

ANNUAL 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

ETHIOPIA

30 April 2005

In Brief

Appeal No.: 01.04/2004 – http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/010404.pdf

Appeal target: CHF 637,924 (USD 479,102 or EUR 410,637)

Appeal coverage: 45.5% ([Click here to access the final financial report](#))

Appeal 2005: Horn of Africa sub-regional programmes no. 05AA005 (includes Djibouti, **Ethiopia** and sub-regional office) – http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA005.pdf

This Annual Report reflects activities implemented over a one-year period; they form part of, and are based on, longer-term, multi-year planning. 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, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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Overall analysis of the programme

For the Ethiopian Red Cross Society,¹ the year was marked by development work and continuation of the implementation of the strategic development plan 2001-2005. As the 2003 drought operation was completed, the national society benefited from more time to focus on internal organizational development, the ongoing disaster preparedness, community development work, and food security programming.

The Ethiopian Red Cross also continued to run its large-scale national operations such as the blood services programme, the essential drugs programme (EDP), community health, and water and sanitation activities. The national society also continued implementation of its HIV/AIDS prevention, advocacy, care and support programme that was launched in 2001.

The new strategic planning process was launched, and preparatory work for the new strategic development plan 2006-2010 started in August through a retreat attended by members of the Ethiopian Red Cross national board, chairpersons of regional boards, the management team, heads of departments at the headquarters, and regional branch secretaries.

¹ Ethiopian Red Cross Society – <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=65>

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The Federation continued to provide technical support and advice to the national society in the related technical areas through its country and regional delegations.

Objectives, Achievements, and Constraints

Health and care

Goal: The health of and care of vulnerable households and communities - including those affected by conflict, epidemics (including HIV), and disasters - is improved and the vulnerability of the community decreased.

Objective: The Federation, throughout the coming four years, facilitates the development of national society capacity in community based health and care programming, including HIV/AIDS and water and sanitation activities by strengthening the capacity of staff and volunteers to reach the most vulnerable communities and build their capacity and awareness on disease transmission and control.

Achievements

With support from the Federation, the Ethiopian Red Cross participated in the measles campaign in four districts of Ethiopia in which 350 trained Red Cross volunteers undertook the active social mobilization of communities for vaccination. The volunteers used in the campaign were selected from communities in Jima Zone in Agaro and Wolega zone in Haru of Oromia Region, Assosa in Benshangul Gumuz Region, and Bench Maji in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region and trained on community-based first aid with emphasis on vaccine preventable diseases

The national society's home based care programme for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) continued to offer critical services to PLWHA during the year. The programme was implemented by trained Red Cross volunteers who undertook home visits, provided nursing care, psychosocial support and made referrals to health facilities. The year saw 160 PLWHA receive care through the programme and 10 trainers of trainers and 190 family members receive training as care givers for PLWHA. PLWHA in several branches were also given financial support including monthly payments for nutritional supplements and rent of their houses in addition to blankets and clothes. EDP served as an outlet for free anti-retroviral drug treatment (ART). The active encouragement of the Ethiopian Red Cross resulted in the establishment of two PLWHA associations with an average membership of 100-120 each.

Although the national society's capacity to support orphans and vulnerable children is at present limited by resources, the Ethiopian Red Cross nonetheless provided 90 orphans with material and financial support during the year.

A total of 379 peer education facilitators and 7,496 in and out of school peer educators clubs were trained by the Ethiopian Red Cross in 2004; as a result, 18,601 peer learning groups both in and out of school were established during the year. Anti-AIDS clubs were provided with different information materials and also benefited from 27 monitoring and support visits by the Ethiopian Red Cross. Branches implementing HIV/AIDS activities are closely working with community-based organizations to lobby for behaviour change; a particular area of successful collaboration has been the promotion of correct and consistent use and distribution of condoms.

