

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

SURINAME: FLOODS

Appeal No. MDRSR001
15 March 2007

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

Final Report; Period covered: 15 May 2006 - 30 November 2006; Appeal target: CHF 854,305 (USD 706,309 or EUR 550,346); Appeal coverage: 105.8%; Outstanding needs: None

[Click here to go directly to the attached Final Financial Report.](#)

Appeal history:

- Launched on 15 May 2006 for CHF 854,305 (USD 706,309 or EUR 550,346) for 5 months to assist 4,000 families (20,000 beneficiaries).
- Operation extended until 30 November 2006
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 100,000 (USD 82,713 or EUR 64,433). This has been reimbursed by the Netherlands Red Cross under the Appeal.

Summary: Distribution to over 4,000 families (20,000 beneficiaries) of food parcels, rice and hygiene kits was completed by 24 July 2006, in accordance with the Plan of Action. This followed an initial distribution of food parcels to 5,000 families (25,000 beneficiaries), carried out by the Suriname Red Cross (SRC) in the days following the flooding, and procured locally through the National Society's own emergency funds. In addition, distribution of 2,840 pieces of plastic sheeting and of 133 family tool kits took place; however, distribution of the balance of shelter materials was delayed, mainly as a result of the post-emergency rise in transportation costs to remote parts of the country which were most affected by the flooding. It was therefore decided that these materials would be transferred to the SRC in preparation for future emergencies.

The Suriname Red Cross also focused on water and sanitation and hygiene promotion activities – and was the only organization doing so in the flood affected areas. Hygiene promotion was carried out in the worst affected areas of East Suriname, the Upper Suriname River and South Suriname. Follow-up training and monitoring of impact was undertaken, after the initial training activities. A total of 2,270 persons from the affected villages have been trained in water and sanitation and hygiene by the 20 newly trained volunteers of the SRC; these people have disseminated the information within their own communities and to surrounding villages. Hygiene promotion activities were received enthusiastically by the communities – especially information on how to purify residual water, particularly relevant given that the dry season has begun. During the field monitoring visits to the affected areas it was evident that water and sanitation and health promotion activities had a significant impact on the local communities.

The operational review meeting was deferred until 18-19 November so that the maximum number of board members, staff and volunteers of the Suriname Red Cross and external partners would be available to participate. From this operational review meeting, held in Paramaribo on 18 November 2006, the clear indicators were that the Suriname Red Cross needs to develop some structures at community level revolving around Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP). From this experience certain elements of the 'lessons learned' can be addressed through National Intervention Team (NIT) and Regional Intervention Team (RIT) training, internships and further development of protocols and operational

procedures. In addition, further dissemination of standard Federation disaster response systems and tools is required particularly for National Society senior management and governance.

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

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

Background

Torrential rainfall in Suriname at the beginning of May 2006 resulted in serious flooding in the country, affecting approximately 25,000-30,000 square kilometres. It was estimated that some 25,000 people were affected by the rising water levels, with the most severe damage concentrated along the riverbanks in the south and southeast of the country, as well as in 157 villages in the remote lowlands, where most families live in thatch-roofed houses. Immediate threats included insufficient nutritional food, the need for hygiene items and shelter, health issues, the psychosocial and economic impact of the disaster, the lack of functioning schools and considerable damage to the transportation network. Furthermore, there was widespread damage to local infrastructure, houses, property, personal belongings and loss of animals and crops.

The Government declared the affected areas (mainly the southern lowlands) a disaster zone on 8 May 2006, and the Suriname military was called in to evacuate people to higher ground.

Because the rainy season in Suriname usually lasts until the end of July, contingency plans were developed under the aegis of the especially created National Coordination Centre for Disasters (NCCR), in order to prepare for the possibility of further flooding. The major concerns centred around health risks, the economic impact of the flooding – particularly as regards the effects of water saturation on the year's crops, and the considerable damage sustained by the transportation network and infrastructure.

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By the end of July 2006, water levels had considerably receded and villagers were gradually returning to their normal lives and seasonal activities. On 19 June, the Central Coordinating Committee was disbanded; however, food distributions continued on a more restricted scale between mid August and the end of 2006. On 19 August the NCCR held a meeting with stakeholders in this emergency operation and, at that time, the President of Suriname stated that the emergency phase of the response had concluded.

In relation to food security, the floods and excessive rainfall severely affected people living in the interior of Suriname, substantially increasing the food insecurity of the poorest population groups. Shortly after the declaration of an emergency, the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out an initial rapid food security assessment of the affected communities, recommending the deployment of a food security expert to assist the national entities in the identification and the design of appropriate food/non food response and rehabilitation interventions based on the needs of the affected populations as well as the setting up a food security/nutrition surveillance system.

