

Appeal 2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

PAN AMERICAN DISASTER RESPONSE UNIT (PADRU)

Appeal no. 01.51/2004

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2004, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text¹, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

[Click on figures below to go to the detailed budget](#)

	2004
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Society (or National Societies)	
Health and Care	
Disaster Management	1,622,621
Humanitarian Values	
Organizational Development.	
Coordination and Implementation	
Coordination and Implementation	
Total	² 1,622,621

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

² USD 1,282,518 or EUR 1,046,612

Introduction to the PADRU Appeal for 2004

In late 2000, the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) was established as a pilot project in response to recommendations from evaluations of major operations in the Americas, the Santo Domingo Declaration directives on disaster response and disaster preparedness, reflecting the core areas of *Strategy 2010*. The pilot phase has now been completed and the unit is fully operational. The PADRU model was evaluated in late 2003 to review its viability and taking into consideration that the creation of disaster management units in other regions may be envisaged in line with the decentralization process established by the Secretariat's Strategy for Change. The XVII Inter American Conference held in Santiago de Chile in April 2003 and the subsequent Plan of Action of the Conference reaffirms the commitment to disaster management. The Appeal for PADRU addresses specific areas of disaster response and response preparedness areas in relation to this Plan. Readers should also review in conjunction with this document, the [Annual Appeals for the Caribbean, Central and South America regions](#) to establish the programmatic links between the activities of PADRU and the regional delegations. PADRU remains the main tool for disaster management coordination in the Americas and is the focal point for the two regional delegations' support to the National Societies of the Americas to achieve the goals and objectives reflected in the Plan of Action of the Inter American Conference.

Regional Context

Latin America and the Caribbean are highly vulnerable to recurring disasters given at least four active tectonic plates which generate significant seismic and volcanic activity, particularly along the Pacific Coast. Furthermore, the Caribbean and Central America fall into the Atlantic and Pacific hurricane and tropical storm belts which are among the most dangerous in the world. Vast mountainous zones and complex systems of water basins result in annual mudslides and flooding and a wide variability in climate is frequently aggravated by the El Niño phenomenon. Moreover, many experts now believe that because of climate change, the intensity and frequency of these weather-related disasters is likely to increase.

During the last ten years, natural disasters have resulted in a total of 45,000 deaths, 40 million disaster victims and direct damages that exceed USD 20,000 million. The Americas, with an average of 40 major disasters per year, are second only to Asia as regards disaster vulnerability. The frequency of natural, technological and man-made disasters of differing magnitude has increased in the region and, although the number of deaths has decreased, the number of those affected by disasters is constantly increasing. This situation has strengthened the need to design more efficient disaster preparedness and response programmes which are strongly linked to the risk management process. The efforts leading to risk and vulnerability reduction should be strengthened, while improved preparedness and response processes in the region need to be maintained. It is essential that the Red Cross in the Americas continue recent efforts to break away from the vicious cycle of destruction and reconstruction, dealing with the main causes of vulnerability, rather than only treating symptoms and responding once a disaster takes place. The factors which result in a natural disaster evolving into a human and economic disaster are the same as those that contribute to inherent vulnerability to natural disasters. These can be summarized as rapid, non-regulated urbanization, the persistence of generalized urban and rural poverty, degradation of the environment caused by poor management of natural resources, inefficient public policy, planning and management and poorly managed investments in infrastructure. In the region, there is little investment in mitigation of natural hazards, since the policies in relation to disasters have been focused on response to emergency situations².

Disasters are not isolated events, but are part of an ongoing disaster continuum and vulnerability is determined by a complex mix of physical, economic, political and social factors, including conditions as varied as social and domestic violence, and internal conflicts. All of these combine to jeopardize equality, social progress and capacity building in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The situation in Latin America and the Caribbean can be summarized as follows:

- **Growth in terms of poverty.** The number of poor reached 224 million in 1999, the largest number ever recorded³.

²Reference: El Desafío de los Desastres Naturales en América Latina y el Caribe; Inter-American Development Bank-IDB-Plan of Action; Special Report March 2000.

- **Inequality**⁴ in Latin America and the Caribbean, measured with the Gini⁵ coefficient is the highest worldwide. This aspect is fundamental, since equality is a key variable for socio-economic development constituting a major challenge for the region.
- **Poverty in Latin America discriminates**⁶ more against the poor of the society, (specifically children and women)
- The **Unemployment rate** is 16.2% (World Bank, 2000), even higher if the so-called informal economy is taken into account. Currently, 56% of the population works in the informal economy (ILO, 2000), which compounds unemployment with the quality of employment.
- **Increase in criminality.** It is estimated that there are 30 homicides for every hundred thousand people each year⁷. That is, 6 times higher than countries of Western Europe.

