

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

SIERRA LEONE

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. 01.04/2002; Appeal target: CHF 3,869,000; Appeal coverage: 106%

Overall analysis of the programme w

The year 2002 was historic for the people of Sierra Leone and for the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS). The cessation of hostilities and the ensuing disarmament process in January allowed for peace after ten years of conflict and a return to normal life. Successful and peaceful parliamentary and presidential elections were held on 14 May 2002 with the Sierra Leone's People's Party winning 70 per cent of the votes. With the assistance of the UN, the government was able to reestablish police and security services in the entire country as well as restore health and educational facilities. These conditions allowed a steady increase in the return of refugees and most internally displaced persons (IDPs). Also, a major task was to reintegrate armed fighters and the unarmed supporters, many of whom were forced to join. There is clear evidence of significant rebuilding and rehabilitation taking place throughout the country as well as international efforts to restore justice through the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court. The UN Permanent Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) completed the first phase of its withdrawal in November, from 17,500 to 16,900 troops.

The Mano-River region, however, continued to be unstable with conflicts in Guinea, Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire. This instability caused great concern in Sierra Leone, particularly in regards to Liberia, as this was one of the factors that started the war initially in the country over ten years ago. It also means that the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the International Red Cross/Crescent Movement needed to continue some level of relief operations due to refugees crossing the borders. This instability created some potential security threats.

With the war officially over, the partners of the Movement began the process of transition from emergency to recovery and development including the coordination mechanisms to function effectively together. The SLRCS worked hard to meet the needs of the most vulnerable while heightening its profile and image through systematic education and sensitization programmes. The SLRCS was able to reestablish branches in all but two districts of the country and construct branch offices as well as other physical structures to accommodate the programming needs. The two remaining districts have Red Cross groups established and it is foreseen that they will be granted branch status in 2003. It is an important achievement that programming was reestablished countrywide.

The excellent Appeal coverage and commitment by eleven partners including: National Societies (NSs), the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) and the US government, allowed the SLRCS to implement most programme objectives with a good degree of success. In fact, most

programmes expanded due to accessibility to the country and significantly more services to the vulnerable were provided. The timing of the available funds did cause some constraints in the first half of the year causing some objectives to not be fully realized. The emphasis on countrywide coverage both from a branch and programme perspective was the main focus of the SLRCS in 2002. Also, a significant amount of human resources capacity building was achieved through technical and leadership/management training.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints w

The peaceful atmosphere that existed in 2002 allowed for good implementation of programmes with most planned activities being executed. Volunteers and staff were given opportunity to attend national and international workshops and meetings. The countrywide expansion of branches and activities was a very positive outcome of the year.

Disaster Response w

The first aid post at Lumley beach was active throughout the year with 213 casualties treated for minor wounds. The first aid post was rehabilitated.

Action teams from the Western Area and Kambia assisted a total of 16,280 repatriating refugees in Freetown harbour, Lungi and near the Guinea border in Pamlap. The Sierra Leonean returnees were received, registered and given basic food rations, water and first aid services for those with minor injuries.

The SLRCS responded to fire disasters including a large building complex in Freetown killing five persons and leaving 103 homeless. Western Area branch members distributed non-food items to the homeless families.

A nurses' strike in governmental hospitals in Freetown left patients unattended for four weeks. Western Area branch first aide personnel provided assistance to accident victims and advice to patients seeking alternative places for treatment.

Disaster Preparedness w

The broad objective was to take an integrated approach to the programme by training branch action team leaders of the SLRCS in skills that could be used in assessing community vulnerabilities and capacities and how to mitigate, prevent and prepare for disasters. The branches gave good support in implementing the disaster preparedness programme. This year, good progress was made in training the national officer and branch staff as well as establishing branch-level emergency stock and a radio network. Some work was done with the government to develop a national disaster preparedness plan (DPP).

Objective 1: Upgrade the skills of staff of the SLRCS, branch action teams and emergency response units in disaster management.

