

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

COLOMBIA: FLOODS

26 September 2005

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 181 countries.

In Brief

Appeal No. 24/04; Final Report; Period covered: 5 November 2004 to 31 August 2005; Final appeal coverage: 66%. [Click here to go directly to the Final Financial Report.](#)

Appeal history:

- Launched on 5 November, 2004 for CHF 953,000 (USD 796,312 or EUR 621,646) for 6 months to assist 4,000 families.
- Plan of action and budget revised and increased to CHF 1,698,000 and the number of beneficiaries increased to 40,000 (8,000 families) on 9 December 2004.
- Plan of action and budget revised and increased to CHF 1,996,000 (USD 1,722,562 EUR 1,298,458) and operational framework extended to 8 months to assist 9,500 families.
- Plan of action and operational framework extended until 31 August 2005 due to further actions to assist the 9,500 families.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 100,000.

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: South America Annual Appeal (01.54/2004); South America Annual Appeal 05AA044; Pan American Disaster Response Unit Annual Appeal (01.51/2004); Pan American Disaster Response Unit Annual Appeal 05AA040

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 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>

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

Background and Summary

In Colombia, the rainy season generally runs between March and June and between October and November depending on the region. In 2004, rains continued incessantly from October through the end of the year, affecting 90,000 families in 24 departments (244 municipalities). A total of 831 houses were completely destroyed and another 24,210 houses were damaged. Thousands of families from the Caribbean coast in the north of the country were forced to flee their homes. The main Colombian rivers increased their levels, causing floods in both agricultural and urban areas. The road system was also severely affected due to mudslides that blocked the path of vehicles. On top of that, in 2005 heavy rains in February affected 592,234 people (117,597 families) in 24 departments. During the period of November 2004 to February 2005 a public emergency was declared by the national government in the departments of Atlantico, Bolivar, Cesar, Cordoba, Guajira, Magdalena, Santander, Sucre, and in municipalities of Bucaramanga and Giron. Heavy rains continued during April and May, causing increased flooding in the areas that had been previously affected.

Table showing total numbers of affected people

Department	Number of affected from October 2004 to March 2005		Number of affected April and May 2005		Number of affected in total	
	Families	People	Families	People	Families	People
Antioquia	3,273	16,648	728	3,951	4,001	20,599
Atlantico	2,021	9,862	-	-	2,021	9,862
Bolivar	31,769	161,387	50	250	31,819	161,637
Boyaca	2,173	11,033	815	3,575	2,988	14,608
Caldas	97	487	42	208	139	695
Caqueta	120	610	364	1,820	484	2,430
Casanares	-	-	59	295	59	295
Cauca	1,518	7,711	34	175	1,552	7,886
Cesar	7,348	37,330	-	-	7,348	37,330
Cordoba	12,177	61,298	11	55	12,188	61,353
Cundinamarca	989	5,024	163	815	1,152	5,839
Choco	2,928	14,883	4,670	22,500	7,598	37,383
Guajira	3,268	16,605	250	1,027	3,518	17,632
Huila	627	3,194	482	2,410	1,109	5,604
Magdalena	11,946	60,662	1	5	11,947	60,667
Meta	30	152	77	385	107	537
Nariño	243	1,174	1,129	5,645	1,372	6,819
Norte santander	7,345	36,332	-	-	7,345	36,332
Putumayo	130	652	-	-	130	652
Quindio	512	2,579	-	-	512	2,579
Risaralda	166	857	1,704	8,519	1,870	9,376
Santander	12,359	61,981	83	415	12,442	62,396
Sucre	3,369	17,112	-	-	3,369	17,112
Tolima	2,197	10,956	34	170	2,231	11,126
Valle	49	248	247	1,235	296	1,483
Total	106,654	538,779	10,943	53,455	117,597	592,234

Table 1.1 Source: Colombian Red Cross Society

The profile of the affected people was varied and complex: people displaced by violence in the country who had left their place of origin and lost all their belongings due to the heavy rains and subsistence farmers whose livelihood depended upon the cultivation of small parcels of land were among the main affected groups identified. Many of the people affected live in high risk areas that are vulnerable to landslides, which often accompany floods, but were reluctant to move because of fears of robbery.

