

# Mid-Year report



## Ecuador

Appeal No. MAAEC001

6 October 2011

This report covers the period 01 January 2011 to 30 June 2011.

### In brief

**Programme outcome:** In line with *Strategy 2020* and the priorities of the Ecuadoran Red Cross (ERC), the regional representation for the Andean countries (regional representation) is strengthening the capacity of the National Society in the key areas of disaster management, health and care and organizational development to better respond to the basic needs of the most vulnerable people.

**Programmes summary:**

During this period, the support to the Ecuadoran Red Cross has been concentrated in the areas of health and organizational development. In recent years, technical capacity in the area of health has been strengthened by the current work team. The ERC is one of the National Societies in the region that has an integrated work dynamic, introducing activities based on the needs and interests of the National Society. It also initiates activities based on internal capabilities if a certain process, methodology or strategy is considered adequate and conducive to its plan. The Federation's health and care programme works jointly with the National Society's health and youth departments. Furthermore, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' secretariat (IFRC) provides support, through the Swedish Red Cross, to the project that seeks to strength the Ecuadoran Red Cross volunteer network.

**Financial situation:** The total 2011 revised budget is 313,836 Swiss francs, of which 114,752 Swiss francs (37 per cent) has been covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was 40,297 Swiss francs. The budget has been revised from 412,955 Swiss francs to 313,836 Swiss francs.

Since the loss of the administration of the National Blood Bank which supported the National Society to collect funds for a significant number of branches, the National Society has faced one of the hardest times in terms of resource mobilization activities, which is reflected in the 37 per cent coverage for the budget. Nevertheless, the Ecuadoran Red Cross has consolidated financial

processes in approximately 50 per cent of its branches and is working closely with the IFRC and the Norwegian Red Cross to solve this.

[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)

**No. of people we have reached:** The main beneficiary of the IFRC support is the Ecuador Red Cross and its volunteers and staff. During this period, direct beneficiaries reached by the programmes include youth (primary/secondary and university students, communities), people living with HIV (PLHIV), family members of PLHIV. They also include workers and guards at national penitentiary centres, people living in prison settings, community promoters, people that have used the counselling services for voluntary testing, ethnic groups, companies, male and female volunteers, humanitarian personnel and governance bodies of the ERC and members of the general public.

**Our partners:** The main International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners in Ecuador are the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Spanish Red Cross. Both maintain a presence in the country. Other Partner National Societies (PNSs) such as the the American and German Red Cross Societies are also supporting the Ecuadoran Red Cross.

The National Society also works with other institutions such as: the Foundation to Help against Drug Addition, the Ecuadoran Network for Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP),<sup>1</sup> the Ecuadoran Coalition for People Living with HIV and AIDS, the Peace Corps and other local organizations in the capital city of Quito, in the Pichincha province.

## Context

The expected economic growth of Ecuador in 2011 is estimated at approximately 5 per cent by the Ecuadoran government, while the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is less optimistic with a 3.2 per cent estimate. The first half of the year has presented some positive figures such as a 5 per cent decrease of the unemployment rate but also some negative trends including the increase of the cumulative inflation rate up to 2.81 per cent and a deficit of 65 million US dollars in the balance of trade.

Last May 2011, a referendum was proposed to the population with a list of ten questions in relation to the reform of the national judicial system, press regulations and social security, which was approved with results which were narrower than expected.

Important international events have also taken place in the first semester of 2011 in Ecuador, for example the International Summit on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity was held in Quito from 16 to 17 May 2011.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster Management

<b>Programme purpose</b>
<b>Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impacts of disasters.</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Alternatives to Violence Project (APV) is a volunteer initiative that began in 1975 in a New York prison when a group of inmates invited members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) to work together to reduce violence in prisons.