Some 271 new team members received first aid training bringing the total number of actions teams countrywide to 37 with 370 trained members. National officers attended regional field assessment and coordination teams (FACT) and DPP workshops. A vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) workshop was held for 37 action team leaders. One hundred and thirty-nine volunteers attended four disaster management training courses. Two simulation exercises were conducted as well as monthly branch meetings to focus on planning and improving the disaster action team's effectiveness.

Constraints: Some difficulties were experienced in implementing the appropriate selection criteria for team members in the branches. Also, a high turnover of volunteers was experienced.

Objective 2: Set up a disaster management database for the SLRCS.

Each branch has developed items for input on the database.

Constraints: The database was not established due to workload of the national officer to achieve the other disaster preparedness (DP) and response objectives.

Objective 3: Establish branch-level emergency stock allowing branches to respond to local and minor emergencies and establish a radio network linking all branches with headquarters.

Thirty-seven first aid posts were provided materials. Guidelines were developed for the distribution of non-food items. Fifty sets of non-food items were distributed to all branches. All branches except one have radio communication with headquarters.

Constraints: The non-food items were a one-off donation given by the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) - sustainable re-stocking of the items will need to be addressed in 2003. Radio maintenance is a problem due to lack of electricity and expertise.

Objective 4: Assist in formulating a national disaster preparedness plan.

The SLRCS prepared a national contingency plan for assistance with the May election. It was agreed with the government, NGOs and the UN agencies that a task force will be formed to develop a national disaster preparedness plan with the SLRCS taking a lead role.

Constraints: To date this task force has not been formed due to the government not giving it a high priority.

Humanitarian Values w

The three programmes under the humanitarian values programme were designed to meet the needs of the beneficiaries as a result of the war. Through an organizational change, job assistance for war amputees (JAWA), child advocacy and rehabilitation (CAR) and community animation and peace support (CAPS) were under the coordination of the Social Welfare Coordinator reporting directly to the Secretary General. Each of the projects had two key inter-related strategic goals for the year - increased beneficiary coverage and staff capacity development.

Objective 1: Provide job assistance to war amputees (JAWA programme).

The project was expanded to Makeni and Port Loko adding to the existing project areas in Freetown, Lungi, Bo and Kenema. Seventy employing agencies were visited in search of jobs for amputees and 13 jobs were secured (the goal was 30). This brings the total of jobs secured since 2000 to 68 jobs. Eighty (the goal was 100) amputees received micro-credit to assist them in building their own businesses and 40 per cent of loans were repaid. It was noted that the incidence of street begging among the amputee population has drastically reduced. Forty amputees (the goal was 50) were registered for skills training while 25 who started skills training in 2001 graduated. Training materials and support services were provided to 75 amputees including coping skills training. Advocacy for public support was done monthly through TV and radio promotion creating visibility for the project and the plight of the amputees.

Constraints: Timely transfer of funds to the field for implementation.

Objective 2: Build on Community Animation and Peace Support (CAPS)

The community peace consolidation committees (CPCC) were formed in all 48 new CAPS communities in Bo and Moyamba districts. Five members from each committee were given training in conflict transformation and peace building. Peace huts were constructed by the people and they served as a key weekly meeting place to share experiences on the war and their coping mechanisms. Interventions by the CPCC and the animators included regular home visits and discussions, mediating conflict and reconciliation, as well as focus groups and open community discussions. Peace festivals with the theme "Reconcile and Live in Peace", were held in five locations in Moyamba and Bo districts with the old and new (96) communities participating. Over 3,000 people participated in activities such as exhibition of farm products, cultural dance and drama competitions. They were considered to be a major success bringing people together who were separated as a result of the war. Sixteen ex-combatants of the revolutionary united fronts and 99 per cent of all Kamajoh ex-combatants were reintegrated into communities.

