

OPERATIONS UPDATE



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
26 October, 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 185 countries.

In Brief

Operations Update no. 3; Period covered: 6 May to 31 July, 2006; Appeal target: CHF 1,288,347 (USD 1,000,432 OR EUR 835,891); Appeal coverage: 69.6%; Outstanding needs: CHF 391,274 (USD 303,855 or EUR 254,074)

[\(click here to go directly to the attached Interim Financial Report\)](#)

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".

Operational Summary: The emergency phase of the El Salvador Floods and Volcanic Activity operation has been completed, and the Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS) is using appeal funding to develop rehabilitation projects in the areas of health and water systems.

Activities within the health initiative include Medical and Dental Brigades with a focus on providing diagnosis and proper primary health care, and are accompanied by disease prevention and dental hygiene campaigns. These brigades are being carried out in the municipality of Panchimalco with the support of the Panchimalco Health Unit.

Three water projects are being implemented in the districts of San Pedro Las Flores, Ojos de Agua and Santo Tomás, which seek to improve, build, and repair water systems to provide communities with potable water. Two other water projects in El Copinol and Matazano consist of developing water storage systems for communities with seasonal access to clean water. All participating communities have been organized into committees that will manage the operational costs of these projects once the SRCS has finished its work and communities are providing the labor in all five projects.

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 (NGO's) 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

In October 2006, El Salvador was affected by two serious natural disasters within one week. The disaster situation began on 1 October, when the Ilamatepec volcano began hurling out hot lava and rocks, killing at least two people and forcing more than 2,000 to flee. After the volcanic events, heavy rains set in as a result of the passing of Hurricane Stan in the first week of October, which caused flooding and landslides that killed at least 69 people in 11 departments. Ash expelled by the Ilamatepec volcano (also known as Santa Ana) was carried away by the strong south-south-westerly wind, affecting the municipalities of Nahuizalco, Juayua and La Hachadura in the departments of Sonsonate and Ahuachapán.

The National Emergency Committee (COEN – Comité de Emergencia Nacional) declared a red alert in an area within 4,000 metres of the volcano, and a yellow alert in other nearby areas, home to close to 20,000 people. A red alert was also declared because of the intense rains caused by Hurricane Stan and the severe flooding which occurred in some 12 departments in El Salvador. The National Legislative Assembly declared a “State of Public Calamity and National Disaster”, effective 4 October, 2005.

Federation Coordination

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society is part of the National Emergency System (SISNAE – Sistema Nacional de Emergencias), which coordinates all disaster response activities on behalf of the Salvadorean government through the Emergency Operations Centre. The SRCS emergency response to the disaster situation was successful because of an efficient coordination with international organizations including the United Nations agencies and NGOs. Funding was received bilaterally and through the Federation through the appeal, and efforts were closely coordinated between the Panama Regional Delegation, the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), bilateral donors (Spanish Red Cross, Spanish International Cooperation Agency, Swiss Red Cross, and German Red Cross) and the Salvadorean Red Cross Society. Working within the framework of the appeal, almost 12,000 families were reached by bilateral and Federation efforts.

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The Salvadorean Red Cross Society continues to implement the rehabilitation phase of this operation, funded by recent donations towards the appeal.

Red Cross action - objectives, progress, impact

Emergency relief (food and non-food)

Objective: 1,000 families affected by the Ilamatepec volcano and 3,200 families affected by the floods from Hurricane Stan 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 (PADRU) dispatched from Panama 17,500 blankets, 3,500 hygiene kits and 3,000 kitchen kits to the Salvadorean Red Cross Society for distribution of which 10,000 blankets, 2,000 hygiene kits and 2,000 kitchen sets were mobilized on behalf of the Spanish Red Cross.

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

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.

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

The nine schools that had been used as emergency shelters in the municipalities of El Congo, Coatepeque, San Salvador and La Libertad have been emptied and children have returned to class. Educational kits have been distributed to these children by the SRCS with the support of donations acquired via the appeal.

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.

Medical-Dental Brigades are carrying out activities in 19 communities of the Panchimalco municipality, which include: Divisadero, Pajales, Panchimalquito, Crucitas, San Isidro, Troncones, Azacualpa, Amayón, Potreritos, San Antonio, Sihuatango, Tanques, Cordova, Sillar, Linderos, Victorias, Miramar, Amayito, Morenas.

