

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

GUINEA

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

Appeal No. 01.02/2002; Appeal target: CHF 5,406,974; Appeal coverage: 88%

Overall analysis of the programme w

The International Federation's operation in Guinea was in turmoil throughout 2002 due to several reasons. First, the dialogue between the delegation and the Red Cross Society of Guinea (RCSG) was frozen because of individual conflicts related to the delay of the National Society (NS) in implementing its change process. The integrity of the GRC and the non-separation of powers were some of the problems with the NS. Second, after a considerable staff turnover, starting end of July, the new team concentrated on helping the National Society to begin implementing its change process. Third, by the end of 2002 the NS succeeded in completing the major steps in the change process after many difficulties. Before that time no significant developments could be considered. Fourth, a major influx of refugees and displaced persons from Liberia and later from Ivory Coast needed assistance. In the mean time, the repatriation process of Sierra Leonean refugees which was started in October 2001, was not reaching the expectations at the end of 2002. Fifth, in line with the Federation's change strategy, and because of the strong capacity of some actors of the NS, the delegation handed over operational responsibilities related to the refugee operation to the NS while the delegation continued to closely supervise the financial management of the operation. Another positive development for the delegation in 2002 was the reduction of the number of expatriate delegates, from nine to three. This was made possible by a successful capacity building and hand over of responsibilities to staff members of the NS (field offices) or local staff (finance and logistic).

Because of these reasons, many objectives of the revised 2002 Appeal were not reached, while others were reached beyond expectations. However, some new objectives were reached as well.

Disaster Response w

Objective 1: Identify social needs among the most vulnerable in the camps and surrounding communities and, through knowledge, sharing and technical support, encourage behavioural change in order to help others help themselves.

The GRC/Federation managed social activities from two field offices:

- *Kissidougou Field Office*

In 2002, this field office managed the social activities in three camps (Kountaya, Telikoro and Boreah), with special attention to prevention of sexual abuse and provided support to new arrivals in the camps (including support to convoys), as well as support to the repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees (including support to convoys). In August 2002, the responsibility of the operational management of the field office was given to an officer of the NS. After five months, the performance of this officer proved very successful.

Table 1: Number of refugees in camps on 26 December 2002 (per nationality)

Origin	Families	Persons
Liberia	17'070	55'206
Sierra Leone	13'403	40'502
Ivory Coast	514	2'014
Others	0	0
Total	30'987	97'722

The population in the three camps (see Table 2) was reduced from 52,322 persons to 41,193 persons. In 2003, the outlook for repatriation is too premature. The number of beneficiaries will increase in the three camps because of the programmed transfer of refugees from other camps. There is confidence in the Red Cross' capacity to manage this increase in 2003, with the current active management setup.

Table 2: Number of refugees in camps on 26 December 2002 (per camp)

Location	Camp	Families	No. of Persons	Reference December 2001 No. of persons	Difference between Dec. 2002 & Dec. 2001
<i>Kissidougou</i>	Boreah	3'535	11'133	13'618	(2'485)
	Kountaya	6'797	20'175	26'024	(5'849)
	Telikoro	3'467	9'885	12'680	(2'795)
<i>Dabola</i>	Sembakounya	2'643	6'768	No RC activities	0
<i>N'zerekore</i>	Kouankan	9'804	33'422	13'500	19'922
	Kola	1'887	6'789	6'000	(789)
	Nonah	514	2'014	0	2'014
	Laine	2'340	7'536	0	7'536
	Total	30'987	97'722	71'822	17'554

In 2002, the table summarizes the key data and achievements for the three camps with the following:

- In total, 14,744 persons were targeted as most vulnerable.
- Individual assistance was provided to 22,838 persons (one person could receive more than one assistance) and 24 community mothers were identified.
- Assistance was provided to 110 young single-parent girls allowing them to return to school.
- There was 50 per cent involvement of women in the refugee committees within the three camps.
- Support to gender equality associations were active in the three camps.
- Some 26 women's association were established where eight already are benefiting from income generating technical training.
- Support is provided to the nine associations for the elderly through income generation activities, games, knowledge transfer to young generations, international day, etc.