An Ethiopian Red Cross workplace HIV/AIDS prevention policy was finalized, 16 peer educators trained and a toolkit for workplace peer education developed. The distribution of condoms and information, education and communication (IEC) materials was also undertaken as part of the programme.

The long-term water and sanitation (WatSan) strategy was prepared with the support of the regional WatSan team. The construction of water points and public latrines was undertaken with support from partner national societies: American Red Cross, British Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

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Impact

The training and deployment of Red Cross volunteers selected from within the community has yielded positive results for the national society. The benefit of having volunteers at grassroots' level has been demonstrated through the national society's ability to reach the most marginalized segments of the community e.g. during the measles campaign in which active social mobilization of volunteers contributed to 100% vaccination coverage in the four districts assigned to the Red Cross; close to 200,000 children aged 6 months to 14 years were immunized at this time.

The volunteers are also the backbone of the national society's home based care programme for PLWHA where they provide effective care and support within the communities. The home based care programme has led to an increase in the involvement of PLWHA in prevention, advocacy and care activities, and ultimately a significant improvement in the lives of PLWHA.

The WatSan programme has contributed to the provision of safe water to the rural community. A review of the WatSan intervention in woreda Gursum highlighted the effectiveness of health education campaigns of Red Cross volunteers trained in the PHAST methodology.

Constraints

The Ethiopian Red Cross is faced with limited human and financial resources to effectively respond to the enormous challenges posed by HIV/AIDS in the country. The high workload is already putting a lot of pressure on the volunteers and staff. High turnover of personnel in the HIV/AIDS coordination unit has also weakened monitoring of branch activities

Disaster Management

Goal: Risk to disasters is reduced and response is more effective when disasters occur.

Objective 1: Through Movement support, the preparedness and response capacity of the national society at headquarters and branches located in high risk areas is strengthened.

Achievements

Although only two vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) were planned during the year, the national society surpassed its target and implemented three VCA in 2004 in Tehuledere, Legambo, Merti woredas of South Wollo and Arsi Zones of Amhara and Oromia regions respectively.

Twenty three Ethiopian Red Cross staff received training in food security to strengthen their capacities in this field. A national disaster response team (NDRT) training was also carried out for 21 new staff members; this brings to 44 the total number of Ethiopian Red Cross staff trained in the NDRT.

As a member of the Early Warning Working Group, the Ethiopian Red Cross continuously strengthens its relationship with the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) of the Ethiopian government through participation at monthly and bi-weekly meetings. Partnership with other agencies involved in food security was strengthened; this saw the Ethiopian Red Cross participate at regular meetings and information sharing forums with EU, USAID, SCF-UK, OCHA, and WFP etc.

The Ethiopian Red Cross continued to coordinate and monitor the implementation of a number of conflict preparedness and response related interventions in Tigray (including a landmine awareness campaign), Gursum, Afar, Bale, Borena, Somali, Wolayita, Gambella, Benshangule and Bench Maji in collaboration with ICRC. The ICRC has donated contingency stocks to all these ten branches; this enabled the national society to provide timely response in the conflict in Gambella through provision of relief items to internally displaced persons (IDP).

Impact

The national society has made good achievements in building the capacity of staff in disaster response and in implementing complex emergency relief operations. The intervention in Gambella has saved the lives of people

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affected by internal conflict while the landmine awareness campaign in Tigray has prevented casualties among IDP.

Constraints

A new disaster preparedness officer was finally recruited in October 2004; this position had remained vacant for a long period and exerted pressure of workload on the Disaster Management Unit. Insufficient funding has severely constrained the implementation of food security projects.

Objective 2: The Ethiopian Red Cross has a training manual on ‘Introduction to Disaster Management’ as an operational tool and the DP/R policy, food security strategy and operations manual translated into Amharic and in use for training and guidance for DP/R interventions.

Achievements

A draft manual was produced and submitted to the Federation disaster management unit for comments. Difficulties in finding a consultant to undertake the development of the manual delayed the process which was expected to be finalized by August 2004. The manual will now be completed in the first quarter of 2005.

