

Appeal 2003-2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

ALBANIA

Appeal no. 01.72/2003

Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget

	2003 (In CHF)
1. Health and Care	419,766
2. Disaster Management	448,566
3. Organizational Development	274,682
4. Humanitarian Values	127,951
Total	1,270,964¹

Introduction

Albania continues to face economic difficulties from the 50 years of communist rule and subsequent decade of turmoil. Civil unrest, economic difficulties, widespread social change and the ongoing instability in the Balkans have all affected the country. With a population of about 3.1 million, the country remains one of the poorest in Europe with a gross domestic product per capita of USD 1,094 and high levels of endemic unemployment. According to the Albanian Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) and evaluations from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) there were only 1,020,000 employed people in the country during 2001. Twenty per cent of these are receiving social assistance from the government social welfare programme. Faced with this economic insecurity, many Albanians are migrating to more developed areas or going abroad.

The political situation in the country remains unstable. The parliamentary elections which were held in June 2001 were contested by the opposition leading to a volatile political situation and subsequent fall of the post-election government in February 2002, after seven months in power. A new government was formed and appointed following a political crisis in the Socialist Party. Although an unexpected consensus in June 2002 between the two major political parties in the country led to the election of a new president of the Republic the country has once again faced political problems affecting the social and economic life of the population.

Country Context

The state social welfare system is in a virtual state of collapse, and extended families have taken on the burden of providing a social safety net. The vulnerable, however, are those who do not have access to this level of support.

Public health in Albania faces inherited as well as new problems. The most serious have to do with the dilapidated health infrastructure, the lack of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, and poor financial incentives for health professionals.

¹ USD 870,951 or EUR 863,437.

Albania is a disaster prone country and has been affected by a range of crises over the last decade. Floods are common and the country lies in an earthquake zone. People are especially vulnerable to these catastrophes due to the low living standards and the poor housing. Ethnic and social tension are present both within Albania and in neighbouring areas and this has an immediate impact upon the political stability of the country.

The Albanian Red Cross has several times during the last years showed its strength in responding to humanitarian crises. The Balkans crisis of 1999 saw the Albanian Red Cross engaged in the largest operation in its recent history, with the provision of relief assistance to over 300,000 refugees staying in host families. The Albanian Red Cross proved to be the foremost humanitarian organisation in Albania and has enhanced its strong positive public image.

Development Indicators for Albania

(Source: World Development Indicators database www.devdata.worldbank.org)

Indicators	2000	2001
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74	-
Illiteracy rate, adult female (% at age 15 and above)	23	22
Illiteracy rate, adult male (% at age 15 and above)	8	8
GNI per capita (US\$)	1'120	1'230
Population total	3'411'000	3'440'870
Population growth (annual %)	1	1
Urban population (% of total)	42	43

NB: GNI- Gross National Income

National Society Priorities

In the early 1990s, the Albanian Red Cross resumed its activities at all levels after 22 years of total suspension. It quickly set up its structure to include headquarters, local branches, governance and management bodies. At the end of 2001, it had 57,000 members, almost 3,000 volunteers, 55 full-time and 11 part-time staff throughout the country. A development plan for the period between 1993 and 1998 was designed and implemented by the National Society with the strong support of the Federation. Based on the achievements of this period and on the Federation Strategy 2010, the Albanian Red Cross prepared its strategy for 2000-2004.

The four core areas of the Federation Strategy 2010 represent the backbone of the Albanian Red Cross Strategy 2000-2004, disaster preparedness, disaster response, health and care in the community and the promotion of humanitarian values. In addition to these, the National Society views the organisational development programme as an essential part of its development.

The Albanian Red Cross has initiated a review process of its legal basis. A draft of the revised statutes was approved by the General Assembly in October 2000. Revised regulations were agreed and approved in October 2001. In 2002 the Albanian Red Cross has undergone a process of structural changes, including the creation of twelve large branches instead of the former 36 local committees, and the set up of 39 sub-branches. It is expected that the capacity of the National Society will be strengthened at the local level.

The priorities for the National Society in the coming years are to strengthen its capacity to implement the various social welfare and health projects that build on and are adapted to local needs. Also in a disaster prone country, strong disaster preparedness and management systems are essential and so will be strengthened. The National Society will also need to continue to disseminate the Red Cross values among the population and towards authorities to be able to create better understanding for its own role and for humanitarian values in general.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

The partner Red Cross Societies that have chosen to support the Albanian Red Cross through the multilateral channels of the Federation have been the Austrian, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies. They have also been active partners in participating in planning and knowledge sharing.