<b>Programme component 1: Institutional capacity building for community risk reduction</b>
<b>Component outcome 1: The Ecuadorian Red Cross is encouraged and receives support for strengthening capacities to work with communities to be better prepared and organized to reduce, respond to and recover from disaster impacts, contributing to building safer and more resilient communities.</b>
<b>Programme component 2: Institutional capacity building for disaster preparedness</b>
<b>Component outcome 1: The secretariat encourages and supports the strengthening of the Ecuadorian Red Cross capacities to effectively support communities to plan, prepare, respond and recover from emergencies.</b>
<b>Programme component 3: Disaster risk reduction coordination and advocacy</b>
<b>Component outcome 1: The participation and coordination processes between Ecuadorian Red Cross and the local and national authorities; other national and local organizations and regional platforms to develop disaster risk reduction, response and recovery initiatives have resulted in key partnership and strategic alliances.</b>
<b>Programme component 4: International Disaster Response Law</b>
<b>Component outcome 1: Interested National Societies and humanitarian partners are empowered to use legal tools and advocate for strengthened legal frameworks for disaster response.</b>

The IFRC Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programme at the regional level has been unable to support the planned actions for this year related to building the capacities of the ERC in disaster preparedness and response and risk reduction. This is due to the limited funding secured for the year, as some proposals did not achieve funding. In addition, since the first quarter of the 2011, the position of IFRC regional DRM coordinator has been vacant and it is still pending to be filled.

The continental IFRC DRM programme will promote the participation of the ERC in regional and continental events to continue supporting the National Society based on available capacities and resources.

## Health and Care

<b>Programme purpose</b>
<b>Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.</b>

The main purpose of the programme is to support National Societies to increase health activities and mobilize volunteers, and aid civil society and government institutions in order to achieve greater equity in health and have a greater impact on public health issues. The IFRC health and care programme has focused on supporting work on HIV and AIDS, community health and health in emergencies.

<b>Programme component 1: HIV and AIDS</b>
<b>Component Outcome 1: Ecuadoran Red Cross has developed prevention, care, treatment and support the reduction of HIV stigma and discrimination strengthening its capacities through the Global Alliance on HIV or its future incorporation.</b>

Under the framework of the Global Alliance on HIV, the Ecuadoran Red Cross has reached 561,178 beneficiaries. During the first half of 2011, the ERC reached 38,413 people with HIV-related activities through 22 provincial branches in the network, strengthening volunteers' technical and humanitarian capacities. This work has contributed to enhancing volunteers' personal development and to promoting the use of their skills and abilities with their peers, in addition to putting in practice their knowledge through community work.

Direct beneficiaries of the ERC HIV programme include youth (primary/secondary and university students, communities), PLHIV, family members of PLHIV. They also include workers and guides at national penitentiary centres and people in prison settings. The ERC HIV programme also reaches community promoters, people using the counselling services for voluntary testing, ethnic groups, companies, male and female volunteers, humanitarian workers, government bodies of the ERC and members of the public. These groups have the important responsibility of taking care of their health as well as promoting HIV prevention among peers.



Youth participating in the leadership and Volunteering strengthening workshop.  
Source: ERC.

#### Achievements:

- During the first quarter of this year, the ERC participated in presenting the behavioural change strategy at the workshop held in Jamaica, which gave participants a set of methodological tools that help foster internal changes among communities, based on an analysis of their goals and objectives.
- In coordination with the Alternatives to Violence Network – Ecuador (PAV), the Ecuadoran Red Cross trained 66 facilitators from the regions of Cuenca and Quito in better ways to engage prisoners and help them understand the causes and consequences of violence in their environments and search for alternate solutions.
- An alliance was established with the *Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción* (Foundation to Help against Drug Addition - FAD). Through this alliance, the FAD held interactive workshops with 22 ERC volunteers in order to build capacities and knowledge, and act as mediators and prevent substance abuse.
- Strengthening the technical and individual capacities of 22 volunteers within the 22 provincial branches continues to be a priority, thus workshops were conducted during the reporting period covering the following topics: awareness-raising on sexual diversity, basic training in alternatives to violence and training in the rights of children and youth.
- One new area for voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) was opened in the city of Babahoyo (Los Ríos province), promoting HIV testing in the area. During the reporting period, the ECR has delivered 6,204 interventions in ten different cities in Ecuador.
- Training for promoters in HIV and STI prevention and responsible sexuality, directed at the staff of the Quito Mariscal Sucre Airport, reached 21 participants.
- The ERC has provincial branches nationwide, which enables the National Society to establish strategic alliances with national and local government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other institutions involved in HIV prevention activities. These organizations are also interested in helping create preventative strategies in order for individuals to reduce the risk HIV transmission. Through meetings and agreements, a series of actions have been initiated in order to help raise awareness among Ecuadoran society that there is still work to be carried out to prevent HIV transmission in the country.