In September, the WFP participated in a Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping of affected areas to determine the impact of the emergency food distributions and to monitor the continued food security threat. The findings, which are still to be officially published, indicate that food insecurity will continue to be an issue well into the first quarter of 2007 and possibly beyond.

The situation has been exacerbated by the delayed planting of seasonal crops after the May floods and the early arrival of rains in October 2006. Seasonal planting has not yielded sufficient food quantities and families and communities are being forced to find supplementary means to secure minimum food requirements. These include planting of small crops in higher ground away from their usual planting areas, seeking employment in the capital Paramaribo, planting crops for sale and pooling of food resources at community level. This developing situation will need to be monitored over the coming four to six months before the onset of the traditional rainy season which usually begins in May each year.



Food and non food relief items for distribution by the Suriname Red Cross

Coordination

The Federation closely coordinated with key operational agencies and organizations when responding to the floods. The Suriname Red Cross participated actively in meetings of the “Medical Crisis Team” organized by the Ministry of Health (MoH), which included personnel from the MoH and NGOs involved in medical programmes. Arising from this initiative, a number of working groups were formed to cover medicine, water and sanitation, epidemiology and diseases and general health.

The National Coordination Centre for Disasters (NCCR) coordinated the activities of all international organizations, NGOs and the 12 members of the specific “Interior NGO network” with support from various Ministries and District Commissioners. The NCCR was headed by a military officer with support from an Assistant Resident Representative from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and activities were implemented with the support of international organizations and the Suriname Red Cross. The SRC worked in close collaboration with governmental and local authorities to provide food parcels and hygiene kits to the most affected in a timely and efficient manner. Furthermore, the SRC acted in partnership with local NGOs and networks in the remote interior parts of the country, in identifying beneficiaries and assessing needs, as flood waters have continued to subside.

The Federation took the responsibility for the coordination of the organizations involved in the emergency shelter sector. Following field assessments, the emergency shelter sector working group analyzed the situation based on the available information and agreed on an emergency shelter package for at least 2,500 families. The Federation committed to provide all the necessary items: 5,500 pieces of plastic sheeting were air-lifted from the stock in the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the remaining 2,000 pieces were made available from the French Red Cross’ Regional Intervention Platform for the Americas/Caribbean (PIRAC) stock in Guadeloupe.

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Furthermore, the SRC ensured coordination with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and assisted in the distribution of chlorine tablets in the same communities where hygiene promotion activities took place.

The emergency operation was marked by exemplary collaboration amongst regional and international partners and within the Red Cross Movement and has provided clear opportunities to strengthen SRC capacity, most particularly in the areas of water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion. The operation clearly demonstrated the mutual support and cooperation of the Red Cross entities within the region, and the support of international stakeholders.

The International Federation coordinated the response to the floods through the involvement of PADRU, Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members and various Partner National Societies (PNS), including: the French Red Cross (through PIRAC) in the area of Water and Sanitation – which was enhanced by two RITs specialized in Water and Sanitation from SRC; the deployment of two delegates from the Netherlands Red Cross for relief and shelter inputs; a RIT member from the Guyana Red Cross Society to assist with relief distribution and hygiene promotion activities (resulting from the National Society's experience in flood related emergencies); and the on-going support to SRC operations by PADRU's Disaster Management delegate based in Port of Spain.

The International Federation - through PADRU and the Disaster Response Emergency Fund - provided logistical, technical and financial support throughout the operation, and coordinated the participation of regional resources, in particular through the deployment of Regional Intervention Team members.

Operational developments

The Suriname Red Cross, with on-going support from the Pan American Disaster Response Unit and a Regional Intervention Team member from the Guyana Red Cross Society, completed emergency relief distributions under the Appeal, following an initial National Society-funded food distribution undertaken some weeks earlier. In order to achieve this, 4,000 hygiene parcels were airlifted to Suriname from PADRU in Panama.

Based on the advice of the Suriname Red Cross it was agreed with the Ministry of Health Medical Crisis Team to address water and sanitation interventions as a matter of priority and the SRC, supported by the Federation, was tasked to be an active partner in this working group. The hygiene promotion activities were completed in several affected areas in the country, with key support from the French Red Cross's Regional Intervention Platform for the Americas/Caribbean (PIRAC). The SRC ensured coordination with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and assisted in the distribution of chlorine tablets in the same communities where hygiene promotion activities took place.