Objective 3: Production of drought resistant crops in Ambassel, Kutaber and Doba woredas through provision of agricultural inputs is improved.

Achievements

The Ethiopian Red Cross and the Federation provided agricultural inputs comprising 599.88 MT of different varieties of seeds, 408.2 MT of DAP fertilizer and 393.2 MT of UREA fertilizer to over 20,700 chronically food insecure households in Ambassel, Kutaber and Doba woredas as a continuation of the 2003 emergency intervention.

This led to improved crop yields in the respective areas as was reported by the Ambassel and Kutaber agricultural offices

Constraints

Some of the planned items comprising 30 MT of potato, 741.9 MT of sorghum and 73.5 MT of barley seeds were not purchased for different reasons: the supplier for the potato could not provide proof of seed certification while the sole supplier of certified improved barley seed did not have sufficient amounts in stock. The sorghum seeds were cancelled because the needs were fully covered by the government.

Fertilizer stocks were not wholly distributed mainly due to an over estimation of needs and rain failure. The balance of 70.8 MT of DAP and 71.9 MT of UREA will be distributed jointly during the 2005 planting season. The rain failure also resulted in poor yields in some kebeles in Doba.

Objective 4: Food security of the populations in Ambassel and Kutaber woredas, South Wollo is improved through horticultural practices introducing micro irrigation schemes and the access to safe water.

Achievements

Assessments and site identification for micro irrigation schemes, hand dug wells and a spring in Ambassel and Kutabe were undertaken and detailed works and designs completed. The tendering for the construction work was ongoing at the time of writing this report.

Objective 5: Availability of safe water in Doba is improved through the drilling of a borehole.

Achievements

The drilling of a borehole in Doba Woreda undertaken in December 2004 to the depth of 184 meters did not yield any water. It was thus decided to begin drilling at another nearby site in February 2005. This will obviously incur extra expenses for the national society.

Objective 6: Peoples' access to safe water through construction of ponds in Merti woreda of Arsi Zone is improved.

Achievements

Site selection and detail work for the construction of three ponds in Merti was completed and the tender for construction awarded to the winning bidder. Construction work had not commenced at the time of writing this report.

Organizational Development

Goal: Implementation of characteristics of a well-functioning national society has improved Ethiopian Red Cross in the three key areas: foundation, capacity and performance.

Objective: With secretariat support, Ethiopian Red Cross has strengthened its capacity at headquarters and branches to respond to humanitarian emergencies and development needs of the communities.

Achievements

A successful external review of the Ethiopian Red Cross reporting system was successfully completed during the year. A two day workshop was held in August to familiarize staff on the changes to improve the reporting system at which the overall reporting system, formats and procedures of programme implementation were presented. One of its recommendations to centralize programme coordination to the programme department was also successfully executed by 1 July; this saw new programme coordinators fully in charge of reporting

Meanwhile, a human resources study was initiated in April 2004, and is expected to be completed by February 2005. It is expected to lead to a new organizational structure, revised staffing plan and salary scales as well as human resources manual and training plan.

One zonal branch at West Wollega, Oromia region and one woreda branch in Motta, East Gojjam zone in Amhara region were established during the year. This brought the number of regional/zonal branches to 37 and that of woreda branches to 42.

The national society held its 12th General Assembly in May; among issues discussed included volunteer management and membership development, capacity building, and the change process to bring about efficient and effective performance. Volunteer retention still remains a major challenge for the national society.

The implementation of the HIV/AIDS programme in the communities has led to the strong participation of volunteers in the 22 implementing branches. About 75% of the programme implementation duties are being carried out through the direct and indirect involvement of volunteers. Red Cross youth volunteers provided services in relief operations, ambulances services, first aid in hospitals, membership recruitment, dissemination and branch resource mobilization activities under the existing policy and guidelines. Youth first-aid trainings were provided to almost all volunteers organized in Red Cross youth clubs in schools and other organizations. Youth leader training continued throughout the year; this saw 240 youth leaders trained partly with support from the ICRC.