- Support was provided to the six associations of the handicapped and in the form of organizing meetings, income generation activities, games, international day, etc.
- Cultural and youth activities such as meetings, sports, education, TV, music, dance, etc.
- Some 12 gatherings between refugees and the local population were organized. Ten theatre groups worked on different subjects like: women in the society, child exploitation, sexual abuse, promotion of schooling, HIV/AIDS prevention, music, dance, and sports including a marathon.
- International days were celebrated in the three camps with the participation of the local communities, honouring: women, children, the disabled, Red Cross, and the elderly.

At the end of 2002, the result of repatriation of the refugees from Sierra Leone (Table 3) was below the forecasted (total repatriation of 21,664 persons occurred, 20,000 persons less than expected), because of various reasons. The refugees did not agree to return in large numbers because of the agricultural calendar and lack of infrastructure in Sierra-Leone (destroyed by the war). Consequently, many convoys had to be canceled or not packed to full capacity. Also the process was slowed down and finally stopped because of logistical constraints such as bad roads, lack of bridges as well as lack of funding from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Table 3: Voluntary repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees in 2002

Month	Sembakounya camp	Kountaya camp	Boreah camp	Telikoro camp	Other	Total
January	215	755	398	361	149	2
February	332	884	193	252	67	2
March	229	2	693	499	43	3
April	192	2	1	1	80	5
May	6	1	213	754	136	2
June	368	2	684	1	54	4
July	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	52	80	40	96	268
Sept.	155	531	245	243	34	1
October	38	700	375	367	49	2
Nov.	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Dec.	75	385	134	61	74	729
Total	2	10	4	5	782	22

Note: two non-planned objectives were achieved by the Kissidougou office:

1. massive malaria prevention operation (spraying method) in the three camps and in the neighbouring villages; and
2. repatriation operation with food and water assistance to 19,087 persons during the trips, screening and orientation of 23,102 persons, and special care to 2,972 most vulnerable people.

- ***N'zérékoré Field Office***

In 2002, this field office managed the social activities in four camps. Two camps were part of the initial objective (Kouankan and Kola) while the newly established camp of Lainé and the transit camp of Nonah were additional responsibilities taken on by the GRC/Federation while the initial objective was to assist 19,742 persons from the N'zerekore office. The social department of the field office assisted 49,994 persons. This was due to the massive influx of Liberian refugees mainly in the camps of Kouankan and Lainé (see Table 4) and because of the new responsibilities taken in two camps.

In addition to similar activities listed above, the social department of N'zerekore field office had the following achievements:

- distribution of 16,500 hygiene kits to young women (reproductive education);
- particular assistance to 242 extremely vulnerable people in N'zerekore town;
- assistance to 4,822 elderly;
- assistance to 883 disabled persons;
- 42 per cent of young girls in the camps involved in social activities;
- Some 70 per cent of children involved in activities; and
- A total of 52,258 persons received individual assistance (various types of assistance).

Tables 4: Newly arrived refugees in Guinea in 2002 in N'zèrèkorè and Kissidougou camps

	N'ZEREKORE										
	Kouankan		Kola		Nonah		Lainé	Subtotal			
	LBR	SLE	LBR	SLE	LBR	ICO	LBR	LBR	ICO	SLE	
January	879	0	35	0	0	0	0	914	0	0	
February	349	0	141	0	0	0	0	490	0	0	
March	2	18	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	18	
April	2	0	38	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
May	3	40	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	40	
June	3	6	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	6	
July	5	0	568	14	245	0	0	6	0	14	
August	3	9	18	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	
September	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	4	660	0	0	
October	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	3	511	0	0	
November	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
December	0	0	0	0	18	2	1	1	2	0	
Subtotal	20	73	821	14	18	2	8	28	2	87	
	TOTAL							30			