As a result of additional donor contributions and in-kind donations the operation was extended until 30 November 2006, thereby ensuring extra field monitoring visits related to the water and sanitation and health promotion activities and the availability of the maximum number of board members, staff and volunteers of the Suriname Red Cross and external partners during the operational review meeting, which was therefore deferred until 18-19 November.

Red Cross action - objectives, progress, impact

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items):

Objective 1: 4,000 affected families in the southern and eastern districts of Suriname benefit from relief supplies in the form of family food and hygiene parcels and plastic sheeting.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

As of 24 July, all food parcels, bags of rice (25 kg each) and hygiene kits were distributed to 4,000 families (20,000 beneficiaries) according to the Suriname Red Cross plan of action under the Appeal. The SRC focused on rapid and efficient distribution of food relief and hygiene parcels, to meet the most immediate needs following the flooding. The final distribution figures are presented in the table below:

Table 1. Distribution of Relief Items

REGION	DISTRIBUTION HUBS	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARY FAMILIES Food & Hygiene Kits – overall SRC response	DISTRIBUTION (Appeal-funded)				
			FOOD PARCELS	RICE (bags of 25 kg)	TOOL KITS	PLASTIC SHEETING	HYGIENE KITS
UPPER SURINAME	Atjoni	3,183	3,183	3,183	67	1,240	2,690
	Kajana	252	252	252			
EAST SURINAME	Langatabiki	565	565	565	66	680	
LAWA AREA	Tabiki Stoelmanseiland Drietabbetje Cottica Kwamelasmutu Tepu	1,310	0	0		920	1,310
TOTAL		5,310 (26,550)	4,000	4,000	133	2,840	4,000

Impact

Emergency food security assistance was provided during the first two months of the operation to 5,000 families (25,000 beneficiaries) – of which 4,000 (20,000 beneficiaries) were assisted with a second distribution under the Appeal, four weeks after the first distribution of food was undertaken directly by the SRC thanks to its own Disaster Emergency Fund. With the further distribution of 4,000 hygiene kits to affected families, the Suriname Red Cross provided rapid and much needed food and non-food relief to 5,310 families (26,550 beneficiaries).

The SRC has been approached by the WFP to assist with food security initiatives as a consequence of the floods and the late crop season. The Federation will support and assist the SRC in any agreements with the WFP in relation to monitoring, distributions and ‘expertise’ in relief distributions using Federation systems and procedures. The SRC can be a valuable partner thanks to its experience gained in:

- Monitoring of the situation; through its focal persons in priority regions.
- Distributions; SRC has the volunteers, warehouses, other resources and credibility to assist.
- Expertise in relief distributions; RIT trained persons.

Constraints

Of the 7,500 plastic sheets dispatched to Suriname¹, 2,840 were distributed, as well as 133 of the 500 tool kits. It has not been possible to complete the distribution of plastic sheeting and tool kits, mainly due to the increase in the costs of transportation once the emergency phase concluded and the government/army was not able to assist in distribution activities. Due to the volume and weight of the plastic sheeting in particular, it has been difficult to find suitable and affordable means of transportation. Now that water levels have considerably receded and the dry season has begun the SRC will retain these materials in its warehouse, in preparation for the onset of the new rainy season.

¹ Of which 5,500 from PADRU and 2,000 from the French Red Cross’s Regional Intervention Platform for the Americas/Caribbean (PIRAC).

Objective 2: Staff and volunteers are provided with training in basic water and sanitation principles by the Suriname Red Cross, with the support of the Federation, and appropriate water and sanitation interventions are carried out in the worst-affected areas.

Progress/Achievements

Water and Sanitation activities programmed within the Plan of Action were completed and a total 2,270 persons from the affected villages were trained in water and sanitation, and hygiene by the 20 newly trained volunteers of the SRC, and 428 posters were distributed to schools, shops, churches and households. These trained people have in turn conducted awareness-raising sessions within their communities and with others from surrounding villages. As the dry season commenced, the Suriname Red Cross assisted the Pan American Health Organization to distribute chlorine tablets in the same areas where hygiene promotion training took place.

After the training sessions carried out in East Suriname and the Upper Suriname River, several teams of Water and Sanitation trainers continued to give training during August in the East Suriname region at the border with French Guyana and in the South and South-East of Suriname.