Several National Societies are engaged with the Albanian Red Cross on a bilateral basis. The French Red Cross cooperated in the development of a health education project for four branches and in the initiation of an AIDS project in five branches. The Icelandic Red Cross also supported the development of the health education project in four other branches. A social welfare project with emphasis on children with special needs was supported by the Spanish Red Cross. The United Arab Emirates Red Crescent funded several social welfare projects. The German Red Cross, among other projects, supported the 'bread in Vlora project' which has assisted 100 beneficiaries. The American Red Cross helped implement social mobilisation of a vaccination campaign. They were also giving significant support, together with the ICRC, towards the re-establishment of the Albanian Red Cross tracing programme. Although the goal of a tracing service is normally to provide location and communication services to families separated by conflicts, wars and disasters, this tracing service has allowed the Albanian Red Cross to address a growing phenomenon affecting the international community - migration.

Priority Programmes for Secretariat Assistance

Over the past ten years, during most of which the Federation has maintained a delegation in the country, the Albanian Red Cross has been focusing on reinforcing its structures and strengthening its management. With this in mind, the Federation's strategy in 2001, in close consultation with the Albanian Red Cross, was to proceed to a smooth exit. The process has been successfully implemented and the Federation Delegation was closed in December 2001 and transformed into a Federation Office reporting to the Regional Delegation based in Budapest. In 2002, efficient support was provided to the Albanian Red Cross through its Federation representative based in Skopje in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and its Regional Delegation based in Budapest. In 2003 the Federation representative will focus solely on supporting the Macedonian Red Cross as the capacity within the Albanian Red Cross continues to grow and in accordance to the agreed exit strategy. However, technical support and guidance will continue to be provided through the Regional Delegation when required by Albanian Red Cross.

The Albanian Red Cross has gradually taken over complete responsibility for the planning, monitoring and reporting of all its programmes. Partner National Societies have been increasingly involved in the development of the programmes outlined in the Albanian Red Cross strategy. The Albanian Red Cross is now taking over full responsibility for raising funds. The Society has been proactive in its approach to increase its funding and this has already proven to be effective. This Federation Annual Appeal for Albania is therefore not going to be repeated next year.

Therefore for 2004, the Albanian Red Cross will appeal and manage their international relations with donors and partner National Societies directly. Continuous assistance from its sister National Societies in the coming years will still very much be needed, owing to the weak internal economy of the country.

About this Appeal:

This appeal is a logical continuation of the 2002-2003 appeal and is strongly based on the National Society's Strategy 2000-2004. This 2003 appeal has been reviewed on the basis of the achievements of the past year and lessons learned. The fulfilment of the goals and objectives of this appeal will

increase the Albanian Red Cross operational capacities, including improved assistance to targeted vulnerable groups and promote its role in society.

Health and Care	Vulnerable groups have better knowledge to prevent health problems and influence their own well-being, specially targeted groups receive social care assistance.
Disaster Management	Disaster victims receive fast and relevant assistance from the Albanian Red Cross.
Humanitarian Values	Humanitarian Values and Fundamental Principles of the Movement are promoted in civil society.
Organisational Development	The Albanian Red Cross has become a well-functioning society that delivers its services according to the needs of vulnerable people in the country and according to its mandate.

1. Health and Care w[<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The characteristics of the population's health are slightly different from those of other countries. Although the indicator of life span is satisfactory, other indicators, such as the death rate amongst young mothers, infant mortality rate and indicators of infectious diseases are at the same level or close to other developing countries. This health situation is a consequence of limited access to public health services, demography, economy and lifestyle.

The mortality rate of children under one year old is 28 per 1,000 births, which is the highest in Europe. The death rate amongst young mothers is 22 per 100,000 (UNICEF and INSTAT statistics). These are serious problems for the Albanian population in general and especially those residing in the north and north-east of the country, where the infrastructure in general and health services in particular are limited. Malnutrition and rachitis are very common in the above-mentioned region.

Albania is characterised by overpopulation in the urban areas. In most regions the hygiene situation, garbage collection services and social services are inadequate and the occurrence of infectious diseases, especially gastrointestinal tract is very high. The incidence of sexually transmitted diseases has also increased among the population under 40 years of age. There is an increased need for safe blood in the country. Some 50 per cent is still provided through remunerated blood donation inside the country and the rest is provided through family blood donated sources.

