

User's Manual GFATM Proposal Costing Tool

31 October, 2008

1. Introduction

The Global Fund Proposal Costing Tool has been developed to assist countries in costing GFATM applications. It is based in part on the template developed by the GFATM for Round 8 applications, but modified to include more detailed activity components and to facilitate input of unit costs. The main purpose of this tool is to facilitate the costing of proposals developed for the GFATM, and to express these in a format acceptable to the GFATM. The tool is designed to make the costing exercise more automated and user-friendly.

In keeping with the requirements of the GFATM, the tool breaks quantity and unit cost data down by quarter for the first two years of the proposal and by year for years 3-5. All the data is included on one planning worksheet with totals by year and for the total duration of the project. The program generates summary sheets that include workplans and budgets as well as budget summaries.

The tool has been developed for use in costing HIV/AIDS proposals, but it is generic and can just as easily be used for TB or Malaria proposals.

Some important concepts and information required for using the tool are discussed in sections 1.1 to 1.3 below. Part 2 contains detailed step-by-step instructions for using the tool. In Part 3 some potential problems are presented with guidance on how to resolve these. Part 4 contains contact details for technical support.

1.1 Structure

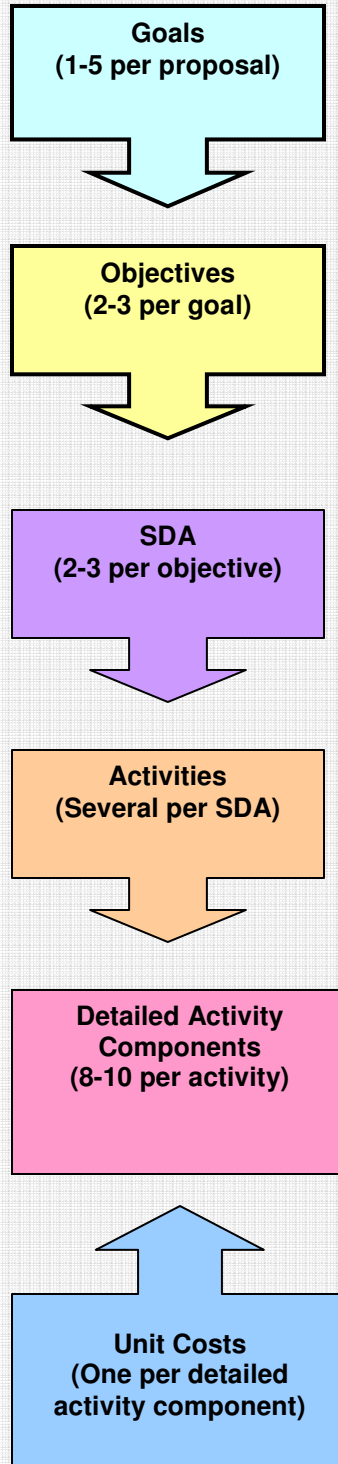
The tool is based on the planning structure most often recommended by WHO for structuring GFATM proposals for HIV/AIDS. This structure is based on a hierarchy of planning elements which cascade down from goals to objectives, service delivery areas (SDAs), activities, and detailed activity components. Unit costs are entered at the level of detailed activity components. The logic is illustrated in the schematic in Figure 1.

The tool is flexible enough to accommodate activities and activity components at any level of detail. However, it is important that proposals be internally consistent in defining these planning elements. All activities and detailed activity components should be roughly similar in content and level of detail.

