

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

HORN OF AFRICA SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

21 June 2006

In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA005; Appeal target: CHF 1,000,982 (USD 803,550 or EUR 648,305); Appeal coverage: 104.4%. <[Click here to go directly to the attached Financial Report](#)>

Annual Appeal: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA005.pdf>

Programme Update no. 1: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA00501.pdf>

Programme Update no. 2: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA00502.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.

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Operational context

The Federation's support to the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti (RCSD) in 2005 focused on the establishment of four regional branches (Obock, Dikhil, Tajourah and Arta) in four of six regions, which has contributed to the national society's improved visibility. Emphasis was placed on health promotion through Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) training for the target communities and national society staff and volunteers, linking them with the community-based health initiatives in malaria, tuberculosis, immunization, mobilization as well as HIV/AIDS prevention. The re-establishment of the HIV/AIDS information centres was included in the revised plan of action of the integrated health project. The number of beneficiaries has increased, even though the project has not yet been expanded to other sectors within Balbala. This is planned for 2006.

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With support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), information campaigns to disseminate the Movement's Fundamental Principles, covering three districts (Djibouti, Ali-Sabieh and Dikhil), were conducted during 2005.

Whilst Ethiopia's national parliamentary elections, held in May 2005, resulted in delays in programme implementation, due to political unrest and security incidences all over the country and the involvement of government offices in the election preparations, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) continued with its health, disaster preparedness and organizational development programmes, with the support of the Federation. The relief operation in the Southern region hit by floods in April 2005 was extended by five months, until 24 May 2006, to allow for the completion of planned water and sanitation (WatSan) activities in the rehabilitation phase.

During the second half of 2005, a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) learning group was established to assist in achieving the goal of the Ethiopia CAS, and a new five-year strategic plan for 2006-2010 was prepared.

New projects were launched within the food security and health sectors with assistance from the Spanish and the Finnish Red Cross societies. The implementation of a food security programme, funded by the Spanish Red Cross, for Tehuledere and Legambo woredas of South Wollo, started in October 2005. Through bilateral partners, the ERCS also initiated region-specific community-based primary health care projects in North Wollo, Hadya. The national society continued implementing a national WatSan programme covering seven zones: North Shoa, Wollega, Sidama, Somalia, Gambella, Omo and Illubabor. The programme, funded through the Swedish and the British Red Cross societies, covers construction of water points and public latrines and training of PHAST agents.

In collaboration with the ICRC which supported capacity building of the branches, the ERSC monitored the implementation of a number of conflict preparedness and response related interventions. More branches constructed multi-purpose buildings for their permanent income source. For example, the Woliso branch built with financial support from the Netherlands Red Cross.

The political situation in the sub-region and the attendant logistics and communication problems, combined with the difficulties for the national societies to agree on the location and nationality of the food security officer, contributed to substantial delays in the implementation of planned programme activities. One such activity was the establishment of a food security unit for the sub-region.

Analysis of 2005 programmes: Djibouti

Health and care

Goal: Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has a sustainable impact upon the general health of targeted communities through its health programming.

Objective: The national society's capacity in community health and care programming is facilitated through Federation support.

Achievements

- 22 volunteers were trained in peer education PHAST and PHAST in Emergencies (PHASTER) in Balbala. The national society's volunteers conducted peer education PHAST training sessions in 10 locations in the four community associations with a membership of over 400 persons, in the shanty town of Balbala (near the capital city). Prior to the PHAST trainings, the volunteers carried out a baseline survey in 450 households to determine their current hygiene behaviour. Communal clean-up campaigns were conducted in three sites. The campaigns involved clearing drains and burning refuse within the neighbourhood involving over 1,400 community members - mainly women and youth drawn from the project area. Mosquito nets were distributed in December 2005 to the vulnerable groups of the community including the elderly, the sick and families with children aged under five years).
- Two HIV/AIDS information centres were reopened at the end of 2005 in Arhiba and Quartier and two more in Djibouti City.