Operations in response to this emergency were carried out in the most affected departments, which were prioritized after a census which showed the areas most in need. The Colombian Red Cross Society responded to the needs of the affected families through the international appeal made through the Federation, through Partner National Societies (PNSs) present in the country, and through a national appeal made to Colombian citizens. Work has been done in close coordination with the different organizations in the country, among them National Disaster Department, whose membership includes the Colombian Red Cross Society as the only non-governmental

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organization, and OXFAM. The Colombian Red Cross Society also worked closely with the French, Netherlands and Spanish Red Cross Societies. The American Red Cross provided support through a USAID project. The Federation's international appeal received funds from the Canadian, Hong Kong, Japanese, Monaco, Netherlands and Swedish governments, as well as from the Chinese and Netherlands Red Cross Societies. The original appeal launched by the Federation in November was revised several times to reflect the increased needs.

In total, 15 of 32 departments in the country were provided with food and non-food relief, health service and water and sanitation by the Colombian Red Cross Society: Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Caldas, Cauca, Cesar, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guajira, Huila, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Santander, Sucre, Choco and Tolima. Nine of the departments showing the highest number of affected were included in the Federation appeal.



A community representative being introduced by a local volunteer to other Red Cross volunteers in Wayu, Guajira. The Colombian Red Cross Society's operations worked to ensure respect for cultures and traditions.

The emergency phase of the operation was followed by a rehabilitation phase. In order for many of those affected to return to their homes, reconstruction and rehabilitation of housing was carried out through this operation. The rehabilitation phase of the emergency operation also focused on building water and sanitation infrastructure with cooperation from OXFAM. In addition, disaster preparedness tools were introduced in vulnerable communities and primary health care was provided.

Coordination

The Federation closely coordinated with key operational agencies and organizations when responding to the floods. Close coordination with the National Disaster Preparedness and Response System (SNPAD) and other national relief organizations to deliver and distribute humanitarian aid was assured through the Colombian Red Cross Society. The CRCS also coordinated with the Ministry of Social Protection to develop joint health campaigns to address the outbreaks of diseases that affected the population. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which provided the CRCS with vehicles for transport during the emergency, and the following agencies present in the country were closely involved:

American Red Cross helped with training in search and rescue and the provision of water safety equipment in Antioquia, Bolívar, Córdoba Guajira, Magdalena and Sucre, with funding from USAID.

Chinese Red Cross, through its embassy, funded health services in Cordoba, Bolivar and Magdalena.

ECHO, through the **Spanish Red Cross**, provided food and non food relief in Bolivar and Cesar. Representatives of the Spanish Red Cross worked actively in Cordoba and Sucre supporting the CRCS and the Spanish Red Cross provided non food relief items in Tolima and Rioblanco.

French Red Cross supported the operations with the presence of a delegate and other human resources in the field.

Netherlands Red Cross coordinated the evaluation of the situation and, as a result, prioritisation of rehabilitation activities. The Netherlands Red Cross also provided food and non-food relief items in Bolivar.

OXFAM coordinated with the Colombian Red Cross Society on water and sanitation operations in Santander, Norte de Santander and Cordoba and also provided food and non-food relief items. Representatives from OXFAM were present in the field to give assistance, evaluate needs and conduct assessments for the operations.

PAHO/WHO assisted with shared analysis and support to the SUMA logistics system.

Analysis of the operation - objectives, achievements, impact

The overall objective of the relief operation has been accomplished and even surpassed in terms of numbers of people served. In total, the CRCS' operations reached 31,360 families of 117,597 families determined to be in need of assistance, which represents approximately 28 percent of the total. The image and positioning of the CRCS volunteers has improved in a country where there are vulnerabilities and constant threats. The Red Cross involvement both the emergency relief and rehabilitation phases of the operation has improved the profile of the Colombian Red Cross Society and ensures that the National Society will be able to continue providing these valuable services to the population.



