

# FINAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## EL SALVADOR: FLOODS & VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

Appeal No. 05EA020  
29 May 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries.

### In Brief

Interim Final Report; Period covered: 6 October 2005 to 6 May 2006; Appeal coverage: 51%.  
<Click here to link directly to the attached Interim Financial Report>.

#### Appeal history:

- Launched on 6 October 2005 for CHF 487,000 (USD 379,789 or EUR 315,055) for 4 months to assist 21,000 beneficiaries (4,200 families).
- Budget was increased to CHF 1,288,347 (USD 1,000,432 or EUR 835,891) and the operation was extended by 2 months to 6 April 2006
- Operation extended by one month, until 6 May 2006, in mid December
- Operation extended by 4 months on 6 May 2006 until 6 September 2006; Final Report is therefore due on 6 December 2006.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 149,000 (USD 114,820 or EUR 96,262).

This operation is aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

#### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red](#)

*Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

*For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.*

## Background and Summary

In October 2005, El Salvador was struck by two natural disasters, causing much suffering, hardship and, in many cases, separating individuals from their families. Firstly, the Ilamatepec volcano began hurling out hot lava rocks on 1 October, killing at least two people and forcing more than 2,000 to flee. Secondly, the country experienced heavy rains, flooding and landslides as a result of the passage of Hurricane Stan through the region in early October. Rains brought on by Hurricane Stan killed at least 69 people in 11 departments of El Salvador; 26 in La Libertad, 22 in San Salvador, 5 in La Paz, 4 in Usulután, 3 in Sonsonate, 2 in Cuscatlán, 2 in San Vicente, 2 in Santa Ana, 1 in Ahuachapán, 1 in La Unión and 1 in Morazan.

The Ilamatepec volcano, also known as Santa Ana, located 66 kilometres (41 miles) west of the capital, began rumbling and emitting thick plumes of smoke that reached more than 10 kilometres (nine miles) into the sky on 1 October. The volcano began to expel magma on the side of the town of San Blas, while the ash was carried by a south-south-westerly wind. The municipalities of Nahuizalco and Juayúa in the department of Sonsonate and La Hachadura in the department of Ahuachapán were also affected. The National Emergency Committee (COEN) declared a red alert in the area within 4,000 metres of the volcano, and a yellow alert in other nearby areas. Some 20,000 people live in the area surrounding the volcano.

The country was also seriously affected on 4 October by heavy rains when Hurricane Stan, at that time a category one hurricane, passed over the Gulf of Mexico, near the Yucatan Peninsula. Hurricane Stan, the 18th named storm of an extremely busy Atlantic hurricane season, first formed as a tropical depression off the east coast of Mexico's Yucatan peninsula. It quickly strengthened to a tropical storm as it moved across the peninsula, bringing heavy rains to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and southern Mexico. The storm continued to build strength once it was again over the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and became a category one hurricane just before coming ashore in the Mexican state of Veracruz. Rains brought by Stan were particularly heavy on the Pacific coast of Central America.

The rains from Hurricane Stan were compounded by a particularly heavy rainy season in El Salvador; according to the national service for territorial studies (SNET), the country received 500 percent more rain during September than the historical average for that month. In addition, the country had previously experienced heavy rains in May 2005 due to the passage of the first hurricane of the hurricane season in the eastern north Pacific. Following the passage of Hurricane Stan, COEN declared a red alert as the intense rains caused severe flooding in many areas of the country and several of the country's rivers and lakes overflowed, resulting in flooding in 12 departments. The National Legislative Assembly also declared a State of Public Calamity and National Disaster, effective 4 October 2005.

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRC), in coordination with other relief agencies, evacuated thousands of people affected by the flooding and volcanic activity and transported them to shelters that were set up in the affected areas. At the height of the emergency, 69,603 people were accommodated in 653 shelters in 14 departments. To date, the majority of the evacuated people have now been able to leave the shelters and return to their homes. It is important to consider that many families who live near the foot of the volcano have decided to return to their homes, despite warnings of the possibility of renewed volcanic activity, and preventive action must be taken to avoid potential danger. At present, there are approximately 12 makeshift shelters still operating, however, schools used as shelters have now been reopened and classes have resumed.