A commitment by governments and partners such as the Red Cross based on the principles of participation and responsibility to reduce risk in a sustainable development framework would significantly reduce vulnerability. The Red Cross can work to advocate that governments, which are generally focused on response and emergency plans, start to develop prevention and mitigation plans. To achieve this, there is a need for countries to respect commitments entered into during the Third Summit of the Americas and reflected in the Declaration of Québec. Along with governments and external partners, the Red Cross agrees on the importance of risk management, vulnerability reduction and achieving a stronger role in prevention, mitigation and post-disaster rehabilitation. In Latin America and the Caribbean, these processes are slow and given the economic situation worldwide, Latin America and the Caribbean are not always prioritized for such investments.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement Context:

The Federation Secretariat has the mandate to address disaster management issues through a number of key documents. The Constitution of the Federation Articles 3.1.c states that the Federation shall “bring relief by all means to all disaster victims”; d) “Assist National Societies in their disaster preparedness, in the organization of their relief actions and in the relief operations themselves” and e) “Organize, coordinate and direct international relief actions in accordance with the “Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Disaster Relief”. Disaster preparedness and response are defined in *Strategy 2010* as two of the four core areas of the Federation. The XVII Inter American Conference states the goal: “Effective response in disaster situations through better preparedness nationally and internationally”. To achieve this goal and based on lessons learned over the last ten years, particularly the experience gained in the framework of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, a series of actions aim to increase preparedness and response capacity, ensure greater awareness on the part of the community and provide an assessment of the impact of climate change on the frequency and severity of disasters, were proposed. PADRU, as noted earlier, is a service unit functioning as a disaster management focal point for the mobilization, coordination and development of the Federation’s response systems and tools to support the National Societies in the Americas. PADRU represents in the field the Federation’s goals and objectives relating to the disaster management functions of the Secretariat. PADRU operates in close coordination with the regional delegations and promotes and facilitates cooperation and joint work with other components of the Movement. The Americas department, through the Federation’s Strategy for Change, has reorganized its regional delegations and has created sub-regional and country offices. Two regional delegations are located in Panama and Lima whilst sub regional offices are operating in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago and Buenos Aires, Argentina; country offices have been established in El Salvador, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Haiti. PADRU works closely with the ICRC particularly in relation to national society preparedness (“Safer Access”) for armed conflicts and the issue of tracing in natural disaster situations.

In 2003, the Inter American Conference held in Santiago de Chile, the annual National Society hurricane preparation and planning meeting in Santo Domingo, and the Latin American Relief Directors’ Meeting in Panama

³ Strategy Poverty and Inequality, 2000-2005, UNDP

⁴ Also see Annual Report 1999, Inter.-American Development Bank, Washington, p.8

⁵ To have a better picture, this index is 0,43 in Africa, while it is 0,51 in LAC. To calculate the coefficient, inequalities in income distribution, distribution of assets and access to credit and to educative capital are measured.

⁶ Who’s In, Who’s Out, Social Exclusion in Latin America, J.R. Berham, A. Gaviria, and M. Székely, published by IDB in 2002.

⁷ The growth in criminality in Latin America: an urgent topic. Bernardo Kliksberg, Coordinator General of the Social Capital, Ethics, and Development Inter-American Initiative, IDB.

recognized the positive progress made in the past three years in improved Red Cross disaster management and the contribution made by PADRU as a valued component of the regional structures and also accepted the need to further strengthen and develop the work carried out by PADRU with National Societies and the regional delegations.

National Society Disaster Management Strategy and Programme Priorities:

In supporting the disaster management objectives of the National Societies of the Americas, the PADRU Appeal addresses the specific disaster management priorities of the Plan of Action of the XVII Inter American Conference namely the policies related to health and disasters articulated in the documents: Health: “Equity and Health in the Americas” and “Reducing risks and improving coordination: towards an integral system for disaster management in the Americas”.

In accordance with these objectives, PADRU will work with National Societies in order to:

- Consolidate and develop an integral management disaster system, strengthening planning mechanisms and establishing appropriate standards and procedures focusing on: the drawing up of emergency and contingency plans; the development of standard operating protocols and procedures for disaster response; the training and development of regional teams for disaster response and the strengthening of the management of National Society resources and inter-institutional coordination in relation to disaster management.
- Strengthen Red Cross branches through a framework of disaster preparedness and response plans in each National Society, well coordinated with the government plans, contributing to and supporting, on specific request, the regional delegation’s activities to ensure that community preparedness initiatives form a permanent part of National Society programming.
- Plan rehabilitation, reconstruction and development actions from the initial disaster response phase, based on vulnerability and risk assessments and concentrating on the general objective of achieving wider development of communities affected by disasters, rather than reverting to the result previous to the disaster.
- Strengthen public health in emergencies, including hygiene, water and sanitation, nutrition, psychological health and temporary shelter. Draw up response plans in the event of disasters, emerging and re-emerging diseases, environmental emergencies, armed conflict and conflict situations.
- Promote and advocate international disaster response laws with governments.