	KISSIDOUGOU							
	Kountaya		Boreah		Télikoro		Subtotal	
	LBR	SLE	LBR	SLE	LBR	ICO	LBR	SLE
July	0	0	0	0	175	32	175	32
August	958	31	0	0	600	4	2	35
September	148	33	0	0	140	3	288	36
October	35	39	0	0	153	8	188	47
November	628	33	426	10	33	1	1	44
December	0	289	107	0	135	0	0	289
Subtotal	2	425	533	10	1	48	3	483
	TOTAL						4	

	N'ZEREKORE			KISSIDOUGOU		Total
	LBR	ICO	SLE	LBR	SLE	
January	914	0	0			914
February	490	0	0			490
March	2	0	18			2
April	2	0	0			2

May	7	0	40			7
June	4	0	6			4
July	6	0	14	175	32	6
August	3	0	9	2	35	4
September	660	0	0	288	36	984
October	511	0	0	188	47	746
November	0	0	0	1	44	1
26 December	1	2	0	0	289	3
Subtotal	28	2	87	3	483	34

Objective 2: Provide assistance to the most vulnerable among the refugee and local population based on immediate needs. This assistance will cover approximately 23,000 refugees and Guinean considered the most vulnerable between 2002-2003. The extremely vulnerable individuals are mainly found among the elderly.

Due to the increased number of refugees in the camps and the particularly vulnerable condition of many of the beneficiaries (especially the new arrivals, mainly women, children and elderly persons), the objective to assist 23,000 most vulnerable persons was increased to 37,493 persons. The most vulnerable people in the six camps (28,256 persons), among the local population (6,258 persons), and a total of 2,972 most vulnerable people during the repatriation process, received particular care from the social and medical teams, in terms of social activities, additional food and non-food items, money, special medical care, and home visits.

Objective 3: Ensure health care is available for 35,000 refugees.

The GRC and the Federation are managing major health activities in two camps (Kouankan and Kola), and also managing health activities at the N'zérékoré regional hospital for refugees from other camps. With the influx of Liberian refugees, mainly in Kouankan camp, and because of additional constraints (*see constraints to disaster response, below*), emergency measures were needed to reinforce capacities in the camps. At the beginning of 2002, the population in the camps was: Kouankan 13,500 persons (with two health posts); Kola 6,500 persons (with one health post).

At the end of 2002, the population in the camps was: Kouankan 33,422 persons (but the Federation is in charge of only 26,381 persons, with five health posts, as one zone of transit is covered by Medecins Sans Frontieres); Kola 6,789 persons (one health post). Red Cross health care was provided in the two camps for 33,170 persons. Additionally, the assistance to refugees from other camps was supported by this operation and the beneficiaries of the specific HIV/AIDS prevention programme among the local population (15,486 persons from the local population). This HIV/AIDS programme was a specific action targeting a total population of 51,673 persons (local and refugee). HIV/AIDS prevention was addressed throughout the year as was the prevention of sexual abuse, through multiple activities of the social and the medical teams. The 108 medical staff consisted of six medical doctors including locals and refugees, one pharmacist, two laboratory officers, 56 nurses (including four midwives), 11 traditional midwives, and 32 health assistants. A high level of partnership with UNHCR and the World Food Programme existed throughout the year with coordination meetings taking place each week.

The results for the 2002 health programme in the camps were:

1. Health care provided to the entire population in the camps (target of 33,170 persons reached).
2. Reduction of mortality rate and spread of diseases was achieved: TMB/GMR 0.06/10,000/day.
3. Control and maintenance of nutritional needs of persons, particularly children, pregnant women and lactating women: four nutritional centres, 6,019 beneficiaries, high rate of malnutrition from July-September corrected after emergency measures taken.