Despite the fact that many shelter residents have been able to return to their homes, there is still a high level of need among the affected population and funding allocated towards the rehabilitation phase is being utilized for the

rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems, for the provision of medical and dental care together with local government health units to communities in the municipality of Panchimalco in the Department of San Salvador and for the improvement of the disaster response capacity of branches by strengthening radio communication systems.

## **Coordination**

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society is part of the National Emergency System (SISNAE), which coordinates all disaster response activities on behalf of the Salvadoran government through the Emergency Operations Centre. The SRC emergency response to the disaster situation was successful given efficient coordination with international organizations, including the United Nations agencies and a number of NGOs present in the country. Funding was received both bilaterally and through the Federation via the appeal, and there was a close coordination of efforts between the Panama Regional Delegation, the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), bilateral donors, including the German, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross Societies, the Spanish International Cooperation Agency, and the Salvadorean Red Cross Society.

Working within the framework of the Appeal, to date, bilateral and multilateral Federation activities have benefited almost 12,000 affected families. The Salvadorean Red Cross Society continues to implement the rehabilitation phase of this operation, with the support of recent donations towards the Appeal.

## **Analysis of the operation - objectives, achievements, impact**

### **Emergency relief (food and non-food)**

**Objective: 1,000 families affected by the volcano and 3,200 families affected by the floods will have benefited from the distribution of food and non-food relief items.**

#### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

Immediately following the disasters, the Federation's Pan American Disaster Response Unit dispatched from Panama 17,500 blankets, 3,500 hygiene kits and 3,000 kitchen kits to the Salvadorean Red Cross Society for use in the operation, of which 10,000 blankets, 2,000 hygiene kits and 2,000 kitchen sets were mobilized on behalf of the Spanish Red Cross. The SRC provided emergency food and non food relief items to 11,555 vulnerable families affected by floods and volcanic activity. The initiatives of the SRC were made possible through the support of national and international donations, and a total of 500 families were assisted through direct contributions from the Federation's Emergency Appeal.

In addition to the 500 families assisted by the Federation through this Appeal, 2,000 families have been assisted by the Spanish Red Cross with ECHO funding, 1,000 families have been assisted by the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECI), and 1,500 families have been assisted by the Swiss Red Cross. Moreover, some 1,500 additional families in the departments of Santa Ana, Sonsonate and La Libertad were assisted with hygiene and kitchen kits and roofing materials provided by the German Red Cross. These additional distributions made possible by the German Red Cross were completed on 31 December 2005. In addition to the distributions of food and non food items, the SRC also gave educational talks on hygiene, nutrition and mental health as part of the emergency relief phase of the operation.

### **Shelter**

**Objective 1: 1,000 families (5,000 people) whose homes were destroyed by the floods will have constructed temporary houses enabling them to move back to their communities and Red Cross branches damaged by the floods will have been repaired.**

#### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

In the departments of Santa Ana, Sonsonate and La Libertad, 1,500 families were provided with roofing materials by the German Red Cross; in addition, the Swiss Red Cross provided roofing materials for 36 families in Usulután.

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Those staying in nine schools used as emergency shelters in the municipalities of El Congo, Coatepeque, San Salvador and La Libertad have now left these shelters and, as a result, children have returned to class with the aid of educational kits distributed by the SRC, with the support of international donors via the Appeal.

### **Impact**

Families affected by volcanic activity and floods have benefited from food and non-food assistance provided by the Salvadorean Red Cross Society, facilitating their return to normal patterns of life.

### **Water and Sanitation and Health**

**Objective 1: 1,000 families (5,000 people) will have access to clean drinking water, benefit from improved sanitation and will have increased awareness of sound hygienic practices.**

#### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

The SRC has divided the improvement of water systems in the rehabilitation phase of the operation into two stages, since a second stage of projects were made possible with funding received in March 2006. The first stage includes projects in the districts of Santo Tomás, Ojos de Agua and El Júcaro, and the second stage will include the districts of Y Griega, El Copinol and Matazano. The district of Zaragoza was initially included in the plans for the first stage of the water and sanitation project; however problems with the local authorities have prevented progress in this district. Funding originally allocated towards Zaragoza will now be used towards improving the Santo Tomás water system, which was among the most affected by Hurricane Stan.

