

PROGRAMME 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

CHERNOBYL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (CHARP) BELARUS, RUSSIA, UKRAINE

**Appeal No. MAA67002
14 December 2006**

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its 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 185 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 2 (period covered: 1 June to 30 September, 2006) and Appeal Revision
Initial Appeal target for 2006-2007: CHF 1,231,110 (USD 1,030,705 or EUR 775,250)
Revised Appeal target for 2006-2007: CHF 1,268,411 (USD 1,061,805 or EUR 798,655) [Click here for the attached revised appeal budget](#)
Appeal budget for 2006: CHF 661,812 (USD 554,115 or EUR 416,730)
Appeal budget for 2007: CHF 606,599 (USD 508,005 or EUR 381,980)
Appeal coverage (January-September 2006): 103 % [Click here for the interim financial report to date](#)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

Chernobyl Humanitarian Assistance and Rehabilitation Programme (CHARP) Annual Appeal 2006/2007. For details, please go to the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA67002.pdf

Chernobyl Humanitarian Assistance and Rehabilitation Programme (CHARP) Annual Appeal 2006/2007 – Programme Update no.1. For details, please go to the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA6700201.pdf

Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine Annual Appeal 2006/2007. For details, please go to the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA67001.pdf

Russian Federation Annual Appeal 2006/2007. For details, please go to the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAARU001.pdf

Annual Appeals 2006/2007 for Europe/Central Asia region. For details please see the website at <http://www.ifrc.org/where/europe.asp>

The programmes herein are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission:

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

Programme summary:

During the reporting period, CHARP continued to provide effective medical, social and psychological assistance to people affected by the Chernobyl disaster. The main activity of the programme was thyroid gland screening. This service was provided by six mobile diagnostic laboratories (MDL) working in the six regions affected by the Chernobyl disaster. Three MDLs are situated in the Brest, Gomel and Mogilev regions of Belarus, two MDLs are in the Rovno and Zhitomir regions of Ukraine, and one MDL is in the Bryansk region of Russian Federation.

The funding situation in CHARP at present is stable. The main donors are the Irish Government, Canadian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross. Owing to generous donation of Irish government in amount of EUR 500,000 an additional possibility appeared to upgrade mobile diagnostics laboratories. Therefore the budget for 2007 has been revised. It was increased by CHF 37,301 for purchasing new medical equipment to improve diagnostics abilities of MDLs.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- In Belarus: Belarus Red Cross Society Belarus.redcross@tut.by; phone/fax 375 (0) 172 27 66 82
- In Ukraine: Ukraine Red Cross Society international@redcross.org.ua; phone 38(0)442350157; fax 38(0)442465658
- In Russia: Russian Red Cross mail@redcross.ru; phone 7095 1265731; fax 7095 2302868
- Kiev Office, Nikolay Nagorny, CHARP Coordinator, nikolay.nagorny@ifrc.org, phone 38(0)442286110; fax 38(0)442345082
- In Geneva: Sylvie Chevalley, Regional officer, sylvie.chevalley@ifrc.org; phone 41227304276; fax 41227330395

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering quality and accountable assistance to the most vulnerable.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Operational developments

Ukraine: On 20-28 June 2006, the United Nations Development Programme's "Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme" (CRDP) - in cooperation with the UNDP project "Human Security for Youth" (HSFY) and UN Volunteers (UNV) - organized a Training of Trainers course for the volunteers and staff of youth centres established in Chernobyl affected areas. The course was held in Odessa, Ukraine, and was attended by student-volunteers and the directors of the youth centres from the Chernobyl affected areas of Kiev, Zhytomyr, Chernigiv and Rivno oblasts. Attendees took part in interactive sessions on youth participation in decision-making and volunteer activities in the centres. Chernobyl-related problems were reviewed through the projection of films and focus groups discussions. In plenary and working group sessions, participants conducted a needs assessment of their centres and developed action plans for future short- and long-term activities.