The brigades are made up of Salvadorean Red Cross Volunteers and representatives of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, and their goal is to provide basic health care to vulnerable populations affected by Hurricane Stan. The Brigades are working with the Panchimalco Health Unit, to which the Salvadorean Red Cross is providing technical and financial support in the form of: medications, transportation, skilled volunteer physicians and dentists. The brigades also contain an illness prevention and education component, where Salvadorean Red Cross volunteers teach children how to prevent diarrhoea and how to brush their teeth properly through interactive games and a puppet theatre.

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INDICATOR	APRIL 2006	MAY 2006	JUNE 2006	JULY 2006	TOTAL
MEDICAL ATTENTION					
Number of people diagnosed by trained physicians	305	1001	1307	1014	3627
Average number of patients seen per hour.	7.0	6.0	7.4	6.6	6.75
Number of people diagnosed with an illness during visits	303	704	1221	963	3191
Number of people who were diagnosed with a complex illness and were sent to a nearby Health Unit or Hospital	2	11	15	4	32
Number of pharmacological treatments prescribed during medical visits	612	1214	1626	1930	5382
Number of patients referred to the Panchimalco Health Unit.	1	4	4	8	17
Number of transfers	0	2	2	1	5
Number of procedures carried out	0	0	9	0	9

With the support of Federation funding through via the El Salvador Floods and Volcanic Activities Appeal, 5,382 treatments have been prescribed to individuals in the targeted communities and five emergency transfers to nearby hospitals have been carried out to treat cases of trauma, severe pneumonia and to provide help in complicated childbirths. Nine minor surgeries have taken place during the period, including lipoma excisions and varicose vein treatments.

There has been notable improvement in the access to health services provided to rural communities in the municipality of Panchimalco, which are mostly remote and difficult to access. The combination of Ministry of Health and Social Assistance and Salvadorean Red Cross efforts has resulted in better medical attention and an increase in the amount and variety of medications made available to treat illnesses. This coordination of efforts has also resulted in an improvement in the timeliness and consistency with which medical visits are carried out, and allowed medical brigades to target 11 communities additional to those originally programmed. This timeliness and consistency has also resulted in an increase in trust and credibility towards the medical brigades, and allowed physicians to avoid complications through opportune treatment.

Medical Brigades

46 medical brigades have been carried out between April and July 2006. The brigades focused on 11 key health areas: Medical visits, prenatal monitoring, infant care, health education, special attention, timely medical references, child immunizations, pap smear tests, respiratory therapies and minor surgery.

In this timeframe, a total of 3,627 people have been seen by trained physicians, with an average of 6.75 patients treated per hour to guarantee quality medical attention. 32 people have been referred to a doctor for treatment of more complex illnesses, such as tumors and cardiac conditions.



Ernesto Santos is a 12 year old boy who was diagnosed with an oedema in his left hand. Ernesto has no immediate family, and lives with family friends in extreme poverty conditions. The health unit, community leaders and the Salvadorean Red Cross have joined together to find a way to support his treatment. He was first diagnosed by an SRCS health brigade and found to be suffering from the condition for 8 years.

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Indicator	April 2006	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	Total
Dental Brigades					
Number of people evaluated during dental brigades	185	524	542	344	1595
Number of dental procedures carried out during the brigades.	185	498	646	460	1789
Number of patients referred by to by the dentists to the Health Unit.	7	195	8	8	218
Number of dentist treatments prescribed during the brigades	3	10	9	3	25
Number of people who were diagnosed with serious dental problems and sent to the Health Unit or another institution.	3	16	3	0	22

Dental Brigades

The dental brigades are carried out by three dentists who prioritize children in rural schools who usually do not receive this kind of attention. The basic dental activities carried out by the brigades include: dental diagnosis, treatment follow up charts, preventive treatment and advice.

From April to July 1,595 people were diagnosed and 1,789 dental procedures were carried out. These procedures include: fillings, endodony treatment, prophylaxis and fluoride treatments.



A total of 22 people required complex treatments and further studies, and were referred to the University of El Salvador,

where dental services are provided at a low cost. Dental treatment has been provided to school children and people of all ages in need of dental services.

Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), Personal Hygiene and Illness Prevention

This component of health brigades consists of raising personal hygiene and illness prevention awareness in schools in targeted communities, providing important medications for hygiene, and carrying out childhood and prenatal controls through the IMCI methodology.