Progress in the first stage of the water and sanitation projects was limited by local elections held in El Salvador in March 2006, since changes in mayoral councils delayed the signature of agreements between the SRC and local authorities. Most of these agreements were finally signed by the end of April and water and sanitation projects began in early May. These projects are being carried out by the SRC and the Federation, with some funding and technical assistance from the government, as well as the support of local communities for manual labour, in order to provide communities affected by Hurricane Stan with efficient water and sanitation systems.

The second stage includes three additional districts in the affected areas, and the process of review of the technical analyses of the water and sanitation systems has begun. These technical analyses include costs, technical specifications and requirements of water and sanitation systems, and have been put together by local authorities. Once all analyses are approved, agreements will be signed with local authorities and the projects will begin. The SRC estimates all procedures will be completed and that these rehabilitation projects will begin by 1 July.

The SRC is also supporting the efforts of local community health committees in affected communities and is providing personnel and medications. These local health committees include medical brigades, which are composed in part of SRC personnel, who provide affected communities with vital medical and dental care. Plans drafted by the health committees, with the support of the SRC, are focused around preventable childhood illnesses, maternal health, dental care, and hygiene. The process of the procurement of medicines is underway, and it is expected that the medical brigades will begin community work by mid-May.

In order to promote awareness of health and hygiene issues, the SRC is working within local health committees and medical brigades to share information with the beneficiaries about food preparation, personal hygiene and disaster preparedness. Posters are being hung in shelters, schools and other public areas containing educational messages on these themes.

### **Impact**

Water and sanitation systems are contributing to improved health in beneficiary communities where systems were damaged as a result of the passage of Hurricane Stan.

### **Constraints**

Work on the water systems was delayed as a result of local elections; however, the project is now successfully underway.

## Psychosocial support

**Objective 1: The Salvadorean Red Cross Society's capacity in psychosocial support is strengthened and care is offered to vulnerable families targeted by the appeal as well as volunteers and staff working in the disaster operation.**

### Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

As part of the distributions of relief items, the SRC provided psychosocial support sessions to beneficiaries. In addition, SRC volunteers, in coordination with the National Intervention Teams, organized recreational activities for children in shelters to help them cope with the disaster. Unfortunately psychosocial support initiatives in the rehabilitation phase are limited by lack of funds.

### Impact

Psychosocial support activities have assisted beneficiaries in coping with the disaster; recreational activities for children living in shelters proved successful.

### Constraints

Further activities under this objective are dependent on the receipt of additional funding.

## Agricultural Support

**Objective 1: 1,000 families (5,000 people) will have sown crops with the perspective of a successful harvest, thus contributing to ensuring the availability of adequate food.**

### Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Activities under this objective, which focuses on the distribution of seeds and fertilizer to families who have lost their crops, have not been carried out because of insufficient funding. A similar project was launched in El Salvador in the context of the severe drought which hit the region in 2001 and 2002; the project which assisted farmers with seeds and tools was a particular success in El Salvador, producing a good harvest and boosting farmers' livelihoods.

## Educational Support

**Objective 1: 2,000 families' children will have school stationery and supplies, facilitating their continued attendance in class.**

### Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)



The distribution of educational kits by the SRC, which started on 25 January, was completed on 15 February and an estimated 1,000 families (approximately 3,000 children) in the departments of Santa Ana and Sonsonate, who were relocated outside of the high-risk zones near the volcano following the eruptions in October 2005, have benefited from this initiative.

Each kit included a backpack, notebook, coloured and regular pencils, an eraser, notepad, glue and scissors. Many families were forced to flee from their homes without their personal belongings, including school supplies. The distributions were coordinated by the SRC departmental branches, the National Intervention Teams and volunteers,

*3,000 Educational Kits were distributed in communities affected by the eruption of the Ilamapatec volcano. This distribution serves as an incentive to attend classes, thus helping to reduce childhood illiteracy.*

in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and the Civil Protection.