4. Reproductive health care: maternity without risks (birth mortality 606.80/10,000); family planning (13,659 consultations); STD/HIVAIDS education, condoms, medical treatments (including HIV/AIDS prevention to local population, 51,752 beneficiaries); sexual abuse education and support to victims (12 victims in the year).
5. Vaccination of children 0-11 years old: measles (9,550 children vaccinated), polio (7,540 children or 60 per cent of the children less than one year old vaccinated according to schedule).
6. References to hospitals (N'zerekore and Macenta, 2,469 persons) and follow up of the patients and support to N'zerekore hospital (including construction of an extension of the paediatric service, from 33 to 53 beds, and nutritional centre, from 6-10 beds) and health posts of Beyla, Lola and Yomou. The support also consists of recruitment of additional medical staff as well as evacuation and assistance of severe cases in Conakry.

The medical team performed very well. Activities are well standardized and the monthly reports include 25 pages of various tables. All the data are available upon request.

Constraints. Beside the 'ordinary' operational constraints, two major constraints are temporarily affecting all operations:

1. the lack of funding at the beginning of the year; and
2. the frozen dialogue between the delegation and the NS and the resultant temporary demobilization of the actors.

The two constraints combined produced confusion particularly at the critical time of influx of refugees from Liberia. Emergency measures had to be taken at the end of July to correct the situation which fully stabilized by mid-September.

Additional Objectives (not included in appeal) achieved:

1. By July 2002, the threat of a new conflict in Liberia was looming with the possibility of population movements and a refugee influx into Guinea. The Federation's delegation proposed to the Red Cross Society of Guinea that it implement alert and emergency groups (GAPU). The RCSG shared its views with the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) and the project became a reality and demonstrated once again the positive tripartite relations of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Guinea, with mobilization of all three components. The project intended to mobilize the local branches of the RCSG at the border, and reactivate branches weakened by the various conflicts in the past and displacement of population in the area. The project became a reality with the crisis in Cote d'Ivoire that started on 19 September 2002 with population movements of returnees and refugees in Guinea. The GAPU were implemented at 15 points close to the border and assistance was provided to the new arrivals in terms of reception, accommodation, food, water, first aid, orientation, coordination with authorities and humanitarian organization. By the end of December, the GAPU assisted 71,967 persons from the beginning of the Cote d'Ivoire crisis. The GAPU were successful in assistance to the victims, on raising the image of the Red Cross, development of the local branches, and disaster preparedness.
2. The medical team organized three workshops in N'zerekore. The workshops were open to participants from other organizations and from the public sector. The following topics were covered: vaccination and management of health posts (48 participants); reproductive health (26 participants); and malnutrition (41 participants).
3. The medical team initiated a mobilization of blood donors through sensitization campaigns, mobilization of donors, providing food to donors, and transport of blood collectors to respond to the acute lack of blood at N'zérékoré Hospital.

Disaster Preparedness w

Objective 1: Assist the Red Cross of Guinea in identifying the risk zones in the country by studying the vulnerabilities and the capacities of the local population in order to better prevent and respond to catastrophes and to establish emergency intervention plans at the national and local levels with the participation of the authorities and the communities.

Objective 2: Develop the capacity of the population and the National Society to respond to eventual emergency situations by putting the necessary measures in place to reduce the effect of disasters in coordination with socio-community and health programming.

Objective 3: Develop the capacity of the local population to respond to disasters by reinforcing their awareness of local risks and vulnerabilities.

These objectives were not addressed as the integrity problems of the NS and the lack of separation of power and the consequent weakness of the technical departments, did not allow further development by the NS in these areas. Nevertheless, these objectives were partially addressed with the development that came through the GAPU and with the hand over of operational responsibilities to the NS.

Humanitarian Values w

Objective 1: Raise the image of the Red Cross Society of Guinea among the local population while promoting the fundamental principles and humanitarian values of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The dissemination task is covered by the ICRC. Nevertheless, the Federation's delegation contributed to this objective by supporting the activities of the information/dissemination department of the NS.