- The International AIDS Memorial for people who have died because of HIV was jointly organized by the ERC provincial branches together with government institutions and other organizations. Initial coordination for this activity was carried out with the Ecuadoran Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Religious Affairs to honour all those who have died because of HIV and in support of PLHIV. The aim was also to develop intervention opportunities to reduce the risk of HIV transmission for most vulnerable people and work against the epidemic. The campaign reached youth, students, LGBT population, children, parents and teachers at local and national levels. Some 16,214 men and 12,987 women were reached through 16 different provinces.
- The ERC has also coordinated with institutions such as the Foundation to Help against Drug Addition, the Ecuadoran Network for Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP),<sup>2</sup> the Ecuadoran Coalition for People Living with HIV, the Peace Corps and other local organizations in Quito, Pichincha region.
- During the first semester of 2011, the ECR has focused on preparing three surveys: a questionnaire on needs related to training and emotional support for counsellors at the VCT centres; an observation and feedback guide to assess how counsellors are applying the protocols related to the treatment of people seeking services from VCT centres; and a survey on user satisfaction to help understand whether those who come to VCT centres believe that the care they receive is provided with professionalism and kindness. Results will be gathered, analyzed and presented in time for the next report.

**Programme component 2: Public Health in the Community**

**Component Outcome 1: Ecuadoran Red Cross has strengthened its management capacities and scaled up actions related to Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), Voluntary Non-Remunerated Blood Donation (VNRBD), and HIV within an integrated community health strategy.**

The Strategic Operation Framework for health is being promoted across the region to support National Societies in empowering communities, volunteers and branches.

The Ecuadoran Red Cross is applying the Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) strategy. At present, national workshops in CBHFA are supported by the ERC as part of DIPECHO. The ERC will also conduct a CBHFA workshop in August, targeting 20 volunteers, as well as a survey on its actions and follow-up, monitoring and evaluation in accordance with the IFRC global health department guidelines.

Club 25 is a strategy supported by the IFRC and the Swiss Foundation in order to implement three main objectives: information, education and motivation, including community commitment, health promotion and the development of local and international alliances in regards to voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD).

In June 2011, the ERC held training sessions on healthy lifestyles, VNRBD and Club 25 member responsibilities in Tungurahua. Twenty people participated in this training session. Another event held within the reporting period was the celebration of



**Club 25 activities in the Tungurahua branch, Ecuador. Source: ERC.**

<sup>2</sup> The Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP) is a volunteer initiative that began in 1975 in a New York prison when a group of inmates invited members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) to work together to reduce violence in prisons.

World Blood Donor Day in Guayas and Quito. During the event, the ERC took the opportunity to recognize the generosity of 122 repeat donors, who have donated blood between five and 21 times in their lifetime. Additionally, the Loja provincial branch carried out a workshop on leadership and self-esteem for volunteers in the districts of Puyando, Macara, Celica, Zapotillo and Pindal. At the moment there are 400 members in the club actively developing initiatives.

**Achievements:**

- Implementation of the CBHFA strategy in the National Society.
- Ten Clubs 25 in five provinces (Loja, Tungurahua, Imbabura, Pichincha and El Oro) up and running for the three-year project thanks to the support of the Swiss Foundation.

<b>Programme component 3: Public Health in Emergencies</b>
<b>Component Outcome 1: The National Society has strengthened its capacities to prepare, respond and recover from health emergencies related to epidemics/pandemics and disasters.</b>

**Achievements:**

The Ecuadoran Red Cross participated in a regional emergency health workshop *“Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases in the Americas: Lessons Learnt and innovative approaches”* in April 2011 organized by the IFRC emergency health coordinator. The objective of this workshop was to share the different experiences of emergencies caused by epidemic diseases in the Americas in reference to the community-based approach and integrating prevention and preparedness activities.