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Impact

- There is an increased awareness of waterborne and vector borne diseases including malaria, transmission routes and barriers as well as improved living environment for the inhabitants of Balbala Sector 9. People are also sensitized about environmental health and maintaining cleanliness in relation to food, water and environmental practices at the household and community levels.
- There is increased knowledge and understanding of HIV/AIDS facts and issues, including sexuality and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) within the communities of Balbala Sector 9.
- With its community-based activities, there is a clear indication of community participation through the involvement of community members in the design and implementation of the RCSD project activities, leading to a sense of ownership.
- The integrated health project has increased the visibility of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti's in the country.

Constraints

- The capacity to initiate, follow up and concretize partnerships with potential donors and key health and WatSan sector stakeholders remained a challenge for the national society in 2005. Similarly, there were no permanent staff members to manage the health programme at branch level. With the planned recruitment of a health officer in 2006, it is anticipated that the level of cooperation between the relevant UN agencies and the national society will increase. Branch secretaries were also recruited in branches which had conducted their regional elections.

Organizational development

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

Objective: The national society's institutional capacity and its progress towards operating as a well functioning national society is enhanced through Secretariat support.

Achievements

- The national society conducted four regional elections, in Obock, Dikhil, Tajourah and Arta.
- Three programme officers (information, disaster management and finance) were recruited in 2005.

Impact

- The national society has increased the number of its volunteers, with all of them getting training in specific fields: first aid, HIV/AIDS, information/dissemination, disaster preparedness. The plan is to design a volunteer management policy in 2006.

Constraints

- The presidential elections, held in April 2005, prevented the national society from continuing with the regional committee elections planned for the second quarter. This resulted in a delay in the processes leading to the preparation of a General Assembly.
- The RCSD needed strong external support in order to develop a strategic plan by the end of 2005. This was further compounded by the fact that the Secretary General is not working full time in the national society. It was agreed between the national society and the Federation to place an organizational development delegate in Djibouti to assist in planning.

Humanitarian values

Goal: The Movement's Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values are known and respected throughout the region; discrimination against vulnerable groups is reduced.

Objective: The information unit of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti is an active member of the regional communications forum, has developed its potential to respond to humanitarian emergencies, and has increased the capacity of the national society to promote the Movements Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian values in the Eastern Africa region.

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Achievements

- The RCSD was represented at the fourth regional communications forum which took place in Bujumbura, Burundi from 17 to 20 October 2005 under the central theme of “communication during disasters and conflicts”.
- The RCSD’s information/dissemination officer produced brochures on the NS and the Movement. The publication of “La Gazette”, a quarterly newsletter, which is widely distributed to different national and international organizations as well as agencies in the country, started in 2005.
- With the support of the ICRC, information campaigns to disseminate the Movement’s Fundamental Principles were conducted during the reporting period, covering three districts – Djibouti, Ali-Sabieh and Dikhil.

Impact

- The quarterly newsletter and information campaigns have increased the visibility of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti.

Analysis of 2005 programmes: Ethiopia

Health and care

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

Objective: The Federation facilitates the development of the national society’s 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 building their capacity and awareness on disease transmission and control.

Achievements

- 240 community-based first aiders from Tigray, Addis Ababa, DireDawa, Gojam and Gonder were trained during 2005. Over 1,000 volunteers participated in two national emergency polio campaigns in April, May, October and November 2005. The campaign was carried out in 15 zones.
- The Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS) continued with the national WatSan programme covering seven zones (North Shoa, Wollega, Sidama, Somalia, Gambella, Omo and Illubabor). In South Wollo and West Harerge regions, WatSan programmes were initiated including two micro-irrigation projects, drilling of deep wells, digging of hand dug wells and construction of water points.
- In 2005, 374 volunteers and families of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) attended specially tailored training sessions on the provision of care and support. A total of 535 PLWHA received nutritional and psychosocial support, 2,263 home visits were made and 570 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) received scholastic support. OVC also benefited from nutritional and psychosocial support. Technical and material assistance was given to self-support groups of PLWHA.
- Activities in 2005 were limited to availing condoms in the Ethiopian Red Cross Society building. Only one staff member got anti-retroviral treatment through the Federation.
- The national society undertook HIV/AIDS preventive activities in 16 of its branches in 2005. The total figure of youth trained as peer educators and facilitators reached 75,500 in the same period.
- Advocacy forums were organized for targeted community members. 4,202 participants comprising of leaders and members of community and faith-based organizations, government officials and commercial sex workers took part in the forums. A total of 27,780 information, education and communication materials (brochures and posters) were distributed at branch level.