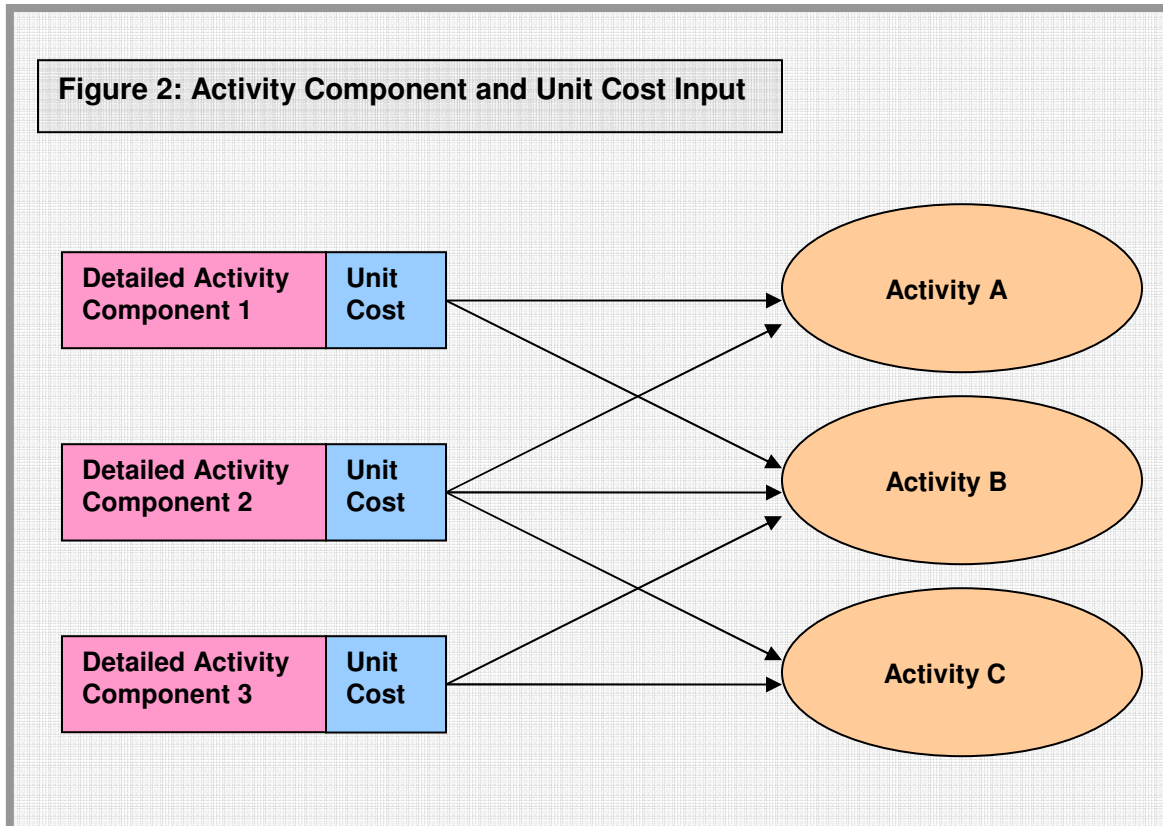
For the best results, it is recommended that users construct their proposals from activities that contain a relatively high level of detail. For the purposes of this tool, activities can be most usefully defined as a set of actions, using a specified set of inputs, that result in a primary output. A primary output is the first discrete level of output which can be combined with other outputs in a service delivery area to help achieve objectives and goals.

For example, an activity might be a series of training courses for community outreach workers. The primary output might be a trained cadre of **X** community outreach workers. The detailed activity components might include salary and subsistence allowance for the trainers and support staff, adaptation and reproduction of training materials, purchase of audio-visual equipment, travel and subsistence for the participants, rental of venue, and so on.

Figure 1: Hierarchy of Planning Elements



Activities are constructed from the bottom up, using detailed activity components as the basic building blocks. Each detailed activity component and its corresponding unit cost can be used many times in any number of activities. For example, the chart of accounts might include an entry for one international consultant, and that cost may be equal to €500 per day. This component may figure in several activities, but the activity component and its unit cost data need be entered only once in the chart of accounts. Figure 2 illustrates this principle. Activity component 1 and its unit cost are entered in Activity A and again in Activity B. Component 3 is entered in Activities B and C, while Component 2 figures in all three activities.



1.2 Unit Cost Data

For optimal use, the tool requires unit cost data to be standardized across different activities. One unit cost figure should be used for each detailed cost component, regardless of how many times that cost component appears in the proposal. For example, if an international expert will be recruited for 5 days for activity 1.1.3.1, another for 10 days for activity 1.5.3.6 and yet another one for 15 days for activity 2.1.3.5, the same unit cost figure should be used.

The tool can accommodate unit cost data at any level of detail, but it is recommended to input cost data at the level of basic cost elements, such as one salary day for consultants, one salary day or month for regular staff, one day for venue rental, one day of per diem and allowances for workshop participants, one airfare, one vehicle, one dose

of medicines, and so on. This results a more accurate costing and also allows the cost elements to be combined in different ways to build various activities.

As outlined above, the tool makes use of a chart of accounts that contains a list of detailed activity components with corresponding unit costs. These are linked to the activities so the chart of accounts provides inputs for: 1) a selection of possible detailed activity components; and 2) standardized unit costs for each activity component.

