosocial support services: 388 (335 females, 53 males)
	Number of cases referred to partner medical centers for treatment: 75 cases referred	Number of cases referred to partner medical centers for treatment: 107 cases referred (81 females, 26 male)
	Number of women trained in income generating activities: 30	Number of women trained in income generating activities: 60
	Number of GBV focal points trained on GBV and protection issues: 20 focal points trained	Number of GBV focal points trained on GBV and protection issues: 20 focal points trained
	Number of males sensitized in	Number of males sensitized in Gender-

	Gender-based Violence (GBV) issues: 5,000 males	based Violence (GBV) issues: 7,810 males
	Number of females sensitized in Gender-based Violence (GBV) issues: 1,000 females	Number of females sensitized in Gender-based Violence (GBV) issues: 2,339 females
	Number of conflict-affected women trained and participating in VSLAs: 150 women	Number of conflict-affected women trained and participating in VSLAs: 150 women
Sector 3: Logistics, support, and relief commodities	Total number of beneficiaries receiving NFIs: 3,500 individuals	Total number of beneficiaries receiving NFIs: 3,500 individuals
Total	Total Beneficiaries Targeted: 10,453	Total Beneficiaries Reached: 16,360

3. Description of Assessments and Data Collection Used to Measure Results

Baseline and Assessment Data

The Immediate Protection and NFI Assistance program complements the UNICEF-funded Protection Measures in the Mbomou Region program, which ended in April 2012 and had the overall goal of improving child protection mechanisms, ensuring psychosocial and judicial care to survivors of GBV, and promoting women's rights and GBV prevention.

The baseline data collected for the Immediate Protection and NFI Assistance program was extracted from two primary sources: 1) the Protection Measures program final evaluation for the Rafai intervention zone collected in April 2012 and 2) baseline data collected in Dembia, Selim, and Guerikindou collected in July and August 2012.² This data corresponded to OFDA standard indicators for the Protection and NFI sectors, as well as additional relevant indicators established by Mercy Corps.

The methodology for the Protection Measures program final evaluation and the baseline evaluation in Dembia, Selim, and Geurikindo included a combination of quantitative and qualitative data collection through: 1) individual household surveys; 2) questionnaires using semi-informal interviews; 3) key informant interviews; 4) case studies; 5) focus groups, 6) security audits, and 7) review of internal lessons learned documents from work in the intervention zone.

² Given that this program was designed to serve as an extension of the Protection Measures program, it shares many of the same indicators. Because the final evaluation for the Protection Measures program was conducted in April 2012, just one month prior to the start of the current program, it was deemed unnecessary to re-conduct a baseline evaluation for the Rafai and Agoumar communities. A complementary baseline assessment was conducted following a similar methodology and using the same tools as used for the Protection Measures evaluation in order to collect data for Selim, Dembia and Geurikindo, which were not communities covered by the UNICEF-funded program.

Market analysis to guide income-generation trainings

A market survey was conducted by program staff to identify opportunities for supply and disposal of products, prior to the selection of female beneficiaries to participate in income generation trainings and benefit from cash transfers. The methodology used included administering a questionnaire to 30 potential beneficiary women and conducting interviews with potential suppliers, vendors, farmers and other traders. The information collected was assessed in relation to the Rafai market functions including: supply and demand for goods and services, actors or market operators (producers, distributors, retailers, and consumers), transport of goods, and market prices. Different opportunities that can be exploited by women to improve their socio-economic situation were identified, and the analysis revealed that the continued insecurity and the state of disrepair of the road from Bangui to Rafai was a main constraint.

Program Surveillance Data

At program startup, a monitoring system was created in order to monitor program surveillance data. Program monitoring has been regularly conducted by all direct program staff and continued technical support was provided to project staff by Mercy Corps' in-country M&E manager. Program monitoring included:

- *Psychosocial and medical support activities:* GBV cases in LRA-affected areas receiving psychosocial and medical referrals were regularly tracked by program staff. Program trained GBV focal points submitted monthly activity reports highlighting number of sensitizations held and topics covered, number of community members reached via community education sessions, and number of GBV cases referred to the psychosocial support center.
- *Income generation activities:* Following the training of LRA-affected women on income generation activities, program staff visited trained beneficiaries and tracked the evolution of their income generation activities and provide technical assistance as needed.
- *Protection committees and micro-projects:* Monthly reports were collected from each protection committee in order to track the number of sensitizations held and topics covered, number of community members reached via community education sessions, number of vulnerable children referred to the program.