Over 85 per cent of people who fled the communities have returned and the CAPS activities have helped 90 per cent of the returnees to participate. Community members were helped to improve their living standards with 14 communities receiving livestock; and 72 work groups were given seeds and tools, 96 members were trained in community-based first aid. The 48 new communities received kits to work on projects such as road works and house construction. In order to increase the SLRCS and the Movement's knowledge and capacity in peace building initiatives, two sets of better programming initiatives (BPI) workshops were held including senior management and programme staff. Also, a meeting was held in London to coordinate the funding for CAPS and CAR with partner National Societies and the ICRC. An in-depth assessment of CAPS programming was held in March to assess the effectiveness of its inputs and processes in peace building as well as an impact study in four communities. The Social Welfare Coordinator and other key staff attended relevant training courses in South Africa, the UK, Liberia and in Sierra Leone.

Constraints: Same as above.

Objective 3: Continue work with Child Advocacy and Rehabilitation (CAR).

The first objective was to continue with the process of detraumatizing 110 children in Waterloo and begin the process with 150 children in Kambia and an additional 150 in Waterloo. In the Waterloo Centre, out of the 151 registered children in 2002, 19 of them, aged 10-13 were enrolled in primary schools in September. One hundred and sixteen of the 14-18 year olds successfully completed the session and 16 dropped out of the programme mainly due to relocation of the parents. Each activist was assigned 15 children to monitor, provide one-on-one counselling and to visit their homes. The results changed the behaviour of the children from hostile, aggressive and in some cases withdrawn to cooperative, participatory and enthusiastic. A pilot psychodrama programme offered by the NGO - War Child - allowed the children to open up, explore and overcome painful experiences. The educational components of the project are the core curriculum and skills training in gara tie-dyeing and soap making, tailoring and block laying and concreting. In the newly built Kambia Center, 350 children were registered from the seven chiefdoms in the district with a final 150 selected who started the programme in October. The newly recruited staff underwent a two-week orientation and training in September. A very similar curriculum and programming activities were undertaken in this centre. Three additional skill areas were added in Kambia including; bread baking, cane crafts and carpentry. Identification and construction of a third centre in Port Loko was completed in December with the programme expected to start in February 2003.

Constraints: Same as above. Mobility constraints including fuel transfer, delays of minibuses and motorbikes, and breakdown and delay in repairs of minibuses.

Health and Care w

It is anticipated that a formal evaluation of the community-based health programme (CBHP) will be conducted in early 2003. The results will provide information on the impact and sustainability of the CBHP initiatives and activities.

Objective 1: Community sensitization and mobilization on awareness of roles and responsibilities in reducing exposure to health risks, thereby limiting morbidity and mortality rates in the SLRCS operational areas.

A total of 158,437 beneficiaries was reached by the health staff and a network of volunteers including Red Cross volunteers, community members, mothers' clubs, traditional birth attendants (TBAs), youth peer educators and first aiders, through house to house visits and community meetings. Health messages were reinforced and promoted breast feeding, nutrition, growth monitoring, immunization, ante-natal care, family planning, personal hygiene, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS, and environmental sanitation. A wider audience was reached in Freetown through a weekly radio programme - *Red Cross nar salone*. Mother's Clubs were formed in 25 communities with a total of 500 members with 20 of their leaders attending a training session on leadership skills and community action guidelines.

Constraints: Volunteer retention rates and motivation are low. Means of transportation are not adequate to reach all of the operational areas as needed.

Objective 2: Reduce the spread of infectious diseases through improved water and sanitation activities.

A total of 150 planned VIP latrines for six branches were completed. Community input and participation supervised by the Watsan Officer was very positive. A total of three class A-wells were constructed in Taninhun community, Kambia health clinic and Tonkolili branch office. Four class A wells were constructed next to the first water table in Makomba, Thorthkeleh, Kambia and Port Loko CAR centres. Spring boxes were constructed in Kamabai, Bombali Branch and Talia, Kenema Branch and two wells were rehabilitated in Mange Loko and Russell. Three hundred and fifty-six community wells were regularly chlorinated in Makeni, Kenema, Mattru and Bonthe in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH). A total of 86 communities took part in cleaning and sensitization campaigns reinforcing the health education messages.