The benefit of the chart of accounts approach is that it provides a smaller and more uniform set of unit cost items upon which to build the cost estimate. It also requires a careful examination of unit cost data and helps to ensure a certain amount of consistency in unit costs across different implementing agencies or geographic locations.

A common method for constructing a proposal is to collect portions of the proposal from various sub-recipients, implementing agencies, or geographic areas. This may result in different unit cost estimates for the same components being received from different implementing agencies or geographic areas.

In some cases these discrepancies may be justified. For example, the cost of renting a venue for a workshop may vary based on its size, quality, or location and the choice of venue may depend on the number of participants. Similarly, the cost of hiring an international consultant may differ, depending his or her level of expertise, place of residence, travel costs and so on. However, if the unit costs estimated by different sub-recipients or implementing agencies differ substantially for no apparent reason, this may indicate that errors have been made or that some cost estimates are unrealistic. In such cases, users should carefully examine the cost data to identify and correct the source of the discrepancies.

Accurately reflecting differences in unit costs in the chart of accounts presents a challenge for users. The right balance must be struck between a legitimate differentiation of components and keeping the set of components to a reasonable size. In most cases, the preferred method is to arrive at an average unit cost that reflects the average cost of the component based on the best available information. However, when there are obvious and significant differences in cost based on quality, location, capacity or other aspects of the component, these can be reflected by differentiating the activity components. For example, there may be one entry for a "large" venue rental and another for a "small" venue; or potentially it may be necessary to differentiate components by location due to substantial cost differences between one location and another.

In many cases unit cost data will be available through government accounts, based on previous expenditures and actual cost data. In such cases a reasonably comprehensive and accurate chart of accounts can be constructed from existing data, potentially eliminating the need to rely on estimates from sub-recipients or implementing agencies.

1.3 Warnings and Caveats

Macros

This tool contains macros. It will not function correctly unless the macros are **enabled**. To ensure macros are enabled, you must adjust the security settings to the appropriate

level before opening the workbook. To do this you must close the workbook then in excel go to **Tools > Macro > Security** and set the security setting to "low" or "medium". If you choose "Low" macros will be enabled automatically. If you choose "Medium" you will be prompted to enable or disable Macros when you open the workbook.

If you are using Excel 2007, click on the **office** button,(the round button at the far top most left corner of the spread sheet), and go to **excel options > trust center > trust centre settings > macro settings**. Check **enable all macros** and finish by clicking OK. The procedure needs to be repeated each time a workbook is opened as macro settings sometimes change when the workbook is closed

Language

Currently the tool is only available in English. It may be translated into other languages at a later date if it proves popular with users.

System requirements

This tool was written in Excel 2003 and it may not operate correctly on older versions of Excel. The tool also requires a relatively large amount of memory and processing power to operate. The tool was tested on a February 2002 computer with Windows XP (Service Pack 2) and an Intel Pentium 4(R) processor operating at 1.69 GHz and with 512 MB of RAM. It was tested with three versions of the tool and one additional (simple) workbook running simultaneously. The tool worked correctly on this test, although some functions were slow. It is recommended that the tool be used only on computers with at least this capacity.

It is not recommended to run many versions of the tool in parallel on the same computer, or to operate it together with other complicated software.

Protection

The tool contains numerous formulas and it will return incorrect results if these are changed or deleted. The tool is protected to prevent inadvertent deletion or corruption of formulas during data entry. This protection restricts the flexibility of the model and imposes some limitations on users.

Formatting

Some of the macros refer to formats to determine what actions to take, and they will not work correctly if formats are changed. Therefore, formatting is also protected and users cannot change formats.

Copying and Pasting

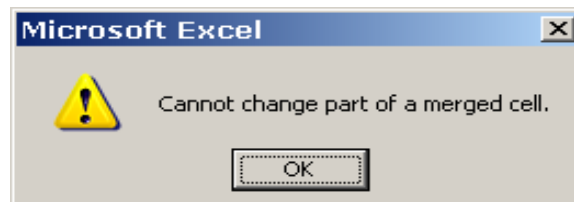
Users may wish to cut or copy text from other spreadsheets and paste it into the tool. The tool can accommodate this, but some difficulties may be encountered when using this technique.

First, formats as well as text are imported when pasting data into an excel spreadsheet. Therefore, cutting and pasting may result in a spreadsheet with various font types, sizes and/or colors. Since the tool is protected, users will not be able to change the fonts again once they are pasted into the tool.