One of the activities is puppet theatre functions in elementary schools aimed at teaching children ways to prevent illness. Several scripts have been developed

which deal with subjects such as personal and dental hygiene and diarrhoea prevention.

During each function two or three subjects are presented, and each script contains a practical activity to reinforce learning. These practical activities include hand washing and teeth brushing in front of the class. Children who participate and complete the practice correctly are awarded balloons.

Participative health talks are held with older children and there is direct interaction between students and teachers. SRCS volunteers use flip charts and other interactive materials and efforts have been coordinated with school teachers to continue to reinforce knowledge learned through the use of these interactive methodologies.

Aside from the puppet theatre and health talks, the hygiene and illness prevention component of the Medical-Dental Brigades includes the provision of de-parasitizing medications (Antihelminthic drugs), delousing, growth and



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development monitoring, prenatal controls and other general IMCI diagnostics.



A total of 595 children have benefited from de-parasitizing medications (Anthelmintic drugs), and lice prevention or removal is carried out in schools through the application of a dose of delousing shampoo in schools and the provision of a delousing comb so that children can continue treatment from home. A total of 1,854 children have been weighed and measured to ensure proper growth and 6 people in community schools have been referred to the Panchimalco Health Unit.

A total of 884 infant evaluations have been carried out with the objective of diagnosing children under five years of age through the use of the IMCI methodology. 77 pap smear tests and 106 prenatal controls have been carried out on women who have attended the medical brigades. Salvadorean Red Cross volunteers trained in the IMCI methodology have also continued to deliver health talks focusing on diarrhoea prevention, respiratory illnesses, dengue, and common ailments affecting targeted communities.



Water Systems

The SRCS is constructing and improving water systems in the districts of Santo Tomás, Ojos de Agua, San Pedro Las Flores, El Copinol and Matazano. These five water system projects are being carried out in each district with the support of the mayor's office and costs are shared between the SRCS and government authorities. In all five projects, SRCS support is being allocated towards construction costs and technical expertise, while local authorities are contributing with the technical assessment, which includes costs, technical specifications and the requirements of each water system, and are providing funding for half of the construction costs. Community members are providing the necessary labour. Committees are organized and have a plan to ensure the sustainability of these water systems, which will require management of operational costs such as maintenance and electricity.

The two largest and costliest water system projects being implemented are the Santo Tomás and Ojos de Agua. Both consist of pump-based water systems that will mobilize water from dug wells and will require constructing a distribution tank, repairing the distribution networks, procuring a water pump and constructing a pump and electricity shed. Construction of the dug will begin in mid-August and although appeal funding will be spent by September (through the procurement of construction material and salaries of the construction workers) both projects have a implementation period of 80 days and will not be fully completed and functional until November 2006.

The other three water system projects being implemented are located in San Pedro Flores, Matazano and El Copinol. These projects have an implementation period of 45 days, and construction in all three will begin by the end of September. The San Pedro Flores project – the largest of the three - consists mainly of repairing the existing water pump system, which suffered significant damage during the emergency. The process consists of repairing distribution systems, suction tanks and water storage tanks and improving the water filter system.

Both the El Copinol and Matazano projects are being implemented together because of the proximity of these districts. These projects consist of water storage systems, and require the construction of two water storage tanks, the improvement of the water distribution system and the installation of valves required for the functioning of the storage tanks.

A key part of the implementation of the water project systems is being carried out by the communities themselves. Communities have been organized through Associations for Community Development (Asociaciones de Desarrollo Comunitario - ADESCO), which are an integral part of every community where these projects are being developed. SRCS volunteers have also helped organize water committees in communities that will be managing their water systems and paying their own water costs. These committees seek to ensure participation of all community members in the decision-making process.

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.

As part of the distributions of relief items, the SRCS provided psychosocial support sessions to beneficiaries. In addition, SRCS volunteers in coordination with the National Intervention Teams, organized recreational activities for children in shelters to help them cope with the emotional effects of the disaster.

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.

Activities under this objective which focuses on the distribution of seeds and fertilizer to families who have lost their crops will not be carried out because of insufficient funding.

Educational Support

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

The distribution of educational kits by the SRCS, which started on 25 January, 2006, has now been completed. 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, note book, coloured and regular pencils, an eraser, a notepad, glue and scissors.

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.