Since 2004, the UNDP CRDP has facilitated the establishment of 24 youth centres in four Chernobyl affected regions of Ukraine (Chernigiv, Kiev, Rivno, Zhytomyr). Establishment of four new centres is underway. Being an integrated part of the community, youth centres serve many purposes, providing recreational, social and educational space for the development of young people. Most of the centres are supplied with sports equipment, computers (six have internet access) and libraries. All centres conduct various cultural and/or educational activities, such as holiday and folkloric concerts, trainings and seminars.

Belarus: In September, the Presidium of National Academy of Science announced that the construction of a nuclear power plant in Belarus can be started no earlier than 2008. The Chairman of the Presidium, Mikhail Myasnikovich, stressed that a great deal of preparatory work would be necessary to successfully complete the project. The media

had previously reported that the construction of the nuclear power plant was planned to be completed by 2015 providing a relevant feasibility study was approved within two years. The plant would supposedly have a light water-cooled and moderated reactor, which is considered the safest type of nuclear reactor. The optimum capacity of the plant was estimated at 2,000 megawatts (MW) and the project was expected to cost between \$2.2 billion and \$2.6 billion. The nuclear power plant was likely to be built in the Mogilev Region.

It is not a secret that Belarus' own nuclear power plant would help ensure energy safety and cut dependence on imports. However, with so many Chernobyl-related phobias in Belarus, any nuclear power debate should be as open as possible. Therefore the Permanent Commission of the Chamber of Representatives of the National Assembly of Belarus on issues of Chernobyl disaster, ecology and natural resources proposed to hold hearings in the Parliament concerning the future construction of the nuclear power station on the territory of Belarus.

Lithuania: At the end of August, the Government of Lithuania decided to give liquidators of the Chernobyl accident the status of genocide victims as result of Soviet occupation. Lithuania was a Soviet Republic between 1939 and 1990.

The amendment to the law was initiated by a group of public organizations - primarily the Lithuanian Chernobyl Society and the Center of Genocide Victims of Lithuanian People. In the opinion of these organizations, the liquidators were the victims of despotic action by the Kremlin which is equal to the consequences of genocide. The status of victims affected by the Soviet occupation is conferred upon all people who at the time of the disaster were in the accident zone in involuntary servitude working as servicemen or on business, and who resultantly suffered damages to their health. The amended law will come into force from 1 January 2007. The Lithuanian Government will allocate EUR 120,000 annually for implementation of this Chernobyl law.



Beginning in 2007, the Lithuanian government will offer compensation to those who were working at the Chernobyl plant (pictured) in involuntary servitude

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Sweden: Five of the ten reactors of Sweden's three nuclear power plants, Forsmark, Oskarshamn and Ringhals, have closed, resulting in a serious crisis. One of the reactors was shut down for routine maintenance and four remained offline after safety system faults were discovered. The reactors were shut down starting July 25 after a short-circuit failure caused a blackout at one of the Forsmark reactors. Four back-up diesel-generators failed to start automatically leading to an inability to cool the core. It took on-site personnel twenty minutes before they managed to manually start the generators. The incident was immediately reported to other nuclear power plants of the country, and three more reactors with safety systems identical to Forsmark's were shut down within few days pending a review of the faulty system. Experts say the potential failure would not have been anything like Chernobyl. Had the worst-case scenario come true and the diesel cooler failed, it would have resulted in a meltdown but not an explosion, and release of radionuclides would have been "insignificant".

The consequences were quite predictable: the price of electricity on the joint Nordic electricity market rose and Swedish citizens, who had been raised to believe in the total safety of the national nuclear power plants, finally caught a glimpse of Chernobyl.

Disaster Management

Overview

In the reporting period, CHARP continued to provide thyroid cancer screening and render psycho-social support to the target population affected by the Chernobyl disaster. Working in remote radiation-contaminated areas, the mobile diagnostic laboratories (MDLs) supplied thousands of people with the opportunity to receive objective information on their health status, enabling them to undertake adequate actions to prevent and treat detected diseases. Conducting on-the-spot “fine needle” biopsies in the field on suspected cases of thyroid cancer, the MDL specialists give patients a reliable and rapid diagnosis which is essential to save lives. Along with this, the MDL teams, Red Cross workers and volunteers provided psychosocial support in the communities in order to diminish anxiety and stress in people affected by the disaster.