Regular visits to target communities and program activities were also performed by the program team to identify problems and maintain a high level of services to the beneficiary communities. Five quarterly reports and one annual report have been submitted to OFDA during the program implementation period, highlighting progress on activities, major achievements, difficulties encountered and indicator progress. In addition, the program baseline data report was submitted, detailing the results of the program baseline data collected.

Final evaluation:

The final evaluation was carried out in September 2013 by Mercy Corps staff responsible for monitoring and evaluation. Enumerators who collected the data were locally recruited from each village and were trained on the evaluation methodology and how to administer questionnaires and to organize focus group discussions. Due to insecurity in rural areas, three locations (Selim, Dembia and Geurikindo) were excluded from the list of targeted villages for the final evaluation.

A total of 123 women and 120 men were surveyed via a household survey designed to measure knowledge, practices and attitudes around child protection and GBV topics. Key informant interviews were held with 15 people, including village chiefs, religious leaders, leaders among internally displaced persons (IDP) communities, and health center and school directors.

Based on beneficiary figures per location, focus groups were held in each community with groups separately targeting men, women, young girls and young boys. In total, 19 focus groups were organized. Key findings of the evaluation:

- An average of 65% of people had heard of protection committees and were able to correctly cite the roles and activities of protection committees, including community awareness-raising sessions, reference of vulnerable children to support structures, and implementation of micro-projects to benefit the community
- Compared to men, women's knowledge of types of GBV among survey respondents was much higher in all surveyed locations. On average of 88.5% of respondents across evaluated locations were able to successfully identify at least two types of violence that would be classified as GBV.

4. Coordination

While in Rafai, Mercy Corps regularly held meetings with the local authorities and other members of the community to discuss ongoing security issues in the area, and the progress of activities. The program also coordinated with other NGO agencies working in the target zone, including Merlin and Acted, to share scheduled activities and discuss security. In general, these meetings were successful for information-sharing and the response and feedback from communities was extremely positive. Meeting participants continually expressed support for the program and indicated that they had observed positive changes in their communities, notably increased awareness on child protection and GBV issues via the activities of protection committees.

5. Constraints Encountered and Proposed Solutions

Logistics

In the case of Selim, the ruined state of the river ferry and frequent mechanical breakdowns blocked movement to the west of Rafai from August-December 2012 and July – August 2013.

Security

From May-December 2012, continued LRA activity in the area surrounding Dembia and Guérékindo warranted cautious road travel to these towns, and only same-day return missions were possible. This constraint spurred ideas for new strategies that would ensure meaningful impact, including extra training for dedicated “senior volunteers” in the region to assist in monitoring the activities of fellow volunteers in their region, reinforcing their capacity and aiding in the oversight of peer volunteers in the absence of Mercy Corps staff presence. To mitigate this issue, a total of four senior volunteers were trained on the Rafai – Dembia road axe, where they conducted regular field visits to monitor activities when Mercy Corps staff cannot travel due to insecurity. Upon their return to Rafai, senior

volunteers submitted detailed field notes and monitoring data for activities, which was verified by Mercy Corps staff when they are able to access the remote communities.

Following the insecurity outbreak caused by the Seleka contingent in March and for some months after, Mercy Corps returned to the field with a small team in June 2013. Mercy Corps' Bangassou office had been looted and largely damaged, so a new base in the region had to be established. Unfortunately in mid-July there was a period of friction between the local population and the Seleka, forcing an evacuation of staff. Then, on August 23rd, 2013 two Mercy Corps vehicles were ambushed by unidentified actors on the road between Bangassou and Rafai, and two staff members were shot and wounded. Following this incident, expatriate staff members were evacuated from the region, as those responsible for the attack were not known. For security reasons, all activities outside a 5 km radius of Bangassou and Rafai town were suspended.

6. Changes in Program Design

Because of delays resulting from the security challenges outlined above, Mercy Corps needed to extend the implementation period of the program twice, with a two-month No-Cost Extension granted by USAID/OFDA in April, and later an unfunded modification extending the activities until August 2013. These extensions allowed Mercy Corps to complete all activities planned, including micro-projects, play therapy sessions and training on income-generating activities.

7. Project Achievements

From evaluation results, youth groups and VSLA members benefitting from cash grants gave extremely positive feedback about the project. Women and youth have reported that they feel they are more independent and they have a restored sense of dignity.