The implementation of the above recommendations and priorities will be delivered through two core programmes: Disaster Management and Disaster Response Preparedness.

Strengthening the National Societies

Disaster Management (Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Response)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Disaster management in the Latin American and Caribbean context is complex and much influenced by political, economic and social factors, together with vulnerability and development issues. The Red Cross, through the National Society branches and volunteers, supported by the Federation’s delegations and offices, is well positioned and prepared to address these disaster management challenges with the respective governments and the community. Importantly, an increased number, approximately 50%, of the National Societies in the region now form part of their country’s national disaster plans. The past three years have seen significant, measurable progress in successful preparedness and response to be consolidated in the coming years. Disaster response preparedness is the starting point and, to date, 26 National Societies have participated in Regional Intervention Team (RIT) courses and 12 have participated in the development of National Intervention Teams (NITs). Selected team members have participated in the Federation’s international Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) training course and the Emergency Response Units (ERU) training course. Contents and methodologies have been standardized with regard to the RITs curriculum, and elements of the SPHERE project, the Code of Conduct, and gender in disasters have been incorporated. More significantly, the regional delegations, using PADRU as the disaster management coordinator, have mobilized teams for a number of successful operations and, in some instances, through combined

mobilization of the full Federation response mechanisms. A creative deployment of FACT/PADRU support in the context of the social crisis operation in Argentina enhanced the National Society's profile with the government and the population through solid provision of support to the communities. Furthermore, the Peruvian Red Cross demonstrated lessons learned from its experience with FACT and ERU support during the 2001 Arequipa earthquake in its response to flood and snow storms in 2003. The support provided by the regional delegation in Lima through PADRU to the Paraguayan Red Cross in response to severe drought is a further example of effective intervention and details can be found in the final report on the drought operation. As a part of the process to standardize contingency planning, the final plan of action relating to the annual hurricane preparedness meeting was prepared by RITs members together with PADRU. Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) and protocols were drafted and fed into the global project to harmonize all disaster SoPs. PADRU disaster management delegates provided support beyond the Americas when specific needs arose in Turkey for the Iraq operation and in preparing and running the first Anglophone regional disaster response team (RDRT) workshop in Ghana, West Africa, as part of the population movement preparations relating to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) which forms part of PADRU has delivered logistics services, airlift coordination and provision of supplies to operations in response to earthquakes in El Salvador and Peru, hurricanes in Belize, Cuba and Mexico, as well as droughts in Central America, Paraguay, and Bolivia and flooding in Argentina, Peru and Venezuela. In 2003, the RLU was effective in supporting procurement for Cuba and also for operations as far a field as the Pacific. In collaboration with both National Societies implementing relief operations and donor National Societies, the RLU has demonstrated that the strengthening processes, new dynamics and systems and tools function efficiently. Planning, coordination and cooperation have been improved, and in some cases, a notable and effective transition process from relief to development has been ensured. Furthermore, a logistics strategy is currently being finalized.

The Federation's strategic alliances with global and regional organizations are being made operational through agreements focusing on cooperation with PADRU including those with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), UNICEF, OXFAM and Ericsson.

Whilst PADRU has contributed to significant progress in planning, cooperation and training, several challenges remain which are mainly related to lessons learned from past operations:

- The need to further strengthen the concept of Red Cross regional and sub-regional networks, connecting them to networks of governments and other organizations.
- Promotion of professionalism in human resources for disaster management.
- The need for improved profiling and standardization of community education linked to the Federation's global standards.
- The need to link improved standardization of disaster management procedures, assessment, planning and coordination methodologies with Secretariat global initiatives in these sectors.
- Using the work from the IDRL project, ensure promotion within the National Societies of a better understanding of the legal aspects of disaster response.

Disaster Response

Goal: PADRU, through the regional delegations, will support the network of Red Cross Societies in the Americas to attain a level of capacity in disaster management that successfully helps people to reduce risk, respond to and recover from disasters.

Programme Objective: The National Societies and the Federation, in a coordinated manner, will respond effectively and efficiently to disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean, working within a regional network with a strategy ensuring a transition from relief to rehabilitation as part of an integrated process from vulnerability to development.