Impact

- The training and deployment of volunteers in the community has resulted in better immunization coverage by reaching the most marginalized segments of the community.
- The WatSan programme has contributed to the provision of safe water to the rural communities.

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- The programme has led to an increase in the involvement of PLWHA in prevention, advocacy and care activities.
- There is more inclination towards open discussions on HIV/AIDS issues among staff.
- The HIV/AIDS preventive advocacy forums have helped in building capacities of communities to provide care and support for PLWHA, advocating against stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS, and promoting voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services.

Constraints

- The ERCS struggled to meet its annual targets within the specified budget, time frame and limited manpower it has at both headquarter and branch levels. Moreover, the attrition rate of volunteers and employees remains high.
- Lack of human resource to support the implementing branches hindered the transition by the national society from contractor-based to self-managed WatSan interventions. The rainy season also reduced the actual implementation time for hardware components and resulted in under-spending of funds.

Disaster management

Goal: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of Ethiopian Red Cross Society at headquarters and branches is strengthened and coherent responses provided to the vulnerability of communities.

Objective 1: The preparedness and response capacity of the national society is strengthened through Federation support.

Achievements

- The national society had a pool of 44 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members available for assessments by the end of 2005. A disaster management training manual was finalized and guidelines for the utilization of non-food contingency items and the branch disaster response fund were developed and distributed to branches for implementation.
- Three NDRT members participated in a crop assessment mission organized by the government's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) in 2005. The national society involved its staff and volunteers in multi-agency early warning assessments, data collection during nutrition assessments and Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (VCA).
- A total of 26 volunteers, including 10 women, were trained on disaster preparedness and response in Dessie, between 31 January and 5 February 2005. The volunteers were from Kutaber, Ambassel and Merti woredas, where food security activities were carried out.
- During 2005, the national society responded to the needs of vulnerable communities in Afar region related to an earthquake disaster with emergency non-food items for 5,000 people; floods-affected communities in Sidama, Wolayita and Arbaminch zones in the Southern region, with emergency non-food items and the rehabilitation of water supply systems; and 545 floods- affected households in Jijiga with non-food items (in coordination with the ICRC).
- The ERCS coordinated and monitored the implementation of a number of the ICRC conflict preparedness and response-related interventions in Tigray, Gursum, Afar, Bale, Borena, Somali, Wolayita, Gambella, Benshangule and Bench Maji including the street children and mine action projects in Tigray. This was alongside first-aid training and distribution of first-aid kits in the conflict-affected branches.

Objective 2: Food security of the populations in Ambassel and Kutaber woredas, South Wollo, in Doba woreda, West Hararge and Merti woreda, and Arsi is improved introducing micro irrigation schemes and the access to safe water.

Achievements

- Two hand dug wells for the micro-irrigation project in Ambassel woreda were completed.
- Three ponds targeting approximately 12,000 beneficiaries in Merti woreda were successfully completed.

Impact

- The protected water sources have a positive impact on the health status of the community.

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- The national society has responded to the needs of vulnerable communities through rehabilitation interventions.
- Through participation in assessments with a multi-agency team, the ERCS staff gained experience in data collection and analysis, early warning data collection methodology and report writing. The national society also supports other national societies within the sub-region, including Somaliland, by providing technical assistance in VCAs.

Constraints

- Because of the low amount of rainfall during the main rainy season, the water accumulated in the three ponds did not reach the expected level.
- The ERCS's capacity to promptly respond to emergencies is limited by lack of disaster response materials/equipment, including ambulances.
- The second micro-irrigation project in Kutaber stalled due to feasibility issues and over-budgeted cost of the project selected by the communities.