A psychosocial support in emergencies module initiated in 2010, in collaboration with the Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness (CREPD) and key National Societies including the ERC. This psychosocial support in emergencies module was finalized within the reporting period. It is important to highlight that this is one of the first steps taken to strengthen the psychosocial support component and integrate it within the health programme and disaster response system of the National Society.

The ERC has participated in creating educational materials for the National Intervention Team training specialized in psychosocial support (as well as the Colombian Red Cross Society) and in coordination with the Chilean Red Cross. Currently, the ERC is helping to create a pilot course scheduled to take place during the second half of the year in order to incorporate this process into the National Society in the next few months.

## Organizational Development / Capacity Building

<b>Programme purpose</b>
<b>Increase the skills of local communities, civil society, and Red Cross to face the most urgent situations of vulnerability.</b>

<b>Programme component 1: National Society capacity development in organizational development.</b>
<b>Component outcome 1: A renewed, representative and diverse leadership in the Ecuadoran Red Cross.</b>

The IFRC continues to maintain as a priority the increase of support in order to guide the Ecuadoran Red Cross in developing improved governance, management, youth leadership and management strategies.

The implementation of a leadership training process for governing and management boards within the Movement framework is planned, through either workshops or online courses starting

in October with a joint leadership training initiative at continental level, organized by the IFRC, the Henry Dunant Institute and FLACSO University in Quito

**Component outcome 2: Increased, renewed and diverse volunteering in the Ecuadorian Red Cross.**

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has designed its volunteering strengthening framework. With support from the Swedish Red Cross, the IFRC is supporting the ERC in the project that aims to strengthen the ERC volunteer network. However, as this project started late in the second quarter of 2011, limited progress has been achieved thus far. Further activities are planned for the second semester of 2011, and therefore achievements of this project will be reflected in the annual report. The regional representation and the IFRC volunteering coordinator for the Americas are providing support.

For the second part of the year, the IFRC and the ERC will work on strengthening volunteer training processes, using new and innovative tools, such as online training courses. The IFRC also has the objective of accompanying the Ecuadorian Red Cross in the process to renew its volunteer recruitment process.

The implementation of clear volunteering policies has been achieved through the revision of the internal Statutes and Rules of the ERC.

**Component outcome 3: The Ecuadorian Red Cross has reduced its integrity risks**

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has implemented the Statutes and the internal rules manual. However, they are still in process of being disseminated to volunteers as well as at the branch level.

**Component outcome 4: The sustainability of the Ecuadorian Red Cross has increased with respect to the 2006 baseline**

The ERC is facing one of the hardest times in terms of resource mobilization activities. The ERC has lost the administration of the National Blood Bank, which supported the National Society to collect funds for a significant number of branches.

Nevertheless, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has consolidated financial and administrative information and processes in approximately 50 per cent of its branches in 2011. The Norwegian Red Cross through the IFRC supports this process in its second phase.

**Component outcome 5: A common planning, monitoring and evaluation system is in place in the Ecuadorian Red Cross.**

During this first half of the year, the Strategic Plan of the Ecuadorian Red Cross was approved, as well as the Operational Plan. The Strategic Plan 2011-2015 is harmonized with *S2020*. Furthermore, since February 2011, there is a new team in the ERC planning unit that is focusing on developing a branch network that is more balanced in terms of overall capacities and strategic and operational planning processes within the National Society. These advances will aid in achieving the implementation of operational plans, harmonized with the new Strategic Plan in at least 30 per cent of its branches by the end of 2011.

With the aim to increase the National Society's capacities in planning, monitoring and evaluation, an ERC member participated in the project/programme planning (PPP) workshop held in Panama during the first quarter of 2011. The Americas zone office planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting unit organized the training. The workshop had the objective to train

National Society staff on the new PPP methodology of the IFRC in order for them to apply the basic principles within the National Society planning processes.

### Constraints or Challenges

- More resources are needed in order to improve follow-up and evaluation of the health activities being implemented. In general, all National Societies in the Andean region, including Ecuador, must have greater support in these areas.
- Additional funding is needed to implement activities in psychosocial support and to carry out the behavioural change workshop.
- One of the main challenges the National Society is currently facing is the loss of the National Blood Bank as one of the most important income-generating sources for the headquarters and branches.
- New and innovative ways to mobilize resources need to be implemented in order to resolve the situation faced by the National Society.
- The lack of a disaster risk management coordinator within the regional representation team has drastically affected implementation of activities in this area due to limited capacities.