Project Objectives under this Programme are :

1. The Federation responds appropriately to disasters, mitigating the effects and focusing on vulnerable groups.

2. PADRU, in coordination with the regional delegations, provides effective support to the National Societies in the Americas which, in collaboration with local partners and resources, achieve improved capacity in response to disasters at national level.

Expected Results under each project objective are:

Regional Disaster Response

1. *Disaster response is effectively coordinated by National Society disaster response teams supported by PADRU and the regional delegations.*
2. *Needs and capacity assessments in disaster situations are carried out in an integrated manner.*
3. *Action plans for immediate response are developed rapidly and intervention teams including RITs, FACT and ERUs are activated in a coordinated manner.*
4. *Resources are mobilized through partnerships and the launching of emergency appeals.*
5. *Standardized and timely reports and articles on activities and impact are produced, shared and published.*
6. *Services both at regional and national level are provided in accordance with the SPHERE guidelines, the Federation's code of conduct, are gender sensitive and ensure respect for and observe the rights of beneficiaries.*
7. *PADRU is a focal point for PNS response to disasters in the region including the support of ERUs and PNS delegates.*
8. *Each disaster response operation has an exit strategy included in the operational plan of action.*
9. *Disaster response operations are monitored systematically and evaluated with recommendations which are shared and followed up.*
10. *Coordinated response is ensured integrating logistics, water and sanitation, relief and telecommunications.*

National Disaster Response

1. *National Societies are capable of carrying out initial disaster needs assessments.*
2. *National Societies can deploy their NITs and mobilize volunteers; information is reported; local financial resources are generated.*
3. *Standardized and timely reports and articles on activities and impact are produced, shared and published.*
4. *Response to disasters is coordinated with the respective government agencies and Red Cross partner organizations in the areas of assessment, information sharing, and service delivery.*
5. *Disaster response operations are reviewed systematically and recommendations shared and followed up.*
6. *Contingency and response plans are activated.*

Disaster Response Preparedness

Goal: PADRU, through the regional delegations, will support the network of Red Cross Societies in the Americas to attain a level of capacity in disaster management that successfully helps people to reduce risk, respond to and recover from disasters.

Programme Objective: The National Societies in the region have effective mechanisms for disaster response and preparedness (DR/DP) programmes, which contribute to reducing the impact of disaster situations vulnerable groups.

Project objectives under this Programme are :

1. The regional network of the Red Cross including the Secretariat and Partner National Societies has increased its collective capacity to respond to disasters in a coordinated effort with governmental and non governmental agencies.
2. A logistics structure has been developed in PADRU which responds appropriately during times of disasters, provides services to National Societies: procurement, information, standardization, and is a resource for National Society training in logistics.
3. National Societies have defined and developed priority programming for public health in disasters, based on and linked to their longer term public health strategic planning.
4. National Societies integrate and use new technology applied to information in disasters.

Expected Results under each project objective are:

Regional Disaster Management

- 1. PADRU is efficient in disseminating and supporting the disaster management strategy approved by the Inter American Conference and reflected in the Plan of Action.*
- 2. The Relief Directors' Network has been formalized, with a shared vision, working groups and increased contacts.*
- 3. Good communication and information flow takes place between PADRU, the regional delegations and relief directors in the areas of PADRU services and emergency response capacities.*
- 4. Updated and realistic response and contingency plans are in place and under implementation in National Societies.*
- 5. A professional training programme is developed and standardized from the national level to the regional level including specialized areas of health in disasters, relief, logistics, telecommunications, information and family linking.*
- 6. The SPHERE standards, the Red Cross code of conduct, and gender policies are known and applied by all National Societies in the region and the IDRL is disseminated.*
- 7. A component of preparedness for armed conflicts is incorporated in response team training.*
- 8. Existing response and contingency plans and protocols are reviewed and updated.*
- 9. Strong partnerships with government disaster management bodies, PAHO, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF and other organizations and institutions working in disaster management have been developed and agreements reached.*

Development of Logistics Capacity

- 1. A logistics strategy for the Americas is being implemented..*
- 2. A competitive, flexible and swift procurement service is available for Red Cross and humanitarian partners.*
- 3. Red Cross transport management in the Americas complies with internationally recognized standards and procedures.*
- 4. Standardization of procurement procedures and services has been achieved and is functioning.*
- 5. A logistics data base, mapping the conditions and capacities in the most disaster prone countries has been established and utilized for planning.*
- 6. A human resource logistics pool with 30 National Society staff/ volunteers from National Societies has been trained.*
- 7. A logistics response / contingency plan is updated annually and used during disasters.*
- 8. PADRU has the capacity to house and deploy a logistics ERU.*