Constraints: Funds for construction of the 56 latrines and four wells were only made available in October.

Objective 3: Increase community capacity in 46 communities to address minor accidents and ailments.

A total of 3,335 Red Cross volunteers in 58 communities is now trained in CBFA, cholera preparedness, safe motherhood and control and prevention of HIV/AIDS. Twenty Red Cross volunteers participated in a two-part training of trainers (ToT) course and will now assist branches to organize and conduct training. Twelve community-based first aid courses were conducted in ten branches for 240 volunteers. Five fee paying first aid courses were conducted for 285 participants. Ten refresher courses were held for 200 community volunteers in the branches on cholera preparedness and 200 basic cholera kits for training were provided.

Constraints: The trainers are volunteers who receive a very small incentive. Volunteer commitment and retention rate is low due to high competition from other NGOs, most are teachers and poor people resettling after the ten years of war.

Objective 4: Provide basic health care services to 140,000 targeted beneficiaries in nine branches and one group by December 2002.

Primary health care services were provided in nine static clinics in Bo, Kenema, Mattru, Bonthe, Moyamba, Western Area, Lungi, Kambia and Makeni. Bonthe started a mobile clinic by boat in the riverine areas and provided service to seven villages. The most prominent diseases were malaria, 30 per cent, acute respiratory infections (ARI) 23 per cent, other, 14 per cent, and worm infestation, 7 per cent. Essential drugs are supplied monthly to all clinics (supplied from donors). The medical store is managed by the Federation and has received an approval certificate from the Pharmacy Board in accordance with the legal requirements. A 16-18 per cent increase in ante- and post-natal cases, respectively, over 2001 were recorded. Refurbishment of the Western Area and Makeni clinics was completed and a waiting hall for the clinic in Bo as well as an education and demonstration hall for Kenema were started and will be completed in 2003. User fees were introduced in all clinics, thereby gradually putting in place a system of sustainability. Fees are waived in some extreme cases. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, school health services were provided for ten schools from the clinic in Mattru. The nurses and TBAs provided outreach services in homes of those using the clinics to ensure follow-up treatment is given and to continue with health promotion. A total of 158,437 health education talks were given in the clinics and communities.

Clinic	Under Fives	Ante-natal	Post-natal	General	Total
W. Area	6'081	1'761	115	5'375	13'332
Bo	4'375	2'307	152	9'491	16'325
Kenema	7'261	2'060	705	4'354	14'380
Bombali	14'911	8'098	266	2'196	25'471
Kambia	4'967	1'686	148	5'669	12'470
Moyamba	3'660	762	87	2'462	6'971
Lungi	6'308	1'778	167	3'388	11'641
Bonthe static	2'198	343	132	2'702	5'375
Bonthe mob.	1'035	211	0	1'032	2'278
Mattru	3'469	545	81	2'166	6'261
CAR Waterl	201	104	0	551	856
Quay	67	0	0	119	186
Kend. camp	1'576	182	15	1'708	3'481
Total	56'109	19'837	1'868	41'213	119'027

NB: Kendeyella Camp and Water Quay closed after first quarter.

Constraints: Lack of transport made monitoring and supervision difficult.

Objective 5: Reduce the infant and maternal mortality rates in 31 operational areas of the SLRCS by December 2003.

Growth monitoring continued at all clinics with 36,349 cases in total and of those 15,183 were new cases. Among those revisited, 18,549 gained weight, 1,385 had static weight and 1,237 lost weight. The clinics also offered immunization to under-fives and pregnant and lactating women against the six expanded programme on immunization (EPI) diseases: tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) tuberculosis and measles. A total of 18,888 under-fives were given immunizations with 2,046 being fully immunized. A total of 13,258 pregnant and non-pregnant women was immunized (about a 14 per cent increase over 2001). The SLRCS participated in a country wide five-day polio eradication campaign/national Immunization Days. In collaboration with the MoH in eight district branches, 160