Objective 2: Promote and encourage better understanding and acceptance between the refugee population and the local population.

The social and medical field departments in N'zerekore and Kissidougou conducted multiple activities to reach this objective. The GAPU provided sensitization campaigns for the local population in order to contribute to the acceptance of the tens of thousands of returnees from Cote d'Ivoire in the villages.

Health and Care w

Objectives 1-4: Encourage the elimination of female circumcision and redirect its practitioners to a new role of traditional birth attendants. Re-energize and expand the activities of the volunteers' blood donor clubs in 11 prefectures and the city of Conakry where there are 12 clubs. Reinforce community-based first aid (CBFA) activities in local committees concerning epidemic surveillance and prevention, which will be coordinated within the disaster preparedness programme. Initiate a pilot programme for peer education on the prevention of HIV/AIDS, in line with the African Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies Health Initiative 2010, in the districts of Boké and N'Zérékoré.

These objectives were not addressed for the same reasons as mentioned above for the disaster preparedness programme.

Organizational Development w

Objective 1: Provide assistance to the National Society in self-assessment, planning, implementation, communication and knowledge sharing, and evaluation and reassessment.

Working sessions on self-assessments started in the last quarter of 2002 and will conclude the first quarter in 2003. This is the first time the NS has been involved in the planning for a refugee operation. For the first time, increased capacity of some parties of the NS enabled their involvement in implementation of the refugee operation. The integrity issue of the NS and its technical departments' weakness did not allow constructive support in planning and implementing other activities (including evaluation and reassessment). The information-dissemination department of the NS made some interesting achievements with the support of the delegation in terms of materials production, campaigns, publications, media relations, and a workshop on the definition of a national policy.

Objective 2: Strengthen the management capacities of the National Society by developing human and material resources.

The management performance of the Kissidougou office proved to be successful in 2002. The first few months of management at the field office in N'zerekore proved encouraging as far as its management capacities were concerned.

The NS began implementing its change process by taking measures, the most spectacular one being the exclusion of the general treasurer who was leading a corruption network and who was preventing the development of the technical departments of the NS. Another major step was the request by the NS for support from the Federation through its delegation in the revision of the statutes, including the separation of power and governance, the definition of roles as well as the revision of some of its other basic legal documents. The delegation put in a lot of effort to support the change process of the NS. At the time of writing this report, a National Council of the NS took place from 5-6 February 2003 and adopted the revised statutes, the revised internal rules, and the revised code of administrative and financial procedures. A General Assembly is scheduled for 5-6 April 2003. Following this, the NS will be assisted in the recruitment of qualified technicians in 2003 after which further development support will be considered.

Objective 3: Improve the National Society's self-reliance by December 2003.

The self-reliance of the NS was damaged by the corruption of key managers. The solution of the problem produced satisfaction among the committed actors. The current achievements are already valuable steps in reaching this objective, and more so, constitute a strong base for interesting developments.

Coordination and Management w

Objective 1: Continue to adapt the structure of the delegation and act as a leader to ensure rational, effective management of the assistance programmes of the NS in 2002 and 2003.

Though UNHCR has the leading coordination role, the volume of RC activities places the RCSG/Federation as a leader in the provision of assistance to refugees in Guinea. All partners in Guinea, as well as the Guinean authorities, gave several written compliments for the quality of RC assistance to refugees. Also, the implementation of the "strategy for change", the successful knowledge transfer and capacity building process, allowed the Federation's delegation to reduce the number of expatriate delegates by the transfer of responsibilities to staff members of the NS or local staff members, and strengthened its identity in regards to its responsibilities in the provision of assistance to refugees and displaced persons.

Objective 2: Strengthen and promote the visibility of the National Society through effective operations and meeting infrastructure needs, such as office, telecommunication and car pool.equipment.

Many efforts were made by the delegation to support the request of a building for the headquarters of the NS. A letter from the Federation's Secretary General was sent to the President of the Guinea Republic, but unfortunately no feedback was received mainly because of the health problem of the President.