The tool contains a macro to reformat cells when the budget and workplan are generated, so this is not a major problem. Nevertheless, users may wish to take steps to ensure that data is pasted into the tool only in the normal format, which is **Ariel 10 point** and **Black** or **Automatic** in color. This can be accomplished in two ways:

- 1) Format the source data (the excel worksheet from which data is being copied) before copying and pasting data into the tool; or
- 2) Use the "**paste special**" function to paste data. To do this, first copy the data from the source sheet and then right click (**or** click on the "edit" function **or** type ALT+ES) and select "paste special" which is located just under the "paste" button. In the dialog box under the "paste" heading, select the "values" option button. Do NOT select the "all" or "format" option buttons. Under "operations" heading, select the "none" option button. Click on "OK" and the data will be pasted but without the formatting.

Second, users may experience difficulty when trying to copy and paste merged cells. Excel cannot copy and paste data from one place to another if the size of the source and destination cells are not identical. If the source data is located in a single cell it can usually be copied and pasted into a destination that contains two or more merged cells. But if data is copied from a block that contains two or more merged cells, it cannot be copied into a block that contains a different number of merged cells. If this is attempted, the following error message will appear:



In other cases (i.e. when data is copied from one or more single cells and several cells are selected for the paste) excel may copy the same data in every cell in the merged block (for an example, see the troubleshooting section at the end of this manual).

To avoid this, it is recommended that users copy and paste data one cell at a time. If multiple cells are copied and pasted, users must ensure that the size of the source and destination cells are identical - i.e. they must contain the same number of merged cells. This is unlikely to be the case unless this tool is used to collect the data in the first place.

To copy and paste text from non-identical cells, double-click on the source cell, highlight the text in the cell and copy. The text can then be pasted in the destination cell by double-clicking to "enter" the destination cell and pasting the text within the cell.

2. Instructions

The tool is in an excel workbook which contains several worksheets. The worksheets are

color coded: the **Orange** tabbed worksheet contains basic information for users and a setup button; **Blue** tabbed worksheets need to be filled by users with data on goals, objectives, activities and unit costs; **Green** tabbed sheets are generated automatically by the program and can be printed out to provide hard copies for submission to the GFATM.

To use the tool to cost a GFATM proposal, follow the steps below:

Step One: Mode

Go to the **Instructions** tab. Click on the "User mode" button to configure the tool for data input. The user mode protects internal formulas from being inadvertently changed during data input. The "Admin mode" requires a password and should only be used by administrators.



Step Two: Title Sheet

1. Go to the **"Title"** tab.
2. Enter the proposal title and name of country.
3. Select the component (HIV/AIDS, TB or Malaria) from the drop-down list.
4. Choose the currency in which the proposal will be denominated (US\$ or EURO) from the drop down list. This is a critical step, as the budget calculations cannot be made without this.

Step Three: Exchange Rate and Inflation Data

1. Go to the **"Chart of Accounts"** tab. Enter the current exchange rate (shaded in yellow) for local currency against either the US Dollar or Euros, depending on the currency in which the proposal will be denominated.

The exchange rate should be entered as the number of local currency units per USD or Euro. If the exchange rate is entered the other way around (i.e. number of dollars or euros per local currency unit) the model will yield incorrect unit costs. For example, if one US dollar is worth 10 units of the local currency, the exchange rate should be entered as 10, and not as 0.10.

2. In the **"Chart of Accounts"** tab, enter expected inflation rates into the table including the inflation rate observed between the year of the base data and the first year of the proposed program (shaded in yellow - please replace the "dummy" data currently entered). Inflation rates should be based on the currency of account (US\$ or €), and **not** on expected local currency inflation rates. The model assumes that differences in inflation rates will be offset by changes in exchange rates.

Step Four: Chart of Accounts

The **Chart of Accounts** needs to be filled in with detailed activity components, measurement units and actual or estimated unit cost data from the country. The "default" chart of accounts contains more than 200 commonly used activity components. These

are for reference only and intended to guide users in the selection of activity components. This list can be modified to make it more closely reflect the specific country situation. Activity components can be modified, added or deleted to construct an appropriate chart of accounts.