Health education

Since 1995, this programme has been providing relevant information and advice to the population on family planning, mother and baby care, and voluntary non-remunerated blood donation. Health activities during 2002 have evolved from the experience and lessons learned during the previous years. In 2002 the work has focused on increasing knowledge among the population of infectious diseases, personal and environmental hygiene. The main programmes have been reproductive health; mother and child care; personal hygiene - dissemination in primary schools; environmental hygiene; national awareness campaign for vaccination against measles and rubella; education and prevention of HIV/AIDS and promoting non-remunerated blood donation.

All the Albanian Red Cross local branches have been involved in these health activities and gained good experience for the future. This has led to an increased capacity of all branches and to an increased number of volunteers and beneficiaries in the health area. The outreach of the health projects has increased to include one-third of all villages in the country. The health education activities have improved the Red Cross image among the general public and the cooperation with national and international partners has increased.

First Aid (FA)

The Albanian Red Cross started its First Aid programmes in 1994 and intends to expand its activities during 2003-2004, as expressed in the Albanian Red Cross Strategy. Since Albania is located in a geographic area with high risks of natural and man-made disasters, First Aid activities remain indispensable. First Aid volunteers were among the first to intervene during the Kosovo crisis and First Aid teams operate in every local branch.

Dissemination of First Aid to the public and targeted groups, as well as the recruitment and training of instructors and volunteers for each sub-branch is one of the main objectives of this programme. The presence of trained First Aid volunteers at public events and sport competitions raises the profile of the Albanian Red Cross with the public. The Albanian Red Cross is still planning to introduce these courses to newly licensed drivers. The collection of data and information about at risk groups is also an ongoing process within the programme. However, there is a lack of legal provision to support First Aid services in Albania. The Albanian Red Cross is aiming to achieve an official agreement with the Ministry of Transport on a 'First Aid in driving schools' project.

Social Welfare

The last decade has brought essential changes in democratic transition to Albania. This has led to the standard of living of the population in general increasing. However, the application of the market economy brought not only positive effects but also negative ones. The unemployment figures are increasing and creating social problems such as prostitution, human trafficking especially female, school drop out, child labour, and emigration of heads of families often leading to female-headed families. Also figures show that 45 per cent of pensioners are living under the minimum standard of living.

The Albanian Red Cross started activities in the social area in 1994, aiming at identifying the needs and providing assistance to the vulnerable. Little by little some local branches gained capacity to design and implement year long projects. The soup kitchen programme has been incorporated into another project, providing assistance for lonely elderly people. An education project, led by Red Cross volunteers, started for 600 children at risk in ten sub-branches. Hygiene and health promotion, First Aid, respect for human beings, friendship and cooperation are integral parts of the project. An open centre for orphans and street children is now operational in Durres and summer camps are organised for youth, street children and orphans in eight districts. Throughout 2000-2001 training courses were organised to raise the capacity of branches to conduct needs assessments, identify and prioritise the most vulnerable with the aim of expanding social care programmes.

Overall Goal

Vulnerable groups have better knowledge to prevent health problems and influence their own well-being and specially targeted groups receive social care assistance.

Programme Objective

To increase Albanian Red Cross public health information, including First Aid awareness, and its effectiveness in meeting the needs of socially vulnerable groups.

Expected Results

- The knowledge of the community on reproductive health, personal hygiene, prevention of infectious diseases and environmental hygiene has improved, the number of targeted people has increased by 20 per cent.
- The public awareness for non remunerated blood donation has increased and the number of non remunerated blood donors increased by 5 per cent.
- First Aid training and services have been provided to the public and the European First Aid standards have been met.
- Programme activities for lonely/elderly people are better targeted and expanded by conducting a national survey on needs and training more volunteers.

- Assistance to the following socially vulnerable groups will have been offered: 2,150 lonely elderly people, orphans, street children and poor families. Sewing courses will have been organised and provided for 550 disadvantaged women by end of 2003.

2. Disaster Management w [*<Click here to return to the title page>*](#)

Background and achievements/ lessons to date

The Albanian Red Cross already plays an important role in the overall disaster management of Albania. Operational capacities have been built up systematically since the first development plan was launched in 1993. Relationships with national and local government are good. Many poor and vulnerable people in Albania have received assistance in the past 10 years following numerous man-made and natural calamities affecting this disaster prone country. Disaster Management (DM) activities attract large numbers of volunteers.