By the end of the program, Mercy Corps achieved the following:

- The collection and analysis of baseline data was finalized in Rafai, Dembia, Selim and Geurikindo, using a combination of quantitative and qualitative data collection. Results of the baseline evaluation confirmed that over one-third of people feel unsafe in their home communities and that knowledge of GBV and women's rights is very low in communities that do not presently have protection mechanisms in place. Other needs were also identified, including food security among displaced and returnee populations, a lack of adequate water and sanitation structures in Geurikindo, Selim, and Dembia, and a need for increased access to economic opportunity via income generation, vocational, and literacy trainings. A more detailed analysis of the results can be found in the baseline data report submitted to OFDA in September 2012.
- 128 members of child protection committees (42 men, 86 women) were trained in child protection, referral systems, and prevention of gender-based violence (GBV).
- 19 micro projects were started but unfortunately training materials and exit kits of 7 projects were looted. So in total 12 projects were implemented.
- 388 (355 females, 53 males) GBV survivors received psychosocial support from trained agents at the listening center. 107 cases (81 females, 26 males) were referred for medical care.

- 7,810 people were reached (2,102 men; 2,815 women; 1,189 boys; 1,704 girls) via awareness-raising sessions on: explanation of the reference systems and mechanisms, services available at the counseling center, awareness-raising on GBV and child protection issues.
- 36 play therapy mentors were trained (7 female and 29 males) in August 2012 and supported throughout the implementation period. The training was based on 32 sessions using sport as a means of transmitting key messages about protecting the rights of the child and a healthy and therapeutic space for children and young people, particularly those affected by LRA conflict.
- Play therapy sessions began with all 36 youth/children groups, reaching a total of 1822 children (802 boys, 1020 girls). The themes of topics covered during play therapy sessions included: peace-building, effective communication, how to work together as a team, expressing and accepting emotions, how to avoid discrimination, the negative effects of violence and how to prevent violence, and finally a session on gender. Clubs learned about these themes via sports and play activities.
- A special round-table discussion for the International Day of the African Child (June 16th) was organized by the program with governmental leaders in Rafai. 53 local authorities and partner representatives participated, of which two were women. The round-table discussion was requested by local leaders to share ideas on how to better support children with special needs in the Rafai area.
- A market analysis was conducted to guide income generation activity (IGA) trainings.
- 60 women LRA-affected GBV survivors were selected to participate in a five-day training on basic commercial skills, including how to choose a product to sell, how to calculate a net benefit or net loss, how to confront competition, the importance of maintaining their initial capital, and discussions on common pitfalls of commercial activities, such as giving away products on credit, using one's capital to respond to family emergencies, dividing product between sale and family consumption, and communication skills to resist family pressure to give away their profits. Following the training, cash grants were provided to participants in their home communities. 60 trained women received a cash grant of amount of 45,000 XAF (\$100) each during the project lifespan to start their own IGAs. Feedback from cash grant recipients has been extremely positive; women have reported that the initiative has not only made them feel respected to make their own decisions about IGAs they want to engage in, but they also feel their dignity has been restored by being given an opportunity to commence IGAs in order to contribute to their family income.
- Sixty youth (33 girls and 27 boys; 18 of which are IDPs) participated in vocational training based on specified vulnerability criteria and have chosen their type of vocation.
- NFIs were distributed to 500 identified households (IDPs and returnees). With donations from BINUCA, Mercy Corps was able to provide NFIs to an additional 337 households, benefitting a total of 5,860 individuals, including 3,150 IDPs and 2710 returnees.

8. Performance Summary

3.1 Protection

SECTOR #1 Protection	<i>Objective: LRA-affected populations access protection services</i>		
Budget:	\$456,190.00		
Beneficiaries Targeted	Total: 33,831	IDPs Targeted	Total: 5,500
Beneficiaries Reached	11,035 beneficiaries (4,000 IDPs)		
Geographic Area (s)	Mbomou Prefecture in Southeastern CAR, including the towns of Rafai, Dembia and Selim.		
Sub-Sector: Child Protection			
INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	Achievements
Number of people trained in child protection issues	Play Therapy Mentors : 6 (5 males, 1 female) Child Protection Committee Members: 36 (28 males, 8 females) Total: 42 (33 males, 9 females)	Play Therapy Mentors : 36 Child Protection Committee Members: 100 Total: 136	Play Therapy Mentors : 36 (7 females, 29 males) Child Protection Committee Members: 92 (57 males, 35 females) Total: 128 (42 females, 86 males)
Number of and percent increase in number of mechanisms/systems to report/refer child protection issues	Play Therapy Mentors : 6 (5 males, 1 female) Child Protection Committee Members: 36 (28 males, 8 females) Total: 42 (33 males, 9 females)	Play Therapy Mentors : 36 Child Protection Committee Members: 100 Total: 136	Play Therapy Mentors : 36 (7 females, 29 males) Child Protection Committee Members: 92 (57 males, 35 females) Total: 128 (42 females, 86 males) 304% increase
Number and percent of targeted children reporting an improvement in their sense of safety and well being	0 children	855 children 75% of targeted children	1822 children participated in play therapy groups. 90% of children interviewed in Rafai indicated that they feel safer due to play therapy activities but still recognize the threat of armed groups in and around their communities.