In a number of schools, absenteeism was reported since there are fears that another volcanic eruption will take place, and that a new rainy season will bring more flooding. 60 kits that were not distributed due to the absence of some students were therefore donated to a home for children, the “Hogar Infantil Jardín Amor” in the department of La Paz, which was affected by the floods caused by Hurricane Stan.

### **Impact**

School children were pleased to receive the school supplies since many had only one notebook, whilst others were still using pages in notebooks from the previous year. School attendance also picked up as a result of the assistance since some parents had taken their children out of school since they could not afford the stationery.

### **Constraints**

Some children were not attending school and 60 units of school supplies were therefore not distributed as planned. However, these supplies were subsequently given to a home for children living with HIV/AIDS.

### **Disaster Preparedness for Response**

**Objective 1: The Salvadorean Red Cross Society has restocked essential emergency relief items and has received additional training in response and preparedness activities in order to facilitate future disaster response.**

#### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

A total of 500 SRC volunteers have been provided with boots and 500 rain coats have been distributed. An additional 500 boots are to be purchased thanks to contributions which arrived in the latter stages of the operation.

The SRC has not been able to adequately restock emergency items used in the relief operation due to lack of funds. The pre-stocking of items enables the National Society to distribute hygiene kits, blankets and water containers to over 2,000 families during the first 72 hours of an emergency. It is essential that these relief items be restocked in order to ensure that the SRC has the capacity to respond to future disasters.

### **Impact**

The provision of boots and rain coats to SRC volunteers will facilitate future response to flood disasters.

### **Constraints**

Funds for the re-stocking of essential relief supplies are still required in order to ensure that the National Society is in a position to respond immediately in the event of a disaster situation.

**Objective 2: National Society branches communicate effectively by radio in the event of a disaster.**

#### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

The SRC branches in Santa Ana, Sonsonate and Juayua were provided with portable radio communication equipment during the emergency operation, as well as equipment to repair the repeater that is being used near the volcano. Two additional repeaters were moved from the National Society headquarters in San Salvador to the affected areas to further facilitate communication.

In order to facilitate effective communication in the event of a future disaster, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society has purchased, and is in the process of distributing, radio equipment for the branches of Usulután, Santa Rosa de Lima, La Unión, Sensuntepeque, Mercedes Umaña, Santa Lucia, Jiquilisco, Atiquizaya, Concepción de Ataco, Nahuizalco, Nueva Concepción, Metapan, Tacuba, Tepecoyo and Teotepeque. In the branches of Quezaltepeque, Ciudad Arce, Coatepeque, Zacatecoluca, Cojutepeque, San Vicente and San Salvador, new equipment has already been installed and is ready for use.

**Impact**

Improved radio communication equipment will be used during emergency operations and will play an invaluable role in facilitating communication both at the local and national level.

**Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives**

- Beneficiary selection criteria focus on the vulnerability of those affected.
- The relief operation is prioritizing assistance to children and the elderly.
- Activities are based on the SPHERE Project Humanitarian Charter and the Code of Conduct for emergency response.
- Transparency is ensured through the production of regular reports and news bulletins.
- All objectives put forward in the appeal are in line with Strategy 2010, as well as the Strategy for the Movement and the Principles and Rules of the Movement.

**National Society Capacity Building**

The relief operation is helping to further build the capacities of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society headquarters and branches. Now that the relief phase has been completed, further emphasis is being placed on the strengthening of branches and disaster preparedness and mitigation work in vulnerable communities. Previous to these most recent natural disasters, the SRC was able to significantly strengthen its national structure through the relief operations following Hurricane Mitch in 1998 and earthquakes in January and February 2001.

**Communications – Advocacy and Public information**

Communications and visibility activities are being carried out by the public relations department of the SRC through its national communicators' network which exists in all 14 departments in the country. From 1 October to date, communications and visibility activities carried out by the SRCS public relations department have included institutional activity write ups, articles on the operations and numerous information bulletins about the Salvadorean Red Cross Society and the provision of humanitarian aid to those affected by the disasters. Several of these articles have been made available on the Federation's web site - [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org).