PACO (Peace, Action and Coexistence), a programme run by the Colombian Red Cross Society, provides a space for children to overcome the psychological effects of floods and other disasters or violence through dynamic games and educational entertainment.

Objectives and activities planned

Emergency relief

Objective: 8,000 families affected by floods between October and December 2004 and 1,500 additional families affected by floods of February 2005 will have benefited from the provision of food and non-food items.

Under the umbrella of the Federation's appeal, the CRCS provided 10,280 targeted families with food and non food relief items. However, given a shortage of contributions, a non-standard package of assistance was provided, taking into account the needs in the municipalities and departments assisted. Families received various items, in accordance with needs, on an ad hoc basis. For instance, given increased levels of needs, 780 families in the department of Bolivar received two food packages.

The tables below show the number of families that received food packages and the content of the food packages:

Distribution of Food Packages		
N°	Department	Families
1	Bolívar	2,110
2	Cesar	800

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3	Córdoba	848
4	Guajira	750
5	Magdalena	375
6	Norte de Santander	864
7	Santander	740
8	Choco	300
9	Stop bodega bogota	300
10	Sucre	1,630
TOTAL		9,580 families

Content of Food Packages	
Item	Quantity
Rice	3,000 g
Beans	100 g
Lentils	1,000 g
Salt	500 g
Powdered Milk	400 g
Guyaba sweets	400 g
Sugar (cubed)	2,000 g
Sugar	1,000 g
Coffee	500 g
Chocolate	500 g
Oil	1,000 cc
Tuna	500 g
Corn flour	500 g

The table below shows the number of families that received non food relief items:

Distribution of Non-Food Relief Items			
N°	Department	Families	Relief Items Distributed
1	Bolívar	780	2 family hygiene kits, 1 kitchen set, 1 tableware set, 1 mosquito net
		263	Family hygiene kits
		514	1 food package, 3 mosquito nets, 3 hammocks, 3 sheets and 1 tableware set
		1310	1 hygiene kit, 1 kitchen set, 1 tableware set and 3 double hammocks
2	Cesar	800	1 hygiene kit, 1 kitchen set, 1 tableware set and 3 double hammocks
3	Córdoba	180	4 mattresses, 4 sheets, 4 hammocks, 4 personal hygiene kits, 4 personal tableware sets
		400	1 family hygiene kit, 1 family kitchen set, 4 mosquito nets, 3 mattresses
		208	3 Mosquito nets
		141	1 family hygiene kit, 4 mosquito nets, 3 mattresses
		900	1 family hygiene kit, 1 family kitchen set, 1 family tableware set, 4 mosquito nets, 2 mattresses
4	Guajira	750	3 individual tableware set, 3 mosquito nets, 3 hammocks, 3 sheets
5	Magdalena	375	3 individual tableware set, 3 mosquito nets, 3 hammocks, 3 sheets
		345	1 hygiene kit, 1 kitchen set, 3 mattresses and 5 Mosquito nets
6	Norte de Santander	467	3 mosquito nets, 3 hammocks, 3 sheets and 1 tableware set
		354	1 hygiene kit, 1 kitchen set, 1 tableware set, 3 Mosquito nets and 3 sheets
7	Santander	210	3 mosquito nets, 3 hammocks, 3 sheets y 1 tableware set
		530	1 hygiene kit, 1 kitchen set, 1 tableware set, 3 Mosquito nets y 3 sheets
8	Sucre	1.375	3 individual tableware sets, 3 mosquito nets, 3 hammocks, 3 sheets
		100	1 family hygiene kit, 1 family kitchen set, 1 family tableware set, 4 mosquito nets, 2 mattresses
		155	1 hygiene kit, 1 kitchen set, 3 mattresses y 5 Mosquito nets
9	Tolima	123	1 hygiene kit, 1 kitchen set, 1 tableware sets, 3 Mosquito nets, 3 mattresses and 3 sheets
TOTAL		1,580 families	

Health

Objective 1: 5,500 people will have benefited from access to basic health services and medical attention for ailments caused by the flooding will have been provided by CRCS health brigades.