volunteers completed a 30-day TBA course bringing the number of trained TBAs to 655. Eighteen TBA delivery houses were constructed (13 in Kenema, three in Moyamba, and two in Makeni) and 160 TBA new kits were distributed, 420 were replenished and 5,000 disposable kits were distributed. The maternal and child health clinics continue to provide reproductive health services including the provision of free iron and folic acid tablets to prevent anemia, weekly malaria prophylactics and free treatment of STDs. The SLRCS is represented on the Malaria Task Force of the MoH. Red Cross volunteers continue to sensitize the communities on the use of treated mosquito nets as malaria is still the number one cause of morbidity. Forty bales of baby packs of basic clothing were distributed to 1,120 new born babies.

Constraints: Costs associated with mosquito nets is presenting a problem with distribution. A cost recovery solution is being pursued.

Objective 6: Improve and promote the nutritional status of the most vulnerable in 31 operational areas of the SLRCS by 20 per cent by the end of December 2003.

Red Cross staff and volunteers, including TBAs, provided nutrition education in all branches stressing exclusive breast feeding for six months and introducing weaning diets for up to two years. In collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP), the Bo branch clinic provided supplementary feeding for 300 pregnant women and 260 moderately malnourished children under-five. The dry rations include the corn soya blend, sugar and vegetable oil on a weekly basis. The Mothers Clubs, now 58 in ten branches with 926 members, raised funds and worked together on their community gardens. In December, seeds and tools were provided to these groups and this enhanced food security in their homes and communities.

Constraints: Funding for tools and seeds was not adequate. Delayed funding caused a problem with the planting season.

Objective 7: Intensify the expanded sensitization programme on the control and prevention of Lassa Fever.

Lassa fever is endemic in the eastern provinces of Sierra Leone including Kenema, Kono and Kailahun districts. In collaboration with the MoH and medical emergency relief international support community, volunteers and first-aiders reached approximately 9,000 household and community members through education activities focusing on preventing Lassa fever. The main message is to maintain a clean environment and to destroy the breeding places of the rat virus carriers.

Objective 8: Enhance SLRCS and volunteer capacity in programme management.

The SLRCS is being represented both in the district and at the national level on three important task forces: inter-agency health task force, roll back malaria task force, and inter-agency HIV/AIDS task force. Weekly and monthly meetings were held with the branch executive, health staff, departmental staff and network of volunteers and community resource people to enhance programme implementation. Monthly and quarterly reports are required from the branch health officers. Biannual meetings were held in July and December to share information and improve performance. Nine surveys were completed to assess the communities and to measure trends and impacts of the programme including, three monitoring, three baseline surveys and three participatory rapid appraisal (PRA). The health coordinator attended a training course on financial management. Also, she was part of a team that prepared a MoH proposal for the Global Fund. A country coordinating mechanism committee was formed and the Secretary General represents the Society. The second annual Mother's Congress was held in Kenema with 111 women attending from ten branches.

- **HIV/AIDS**

Objective 1: Create awareness among high risk groups and returnees on sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and provide support for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

Ten coaches were employed and trained in nine branches to mobilize and supervise activities of the HIV/AIDS community volunteers. One hundred and sixty adult educators and 650 youth peer educators were trained on STI/HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention in ten branches. The youth included both in and out of school youth and commercial sex workers. Also, 400 community resource people were trained including community leaders and societal heads. The youth peer educators carried out activities in schools and communities twice monthly. Adult educators concentrated on community women's groups, churches and mosques. The SLRCS participated in the World AIDS Day commemoration in Freetown and had a high profile. All ten branches also carried out activities including inter school quiz competitions and drama performances. In total, 15,322 condoms were distributed and 25,000 people were reached through health messages. Six TV and four radio programmes in Freetown and four in the branches were broadcast. Six sets of materials and posters were produced for use by the educators and branches. The National Training and Health Education Officer attended a workshop on the management of AIDS patients in Sierra Leone and went on a study visit to the Namibia Red Cross to exchange experiences on HIV/AIDS programmes

Constraints: Difficulty with transportation impacted monitoring and supervision of the programme.