**Lessons learned**

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society was able to successfully mitigate the effects of two consecutive natural disasters thanks to international donations received through the Federation via the Emergency Appeal, bilateral support from the German, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross Societies and efficient collaboration with the Salvadoran government and other humanitarian agencies. These joint collaboration efforts can be most clearly noted in the emergency phase of the operation whereby almost 12,000 families benefited from the distribution of kitchen kits, hygiene kits, and blankets.

It is important to recognize that funding received via the Emergency Appeal was low, and the SRC had to rely heavily on bilateral support to meet previously established targets. One important consideration is that the regional Emergency Appeal for Central America for floods caused by Hurricane Stan (M05EA021) was launched immediately after the Appeal for El Salvador, and its sheer scope in terms of funding requirements and the number of people affected by the disaster may have affected response to the Emergency Appeal for El Salvador.

Late donations received from multilateral donors via the Appeal permitted the implementation of certain objectives in the rehabilitation phase, which will continue until September 2006. Most of these funds were allocated towards water and sanitation and community health projects, since these address the most basic needs of the affected communities. The rehabilitation phase will continue as planned and vulnerable communities will continue to benefit from these rehabilitation initiatives until the operation draws to a close.

**[Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)**

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

EL SALVADOR - FLOODS & VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2006/12
Appeal	M05EA020
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Response to Appeal**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		1'288'326				1'288'326
B. Opening Balance		0				0
<b>Income</b>						
Cash contributions						
Canadian Red Cross Society		305'906				305'906
Japanese Red Cross Society		42'425				42'425
Lichtenstein - Private Donors		50'000				50'000
Monaco Red Cross		7'613				7'613
Netherlands Red Cross		66'118				66'118
New Zealand Red Cross		89'162				89'162
Norwegian Red Cross		82'950				82'950
C1. Cash contributions		644'175				644'175
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
American Red Cross		8'866				8'866
Canadian Red Cross Society		0				0
Irish Red Cross Society		6'209				6'209
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		15'075				15'075
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
DREF		0				0
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)		0				0
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		659'250				659'250
D. Total Funding = B + C		659'250				659'250

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		659'250				659'250
E. Expenditure		-323'347				-323'347
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		335'902				335'902

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**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			1'288'326			1'288'326		
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter	277'480		54			54	277'426	
Construction			4			4	-4	
Clothing & textiles	41'836		57'769			57'769	-15'933	
Food	136'980		22'590			22'590	114'390	
Seeds,Plants	100'000						100'000	
Water & Sanitation	100'000		112			112	99'888	
Medical & First Aid	70'000		5'818			5'818	64'182	
Teaching Materials	100'000		31'886			31'886	68'114	
Utensils & Tools	42'160		24'293			24'293	17'867	
Other Supplies & Services	57'920		48'167			48'167	9'753	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>926'376</b>		<b>190'694</b>			<b>190'694</b>	<b>735'682</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	49'997		20'440			20'440	29'557	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>49'997</b>		<b>20'440</b>			<b>20'440</b>	<b>29'557</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	15'000		559			559	14'441	
Distribution & Monitoring			36'299			36'299	-36'299	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	52'870		7'919			7'919	44'951	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>67'870</b>		<b>44'777</b>			<b>44'777</b>	<b>23'093</b>	
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Delegates Payroll	10'000						10'000	
Regionally Deployed Staff	40'000						40'000	
National Staff			1'265			1'265	-1'265	
National Society Staff			13'290			13'290	-13'290	
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>50'000</b>		<b>14'555</b>			<b>14'555</b>	<b>35'445</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	37'470						37'470	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>37'470</b>						<b>37'470</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	18'000		2'616			2'616	15'384	
Information & Public Relation	17'818		7'769			7'769	10'049	
Office Costs	37'054		6'882			6'882	30'172	
Communications			3'432			3'432	-3'432	
Financial Charges			2'994			2'994	-2'994	
Other General Expenses			171			171	-171	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>72'872</b>		<b>23'863</b>			<b>23'863</b>	<b>49'009</b>	
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	83'741		29'018			29'018	54'723	
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>83'741</b>		<b>29'018</b>			<b>29'018</b>	<b>54'723</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1'288'326</b>		<b>323'347</b>			<b>323'347</b>	<b>964'979</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>964'979</b>			<b>964'979</b>		