CRCS has carried out health activities under the coordination of the government's General Health Directorate and with support from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The table below shows the areas included in this objective of the appeal and health services provided.

N°	Department	Municipalities	Beneficiaries	Health Services
1	Bolívar	Cartagena	2,318	General check up, blood pressure, fluorinations, early detection of cancer, treatment against parasites
		Pinillo	1,110	General check up, early detection of cancer, treatment against parasites, provision of medicine
		Tiquisio	666	
		Mompóx	650	
2	Cesar	Gamarra	626	General check up, early detection of cancer, treatment against parasites, provision of medicine
		Tamalameque	608	
3	Córdoba	Montería	2,034	General check up, blood pressure, nutritional evaluation, provision of food, early detection of cancer, oral treatment
		Cereté	1,265	
		San Pelayo	1,717	
4	Magdalena	El Banco	3,597	Health check up, provision of medicine, early detection of cancer, laboratory exams dental treatment, psychosocial support
5	Santander	Bucaramanga	383	General check up, pre-natal care, treatment against parasites, oral treatment, diarrhoea, psychosocial support
		Cimitarra	171	
		Florida Blanca	89	
		Girón	245	
		Landazury	150	
		San Vicente de Chucuri	186	
TOTAL		6 municipalities	15,816	

Health services were provided through health brigades and prioritized children and women, who, in many cases, are the main source of income for the family, particularly in the case of displaced families. In addition to health care, educational workshops were held in the affected communities to increase awareness of disease prevention. Children were also supported through PACO (Peace, Action and Coexistence), a regular programme run by the Colombian Red Cross Society that provides a space for young volunteers to develop their skills and for children to overcome the psychological effects of floods and other disasters or violence through dynamic games and educational entertainment.

Objective 2: 1,050 families (5,250 people) will have benefited from a primary health project that includes activities focusing on increased awareness of health, hygiene and sanitation.

After an evaluation of the health situation in the affected areas, it was discovered that there was a high incidence of respiratory, stomach and skin diseases. This was primarily due to a lack of proper water and sanitation facilities, as most residents used untreated water from nearby rivers. This situation was aggravated by the fact that health posts were located long distance from the communities, limited the residents' access to much needed health care services. In order to address these needs, the Colombian Red Cross Society provided training in common, preventable diseases such as diarrhoea and respiratory infections, as well as in issues such as nutrition, management of garbage and treatment of water through workshops and lectures, as seen in the following table:

N°	Department	Municipalities	Beneficiaries	Characteristics
1	Bolívar	Cartagena	1,768	Prevention and management of respiratory infections, diarrhoea, and skin disease family planning and prevention.
		Pinillos	701	Prevention and management of respiratory infections and diarrhoea

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			343	4 workshops on prevention of community disasters.
		Mompóx	414	Prevention and management of respiratory infections and diarrhoea, disease transmitted by vectors, immunizations, growth control, food manipulation, personal hygiene, chlorine water process, basic water and sanitation management and oral health.
		Tiquisio	602	Prevention and management of respiratory infections and diarrhoea and other stomach disease.
			481	15 workshops on prevention of community disasters.
		Tamalameque	973	Prevention and management of respiratory infections and diarrhoea, disease transmitted by vectors, immunizations, growth control, food manipulation, personal hygiene, chlorine water process, basic water and sanitation management and oral health.
2	Cesar	Gamarra	793	19 workshops on health promotion
			310	10 workshops on prevention of community disasters.
3	Córdoba	Montería	1,348	Prevention and management of respiratory infections and diarrhoea, disease transmitted by vectors, immunizations, growth control, food manipulation, personal hygiene, chlorine water process, basic water and sanitation management and oral health.
		Cereté	418	
		San Pelayo	495	
TOTAL			8,646 people	



Isla de León, an island community in Cartagena, was seriously affected by the floods, which resulted in disease and infections. Primary health care and prevention workshops were provided here by the CRCS through the Federation's appeal.