Constraints

Shortage of manpower in the organizational development department continued to be a major constraint throughout the year. Coordination with other departments has been rather weak; it is hoped that the new organogram will help in coordination of activities to ensure an integrated approach to volunteer management.

Inadequate funding for the overall development of volunteer management and coaching, including the enrolment of adult volunteers into regular activities, is another constraint. Management of adult volunteers has until today been limited to governance and minor professional interventions. Branch staff lack sufficient capacity to design and managing income generating projects.

Impact

One of the national society's main priorities for the period of 2004-2007 is to focus on the streamlining of its structure and human resource base to achieve higher efficiency and effectiveness in programme management. Capacity building of staff at headquarters and branches is essential in this process to which the Federation is giving its full support. The human resources review is expected to propose a new structure and staffing at the headquarters, regions, zones and woredas to facilitate the most effective and efficient implementation of activities. It will also promote effective and efficient communication and coordination within headquarters' departments as well as between headquarters and branches, and encourage proactive planning, implementation, evaluation and reporting.

The recruitment of an income generation officer at the end of 2003 has resulted in a more consolidated support to branches and headquarters in resource development. More than 75% of branches are generating their own income to cover their annual administrative expenses. Zonal and regional branches are securing subsidy support from their local governments. The human resources review is paying attention to the resource development of the national society and is looking for ways to strengthen it.

Humanitarian Values

Goal: Movement Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values are known and respected throughout Ethiopia and, as a result, discrimination against vulnerable groups is reduced.

Objective: The Federation secretariat supports Ethiopian Red Cross by increasing its capacity to promote Movement Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values and promote its image throughout the country

Achievements

The information and public relations service continued to disseminate the principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement through media and different publications. The national society also carried out continuous advocacy work through its community HIV/AIDS, health, WatSan and disaster management programmes.

During the year, 4,000 copies of a quarterly newsletter in both Amharic and English were produced and distributed to both internal and external stakeholders including the media. Posters carrying different Red Cross themes were also produced and distributed to the branches. The national society also transmitted a weekly radio programme in Amharic introducing the principles of the Movement and the activities of the Ethiopian Red Cross. A national society website was developed during the year but has yet to be fully operational.

The dissemination unit of the organizational development department conducted a dissemination workshop for 40 branch staff and volunteers from the national society's 37 Red Cross branches. This greatly enhanced their capacities to undertake effective dissemination within the communities.

Constraints

The capacity of the public relations and information services still needs to be strengthened both in terms of finances and human resources. Cooperation and exchange of information among the national society's departments and branches is weak and needs to be improved.

Impact

As a result of the active dissemination and awareness creation campaigns of the unit, the Red Cross is considered a relevant and respected partner in providing services to the most vulnerable people in the country. The overall dissemination programme has built a positive Red Cross image in the community and contributed to increase the number of Red Cross members and volunteers.

Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

Goal: Ethiopian Red Cross is empowered to achieve its mandate through strong partnerships.

Objective: Ethiopian Red Cross' integrated capacity building, planning and implementation skills are ensured by the Federation through participatory facilitation.

Achievements

The Federation delegation in Ethiopia has facilitated the sharing of experiences within the national society and between the national society and its partners through support to programme and policy implementation and development. In 2004, the partner national societies (PNS) supporting the Ethiopian Red Cross bilaterally paid regular visits to Ethiopia for consultations on programme support. American Red Cross and Danish Red Cross have in-country programme coordinators which simplifies the coordination role of the Federation. Regular meetings were held between the Ethiopian Red Cross, ICRC and Federation for information sharing and coordination.

There were a number of exchange visits between the Ethiopian Red Cross and sister national societies from the region in 2004 specific to information, disaster management and health. These included the Red Crescent of Djibouti, Kenya Red Cross, Rwandan Red Cross and Uganda Red Cross.