Organizational Development w**Objective 1: To re-establish and set up new branches of the SLRCS at the district level.**

District branches were reactivated in Bombali, Kambia, Tonkolili and Kono and an assessment of Koinadugu district was completed with the recommendation to grant branch status in early 2003. Thirteen groups were formed while six were strengthened and 13 reactivated.

Constraints: Although successful, these achievements were very time consuming.

Objective 2: Recruit more members and establish a membership and volunteer database.

The war affected membership in all branches and the branch field officers were encouraged to recruit members. A total of 6,825 members is now registered in the branches as outlined below:

Branch	Total Youth	Total Adult	Grand Total
Kenema	70	431	501
Bo	242	259	501
Bombali	139	139	278
Western Area	699	221	920
Moyamba	332	437	769
Tonkolili	53	168	221
Port Loko	499	350	849
Kambia	350	198	548
Kono	330	192	522
Bonthe	428	1	2
Total	3'142	3'683	6'825

Constraints: The membership and volunteer database was not established because of the emphasis on recruiting member and volunteers as well as constructing buildings for the new branches.

Objective 3: Strengthen the financial, material and human resources of the National Society.

Customized management training was completed by senior staff and field officers. The Secretary General attended the Federation's Induction Course in Geneva. The coordinator and relief and field officers participated in the annual planning workshop for Appeal 2003. The National Youth Executive Committee held an annual meeting and a Youth Assembly workshop was held. Fundraising activities such as raffle draws in Bo and Freetown raised 3.7 million Leones (approximately CHF 2,600). Bonthe, Kambia, Moyamba and Makeni in addition to the fundraising centre in Freetown sold used clothing donated by the Swedish Red Cross with an average profit of five to seven million Leones (approximately CHF 3,500-5,000) per month. There was significant construction of branch offices including Tonkolili, Koinadugu and Port Loko branches, Lungi clinic, which were completed and Moyamba, Western Area and an extension to Kambia branches and new CAR centres in Kambia and Port Loko which will be completed in early 2003. A new landcruiser and four new motorbikes were received for use by the CAR programme. Research on the purchase of an accounting package will move the SLRCS from the current manual entry system into computerized accounting.

Constraints: The sheer amount of construction did not allow for full completion in 2002. Fundraising activities were constrained due to lack of capacity. Difficulties were experienced in finding an appropriate company to purchase the accounting package.

Coordination and Management w

Some highlights of the year include: two statutory meetings - the 2002 General Assembly and one Managing Committee meeting. Also, planning for 2003 was held with field officers being given ample time to consult with their branches with a view to coming up with projects to address the prevailing county context.

Objective 1: To assist the SLRCS in elaborating, seeking funding for, establishing and maintaining financial management, and to monitor and evaluate Federation-supported programmes in accordance with the Federation's rules and procedures.

Funding was received from eight partner national societies (PNSs), the US State Department's Bureau of Population and Refugee Migration (PRM) fund and the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) for a nearly 100 per cent coverage of the Appeal 2002.

Constraints: Decreased funding coverage for CAR at 76 per cent funding, JAWA at 72 per cent and HIV/AIDS at 63 per cent funding. Many pledges were not received until the second half of the year.

Objective 2: Ensure effective coordination of assistance within the Movement in Sierra Leone.

Tripartite meetings with the SLRCS/Federation/ICRC were held on a bi-weekly basis which allowed for good coordination and knowledge of activities. The ICRC remained as lead agency throughout 2002.

Constraints: Despite efforts to provide vehicles and motorbikes, transportation was still a major constraint. Many vehicles are too old and the roads are in poor condition resulting in expensive maintenance costs. The communication equipment in the branches was difficult to operate due to poor battery maintenance and replacement as well as solar panels being stolen. There was some difficulty also with inadequate and late reporting.

Objective 3: Facilitate Movement partner visits or activities in Sierra Leone.