In addition to the work carried out within the framework of the Federation appeal, training in health promotion and community disaster prevention was carried out in the department of Cesar the Spanish Red Cross ECHO-funded project. The CRCS also has an agreement with OXFAM to develop water and sanitation infrastructures benefiting 549 families in the departments of Santander and Norte de Santander.

Disaster Preparedness

Objective: Targeted CRCNS branches will have strengthened their response capacity through the training of staff and the acquisition of logistics equipment.

An evaluation was carried out to identify and select branches to benefit from this component of the appeal. The branches selected were located in areas in which severe flooding commonly occurs. The CRCS focused on the following aspects of disaster preparedness:

- Development of contingency plans for branches in areas with a high risk of flooding. Currently, the municipalities of Gamarray, Tamaleque, Tiquisio, Monpox, Pinillos are working to develop contingency plans as part of the Spanish Red Cross ECHO-funded project.

- Training of branch volunteers and staff as future National Intervention Team members (NIT) with 27 participants from the branches in Atlantico, Bolivar, Guajira, Cesar, Sucre, Magdalena, Cordoba, Santander, Norte de Santander and Antioquia. The CRCS also promoted the involvement of all branches in the national emergency response system.
- Provision of water safety and telecommunications equipment in six departments, including training of staff and volunteers in communications techniques within the CRCS branches. A 40-metre base was purchased for the Guajira branch through the American Red Cross-USAID project and maintenance was given to radio equipment in Sur de Bolivar and Cesar with ECHO support.
- Disaster preparedness capacity building measures: training local emergency committees and communities in health and disaster preparedness in order to improve their response capacities. This also included work with communities to build protective walls and barriers made with sandbags to prevent flooding.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Fundamental Principles and priorities

The Federation works to support the Colombian Red Cross Society to assist the most vulnerable. This operation was developed based upon the principle of humanity; beneficiary selection criteria focused on the level of vulnerability of those affected, taking into account the particular vulnerability of those displaced by the armed conflict, respect for the culture of the beneficiaries, and ensuring gender sensitivity.

Activities for this appeal were based on the Sphere project humanitarian charter and the code of conduct for disaster relief. The operation was guided by principles and rules relating to transparency in the drawing up and dissemination of narrative and financial reports. 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. In addition, the International Federation coordinated its work closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the American, French, Netherlands and Spanish Red Cross Societies, already operating in the country.

National Society Capacity Building

The Colombian Red Cross National Society, founded in 1915 celebrated 90 years operating in the country last 30 July. The CRCS operates in 31 of the 32 departments of the country, including 195 municipal units and 45 support groups in a total of 236 municipalities. The CRCS has an operational national network of 20,000 active volunteers. Given this coverage, the National Society enjoys a high level of trust and acceptance within the local communities. All branches and units of the CRCS make up the national relief system that facilitates relief operations using its expertise in logistics, transportation, warehousing and telecommunications. There are branches, municipal units and support groups throughout the flood-affected areas, and the CRCS activities in response to the floods were carried out with the support of Red Cross volunteers at all levels.

The CRCS is the only non governmental organization that belongs to the national system, which provides care to displaced people, and also belongs to the National Disaster Preparedness and Response System (SNPAD). As a result, the National Society has a great deal of experience in attending to vulnerable people affected by conflict or disasters, particularly in the areas of preparedness, emergency response and rehabilitation.

The international appeal launched by Federation, included a NITs course developed by PADRU for the CRCS in order to strengthen capacities of the National Society and guarantee the appropriate development of the operations. The 27 participants of this course guarantee more efficient response in shorter time for future operations. Another NITs course focused on local committees is being planned for October 2005 in order to continue strengthening these response mechanisms.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The provision of accurate information to the public regarding the impact of Red Cross operations was a key activity. From this point of view, relations with the media were particularly important in order to convey the message of the Red Cross Movement. The National Society worked to provide visibility to the Red Cross relief efforts by coordinating with the national media. These efforts have resulted in a repositioning of the CRCS in the country with a more modern and active profile. This has also served to increase the number of Red Cross volunteers.