A total of 500 SRCS volunteers have been provided with boots and 500 rain coats have been distributed to volunteers. An additional 500 boots are going to be purchased thanks to donations which arrived via the appeal in the later stages of the operation.

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

In order to facilitate effective communication in the event of a 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 Lucía, Jiquilisco, Atiquizaya, Concepción de Ataco, Nahuizalco, Nueva Concepción, Metapán, Tacuba, Tepecoyo and Teotepeque.

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 will further build the capacities of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society headquarters and

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Branches. Now that the relief phase has been completed, further emphasis will be placed on the strengthening of branches and disaster preparedness and mitigation work in vulnerable communities. Previous to these most recent natural disasters, the SRCS was able to significantly strengthen its national structure through the relief operation 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 SRCS, through its national communicators' network, which exists in all 14 departments in the country. The SRCS plans to intensify communications and visibility activities in the following months through institutional activity write ups, articles on the operations and information bulletins about the Salvadorean Red Cross Society and the provision of humanitarian aid to those affected by the disasters.

Lessons Learned

The Salvadorean Red Cross was able to successfully mitigate the effects of two consecutive natural disasters thanks to international donations received through the Federation via the appeal, bilateral support from the Spanish, Swiss and German Red Cross Societies, and an efficient collaboration of ongoing efforts of the government and other organizations. These joint efforts were most clear during the emergency phase of the operation, when almost 12,000 families benefited from the distribution of kitchen kits, hygiene kits, and blankets.

It is important to note that funding received via the appeal was considerably low, and the SRCS 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 almost consecutively, and its sheer scope in terms of funding requirements and individuals affected by the disaster may have overshadowed the emergency appeal for El Salvador.

Late donations received from international donors via the appeal allowed for the implementation of certain activities under the objectives of the rehabilitation phase. Most of these funds were allocated towards water and sanitation and community health projects, since these encompass the most basic needs of the affected communities. The rehabilitation phase will continue as planned and vulnerable communities will continue to benefit from these initiatives until the operation draws to a close.

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Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/10-2006/7
Budget Timeframe	2005/10-2006/9
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
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross		59'786				59'786
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		703'961				703'961
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
American Red Cross		9'292				9'292
Irish Red Cross Society		6'185				6'185
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		15'477				15'477
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		719'438				719'438
D. Total Funding = B + C		719'438				719'438

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		719'438				719'438
E. Expenditure		-570'010				-570'010
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		149'428				149'428

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Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/10-2006/7
Budget Timeframe	2005/10-2006/9
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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
BUDGET (C)		1'288'326					1'288'326	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	277'480		54				54	277'426
Construction Materials			4				4	-4
Clothing & textiles	41'836		36'467				36'467	5'368
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		23'779				23'779	46'221
Teaching Materials	100'000		31'960				31'960	68'040
Utensils & Tools	42'160		24'293				24'293	17'867
Other Supplies & Services	57'920		48'266				48'266	9'654
Total Supplies	926'376		187'525				187'525	738'850
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	49'997		32'603				32'603	17'394
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	49'997		32'603				32'603	17'394
Transport & Storage								
Storage	15'000		559				559	14'441
Distribution & Monitoring			36'299				36'299	-36'299
Transport & Vehicle Costs	52'870		8'463				8'463	44'407
Total Transport & Storage	67'870		45'321				45'321	22'549
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	10'000							10'000
Regionally Deployed Staff	40'000							40'000
National Staff			1'338				1'338	-1'338
National Society Staff			29'097				29'097	-29'097
Total Personnel Expenditures	50'000		30'435				30'435	19'565
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	37'470		672				672	36'798
Total Workshops & Training	37'470		672				672	36'798
General Expenditure								
Travel	18'000		3'855				3'855	14'145
Information & Public Relation	17'818		10'581				10'581	7'237
Office Costs	37'054		8'296				8'296	28'758
Communications			12'506				12'506	-12'506
Professional Fees			673				673	-673
Financial Charges			8'095				8'095	-8'095
Other General Expenses			269				269	-269
Total General Expenditure	72'872		44'276				44'276	28'596
Program Support								
Program Support	83'741		37'051				37'051	46'691
Total Program Support	83'741		37'051				37'051	46'691
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			192'127				192'127	-192'127
Total Operational Provisions			192'127				192'127	-192'127
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1'288'326		570'010				570'010	718'316
VARIANCE (C - D)			718'316				718'316	