Table 2. Number of persons trained in Water and Sanitation between August and October 2006

Date	Area	Number of villages and persons	Posters Distributed
16 August 2006	Langa tabiki East Suriname	16 villages 20 people Revisiting and monitoring	
18 August 2006	Kwamalasamutu South Suriname	1 village 30 people	40
18 August 2006	Tepu South Suriname	1 village 18 people	20
19 August 2006	Stoelmans eiland East Suriname	13 villages 35 people	50
19 August 2006	Drietabiki, East Suriname	17 villages 525 people	50
24 August 2006	Cottica, East Suriname	6 villages 200 people	20
8 September 2006	Entire Upper Suriname river	108 villages 69 people Revisiting and monitoring	
08 October 2006	Kajana Upper Suriname	9 villages 21 people Revisiting and monitoring	
Initial visits to villages and numbers of people trained		38 villages 808 people	
Villages revisited and impact of initial visits monitored		133 villages 110 people	

Impact

Once the initial training was completed, the water and sanitation teams returned to the areas in order to monitor impact. During the field monitoring visits in the affected areas it was clearly evident that water and sanitation and health promotion activities had a significant impact on the local communities. Community residents clearly stated that certain unhygienic practices had been altered and most inhabitants had adopted appropriate practices. The hygiene promotion activities were very well received and are considered to have been particularly timely given the fact that families were in the process of preparing for the dry season – with the information on how to purify residual water considered being particularly relevant. Indeed, the incidence of water-borne illnesses such as

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dysentery normally increases during the dry season, when people have used up their reserves of clean water and must resort to using water from stagnant pools. The increased awareness of basic water and sanitation principles was evidenced by the fact that medical centres did not record an increase of incidents of water related diseases.

Constraints

Now that the emergency phase is over, SRC volunteers have returned to their usual places of employment (volunteers included firemen, nurses and social welfare employees). The SRC negotiated with employers regarding the availability of volunteers; however, employers were reticent to release volunteers for further field work. Further training of the local population proved to be difficult in some communities given that they do not speak Dutch or Sranang tongo and it was therefore necessary to hire local translators.



Training in basic water and sanitation principles by the Suriname Red Cross

Lessons learned

On 18 November the Suriname Flood Operation review Meeting took place with a total of 52 representatives including members from the NCCR, PAHO, the Interior NGO Group, the Women's business Group (local NGO), the Suriname Airport Authority, the Fire Service, the Ministry of Regional Development, Life Guards (SRC volunteers) and SRC disaster management and management and governance personnel, as well as the general staff,.

- The emergency revealed the need to improve the SRC internal and external communications in order to exchange information and improve coordination within the SRC and with other organizations. The NCCR established a media and communications working group during the operation, thereby ensuring exchange of information. Due to the fact that the NCCR is a government agency, certain restrictions on releasing information was experienced.
- The valuable experience with the RIT members deployed in this operation revealed the need for disaster management training within SRC, such as training in Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP), volunteer training and inter-agency disaster response training as well as further training and development in "emergency shelter".
- The operation also revealed the need to disseminate the Federation's disaster response protocols and procedures to the national authorities who are not accustomed to work with the Red Cross in disaster response. Better awareness of the Federation's disaster response protocols and procedures within senior management and governance of the National Society is also desirable.

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- From the operational review meeting the clear indicators were that the Suriname Red Cross needs to develop some structures at community level linked to Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP). In addition it is imperative that the SRC conducts a National Intervention Team (NIT) training workshop in 2007 and continues to be involved in the RIT training conducted by PADRU.
- The operation also revealed the need to improve SRC preparedness in the area of logistics and the continuous need for coordination with other partners such as the NCCR or other partners in the field of transportation in order to ensure efficient distribution of relief items.
- There was recognition that effective external communication increases possibilities of gaining resources for the operation, to position the Red Cross Movement and promote the Fundamental Principles and Values at the national and international level.

Overall the review was appreciated by the participants. Valuable lessons learned during the operation were formulated and exchanged, leading to greater appreciation and understanding of each others' ways of responding in times of disaster.

National Society Capacity Building

A number of key opportunities for capacity building with the National Society were integrated into the operational response. RIT members and National Society personnel gained valuable experience in a disaster operation. In particular, RIT trained personnel assisted as direct counterparts in the shelter, relief and logistics elements of the operation.

Furthermore, the water and sanitation activities provided an ideal opportunity to build SRC capacity in this area. As a direct result of this activity, the capacity of SRC to respond to limited water and sanitation emergencies has been considerably enhanced. 20 staff and volunteers were fully trained to provide dissemination of good practice in relation to water-related health – thus preventing the proliferation of water-borne illnesses. With the training and experience gained throughout this operation, the SRC will be able to act as the initial responder in any future flood related emergency.