The need for prioritizing DM becomes apparent when looking at the different risks that Albania is facing. Ethnic and political tensions in the Balkan peninsula still require the ability to respond smoothly to a fast developing crisis. Albania is situated in the same earthquake belt that rocked Turkey and Greece during 1999. The country experienced devastating earthquakes in 1954, 1969 and 1979. Due to a largely uncontrolled building boom in the past 10 years and no respect for building regulations, there are large concerns that these (often) high-rise buildings will not withstand a major quake. Every year the fertile and low lying northern part of Albania experiences flooding and landslides, compounded by dysfunctional pumping stations and dike-systems. Due to hot, dry Mediterranean summers the risk of forest fires is high in the months of July and August. Coupled with poorly equipped fire brigades, the potential for a massive disaster is real.

Numerous improvements have been made to the Albanian Red Cross preparedness structures and system. A major step was the finalisation of a disaster plan expected by the end of 2002. It will be the basis for negotiating the roles and responsibilities of the Albanian Red Cross in the national disaster plan. An updated contingency plan takes account of possible changes to the situation in the FYROM.

In 2002 the Albanian Red Cross switched to a new structure following the administrative division of the country to 12 branches at the prefecture level and sub-branches in 40 municipalities. The new volunteer structure for DM will be based at the sub-branch level with professional assistance from the branches. While this task is ongoing, 20 sub-branches have already set up operating structures and simulation exercises have been run in six of them.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Albania is currently working with the newly established Directorate for Civil Emergencies in the Ministry of Local Government in order to set up a clear centre of responsibility for disaster planning and coordination. The two-year programme includes the establishment of national and regional disaster plans, the development of a training curriculum and public education. Recognizing the specific role the Albanian Red Cross plays in disaster management an innovative partnership has been established between UNDP, the Albanian Red Cross and the Ministry of Local Government. This partnership emphasizes the complementary strength of the Albanian Red Cross, its direct access to local people and their concerns through its branches, its committed and trained staff and volunteers and its ability to access additional support in case of larger scale disaster. The partnership agreement ensures that the Albanian Red Cross will be actively involved in all stages of elaborating the national disaster plan and in the development of a national training curriculum and manuals.

In the framework of this partnership the Albanian Red Cross will carry out a vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) focusing on local perceptions of disaster, it will also act as a facilitator of commune or municipality disaster plans and engage in public awareness and education activities. This is largely in line with the Albanian Red Cross DM programme developed as a component of the

overall five-year strategy of the National Society. While Albania Red Cross will contribute its human resources, expertise and infrastructure, UNDP Albania will support the VCA with a financial contribution covering 50% of expenses and provide for the development and printing of public education materials. The Albanian Red Cross and UNDP Albania hope that this innovative partnership will produce lessons and best practice for the improvement of disaster management in other countries.

For the coming years, Albanian Red Cross main activities will focus on the communities, creating public awareness and facilitating the establishment of community level disaster plans. This focus is being supported by the strategic partnership with UNDP and the Ministry of Local Government. In order to fully implement its obligation Albanian Red Cross still requires support from other interested partners.

Overall goal

Disaster victims receive fast and relevant assistance from the Albanian Red Cross.

Programme objective

To further develop the effectiveness of the Albanian Red Cross programme for disaster preparedness and response to local disasters.

Expected results

- The knowledge of governmental institutions and local communities about disaster risks and the Red Cross role in disasters has increased.
- The disaster response and management function at central and branch level has the appropriate skills and the necessary human and material resources for its task.

3. Organisational Development w<[Click here to return to the title page](#)>

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The response to recent crises in Albania confirmed that the Albanian Red Cross is the most developed and well-known humanitarian organisation operating in the country. Recurring natural disasters, high unemployment and other factors have made areas such as resource development and volunteer management difficult. After a long period of involvement in relief distribution activities, the strengthening of the Albanian Red Cross branches is outlined as a priority for the coming years.

This programme aims at providing support to the organisational development activities, directed to both material and human resource development at national and regional level. The expected benefit from the project consists of providing an opportunity for the Albanian Red Cross to expand its capacity at headquarters and branch level in order to be better prepared to carry out its programmes and activities in support of the most vulnerable sections of the population in the country.