Organizational development

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

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

Achievements

- The ERCS embarked on the task of restructuring its headquarters and branches in 2004. The implementation of the reform programme begun during the first half of 2005. A human resource review proposing a new organizational structure, more adequate staffing and revised policies as well as systems for human resource management, financial reporting and administration was developed.
- A common reporting format resulting from the reporting reform initiated in 2004 was adopted in 2005, for all projects.
- The new 5-year strategic plan had a participatory approach involving branches in the planning phase. A large workshop was conducted in July 2005 involving the national board and regions and the plan was sent to partners in August 2005 for comments. It was also discussed in the Federation-funded regional workshops in Bahir Dar (Amhara region), Awassa (Southern region) and Jimma (Oromia region), where branches had an opportunity to address their concerns and discuss how best to develop a realistic strategic plan. The observations of the branches were taken into consideration while finalising the strategic plan. This increased the ownership of the national society's plan.
- The CAS and memorandum of understanding were drafted.
- Three workshops were held in northern, central and south regions where 140 newly elected board members were trained.
- The national society's volunteer policy was drafted by the organizational development department in March 2005.
- More branches, such as Woliso, have started to put up multi-purpose buildings for their permanent income source. The national society organized fundraising events, which were shared with the branches in order to encourage them to undertake similar activities during the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day celebrations.

Impact

- Whilst there is no observable impact, it is expected that the national society's programme management and governance capacities will be significantly enhanced at all levels and a greater degree of self-reliance will be developed.

Constraints

- Financial and personnel constraints limited the organizational development activities.
- The national election process delayed the implementation of the original plan of action.

Humanitarian values

Goal: Movement's Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values are known and respected throughout Ethiopia; discrimination against vulnerable groups is reduced.

Objective: The Information Unit of the Ethiopian Red Cross is an active member of the Regional Communications Forum; has developed its potential to respond to humanitarian emergencies; and increased its capacity to promote the Movement's Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values in the East African region.

Achievements

- The national society disseminated the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement in 2005 through press releases, two quarterly newsletters, press conferences, fund-raising and image-building events, including during the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day celebrations and Blood Donors Day celebrations where 50 regular blood donors received certificates.
- The national society was represented at the fourth regional communications forum that took place in Bujumbura, Burundi from 17 to 20 October 2005 under the central theme of "communication during disasters and conflicts".

Impact

- The Red Cross Movement is known to a wider public.

Constraints

- Financial limitations affected the frequency of publication of the quarterly newsletter. As a result, the capacity of the ERCS information unit requires further strengthening.

Analysis of 2005 programmes: Sub-regional office

Food security

Goal: To support national societies from the Horn of Africa to predict and prevent food security crises, to mitigate their impact and to respond and cope with their consequences at sub-regional, country and local levels.

Objective: To provide appropriate technical support to national societies to develop human resource capacities, policy and strategy frameworks, assessment and planning skills, food security programmes, contingency plans, a database of technical resources and partnerships with key stakeholders in the region.

Achievements

- A sub-regional food security officer was recruited in August 2005 and started working at the disaster management department of the regional delegation in Nairobi.
- A Working Group for Food Security meeting for a group of disaster managers and health personnel from nine national societies met in December 2005, in Nairobi, to discuss ways of working and to elect a new president and deputy president. Terms of references for the group were reviewed.
- Regular food security updates were issued based on national society and agency reports. An update on the food security activities in the Horn of Africa was prepared at the end of 2005.

Impact

- Whilst there is no observable impact, it is hoped that the revival of the Working Group for Food Security will make national societies to closely follow the fulfilment of the Algiers Plan of Action on food security and health commitments.

Constraints

- The political disputes in the sub-region and the attendant logistics and communication problems between countries, as well as the difficulties for the national societies to agree on the location and nationality of

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the food security officer, contributed to substantial delays in the implementation of planned programme activities including the establishment of a food security unit for the sub-region. This was further exacerbated by the resignation of the sub-regional food security officer in December 2005. However, with support from the regional delegation, human resource support was given in the interim period.

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

The sub-regional office provided tailored and mutually agreed support to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society and the Djibouti Red Crescent Society. The main priorities in 2005 were to assist the ERCS with its new strategic plan, the revision of its CAS as well as the implementation of its organizational reform process.