### Working in partnership

- Coordination meetings have taken place during the first half of the year, together with the ICRC and PNSs, and there is a joint expectation to work towards a common objective in a more effective manner.
- The National Society is providing peer support to sister National Societies in Latin America and sharing good practices and experiences. For example, the ERC is providing technical support and advice to the Guatemalan Red Cross and the Red Cross Society of Panama with their training centres.
- The National Society also works with other institutions such as: the Foundation to Help against Drug Addition, the Ecuadoran Network for Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP), the Ecuadoran Coalition for People Living with HIV and AIDS, the Peace Corps and other local organizations in the capital city of Quito, in the Pichincha province.

### Contributing to longer-term impact

The ERC has the commitment to work towards the integration of gender equity and multicultural diversity throughout the National Society. This has been integrated specially within its HIV programming which works with at risk groups from different sectors of society.

The new country support plan process of the IFRC is an opportunity to define how the secretariat will support the implementation of the National Society's Strategic Plan through a more effective, long-term perspective.

### Looking ahead

The experience, capacities and good relations with key national and local stakeholders of the ERC provide the opportunity to promote innovative approaches. Branch development continues to be an area in need of further support.

## How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to:

Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAEC001 - Ecuador

MID YEAR REPORT 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/01-2011/06
Budget Timeframe	2011/01-2011/12
Appeal	MAAEC001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	153,455	112,787	47,594			313,836
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0	0	0			0
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	985	6,062	1,492			8,539
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	23,635	54,562	13,431			91,627
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>24,619</b>	<b>60,624</b>	<b>14,923</b>			<b>100,166</b>
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>		10,586	4,000			14,586
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>10,586</b>	<b>4,000</b>			<b>14,586</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>24,619</b>	<b>71,210</b>	<b>18,923</b>			<b>114,752</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>24,619</b>	<b>71,210</b>	<b>18,923</b>			<b>114,752</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>40%</b>			<b>37%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0	0	0			0
<b>C. Income</b>	24,619	71,210	18,923			114,752
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	0	-39,050	-1,246			-40,297
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>24,619</b>	<b>32,160</b>	<b>17,677</b>			<b>74,456</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAEC001 - Ecuador

MID YEAR REPORT 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/01-2011/06
Budget Timeframe	2011/01-2011/12
Appeal	MAAEC001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>153,455</b>	<b>112,787</b>	<b>47,594</b>			<b>313,836</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5							5
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>5</b>							<b>5</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
National Staff	4,268		270				270	3,998
National Society Staff	3,937		875				875	3,062
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>8,205</b>		<b>1,146</b>				<b>1,146</b>	<b>7,060</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	194,570			4,099			4,099	190,470
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>194,570</b>			<b>4,099</b>			<b>4,099</b>	<b>190,470</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	7,670		143	480			623	7,047
Information & Public Relations	23,206		16,943				16,943	6,263
Office Costs	20,774		12,016	2,071			14,087	6,687
Communications	5,293			5,236			5,236	57
Financial Charges	5,659		2,273	519			2,793	2,866
Other General Expenses	6,856							6,856
Shared Office and Services Costs	22,138		11,383	720			12,103	10,035
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>91,595</b>		<b>42,758</b>	<b>9,026</b>			<b>51,784</b>	<b>39,811</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			-7,497	-11,962			-19,459	19,459
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>-7,497</b>	<b>-11,962</b>			<b>-19,459</b>	<b>19,459</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	19,154		2,366	76			2,442	16,712
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>19,154</b>		<b>2,366</b>	<b>76</b>			<b>2,442</b>	<b>16,712</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	35		271				271	-236
Pledge Reporting Fees	271		5	8			13	258
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>	<b>306</b>		<b>276</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>285</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>313,836</b>		<b>39,050</b>	<b>1,246</b>			<b>40,297</b>	<b>273,540</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>153,455</b>	<b>73,736</b>	<b>46,348</b>			<b>273,540</b>	