Based on the achievements of the 1993-1998 period and with regard to the Federation *Strategy 2010*, the National Society prepared its strategic plan for 2000-2004. The Albanian Red Cross also initiated a review process of its legal status and is going through the process of changing its structures. Twelve branches have been established instead of the old 36 local committees, and 39 sub branches were set up. The aim is to strengthen the local level capacity and to make them increasingly responsible for their activities.

In 2001, the Albanian Red Cross headquarters were restructured with the set up of three departments: Development, Programmes, and Finance/Administration departments. In the second half of 2002, the General Assembly of the Albanian Red Cross held elections for a President, Vice-president and members of the Steering Committee.

The National Society enjoys total independence from the government, and this has been reflected in its development activities. Although the Red Cross law envisaged government support to the National Society for implementation of various humanitarian activities, the society never appealed for direct support because it was aware of limited financial ability on the part of the government. However, the National Society leadership feels it is now time to take some steps for closer co-operation with the government while maintaining its achieved independence.

The generation of ideas and planning of projects should be initiated from the branch level since they are best placed to understand the needs in the community. However to achieve this further efforts with regard to the level of professionalism in the branches is required. This process started in 2000, and developed during the past two years and will continue to be actively implemented in 2003. In 2002, Albanian Red Cross focused on such issues as high involvement of beneficiaries and members in the assessment phase of a project, better understanding of the participatory approach and community based interventions. A cycle of training courses has taken place in the second half of 2002 for the newly recruited secretaries in order to gain skills in tools, design, sampling and resources. Together with Spanish Red Cross, an improved survey of branch capacities and the organisation of four training sessions were implemented.

Over the past few years, the National Society organised several campaigns and placed Red Cross boxes in key locations. Local committees also made some efforts to seek funds from large local firms. Another modest source of income has been the membership fees. Some smaller initiatives were introduced in large districts (an Internet club in Vlora and some computer courses in Tirana, Fier and Kukes; pin campaigns and small donations by local donors). In co-operation with the American Red Cross a marketing plan is being prepared and donor outreach training organised for the local branch staff in 2002. However, the income from these activities (including the car workshop) remains very low, covering only a part of the running expenses of Albanian Red Cross. Financial sustainability is therefore a vital issue for the National Society outlined as a priority in its Strategy 2000-2004.

According to an assessment undertaken in 2000 local branches require guidelines and knowledge on volunteer management and motivational methods that are acceptable and appropriate for Albania. Since January 2001 recruitment, training and motivation of volunteers is under the responsibility of the newly established Volunteer Management Programme at the headquarters. In 2002, 12 volunteer managers were recruited at the branch level. The subcommission for volunteer management has worked on the National Society's policy, a training system, and the role of the volunteers in emergency situations. Volunteer management policies are to be approved by the end of 2002 and will be implemented by the branches and sub branches during the coming years. Albanian Red Cross in close collaboration with German Red Cross is in the process of creating an electronic database for its volunteers and is evaluating the actual training system.

The Albanian Red Cross has a strong collaboration with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Office in Tirana. A survey called 'Volunteering in the Republic of Albania, reality, ideas, and challenges' was produced by the UNV and the Albanian Youth Forum following consultations with three hundred NGOs present in Albania. The final report and its main findings were presented during a workshop organised to promote volunteering in Albanian NGOs. At present, there are 3,000 Albanian Red Cross volunteers throughout the country, and over 50 per cent are between the ages of 16-25 years (mostly secondary school students).

Overall goal

The Albanian Red Cross has become a well-functioning society that delivers its services according to the needs of vulnerable people in the country and according to its mandate.

Programme Objective

The Albanian Red Cross is operating as a well functioning National Society, by enhancing its efficiency and providing sustainable service programmes at central and branch level.

Expected results

- Branches will increasingly have taken ownership of the development process and the beneficiaries will have become increasingly involved in the project design process.
- Resource mobilisation and fund raising capacities will have been further developed and the income generation activities at branch level will have been increased and diversified.
- An effective volunteer management system has been further developed and established at the branch level and the involvement of youth volunteers has increased.
- Governance members have been trained on parliamentary rules. Governance meetings at all levels have taken place with these rules being applied.

4. Humanitarian Values w<[Click here to return to the title page](#)>

Background and achievements /lessons to date

The promotion of humanitarian values forms a critical part of the Albanian Red Cross Strategy 2000-2004, and is intended to raise the society's profile in the community. It also aims at contributing to the strengthening of civil society in the country.