The Red Cross Committees working within CHARP developed further cooperation with medical institutions in order to ensure the sustainability of the programme. Of particular concern is improving information flow and feedback. The new database system completed in May 2006 has passed testing and is showing good results.

The funding situation in the programme at present is satisfactory. In the first half of 2006, the programme has received donations from the Irish Government (CHF 789,834), Canadian Red Cross (CHF 71,677), British Government (CHF 39,913) and Netherlands Red Cross (CHF 8,003). In July, CHARP received an allocation from the Japanese RC in the amount of CHF 53,500. Thus the general funding situation is stable; however, it is relevant to note that the generous donation of the Irish Government is intended for three years (from May 2006 to May 2009).

Overall Goal: The health of the population affected by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster is improved.

Programme Objective: Effective medical, social and psychological assistance is provided to targeted individuals in the six regions affected by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)



Mogilev MDL technician Aleksandr Voronov carries out a blood test

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Expected Result 1: Six mobile diagnostic laboratories have screened 90,000 people for thyroid gland pathologies in the target group of individuals who were 40 years old or younger at the time of the accident and living in contaminated areas.

In period from June to September 2006, the specialists of six MDLs working within CHARP have checked **22,809** people. The total number of people screened during 9 months (January-September) of the current year is **62,696** people. Screening was carried out for thyroid cancer (palpation and ultrasound) and the priority target group were individuals who were 0-40 years old (individuals born between 1946 and 1987) at the time of the accident and were living in highly contaminated areas at the time of the accident.

In accordance with the recommendations of the latest evaluation (March 2005), the examinations concentrated on thyroid cancer screening in CHARP operational areas which have not been screened recently or not screened at all in the past. Therefore some 12,752 people out of the total number have been checked by the MDLs for the first time.

Along with thyroid screening, the laboratory doctors carried out general (therapeutic) checks. The necessity to do this is justified by the limits of the primary health system in rural areas and the need for the programme to fill this gap to some extent. For many of those in rural areas, the visit of the Red Cross MDL is the only possibility to check the state of their health.

However, in accordance with the recommendations of the Federation's latest evaluations, the medical examinations are focused on thyroid screening and the MDLs no longer provide mass blood and urine testing. At the present time, this activity is comparatively limited as a percentage of all work performed by the MDLs, ranging from about 20% in Ukraine to 50% in Belarus.

Expected Result 2: Prevention of death from thyroid cancer because of timely detection and referral to medical institutions for treatment.



A specialist at the Bryansk Diagnostic Centre is performing fine needle biopsy. The patient was diagnosed by the Red Cross MDL with suspicion for thyroid

In the group of people examined during the reporting period, MDL specialists have detected 7,389 cases of abnormal scans (i.e. pathologies). In total, during the first nine months of 2006, 25,037 thyroid conditions were detected (about 38% of all screened). The MDLs doctors gave necessary medical consultations to those with abnormal scans. In the reporting period some 2,852 patients have been referred to specialised medical institutions for further examinations (for hormones and fine needle biopsies). In total for nine months 6,608 patients were referred for further examinations.

CHARP's mobile diagnostics laboratories improved their early detection capabilities. In particular, MDL teams now include fine needle biopsies in their activities. In Belarus and Ukraine, MDL specialists perform the biopsies themselves. Having screened a number of people over a 2-3 week period, they select those who require biopsies and do this work at district hospitals with appropriate sanitary and hygienic conditions. In Russia, specialists of Bryansk Diagnostic Centre go to the areas where the MDL is operating. The specialists perform biopsies for patients where the Red Cross MDL teams have detected possible thyroid cancer.

The early and precise diagnosis of thyroid cancer ensured proper treatment of this disease and all patients undergoing an operation survived. In particular, there were no cases of death due to thyroid cancer registered among patients who had been referred by the Red Cross MDLs to medical institutions for treatment.