Development of Public Health in Emergencies

- 1. A public health mapping exercise has been carried out to define the capacities, needs and interests of National Societies, in cooperation with the regional delegations.*
- 2. Working closely with Regional Delegation protocols, guidelines and tools to support health assessment and programming in emergencies have been established.*
- 3. Focal points within National Societies have been identified for water and sanitation.*
- 4. In key pilot National Societies public health in emergencies is included in the Red Cross national development plan.*
- 5. One integrated pilot project based on local National Society capacities has been defined and implemented in each sub region by 2007.*
- 6. Members of intervention teams specializing in public health in emergencies (regional and national) have been organized, trained and are operational both during and outside of emergencies.*
- 7. Strong partnerships with PAHO, OXFAM, CEPIS, UNICEF and other organizations are maintained and joint initiatives developed.*

Development of Telecommunications and IT capacity

1. *A regional telecommunications network is activated.*
2. *The communications network has integrated disaster management information.*
3. *National Societies connect to external disaster information systems.*
4. *National societies have knowledge of and use DMIS.*
5. *Ericsson Response functions in most countries.*
6. *Databases are developed with disaster information which is available through virtual libraries.*

Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

Within the overall strategy in the Americas to build effective partnerships, PADRU has developed a number of initiatives to ensure close coordination and cooperation both internal to the Red Cross and with external agencies.

- PNS delegates work together in PADRU with members of staff from National Societies within the region who are carrying out internships.
- Relief supplies are pre-positioned in accordance with framework agreements. The American Red Cross ERU assets are maintained in PADRU.
- PADRU's logistics and technical services are made available to partner National Societies.

PADRU has contributed to strengthening the Federation's links with strategic partners, and cooperation has become operational through concrete activities in disaster response and disaster response preparedness relating to:

- Information exchange and communications
- Facilitation and participation of human and technical resources in training and capacity building
- Formal cooperation agreements
- Pre-positioning of technical resources, supplies and equipment in PADRU.
- Use of PADRU's services and infrastructure.
- Mutual support during operations.

It is essential for PADRU to focus on:

- Maintaining and improving existing relations
- Reviewing and, as appropriate, formalizing and implementing pending agreements.
- Integrating global and regional relationships at the National Society level.

As the pan-regional focal point for disaster management issues, PADRU represents the Federation in important national, regional and international disaster management fora. Events attended by PADRU in 2003 contributed to the Federation's international image as a significant actor in disaster management related issues, as well as when disasters strike.

International Disaster Response

PADRU remains the main tool serving as a focal point for international disaster management in the Americas. Through the regional delegations, PADRU will provide support in the challenges facing National Societies in response to disasters and disaster response preparedness, as follows:

- Facilitating coordination processes
- Damage and needs assessments
- Preparation of appeals
- Formulation of plans of action and tools

- Funding and financial management.
- Logistics and procurement.
- Operational support and management of international relief tools and systems such as FACT/RIT/ERU
- Mobilization of human and technical resources, supplies and equipment
- Monitoring, follow up and evaluation.

Improving international disaster response in the coming years will include:

- Implementing disaster pre-agreements with the National Societies.
- Strengthening communication, coordination and agreements with other international organizations, regional systems and governments.
- Promotion of:
 - o The Seville Agreement
 - o Principles and Rules of Disaster Relief.
 - o The Sphere Project
 - o The Code of Conduct
 - o IDRL – International Disaster Response Law
 - o Improved IT and telecommunications.

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BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.51/2004

Name: Pan American Disaster Response Unit

PROGRAMME:	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	14,000	0	14,000
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	30,000
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	47,000	0	47,000
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	4,920	0	4,920
Transport & Vehicules	0	0	0	0	39,000	0	39,000
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	0	0	0	43,920	0	43,920
Programme Support	0	0	0	0	105,470	0	105,470
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	0	0	0	0	105,470	0	105,470
Personnel-delegates	0	0	0	0	705,150	0	705,150
Personnel-national staff	0	0	0	0	151,803	0	151,802
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	0	0	0	0	856,953	0	856,952
W/shops & Training	0	0	0	0	272,300	0	272,300
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	0	0	0	0	272,300	0	272,300
Travel & related expenses	0	0	0	0	133,656	0	133,656
Information	0	0	0	0	16,322	0	16,322
Other General costs	0	0	0	0	147,000	0	147,000
GENERAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	296,978	0	296,978
TOTAL BUDGET:	0	0	0	0	1,622,621	0	1,622,621