In 1992, with the support of the Federation, the National Society's dissemination and information programme was initiated. Its first and foremost task was linked with preparations for the first democratic elections inside the National Society, through informative activities targeting local branches. Based on the development plan for 1993-1998, the programme enlarged the scope of its activities to include dissemination of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), protection of the emblem, relationship development with the general public, government and academic circles, as well as with media, volunteers and members of the National Society. These activities helped to considerably increase the image of the Red Cross and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Albania.

In 2001, a survey was carried out on the image of the Red Cross among the general public. The results confirmed the direction the National Society has followed in its development. These results represent a reference point for the future, especially in promotion of humanitarian values.

Special events have been organised for dissemination of IHL as well as information-sharing on the Albanian Red Cross activities in general. The local electronic and written media have helped in providing visibility to Red Cross programmes and activities.

In the course of 2001 special emphasis and focus was put on misuse of the emblem. A number of Red Cross branches prepared a list of infringements in their districts in order to contact all responsible parties and resolve the issue. The majority of these infringements have been eliminated. Special importance was given to the promotion of the fundamental principles and humanitarian values among youth volunteers and through them, to their colleagues and friends.

The programme has been closely linked with the other operational programmes and areas of activities of the National Society, thus providing greater and more accurate information on the humanitarian action of the Albanian Red Cross in respective areas. All activities organised by the National Society were carefully prepared in order to reflect its main features and give adequate importance to their implementation.

The past events in the country and its response have also created possibilities to increase the National Society's overall capacities. Further dissemination of fundamental principles and humanitarian values,

however, requires even stronger commitment, especially from the youth. At the same time, the misuse of the emblem remains one of the challenges of the National Society to overcome in the future.

Overall goal

Humanitarian Values and Fundamental Principles of the Movement are promoted in civil society.

Programme objective

To raise the image of the Movement and the Albanian Red Cross in particular among the general public of Albania and to promote legal aspects of International Humanitarian Law, the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values among specific target groups.

Expected Results:

- The number of cases of registered emblem misuse will be carefully monitored and reduced by 25% by the end of 2003.
- The level of knowledge on the Movement and Albanian Red Cross among the National Society's partners as well as its own volunteers will have improved, and will be verified by a second phase of the Public Image Survey.
- The Red Cross magazine, information bulletins, annual reports and promotion material have been produced and used for external and internal information.

5. International Representation

Albanian Red Cross has been particularly successful in 2002 in building new partnerships, diversifying its sources of funding and in positioning itself within the international community. The National Society will continue to establish contacts with representative offices of UN agencies as well as other international organisations to explore the potential for co-operation in the country. Together with the support of the Federation Regional Delegation, the National Society will continue to build a better understanding of the possible sources of financial, technical and other forms of support for activities and capacity building.

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BUDGET 2003

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.72/2003

Name: Albania

PROGRAMME:	Organisational Development	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Federation Coordination	International Representation	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	52,520	0	0	0	52,520
Food	0	0	80,529	0	0	0	80,529
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	10,025	0	0	0	0	10,025
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	16,414	0	0	0	16,414
SUPPLIES	0	10,025	149,463	0	0	0	159,488
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	53,559	0	0	0	53,559
Transport & Vehicules	22,773	30,277	17,373	5,036	0	0	57,028
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	22,773	30,277	70,932	5,036	0	0	110,587
Programme Support	17,854	27,285	29,157	8,317	0	0	82,612
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	17,854	27,285	29,157	8,317	0	0	82,612
Personnel-delegates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personnel-national staff	103,073	177,508	59,598	24,884	0	0	208,670
Consultants	0	0	11,934	0	0	0	11,934
PERSONNEL	103,073	177,508	71,532	24,884	0	0	220,604
W/shops & Training	77,438	63,970	49,260	38,641	0	0	229,308
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	77,438	63,970	49,260	38,641	0	0	229,308
Travel & related expenses	0	1,026	0	0	0	0	1,026
Information	20,525	41,742	18,322	51,073	0	0	131,661
Other General costs	33,019	67,933	59,900	0	0	0	335,674
GENERAL EXPENSES	53,544	110,701	78,222	51,073	0	0	468,362
TOTAL BUDGET:	274,682	419,766	448,566	127,951	0	0	1,270,964