Expected Result 3: Stress and anxiety linked to radiation is reduced for 15,000 people annually through psychosocial support.

During the reporting period CHARP continued providing psychosocial support (PSS) to the population affected by the Chernobyl accident. The PSS was rendered at medical and social centers, at places visited by MDLs, and in individual residences by using PSS tools such as counseling, active listening, lectures, and discussions.

On September 26-28, 2006 a workshop on psycho-social support was held by the Ukrainian Red Cross in Zhitomir Region. Taking part were MDL teams, RC workers and volunteers from the two regions of Ukraine covered by CHARP. The facilitators of the seminar were professional psychologists from Zhitomir Pedagogical University. Participants examined the peculiarities of emotional and behavioral disorders evolving from Chernobyl and ecological disasters, stress and pathological reactions to a crisis situation, and posttraumatic stress of the

population. Participants also learned to use different PSS techniques in the psychological rehabilitation of the population.



Participants learn psychosocial support techniques during a training session at the PSS workshop in Zhitomir region, Ukraine

Trained Red Cross staff and volunteers informed the population on the consequences of the Chernobyl accident, methods of reducing the risk of radioactivity, and methods of coping with stress. Psychosocial support is directed towards restoring the inner resources of patients and rehabilitating people suffering from stress. This kind of assistance is primarily given to people experiencing serious emotional suffering caused by the crisis, serious illnesses like thyroid cancer, and to elderly people. The visits of the MDLs to remote villages have a positive psychological effect as the communities can see that they are not left behind and that the Red Cross continues to take care of them.

Expected Result 4: Immunity is improved for 24,000 children living in highly contaminated areas through winter supplies of multivitamins containing C, D and B group with iron, folic acid and stable iodine.

In September 2006, some 800,000 tabs of multivitamins containing C, D and B group with iron, folic acid and stable iodine have been ordered through the Regional Logistics Unit (Dubai) of the Federation. It is planned that the vitamins will be supplied in December 2006 or at the beginning of January 2007. After the consignment has cleared through customs, the multivitamins will be distributed through local RC branches to children living in highly contaminated areas in the months of highest vitamin deficiency (February-April 2007) when vitamin-rich food is very expensive.

Expected Result 5: Red Cross national societies have well trained and equipped mobile diagnostic laboratory teams carrying out diagnosis and treatment of ailments of the affected population in remote rural areas of the six highly-affected regions.



The PC operator of Gomel MDL enters data into the MDL Note-Book

In general, the technical infrastructure of CHARP is presently in good shape. Over the last three years, the diagnostic abilities and quality of examinations provided by the six MDLs were improved through the supply of new sophisticated equipment and all necessary reagents, staff trainings, and the introduction of modern screening techniques. In September 2006, two new ultrasound scanners were ordered through the Regional Logistics Unit (Dubai) of the Federation. This ultrasound equipment will be supplied in December to replace the old scanners in the Zhitomir and Rovno MDLs.

The creation of a new database system was mostly completed in the first half of 2006 and the MDL PC

operators were trained in Kiev to use the new software. During the reporting period the new software underwent further testing and optimization.

In the new system, the data collected in the field by MDLs is being transferred electronically to the computers of national managers and to the server at Kiev Federation Office. The accumulated data from the whole region will be analyzed by specialists and shared with appropriate medical institutions. The new system improves information flow and feedback within the programme.

Expected Result 6: The sustainability of CHARP is increased due to a new management strategy that hands over more programme responsibilities to Red Cross national societies and gradually integrates activities into the health care system.

During the reporting period, CHARP continued to work on the basis of the new management system introduced in 2004 with the purpose of improving the sustainability of the programme. Within this new system, the National Societies' share of management responsibilities was increased. At present, each National Society has a national programme coordinator and bears responsibilities for the general planning, budgeting, reporting, staff training, logistics support and day-to-day management of the Chernobyl programme at the country level. The implementing role of the Federation is focused on the coordination of technical support, as well as support in planning, financial management, monitoring, international representation and advocacy.