To complete the chart of accounts, complete the following steps:

1. Under **Detailed Cost Component**, fill in the detailed activity components that are expected to go into activities. This can be done by modifying the existing chart of accounts to more closely reflect the country's needs. With the exception of the far right column, the contents of the cells in the chart of accounts are not protected. The text can be deleted, modified, or replaced as necessary. If information is pasted over existing information, the existing information in those rows will be replaced. If rows need to be added or deleted, use of the "Add component" and "Delete component" buttons at the top of the sheet. These are reproduced below for information. To add a component, select a row just below where you wish to add a row and click on the "add component" button. To delete rows, select the rows you wish to delete and click on the "Delete component" button. Multiple rows can be deleted, by only one row at a time can be added. **Important:** Do not add any rows or text below the red line at the bottom of the chart of accounts.

Add component

Delete component

In some cases, countries may already have a comprehensive list of unit costs available. In such cases it is possible to replace the "dummy" list entirely. The best method of doing this is to create a chart of accounts in a separate spreadsheet and paste it into the chart of accounts. When doing so, it is important to make sure that there are enough rows above the red line in the chart of accounts to accommodate all the items that will be included in the chart of accounts.

2. Under **Units** in the Chart of Accounts, enter the measurement unit for each cost component. This should reflect the basic unit of measurement for the component in question. For example, if the activity component is a local consultant and (s)he is paid a daily rate, enter "per day". If the activity component is an antiretroviral medicine and it is purchased in boxes of 100 capsules, enter "per box of 100" or divide the cost by 100 and enter "per dose". It is generally preferable to break the unit costs down to the lowest level in order to provide more flexibility in costing inputs to activities.
3. Under **Cost Category**, select a cost category from the drop-down list. This list contains the 13 cost categories used by the Global Fund. This is a **critical step** as summary budget will not reflect the correct budget figures without this.
4. Under **Detailed Assumptions**, enter any relevant information or assumptions made for establishing the unit costs. This could include the source of the unit cost estimate.
5. Under **Unit Cost**, enter the unit cost for each detailed cost component in terms of the measurement unit included in "Measurement Units" column.

Price data will often be available from government accounts, denominated in local

currency. When data is entered in local currency, the program converts this automatically to US Dollars or Euros. It is important to be consistent in the choice of the denomination of unit costs. If unit costs are available in a mix of local currency and other currencies, these must be converted into a standard local currency unit of account before entry.

When calculating unit costs, it is extremely important that these reflect the units of measurement indicated under the "Measurement Unit" column.

A common error is to include quantities of units required for specific activities in the unit costs. For example, suppose a 5-day training course is being planned for 50 participants, and one of the activity components is a daily subsistence allowance (DSA) of \$30 for participants. The unit of measurement for DSA for participants is indicated to be "per day". In this case, enter only the \$30 DSA figure. Do not multiply by 5 to get the total cost per participant. This information should be included when entering quantities at a later stage.

Step 5: Master Workplan and Budget

This is the most complicated step in the process of costing a proposal. The **Master Workplan and Budget** contains all the information required to cost the proposal in one spreadsheet. It contains all the planning elements outlined under Section 1 of this user manual as well as sections for indicators, activity numbers, funding sources and implementing agencies.

The tool is constructed around the notion of different levels of planning elements as illustrated in Figure 1. Each goal contains a number of objectives, which in turn contain SDAs, which are in turn built on activities that contain detailed activity components. The tool is originally set up to include two goals. Three objectives are included under each goal, three SDAs under each objective, three activities under each objective, and ten detailed activity components under each activity.

This structure is flexible and can be expanded, contracted or modified at the level of each planning element to accommodate any proposal. Additional planning elements can be included by clicking the appropriate button at the top of the worksheet. Buttons exist to add goals, objectives, SDAs, activities and detailed activity components. The buttons illustrated below are found at the top of the master Workplan and budget sheet.



When any of these elements are added, the program automatically includes the subordinate elements - e.g. adding one SDA also includes three activities and ten detailed activity components per activity. Adding one goal automatically includes three objectives with their subordinate planning elements (3 SDAs, 9 activities, and 90 detailed activity components).

Where there are too many planning elements, these can be **deleted** by selecting the

planning elements you wish to delete and Clicking on the "delete cells" button at the top of the sheet. Any number of planning elements can be deleted at the same time this way simply by selecting multiple rows. When deleting an SDA don't forget to also include the purple shaded summary row at the bottom.