Preparations of the new strategic development plan (SDP) 2006-2010 started in August through a retreat attended by members of the Ethiopian Red Cross national board, chairpersons of regional boards, the management team, heads of departments at the headquarters and regional branch secretaries. The retreat among other things revisited the activities during the three first years of implementation of the present strategic plan. It critically discussed the situation of the national society, the relationships between the headquarters and branches, existing local and international networking strategy, and gave clear recommendations for the future.

An internal organizational development process which started in the second half of 2003 continued. New systems and structures for financial reporting that were introduced led to a re-organization of the programme department in mid-2004. The human resources review started in April 2004 and its results will be seen in 2005. A cooperation assistance strategy (CAS) will be projected to 2006-2008 as soon as the 2006-2010 SDP is finalized.

Constraints

The position of Federation representative remained vacant for three months in 2004. The new Federation head of sub-regional office for the Horn of Africa started functioning in November and covers Ethiopia and Djibouti. This means that time directly dedicated to the Ethiopian Red Cross will significantly reduce in the future.

Impact

Programme planning, information sharing and coordination of external assistance have minimized duplication and maximized resources and support from partners. The Ethiopian Red Cross is actively developing its relationships with partners and is trying to diversify the funding sources for programme support.

The national society is strengthening its negotiation capacity with partners thanks to the long-term strategic development plan which is playing an important role in defining programme priorities.

Effective Representation and Advocacy

Goal: The Federation has a high profile as a key humanitarian actor and advocate in the region with the added advantage of a network of national societies able to deliver services at community level.

Objective: The Federation is an effective and reliable partner supporting Ethiopian Red Cross in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable.

Achievements

The Federation continued to be represented at general meetings organized for the NGOs and the UN in 2004. The Ethiopian Red Cross is a well known partner in humanitarian and development activities in Ethiopia and

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maintains a close relationship with government line ministries and the disaster prevention and preparedness commission. The national society is also a major player in long term disaster preparedness and development activities.

Information about the Federation as a whole is usually advocated through informal contacts and sharing of publications while media features on the work of the Ethiopian Red Cross have greatly promoted public awareness and knowledge of the Red Cross (see section of Humanitarian values for more details). Sharing of information on security takes place with ICRC and in consultation with the international and national community. The Ethiopian Red Cross is regularly invited at regional and international workshops and training events.

Constraints

The continued lack of a legal status agreement with the government has limited the participation of the Federation in some fora.

Impact

Knowledge of the role of the Federation as a partner in humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia is widespread. However, more advocacy work is required for development activities. The Federation delegation is well informed of the security situation in the country and can brief partners and colleagues undertaking missions in the country.

Delegation Management

Goal: Ensure Federation support to the national society for the coming four years.

Objective: Ensure efficient and effective support is extended to the Ethiopian Red Cross through a well functioning Federation presence in the country during 2004 and through the Federation sub-office for the coming years.

Achievements

Ethiopia has benefited from a well functioning Federation country office for many years; the office was integrated into the national society structure in 2002. Good collaboration exists with the regional delegation in Nairobi which provides sufficient technical support in health and HIV/AIDS, WatSan, disaster management, telecommunications and other areas as required.

Constraints

Poor internet connectivity in the whole country often has caused problems with communication with partners.

Impact

The Federation office provides full support to the national society in coordination and programme management as well as guidance on the change processes in the national society initiated during 2003 (e.g. the human resources and the reporting reviews). The office also provides due support to partners. Close coordination with the regional delegation has ensured good technical support to the Ethiopian Red Cross in programme planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

The functioning of the sub-regional office will require a firm commitment from the Ethiopian Red Cross, as well as close cooperation with the regional delegation and national societies within the sub-region.