The strategy of CHARP presupposes further integration of the programme into the national health systems in order to enhance its sustainability. This also means that the funding input of National Societies and local governments into the programme should gradually increase. This issue was discussed at the meeting of the International Chernobyl Coordination Committee (ICCC) held on 18 July 2006 in Moscow (*for more detailed information see the "Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnership" section*).

Impact

During the reporting period, the specialists of the six Red Cross MDLs referred 1,432 patients with suspected thyroid gland cancer to specialized medical institutions for in-depth examination and surgery if needed. In 41 patients the suspected thyroid cancer cases were confirmed by cytological examinations; information on these cases was provided by clinics to the Red Cross. The above mentioned patients have received all necessary treatment and are being monitored by the Red Cross MDLs and healthcare institutions.

Besides thyroid cancer, the two primary thyroid pathologies detected by MDLs via screening were nodular pathology (3,047 cases - 41% of all people diagnosed with thyroid pathologies) and diffuse goitre (2,080 cases - 28%). It should be noted that the rate of nodular pathology has increased over the previous reporting period when it was approximately 35% of all diagnosed pathologies. If left undiagnosed or untreated there is certain risk that these conditions can develop into thyroid cancer. Therefore these patients are also under monitoring by Red Cross MDLs.

It is also estimated that about 12,000 people have received psychosocial support from CHARP.

Constraints

There were no major constraints in project implementation during the reporting period.

However, it should be mentioned that in summer all MDL teams have annual vacations, primarily in the July-August period. Therefore the total amount of people screened in summer is lower than in the previous reporting period (January-May 2006). In September, the MDL teams started to work more intensively in order to fulfill the target plan of 15,000 people screened per team per year.

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

CHARP is an international project being implemented by the Federation and the Red Cross National Societies of Belarus, Ukraine and Russia in the three countries. Acting as one organism, it has a centralized management system. The executive management of CHARP is being provided from Federation's Representative Office in Kiev, Ukraine. The overall coordinative body of the programme is the International Chernobyl Coordination Committee (ICCC), composed of the respective Presidents of the Ukrainian and Russian Red Cross Societies, the Secretary General of the Belarus Red Cross, and the head of the Federation's delegation in Minsk/Kiev, with the participation of the CHARP coordinator. The main task of the ICCC is to develop and approve programme strategies.

One of most important events during the reporting period was the meeting of ICCC held on 18 July 2006 in the Russian Red Cross sanatorium "Druzhba" near Moscow. Taking part in the meeting were the Vice-President of the Russian Red Cross, Raisa Lukutsova; the President of the Ukrainian Red Cross, Dr. Ivan Usichenko; the Acting Secretary General of the Belarus Red Cross, Pavel Kohovets; the Acting Head of Federation's Delegation in Minsk/Kiev, Miro Modrusan; and the Secretary General of the Russian Red Cross, Eric Prazdnikov. The participants discussed the following issues:

- Activities, achievements and lessons learnt from Chernobyl Program in the period of 2005 and first half of 2006,
- Funding trends/sustainability of the programme,
- National Society activities regarding further increase of local input in accordance with CHARP strategy,
- How are the National Societies going to continue the programme after the Federation's possible phase out at the end of 2008.

It was remarked that in general the programme is progressing on target. In the period from 2005 to 2006, the MDLs have been re-equipped. The new infrastructure provides higher quality diagnostics. The objectives set have mainly been fulfilled, and the MDLs have screened the target number of people (about 90,000). The data collected by Red Cross MDLs during the reporting period continues to show increasing incidence of thyroid illnesses in the Chernobyl affected areas. The number of thyroid cancer cases detected by Red Cross mobile diagnostics laboratory teams over previous years grows annually by approximately 25-30%. This demonstrates the importance of CHARP and proves that the programme should continue in the years to come.

Concerning the funding situation, it was outlined that the Federation managed to get a grant for CHARP from the Irish government in the amount of EUR 500,000 for three years (May 2006- May 2009). Before this, there was a grant in the amount of EUR 1,000,000 from the Netherlands RC. Therefore, even 16 years after its start, the CHARP programme still has quite impressive support.