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Beneficiaries Reached	11,035 beneficiaries (4,000 IDPs)		
Geographic Area (s)	Mbomou Prefecture in Southeastern CAR, including the towns of Rafai, Dembia and Selim.		
Number of microprojects implemented*	0 microprojects	25 microprojects	(19 micro projects started but unfortunately training materials and exit kits of 7 projects were looted. So in total 12 projects were implemented.)
Number and percent of youth that report increased independence after vocational training*	0 youth	60 youth 90% of trained youth	54 youth and 99% of assisted youth report increased financial independence.
Sub-Sector: Gender-based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response			
Number and percent of community members who can report at least two negative effects of GBV on their community	45%	70%	(49.2% of women and 50.8% men were able to report at least two negative effects of GBV.)
Number and percent of target population reporting increased access to Gender-based Violence (GBV) services	0 survivors	500 survivors 75% report increased access	411 survivors have been assisted since the since the beginning of the project. 98% of survivors assisted by the center report increased access to Gender-based Violence (GBV) services.
Number of males sensitized in Gender-based Violence (GBV) issues	0 males	5,000 males	A total of 7,810 persons have been sensitized; including 5,097 men and 2713 boys.

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Beneficiaries Targeted	Total: 33,831	IDPs Targeted	Total: 5,500
Beneficiaries Reached	11,035 beneficiaries (4,000 IDPs)		
Geographic Area (s)	Mbomou Prefecture in Southeastern CAR, including the towns of Rafai, Dembia and Selim.		
Number of LRA-affected GBV survivors that receive psychosocial support*	0 LRA-affected GBV survivors	500 LRA-affected GBV survivors	388 survivors since the beginning of the program – 335 females and 53 males.
Number of cases referred to partner medical centers for treatment*	0 cases referred	75 cases referred	107 cases referred to health centers. 81 females and 26 males.
Number of women who report increased economic independence after IGA training*	0 women	60 women	60 women have been trained to date (30 in Agoumar/Rafai center, 15 in Dembia and 15 in Selim. During the final evaluation 47 women reported have increased economic independence; but 8 of them partially lost their money due to insecurity in the area.
Number of pilot Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) trained and provided with access to financial services *	0 VSLAs	5 VSLAs	5 VSLA groups of 30 members each have been trained; groups composed of female IDPs in Rafai.

**Program impact indicators identified by Mercy Corps*

3.2 Logistics, support, and relief commodities

SECTOR #2 Logistics, support and relief commodities	<i>Objective: LRA-affected displaced and returnee households access essential NFIs</i>		
Budget:	\$65,823.00		
Beneficiaries Targeted	Total: 3,500	IDPs Targeted:	Total: 3,500
Beneficiaries Reached	5,860 beneficiaries reached (3,150 IDPs and 2710 returnees)		
Geographic Area (s)	Mbomou Prefecture in Southeastern CAR, including the towns of Rafai, Dembia and Selim.		
Sub-Sector: Non-food Items (NFIs)			
INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	Completed
Total number of NFIs distributed, by type	0 NFIs	Refer to Annex 2 for NFIs by type	Refer to annex 2

Total USD cost of NFIs, by type	0 NFIs	Refer to Annex 1 for cost of NFIs	\$ 25,600.00 for 500 households receiving NFIs
Total number of beneficiaries receiving NFIs by type, in compliance with Sphere standards	0 individuals	3,500 individuals	5,860 individuals have benefited from NFI kits ³
Number of NFIs distributed, by type, to LRA-affected child and youth headed households*	0 NFIs	29 child / youth headed households	34 child / youth headed households received a full kit of NFIs.