Two personnel from the Suriname Red Cross were integrated as full members of the water and sanitation RIT having been trained as part of the ECHO programmatic funded project called “strengthening the disaster management capacity of National Societies in the Caribbean region”. The RIT trained members of the SRC in the areas of water and sanitation who initially joined the French Red Cross PIRAC team, acquired additional experience and were able to implement activities with only minimal technical support. These members are now available for future deployment throughout the Caribbean in the event of flood-related emergencies requiring water and sanitation intervention.

The operation has therefore been an invaluable learning experience for the SRC as it will assist the National Society in addressing areas that need to be further developed in relation to its role in disaster preparedness and response, not only in the national context but also as a regional provider of disaster response resources. Through the operation the National Society has become more familiar with Federation disaster management systems and procedures as well as Federation reporting and financial accountability procedures.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives

The Federation is working with the Suriname Red Cross Society to assist the most vulnerable. In the operation, the activities carried out in emergency response and disaster preparedness were based upon the principle of humanity. Beneficiary selection criteria focused on the level of vulnerability of those affected, respect of the culture and gender sensitivity. Issues related to both diversity and gender have been particularly important for the Suriname flood operation, taking into consideration the different ethnic groups in the country, particularly the Amerindians.

HIV/AIDS is a major concern particularly in the rural areas. The Ministry of Health has been actively promoting the distribution of condoms, through the NGO network, along with the relief distributions. The Suriname Red Cross included condoms in the hygiene packages which have been distributed.

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All activities in this operation were based on the SPHERE project humanitarian charter and the code of conduct for emergency response. All objectives were in line with Strategy 2010, as well as the Strategy for the Movement and the Principles and Rules of the Movement.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Through continued public and media relations, it is hoped that the public developed a better understanding of the mission of the Suriname Red Cross and the activities undertaken by the Red Cross in general. The International Federation and the Suriname Red Cross seek to promote the Fundamental Principles in all activities, and subsequently facilitate additional visibility of the Movement as a whole. The National Society and the Federation worked to ensure local and international coverage of the emergency operation. News articles and photographs were published on the Federation's public web site.

[Final financial report below;](#)
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Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/09
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MDRSR001
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		854,305				854,305
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
Cash contributions (received)						
<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)</i>		6,908				6,908
<i>British Red Cross</i>		1,209				1,209
<i>ECHO</i>		49,500				49,500
<i>European Commission</i>		188,760				188,760
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		28,729				28,729
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>		420,945				420,945
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		106,095				106,095
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		84,910				84,910
C1. Cash contributions		887,056				887,056
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		-1,307				-1,307
C3. Reallocations (within appeal or		-1,307				-1,307
Inkind Personnel						
<i>British Red Cross</i>		18,600				18,600
C5. Inkind Personnel		18,600				18,600
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		904,349				904,349
D. Total Funding = B + C		904,349				904,349

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		904,349				904,349
E. Expenditure		-904,349				-904,349
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0

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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)						854,305	854,305	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	180,000		122,954			122,954		57,046
Clothing & textiles			2,372			2,372		-2,372
Food	170,400		131,266			131,266		39,134
Water & Sanitation	30,000		6,652			6,652		23,348
Medical & First Aid			479			479		-479
Utensils & Tools			24			24		-24
Other Supplies & Services	90,000		91,446			91,446		-1,446
Total Supplies	470,400		355,193			355,193		115,207
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom			2,031			2,031		-2,031
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	9,775							9,775
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	9,775		2,031			2,031		7,744
Transport & Storage								
Storage	217,000		56,573			56,573		160,427
Distribution & Monitoring			253,764			253,764		-253,764
Transport & Vehicle Costs	8,400		30,434			30,434		-22,034
Total Transport & Storage	225,400		340,772			340,772		-115,372
Personnel Expenditures								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	48,000		39,002			39,002		8,998
Regionally Deployed Staff	15,000		12,880			12,880		2,120
National Staff			22,662			22,662		-22,662
National Society Staff			3,577			3,577		-3,577
Total Personnel Expenditures	63,000		78,122			78,122		-15,122
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	13,000		21,317			21,317		-8,317
Total Workshops & Training	13,000		21,317			21,317		-8,317
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,000		22,931			22,931		-16,931
Information & Public Relation	7,200		7,054			7,054		146
Office Costs	4,000		7,711			7,711		-3,711
Communications			3,371			3,371		-3,371
Financial Charges			392			392		-392
Other General Expenses			6,751			6,751		-6,751
Total General Expenditure	17,200		48,210			48,210		-31,010
Program Support								
Program Support	55,530		58,704			58,704		-3,174
Total Program Support	55,530		58,704			58,704		-3,174
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	854,305		904,349			904,349		-50,044
VARIANCE (C - D)			-50,044			-50,044		