However, in general, the trend with CHARP funding is negative. The Federation addressed to the PNS that they would include Chernobyl into their appeals to the governments. However, the governments say that they already have participated in supporting CHARP and therefore they have fulfilled their duties. Nevertheless, at least the funds are provided through to May 2009 and it is important to continue fund raising efforts in the interim.

The leaders of the National Societies stressed at the ICCC meeting that so far it is quite difficult to provide an increase of local funding. However the National Societies are not going to close the Chernobyl Programme after 2008. Therefore, it was decided to act both ways: to seek the international support and try to increase the local input.

In conclusion, the participants of the ICCC meeting took a decision to send a letter on behalf of the three National Societies to the Federation's leaders - the Secretary General Markku Niskala and the President Juan Manuel Suarez del Toro - with a request for their personal support to CHARP, in particular that they would address the Partner Red Cross societies concerning providing funds for the programme. Later this letter was prepared, signed by the leaders of the three National Societies and sent to the consignees.

International representation and advocacy

2006 is the year when the international community commemorates the 20th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster. A number of high level events were organized by the Red Cross Societies in Belarus, Ukraine and Russia in connection with this anniversary. Representatives of the Red Cross took part in numerous high level international events organized in the three countries.

In particular, at the beginning of June 2006, the International Conference “Health Consequences of the Chernobyl Catastrophe - Strategy of Recovery” was held in Kiev. This forum was organized by the International Association “Physicians of Chernobyl” together with the Ukrainian Government. Taking part in the conference were scientists and experts from the three most affected countries; specialists from Germany, Great Britain, Cuba, Israel, USA, and Japan; and representatives of governmental and non-governmental international organizations. In total, there were 328 participants. The CHARP coordinator took part at the Conference and made a presentation on the programme.

One of the main conclusions of the Conference was that the unprecedented fall-out of radioactive iodine caused a dramatic increase of the thyroid oncology pathologies. There is growing incidence of radiation-induced thyroid cancer in exposed children and teenagers (over 5,000 cases to date). The increase of the thyroid cancer among exposed adults at present time is 5-7 times higher than in the unexposed population.

In connection with the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster, CHARP was highly covered by international and local mass media. There were interviews and visits from numerous print and electronic media outlets. In particular, in September 2006, a Dutch journalist visited Zhitomir and Rovno Regions to collect materials on CHARP in order to highlight the programme in the Netherlands.

[Interim financial report and revised budget attached below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA67002 - CHERNOBYL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE & REHABILITATION

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/9
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA67002
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	0	1'268'411			0	1'268'411
B. Opening Balance	0	339'827			0	339'827
Income						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross		0				0
Canadian Red Cross Society		71'677				71'677
DFID Partnership		39'913				39'913
Irish Government		262'114				262'114
Japanese Red Cross Society		53'500				53'500
Netherlands Red Cross		8'003				8'003
On Line donations		14				14
United States - Private Donors		514				514
C1. Cash contributions		435'735				435'735
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Irish Government		527'720				527'720
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		527'720				527'720
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	0	963'455			0	963'455
D. Total Funding = B + C	0	1'303'283			0	1'303'283

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	339'827			0	339'827
C. Income	0	963'455			0	963'455
E. Expenditure		-457'804				-457'804
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0	845'478			0	845'478

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA67002 - CHERNOBYL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE & REHABILITATION