*Program impact indicators identified by Mercy Corps

9. Reasons Why Goals/Targets were not met during the implementation period

Disruptions in program implementation due to security-related challenges in the past year had an impact on how the program reached certain targets. Regarding the number of target survivors receiving psychosocial support services, Mercy Corps had targeted 500 survivors and reached 388. This was in part due to a delay to recruit a psychosocial agent due to security concerns, and also that many men in the community were not aware that they were eligible for these services. Community counselors later raised awareness around the services available and the counseling center received 53 men by the end of the project. Mercy Corps also trained slightly fewer protection committee members than was initially planned (92 instead of 100), due to constraints of replacing and recruiting new volunteers. However, Mercy Corps achieved the target number of committees (36) that carried out awareness-raising within their communities.

Regarding the 25 planned micro-projects, only 12 were successfully implemented. After supplies for 7 projects were looted, risks due to security prevented the completion of the remaining micro-projects within the implementation period. However, group members completed planned trainings and were supported to working on community development, where possible, in spite of security challenges. When feasible, Mercy Corps will continue to provide opportunities to youth and community members who participated in vocational training in its future programming in the zone.

10. Program Impact and Success Stories

In August 2013, VSLA members met to discuss and express their opinions about their VSLA performance and change it has created in their lives. Presidents of group 1 and 2 took the opportunity to thank the donor and Mercy Corps for the initiative of helping poorest women in Rafai and surrounding villages. The president of the YEKEYEKE group described how they were working with Mercy Corps the last twelve months and that was

³ With an additional BINUCA donation of NFI kits, Mercy Corps was able to distribute kits to a total of 837 households. This includes 3,150 IDPs and 2710 returnees.

the first initiative to help women to help themselves. She called all members to continue contributions and attendance to weekly/biweekly meetings because their financial independence will be strengthened through their groups. One women in particular thanked Mercy Corps committing herself to attend regularly meetings because she “this is the first time in my life where I have 95 900 XAF.”

During the project final evaluation, the question of protection mechanism at community level was discussed with all men, children and women separately. In men focus group discussions, expressing his opinions about who protects women in their community, he said: “currently only Mercy Corps provides protection of spouses, sisters and mothers. Mercy Corps has a listening center where everybody - men, women, boys and girls - is given time to be heard whenever there is a need of assistance. Cases of rape are regularly referred to Mercy Corps and needed support is always given to the survivors. For now, there is no police station, no army in our village and we should start thinking what will happen if Mercy Corps decides to leave our area tomorrow”.

11. Conclusion

The immediate Protection and NFI Assistance to LRA-Affected Populations in Southeastern program was highly appreciated by the community members, direct beneficiaries and local leaders because it helped to set community protection mechanisms and brought immediate assistance to survivors. As one of the few NGOs in the area, the presence of Mercy Corps representatives gives the community a sense of security and reinforces a positive outlook in what is an area filled with fear and uncertainty.

Annex 1: List of Non-Food Items (NFIs) for distribution to 500 households – number, cost, type

Type of NFI	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity/ household	Total households	Total Cost (USD)
Bar of soap	0.38	4	500	760.00
Metal dinner plates	1.00	4	500	2,000.00
Metal bucket (20 liters)	2.40	1	500	1200.00
Plastic sleeping mats	6.00	1	500	3,000.00
Metal drinking cups	1.00	4	500	2,000.00
Metal cooking pot (5 liters)	5.00	1	500	2,500.00
Cotton clothing items (boy age 5-12)	4.80	Average/HH:1	500	2,400.00
Cotton clothing items (girl age 5-12)	4.80	Average/HH:1	500	2,400.00
Cooking spoons	0.42	4	500	840.00
Large cooking pot (20 liters)	9.00	1	500	4,500.00
Wool blanket	8.00	1	500	4,000.00
			Total	\$25,600.00

Annex 2: Distributed Non-Food Items (NFIs) per site

Sites	Number of Benef.	Wool blankets	Plastic Sleeping mats	Metal cooking Pot	Metal dinner plates	Cooking spoon	Metal bucket	Bar of Soap	Cotton clothing items (boy age5-12)	Cotton clothing items (girl age 5-12)
Ration / household		1	1	1	4	4	1	4	1	1
Rafai center	134	134	134	134	536	536	134	536	134	134
Agoumar	123	123	123	123	492	492	123	492	123	123
Selim	89	89	89	89	356	356	89	356	89	89
Guerikindo	51	51	51	51	204	204	51	204	51	51
Dembia	103	103	103	103	412	412	103	412	103	103
Total	500	500	500	500	2000	2000	500	2000	500	500