For the Djibouti Red Crescent Society, the Federation priorities were to continue strengthening the national society's programme implementation capacity. The political situation leading to and following the national elections in May, 2005 caused delays in negotiating the Federation status agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Effective representation and advocacy

During the second half of 2005, contacts with partner national societies (PNSs), locally represented UN agencies, other international organizations and embassies were maintained with the purpose of looking for partnerships. Pledges for technical assistance were received from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). Contacts with the African Union were explored and a high level meeting between the African Union and the Federation is being prepared for 2006.

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

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2005/1-2005/9998
Appeal	M05AA005
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	77'326	507'767		253'697	162'193	1'000'982
B. Opening Balance	98'124	280'358		8'386	0	386'869
Income						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross	27'826	157'618		35'777		221'222
Finnish Red Cross				35'536	80'120	115'657
Swedish Red Cross				33'500		33'500
C1. Cash contributions	27'826	157'618		104'813	80'120	370'378
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
Canadian Red Cross Society		83'898				83'898
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)		83'898				83'898
Inkind Personnel						
Finnish Red Cross					102'000	102'000
C5. Inkind Personnel					102'000	102'000
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income					775	775
C6. Other Income					775	775
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	27'826	241'516		104'813	182'896	557'051
D. Total Funding = B + C	125'951	521'874		113'200	182'896	943'920

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	98'124	280'358		8'386	0	386'869
C. Income	27'826	241'516		104'813	182'896	557'051
E. Expenditure	-57'253	-322'691		-70'374	-166'851	-617'169
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	68'697	199'182		42'826	16'045	326'751

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2005/1-2005/9998
Appeal	M05AA005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		77'326	507'767		253'697	162'193	1'000'982	
Supplies								
Clothing & textiles	7'000	7'000			1'132		8'133	-1'133
Water & Sanitation	219'736							219'736
Teaching Materials	1'500							1'500
Total Supplies	228'236	7'000			1'132		8'133	220'103
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	6'000		4'233				4'233	1'767
Total Land, vehicles & equipme	6'000		4'233				4'233	1'767
Transport & Storage								
Storage					19	1	20	-20
Distribution & Monitoring		2'896					2'896	-2'896
Transport & Vehicle Costs	21'127	266	470		8'593	3'688	13'017	8'110
Total Transport & Storage	21'127	3'163	470		8'612	3'689	15'933	5'194
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	102'000				342		342	101'658
Delegate Benefits	109'792		49		451	103'089	103'589	6'203
National Staff	138'954	4'264	7'677		1'531	7'475	20'946	118'008
National Society Staff		18'604	252		733	2'767	22'356	-22'356
Consultants	47'148	3'013			3'936	760	7'709	39'439
Total Personnel Expenditures	397'894	25'881	7'977		6'993	114'091	154'942	242'952
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	85'278	2'472	11'648		3'356	727	18'202	67'076
Total Workshops & Training	85'278	2'472	11'648		3'356	727	18'202	67'076
General Expenditure								
Travel	83'314	3'029	2'013		7'438	6'972	19'452	63'863
Information & Public Relation	18'816	216			7'209	1'559	8'984	9'832
Office Costs	79'128	885	1'069		5'414	22'362	29'729	49'399
Communications	12'299	98	715		370	7'397	8'581	3'718
Professional Fees	3'825							3'825
Financial Charges		393			-1'839	-3'977	-5'423	5'423
Other General Expenses		239	773		624	3'551	5'187	-5'187
Total General Expenditure	197'383	4'859	4'569		19'217	37'865	66'509	130'873
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societi			272'165		32'350		304'515	-304'515
Total Federation Contributions & Transfers			272'165		32'350		304'515	-304'515
Program Support								
Program Support	65'064	3'721	20'975		4'574	10'414	39'685	25'379
Total Program Support	65'064	3'721	20'975		4'574	10'414	39'685	25'379
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		10'157	655		-5'860	66	5'017	-5'017
Total Operational Provisions		10'157	655		-5'860	66	5'017	-5'017
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1'000'982	57'253	322'691		70'374	166'851	617'169	383'813
VARIANCE (C - D)		20'073	185'076		183'323	-4'658	383'813	