Notes specific to financial transactions

- CHF 877,828 income was reallocated from specific emergency food security appeals launched in 2003 to the food security component of the 2004 Annual Appeal. This reallocation has specific donor consent.
- CHF 280,000 as the closing balance is partly explained by the CHF 316,000 reallocation done in the fourth quarter as part of the above reallocation. This balance is carried forward to 2005 Annual Appeal.
- CHF 1,852 income was derived from the sale of household furniture.

[Final financial report below; click here to return to title page and contact information.](#)

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA004
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
Budget (A)	118'549	57'120		462'256		637'924
Opening Balance (B)	0	27'406		106'714		134'120
Income						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross		69'198				69'198
Finnish Red Cross				1'105		1'105
New Zealand Red Cross				2'037		2'037
Other	0					0
Singapore Red Cross Society				10'246		10'246
Swedish Red Cross				10'473		10'473
Cash contributions (C1)	0	69'198		23'860		93'059
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
British Red Cross		59'074				59'074
Finnish Red Cross		561'747				561'747
Norwegian Government		9'151				9'151
Norwegian Red Cross		82'356				82'356
Swedish Red Cross		165'500				165'500
Reallocations (C2)		877'828				877'828
Inkind Personnel						
Finnish Red Cross				17'000		17'000
Swedish Red Cross				88'117		88'117
Inkind Personnel (C4)				105'117		105'117
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income				1'852		1'852
Other Income (C5)				1'852		1'852
Total Income (C) = SUM(C1..C5)	0	947'026		130'830		1'077'856
Total Funding (B + C)	0	974'432		237'544		1'211'976

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
Opening Balance (B)	0	27'406		106'714		134'120
Income (C)	0	947'026		130'830		1'077'856
Expenditure (D)		-694'074		-236'703		-930'777
Closing Balance (B + C + D)	0	280'358		841		281'199

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA004
Budget	APPEAL

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	
BUDGET (C)		118'549	57'120		462'256		637'924	
Supplies								
Seeds,Plants			546'306				546'306	-546'306
Water & Sanitation	15'727							15'727
Medical & First Aid	14'592							14'592
Total Supplies	30'318		546'306				546'306	-515'988
Capital Expenditure								
Computers & Telecom	8'107				11'847		11'847	-3'741
Total Capital Expenditure	8'107				11'847		11'847	-3'741
Transport & Storage								
Storage					51		51	-51
Distribution & Monitoring			1'791				1'791	-1'791
Transport & Vehicle Costs	8'265		1'030		4'308		5'337	2'927
Total Transport & Storage	8'265		2'820		4'359		7'179	1'086
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	144'000		175		335		510	143'490
Delegate Benefits			4'441		131'018		135'459	-135'459
Regionally Deployed Staff	48'429							48'429
National & National Society Staff					16'797		16'797	-16'797
Consultants	10'000		20'566		18'396		38'963	-28'963
Total Personnel Expenditures	202'429		25'182		166'547		191'729	10'700
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	66'782		33		1'155		1'188	65'594
Total Workshops & Training	66'782		33		1'155		1'188	65'594
General Expenditure								
Travel	60'140		1'150		13'197		14'347	45'793
Information & Public Relation	5'324				1'223		1'223	4'102
Office Costs	215'095				8'938		8'938	206'156
Communications			192		9'980		10'173	-10'173
Financial Charges			4'359		1'163		5'522	-5'522
Other General Expenses			656		4'037		4'693	-4'693
Total General Expenditure	280'559		6'358		38'538		44'896	235'663
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			68'919				68'919	-68'919
Total Federation Contributions & Transfers			68'919				68'919	-68'919
Program Support								
Program Support	41'465		45'115		14'942		60'056	-18'591
Total Program Support	41'465		45'115		14'942		60'056	-18'591
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			-659		-685		-1'344	1'344
Total Operational Provisions			-659		-685		-1'344	1'344
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	637'924		694'074		236'703		930'777	-292'853
VARIANCE (C - D)		118'549	-636'955		225'553		-292'853	