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/9
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA67002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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)		0	1'268'411			0	1'268'411	
Supplies								
Medical & First Aid	306'000		153'710				153'710	152'290
Total Supplies	306'000		153'710				153'710	152'290
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles			-9'451				-9'451	9'451
Computers & Telecom	2'000		922				922	1'078
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment			4'364				4'364	-4'364
Medical Equipment	37'200							37'200
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	39'200		-4'165				-4'165	43'365
Transport & Storage								
Storage	3'666		705				705	2'961
Distribution & Monitoring			3'695				3'695	-3'695
Transport & Vehicle Costs	110'920		31'243				31'243	79'677
Total Transport & Storage	114'586		35'643				35'643	78'943
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegate Benefits			1'670				1'670	-1'670
National Staff	130'392		59'882				59'882	70'510
National Society Staff	436'069		108'855				108'855	327'214
Total Personnel Expenditures	566'461		170'407				170'407	396'054
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	59'500		10'185				10'185	49'315
Total Workshops & Training	59'500		10'185				10'185	49'315
General Expenditure								
Travel	23'560		14'645				14'645	8'915
Information & Public Relation	10'950		14'887				14'887	-3'937
Office Costs	41'654		11'597				11'597	30'057
Communications	19'396		12'188				12'188	7'208
Professional Fees	360		757				757	-397
Financial Charges	1'964		15'284				15'284	-13'320
Other General Expenses	2'333		927				927	1'406
Total General Expenditure	100'217		70'284				70'284	29'933
Depreciation								
Depreciation			2'979				2'979	-2'979
Total Depreciation			2'979				2'979	-2'979
Program Support								
Program Support	82'447		29'757				29'757	52'689
Total Program Support	82'447		29'757				29'757	52'689
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			-10'995				-10'995	10'995
Total Operational Provisions			-10'995				-10'995	10'995
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1'268'411		457'804				457'804	810'606
VARIANCE (C - D)			810'606				810'606	

BUDGET 2006

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: AA67002 - 2006

Name: CHERNOBYL - 2006

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & First Aid	0	186,000	0	0	0	0	186,000
Teaching Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	186,000	0	0	0	0	186,000
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND, VEHICLES & EQUIPMEN	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
Storage	0	1,980	0	0	0	0	1,980
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	0	56,610	0	0	0	0	56,610
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	58,590	0	0	0	0	58,590
International Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National staff	0	63,422	0	0	0	0	63,422
National Society Staff	0	222,413	0	0	0	0	222,413
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	0	285,835	0	0	0	0	285,835
Workshops & Training	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
Travel & related expenses	0	17,080	0	0	0	0	17,080
Information & Public Rela	0	4,650	0	0	0	0	4,650
Office Running Costs	0	21,798	0	0	0	0	21,798
Communication Costs	0	9,998	0	0	0	0	9,998
Professional Fees	0	120	0	0	0	0	120
Other General Expenses	0	2,723	0	0	0	0	2,723
GENERAL EXPENDITURE	0	56,369	0	0	0	0	56,369
Asset Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPRECIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRIBUTIONS & TRANSFERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme Support	0	43,017	0	0	0	0	43,017
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	0	43,017	0	0	0	0	43,017
TOTAL BUDGET:	0	661,811	0	0	0	0	661,811

BUDGET 2007

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: AA67002 - 2007

Name: CHERNOBYL - 2007

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & First Aid	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	120,000
Teaching Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	120,000
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical equipment	0	37,200	0	0	0	0	37,200
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND, VEHICLES & EQUIPMEN	0	37,200	0	0	0	0	37,200
Storage	0	1,686	0	0	0	0	1,686
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	0	54,310	0	0	0	0	54,310
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	55,996	0	0	0	0	55,996
International Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National staff	0	66,970	0	0	0	0	66,970
National Society Staff	0	213,656	0	0	0	0	213,656
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	0	280,626	0	0	0	0	280,626
Workshops & Training	0	29,500	0	0	0	0	29,500
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	0	29,500	0	0	0	0	29,500
Travel & related expenses	0	6,480	0	0	0	0	6,480
Information & Public Rela	0	6,300	0	0	0	0	6,300
Office Running Costs	0	19,856	0	0	0	0	19,856
Communication Costs	0	9,398	0	0	0	0	9,398
Professional Fees	0	240	0	0	0	0	240
Other General Expenses	0	1,574	0	0	0	0	1,574
GENERAL EXPENDITURE	0	43,848	0	0	0	0	43,848
Asset Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPRECIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRIBUTIONS & TRANSFERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme Support	0	39,428	0	0	0	0	39,428
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	0	39,428	0	0	0	0	39,428
TOTAL BUDGET:	0	606,599	0	0	0	0	606,599