Objective 3: Pursue strengthening the delegation's human resources so as to guarantee appropriate support that is beneficial to the National Society in the area of management.

As mentioned above, the situation of the NS, until the late change process, did not allow for the implementation of a proper development plan. Now with the changes of the NS staff, there is more optimism about the ability to support significant development, with the support of a development delegate in 2003.

The arrival of a very experienced programme coordinator in September 2002 supported the change process of the NS. Also, the involvement of a very experienced field delegate, from September to December, was very important in finalizing the hand over of operational responsibilities in the field office in N'zerekore.

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation web site at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.02/2002 Guinea
Period: year 2002
Project(s): PGN001, 160, 301, 401, 505, 506, 509, 517
Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	3,592,640				
less Cash brought forward	134,936				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	3,457,704				
<i>Contributions from Donors</i>					
American Government PRM #2 (DGUSPR2)	1,093,997				1,093,997
British Red Cross (DNGB)	46,630				46,630
ECHO-Health Care Liberia&Sierra Leon (DE8004)	243,752				243,752
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	287,257				287,257
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	30,680				30,680
Spanish Red Cross (DNES)	35,700				35,700
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	271,100				271,100
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	-152				-152
UNHCR Contract No.10 (DH0210)	546,350				546,350
UNHCR Contract No.11 (DH0211)	115,650				115,650
UNHCR Contract No.4 (DH0204)	83,201				83,201
UNHCR Contract No.7 (DH0207)	51,531				51,531
UNHCR Contract No.8 (DH0208)	262,402				262,402
UNHCR Contract No.9 (DH0209)	27,706				27,706
UNHCR (DH02)	5,442				5,442
UNICEF (DH06)	-5,442				-5,442
 DANISH - GOVT			53,773		53,773
NETHERLANDS				44,846	44,846
SWEDEN				59,959	59,959
SWEDISH - RC			84,270		84,270
 TOTAL	3,095,805		138,043	104,805	3,338,653

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	134,936
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	3,095,805
CASH EXPENDITURE	-3,093,588

CASH BALANCE	137,153

Appeal No & title: 01.02/2002 Guinea

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PGN001, 160, 301, 401, 505, 506, 509, 517

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	126,360	111,930			111,930	14,430
Clothing & Textiles	311,995	74,701	138,043		212,744	99,251
Food & Seeds	26,774	29,877			29,877	-3,103
Water & sanitation		97			97	-97
Medical & First Aid	91,382	96,346			96,346	-4,964
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools	7,260	2,040			2,040	5,220
Other relief supplies	154,110	216,737			216,737	-62,627
Sub-Total	717,881	531,728	138,043		669,771	48,110
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles		7,472			7,472	-7,472
Computers & Telecom equip.	3,500	32,469			32,469	-28,969
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures		11,578			11,578	-11,578
Sub-Total	3,500	51,519			51,519	-48,019
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	303,661	330,800			330,800	-27,139
Sub-Total	303,661	330,800			330,800	-27,139
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	588,603	650,147		104,805	754,952	-166,349
Personnel (national staff)	901,768	840,651			840,651	61,117
Sub-Total	1,490,371	1,490,798		104,805	1,595,603	-105,232
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	25,910	20,466			20,466	5,444
Travel & related expenses	59,075	84,897			84,897	-25,822
Information expenses	38,565	22,843			22,843	15,722
Admin./general expenses	401,482	319,093			319,093	82,389
External workshops & Seminars	164,006	8,448			8,448	155,558
Sub-Total	689,038	455,746			455,746	233,292
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	237,961	164,778			164,778	73,183
Technical services	71,232	49,335			49,335	21,897
Professional services	78,996	54,728			54,728	24,268
Sub-Total	388,189	268,841			268,841	119,348
Operational provisions		-35,844			-35,844	35,844
Transfers to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	3,592,640	3,093,588	138,043	104,805	3,336,436	256,204