It is possible to retain blank planning elements, but this is not recommended. Leaving blank planning elements will not affect the total budget calculations, but it will result in an untidy budget presentation. Users are encouraged to retain only those planning elements that contain data.

To fill in the master workplan and budget complete the following steps:

1. Go to the **Master Workplan and Budget** worksheet. Fill in information on the first goal and objective for the proposal. (Note that the first Goal, Objective and Activities have been filled in with fictitious data for illustrative purposes only. Please delete or replace the data when you are familiar with the tool.)
2. Under **Service Delivery Area**, select an SDA from the drop-down list. This list contains all the 23 service delivery areas used by the Global Fund. This is a **critical step** The summary budget will not reflect the correct budget figures without this.
3. Under **Directly Related Indicator**, fill in data on the indicators that will be used to measure achievement of each objective/SDA. This column should normally indicate only the number of an indicator in the strategic plan.
4. Under **Activity Ref. Number** create an activity reference number. The recommended format is to assign a unique activity number based on the goal number, objective number, SDA number, and activity number. Thus, the first activity under goal one, objective one, SDA one, would be designated activity 1.1.1.1; the second activity under goal 2, objective one, SDA three would be designated activity 2.1.3.2, and so on. This system is illustrated below.

Goal	Objective	SDA	Activity	Activity Number
1	1	1	1	1.1.1.1
1	1	1	2	1.1.1.2
1	1	2	1	1.1.2.1
1	2	1	1	1.2.1.1
----	----	----	----	----
2	1	3	5	2.1.3.5
----	----	----	----	----
2	2	2	3	2.2.2.3
----	----	----	----	----
3	1	2	4	3.1.2.4

5. Under **Activity Title** fill in the name of the activity. As described above, an activity is a set of actions designed to produce a primary output.

6. Under **Previous Funding Sources** fill in information on the source of any previous funding for this activity.
7. Under **Responsible for Implementation** fill in the name of the organization responsible for implementation of the activity
8. Under **Implementing Entity Type** choose the type of implementing entity from the drop-down list. This list contains the implementing entity types specified by the Global Fund. It is very important to select a type of implementing entity from the drop-down list. The summary budget will not reflect the correct budget figures without this.
9. Under **Detailed Activity Component** select the detailed activity components from the drop-down list. This list is linked back to the chart of accounts, and the list reproduces the detailed activity components included in the chart of accounts.

Once a detailed activity component is selected from the drop-down list, information is entered automatically under **Cost Category, Measurement Unit, Detailed Assumptions, Currency, and Unit Cost**. This information is taken from the chart of accounts. The unit cost data is entered in the currency of account (US\$ or Euros) of the proposal.

It is important to choose detailed activity components from the drop down list rather than typing or pasting the information directly into the cell. If the detailed activity components are not chosen from the drop-down list the other categories (including unit costs) may not be populated from the chart of accounts and the budget will be incorrect

10. Insert the **Quantities** of each activity component that will be needed in the appropriate cell under "quantity" by quarter or year, as appropriate. There are eleven quantity columns corresponding to each of the four quarters of years 1 and 2, and to total quantities for years 3-5. These are labeled Q1, Q2, and so on for years one and two.

The quantities entered should reflect the quantities that will be needed in terms of the measurement units and unit costs indicated in the chart of accounts. For example, suppose ten training courses are planned, each of five days duration. A consultant/trainer has been engaged to conduct these training courses. If the unit of measurement is "per day" and the unit cost is \$500, the quantity entered should be 50 (i.e. 5 days each for ten training courses). It should NOT be, for example, ten (one per training course) or five (5 days for each training course).

Quantities should be entered only in columns corresponding to the timing of planned activities. To continue with the above example, if one training course is scheduled for November of year one, a quantity of 5 should be entered for the consultant/trainer under Q4. For example, if activity 1.2.2.3 will take place in the first half of year 2, quantities should be entered only in the two columns that correspond to the first two quarters of year two.

Once quantity figures are entered, the tool automatically calculates the total cost of individual activity components and sums these by activity and SDA. Sums are also

produced for each objective and goal. There may be slight divergences in the cost figures due to rounding errors. These can be safely ignored, as the totals will reflect the correct figures.

Step 6: Generate Workplan and Budget

The master workplan and budget is useful for collecting all data on one spreadsheet, but it is unwieldy as a means of submitting a proposal. For that reason the tool is equipped to separate this data into a workplan and a separate budget. The workplan shows the practical elements that must be implemented in terms of quantities of specific inputs that must be managed (including all activity components and quantities, but not budget figures). The budget sheet shows the total costs of procuring those inputs (including budgets by activities).