Assessment and lessons learned

The operational readiness of the Colombian Red Cross Society's volunteers in areas of difficult access (conflict) coinciding with the flooded areas has been enhanced by the existing projects of humanitarian aid through the PNSs. This privileged geographical access was perceived as a clear strength by ECHO, a major donor, as well as the government.

The difficult task of responding to unequal conditions and needs of affected people in the field was compounded by the fragmentation in donor support (national and international), their different conditions and the differences in items and help provided to beneficiaries. This made coordination even more complicated. On top of that, there is a need to understand DREF as part of a Federation-financed response within a broader emergency appeal with lots of bilateral help and as part of the total actions of the National Society in the country.

The warehouses of the CRCS need to be better implemented and managed in a standardized way, with constant updating of tools and policies and giving priority to the standard donations as planned. Non-standard donations from the public should not be distributed as a priority when this alternative exists.

At the beginning a lack of focus on health interventions was noted. The need for health and relief areas to work jointly in the initial evaluations has been recognized and a National Intervention Team course at the end of the operations was included in the plan of action. This training should be expanded in the future.

Federation DREF, transfer procedures and allocation of funds have been shown to be too slow or not sufficiently understood and do not really respond as promised. The variation in exchange rates was significant and asks for a swifter implementation and corresponding transfer of funds.

Work of the PNSs in the country supporting the operation through human resources as well as technical resources has been of great importance.

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Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/5-2006/9998
Appeal	M04EA024
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		1'996'000				1'996'000
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
Cash contributions						
Canadian Red Cross Society		48'150				48'150
Hong Kong Red Cross		3'163				3'163
Japanese Red Cross Society		30'091				30'091
Monaco Red Cross		7'715				7'715
Netherlands Red Cross		66'268				66'268
Other		0				0
Swedish Red Cross		170'000				170'000
United States - Private Donors		4'178				4'178
C1. Cash contributions		329'565				329'565
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
DREF		100'000				100'000
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)		100'000				100'000
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		429'565				429'565
D. Total Funding = B + C		429'565				429'565

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		429'565				429'565
E. Expenditure		-417'135				-417'135
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		12'430				12'430

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/5-2006/9998
Appeal	M04EA024
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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1'996'000			1'996'000		
Supplies								
Shelter			18'212			18'212	-18'212	
Clothing & textiles	568'240		84'414			84'414	483'826	
Food	343'200		68'899			68'899	274'301	
Water & Sanitation	21'678						21'678	
Medical & First Aid	67'289		5'324			5'324	61'965	
Teaching Materials			991			991	-991	
Utensils & Tools	76'320		18'698			18'698	57'622	
Other Supplies & Services	153'600		49'012			49'012	104'588	
Total Supplies	1'230'327		245'550			245'550	984'777	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	34'537		8'061			8'061	26'476	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	34'537		8'061			8'061	26'476	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	23'381		45			45	23'336	
Distribution & Monitoring			1'338			1'338	-1'338	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	74'221		18'737			18'737	55'484	
Total Transport & Storage	97'602		20'120			20'120	77'482	
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	11'800		6'618			6'618	5'182	
Delegate Benefits			8'405			8'405	-8'405	
Regionally Deployed Staff	99'500		4'237			4'237	95'263	
National Staff			17'594			17'594	-17'594	
National Society Staff			33'687			33'687	-33'687	
Total Personnel Expenditures	111'300		70'541			70'541	40'759	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	213'160		18'781			18'781	194'379	
Total Workshops & Training	213'160		18'781			18'781	194'379	
General Expenditure								
Travel	45'849		16'405			16'405	29'444	
Information & Public Relation	89'179		4'645			4'645	84'535	
Office Costs	8'000		5'549			5'549	2'451	
Communications	36'305		4'348			4'348	31'958	
Professional Fees			31			31	-31	
Financial Charges			-4'610			-4'610	4'610	
Total General Expenditure	179'334		26'367			26'367	152'966	
Program Support								
Program Support	129'740		27'716			27'716	102'024	
Total Program Support	129'740		27'716			27'716	102'024	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1'996'000		417'135			417'135	1'578'865	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1'578'865			1'578'865		