In total, thirteen partner representatives visited the National Society. The Danish Red Cross conducted an evaluation to consider bi-lateral programming options. The Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) did an evaluation of the programmes to which they contributed. The Spanish Red Cross sent a delegate to assess potential areas of cooperation. The British Red Cross conducted research in some of the CAPS communities. The Swedish Red Cross visited the CBHP programme to prepare a documentary film. A partnership coordination meeting was held in London with the specific agenda of CAR and CAPS programmes. The Federation's Desk Officer also paid a visit to Sierra Leone.

Constraints: Although highly appreciated, the number of visits did take significant time away from actual programming.

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 website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

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Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.04/2002 Sierra Leone
Period: year 2002
Project(s): PSL011, 101, 161, 301, 401,
Currency: CHF

I- CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	3,997,000				
less					
Cash brought forward	581,441				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	3,415,559				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
American Government PRM #2 (DGUSPR2)	846,688				846,688
British Red Cross Private donors (DPNGB)	115,789				115,789
British Red Cross (DNGB)	415,182				415,182
Canadian Govt. Red Cross Aid Trust (DGNCA01)	763,463				763,463
Canadian Govt.via Canadian Red Cross (DGNCA)	81,670				81,670
Canadian Red Cross (DNCA)	171,379				171,379
Danish Govt.via Danish Red Cross (DGNDK)	4,182				4,182
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	8				8
Finnish Govt.via Finnish Red Cross (DGNFI)	36,463				36,463
Netherlands Govt.via Netherlands RC (DGNNL)	88,740				88,740
Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL)	40,009				40,009
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	191,561				191,561
Norwegian Red Cross (DNN0)	21,311				21,311
Spanish Red Cross (DNES)	10,050				10,050
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	299,575				299,575
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	113,316				113,316
Swiss Govt.via Swiss Red Cross (DGNCH)	10,395				10,395
CANADA				44681	44,681
DENMARK				49117	49,117
FINLAND				25133	25,133
GREAT BRITAIN				59959	59,959
SWEDISH - RC			48711		48,711
TOTAL	3,209,779		48,711	178,890	3,437,380

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	581,441
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	3,209,779
CASH EXPENDITURE	-2,857,415

CASH BALANCE	933,804

Appeal No & title: 01.04/2002 Sierra Leone

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PSL011, 101, 161, 301, 401,

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	337,208	219,103			219,103	118,105
Clothing & Textiles	21,802	19,202	48,711		67,913	-46,111
Food & Seeds	81,090	62,905			62,905	18,185
Water & sanitation	34,600	40,685			40,685	-6,085
Medical & First Aid	243,640	178,367			178,367	65,273
Teaching materials	202,811	147,812			147,812	54,999
Utensils & Tools	45,800	32,851			32,851	12,949
Other relief supplies	19,144	31,955			31,955	-12,811
Sub-Total	986,095	732,880	48,711		781,591	204,504
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	215,816	152,719			152,719	63,097
Computers & Telecom equip.	32,100	24,730			24,730	7,370
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	34,300	16,340			16,340	17,960
Sub-Total	282,216	193,788			193,788	88,428
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	227,576	231,454			231,454	-3,878
Sub-Total	227,576	231,454			231,454	-3,878
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	391,010	201,633		178,890	380,523	10,487
Personnel (national staff)	830,363	639,627			639,627	190,736
Sub-Total	1,221,373	841,261		178,890	1,020,151	201,222
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	62,226	30,324			30,324	31,902
Travel & related expenses	58,888	37,350			37,350	21,538
Information expenses	93,327	37,959			37,959	55,368
Admin./general expenses	271,276	229,463			229,463	41,813
External workshops & Seminars	354,354	209,393			209,393	144,961
Sub-Total	840,071	544,489			544,489	295,582
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	269,518	193,621			193,621	75,897
Technical services	80,679	57,802			57,802	22,877
Professional services	89,473	64,120			64,120	25,353
Sub-Total	439,670	315,543			315,543	124,127
Operational provisions		-2,000			-2,000	2,000
Transfers to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	3,997,001	2,857,415	48,711	178,890	3,085,016	911,985