Once the master workplan and budget is complete, the separate workplan and budget sheets must be generated. This is done by clicking on the "Generate Workplan" and "Generate Budget" buttons at the top of the Master Workplan and Budget sheet.

A green rectangular button with a dashed black border and rounded corners. The text "Generate Workplan" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font.A green rectangular button with a dashed black border and rounded corners. The text "Generate Budget" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font.

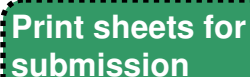
Running this macro will also correct any formatting discrepancies in the chart of accounts or master workplan and budget sheet.

This step can be repeated as often as necessary. If further revisions are required after the workplan and budget have been generated, this can be done simply by making changes in the Master Workplan and Budget and then re-generating the workplan and budget sheets. When doing this, care must be taken to enter any changes in the master Workplan and Budget sheet and **NOT** in the separate workplan and budget sheets. Data entered in the separate workplan and budget sheets will be lost when the sheets are regenerated.

The data contained in the budget is also summarized by cost category, SDA and type of implementing agency. These summaries are found in the last three green-tabbed worksheets in the tool. These summaries are dynamic and change as information is entered into the Master Workplan and Budget sheet. Users do not need to do anything to generate these sheets.

Step 7: Print for Submission

Once the final version of the proposal is complete and the separate workplan and budget sheets have been generated, they can be printed for submission to the Global Fund. This can be done by the clicking on the green button labeled "Print sheets for submission" which is found at the top of the Master Workplan and Budget sheet. This will automatically print a workplan, a separate budget sheet, and summary budget tables by cost category, SDA and type of implementing entity.

A green rectangular button with a dashed black border and rounded corners. The text "Print sheets for submission" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font.

User should note that all the printout sheets are designed to be printed on A3 size paper. They will also print on A4, but it is not recommended to print the workplan and budget sheets in A4 size due to poor readability.

3. Troubleshooting

3.1. The program "freezes" or "crashes" when I try to use it.

This is most often caused because the macros are not enabled. To ensure macros are enabled, you must adjust the security settings to the appropriate level before opening the workbook. To do this you must close the workbook, and then in excel go to **Tools > Macro > Security** and set the security setting to "low" or "medium". If you choose "Low" macros will be enabled automatically. If you choose "Medium" you will be prompted to enable or disable Macros when you open the workbook.

If you are using Excel 2007, click on the **office** button (the round button at the far top most left corner of the spreadsheet), and go to **excel options > trust center > trust centre settings > macro settings**. Check **enable all macros** and finish by clicking OK. The procedure needs to be repeated each time a workbook is opened as macro settings sometimes change when the workbook is closed

This problem may also occur if you are running the tool in parallel with another complicated spreadsheet, or a spreadsheet that is corrupted. Try shutting down other spreadsheets and applications.

This problem could also be caused by insufficient system capacity. The tool has been tested on an older computer with limited capacity, but may not work properly if your computer does not have at least this capacity. To check, go to **Start > Control Panel > System**. Click on system and check to see that your computer has at least the capacity outlined below:

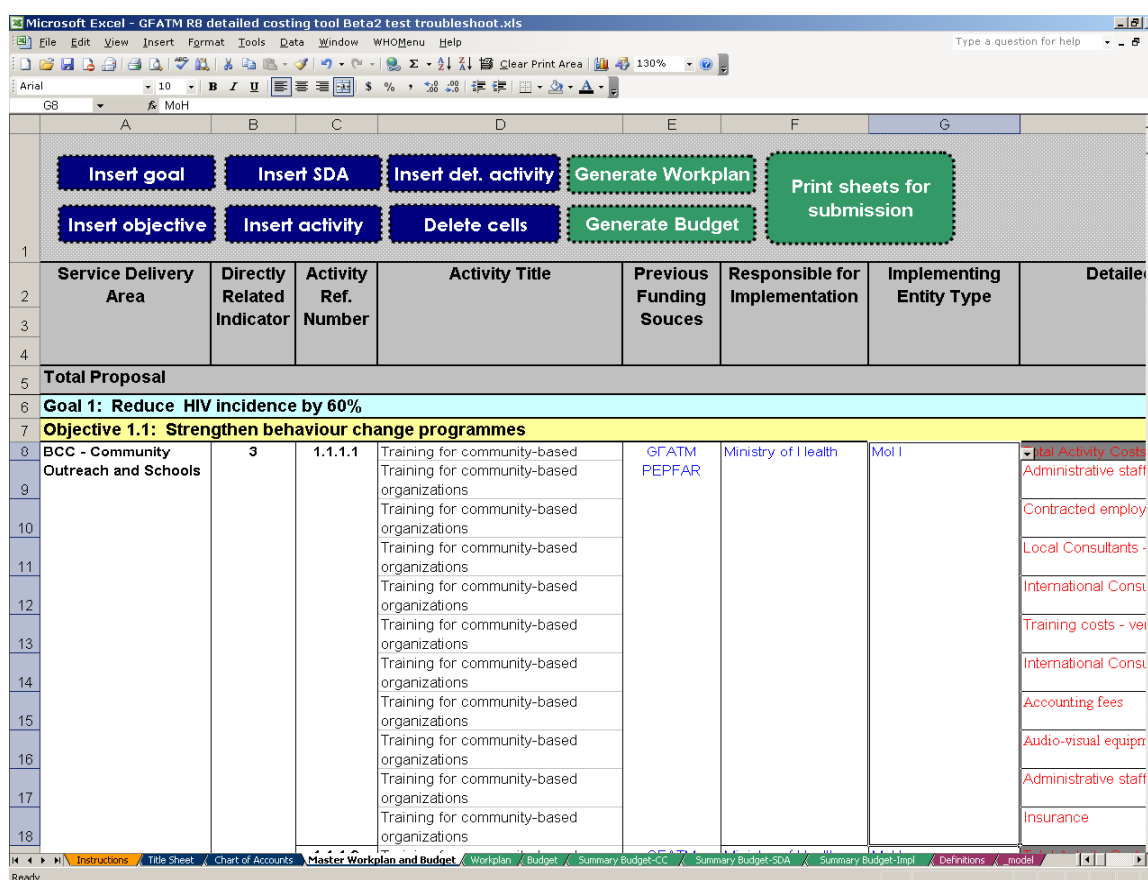
Item	Capacity Requirements
Excel	Excel 2003 or later
Operating System:	Windows XP or Vista
Processor	Pentium 4 or better
Processor speed	1.69 GHz or better
RAM	At least 512 MB

3.2. I get a #NA error in some of the cells in the master workplan and budget, the budget or workplan sheets, or the summary budget sheets.

This error is caused by entering incorrect information into the detailed activity components in the master workplan and budget. This is usually due to typing or pasting detailed activity components directly into the master workplan and budget sheet, rather than selecting them from the drop-down list. If data is entered manually, it may not match data in the chart of accounts. In this case the program cannot find the unit cost data and returns the #NA error. If this error is found in any cell, it is also returned for any totals containing that error all the way up to the highest level.

To correct this problem go to the master workplan and budget sheet and find the #NA errors in the far right hand column (Total Cost 5 years). Ignore any #NA errors in the goal, objective and grey shaded activity totals rows, and find the errors in the detailed activity component rows. When the error is found, go to the Detailed Activity Component column (column H) and select the detailed activity component from the drop-down list.

3.3. I get a screen that repeats the same information several times as illustrated below:



This can happen if you copy one or more cells and then select several cells to paste into. Use the "undo typing" button or CTL+Y to correct this problem. If the undo typing command is no longer available, delete the activity, insert a new activity and re-enter the data.

3.4. The totals in the summary budget sheets do not match each other or do not match the total budget in the budget sheet.

The summary budget sheets search for entries in **Cost Category**, **SDA** and **Type of Implementing Agency**, and then return values for these in the budget sheets. Values will not be returned if nothing is selected in these categories, and the budgets will therefore be incorrect. To ensure the budgets are correct, take the following steps:

1. To ensure that the summary budget by cost category is correct, make certain that you have selected a cost category for each detailed cost component in the chart of

accounts.

2. To ensure that the summary budget by SDA is correct, make certain that you have selected an SDA name for each set of activities under an SDA in the master workplan and budget.
3. To ensure that the summary budget by type of implementing agency is correct, make certain that you have selected a type of implementing agency for each activity in the master workplan and budget.

4. Technical Support

If you encounter difficulties using this tool please contact the WHO HIV help desk at hivhelpdesk@who.int with a description of the problem and contact details. We will try to respond within 1 working day.