

Appeal 2003-2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

GUINEA

Appeal no. 01.26/2003

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

	2003 (In CHF)	2004 ² (In CHF)
1. Health and Care	176,695	175,000
2. Disaster Management	3,539,714	3,645,000
3. Humanitarian Values	11,693	12,000
4. Organizational Development	175,996	185,000
5. Federation Coordination	45,294	25,000
Total	3,940,389¹	4,942,000

Introduction

The Mano River conflict situation affecting Guinea has changed substantially since the writing of the 2002 Appeal. Peace in Sierra Leone has remained intact, resulting in thousands of Sierra Leonean refugees returning home. More than 18,000 refugees have been repatriated from Guinea. By autumn 2002, there still remained some 35,000 Sierra Leonean refugees in the camps around Kissidougou.

The Liberian situation, however, has steadily deteriorated. According to the UN, more than 26,000 Liberians have registered at the Guinean border since January 2002, bringing the total number of Liberian refugees assisted by the humanitarian community up to 51,000. The UN estimates that there are some 32,000 Liberian refugees living in Guinea outside of the camps and probably another 6,000-20,000 Liberians living in the forest just across the Guinean border. It is predicted that fighting in Liberia will escalate and thousands more will seek refuge in Guinea.

Occupancy in the Kouankan camp, where the Guinean Red Cross (GRC) and the Federation run health and social welfare services, has increased from 13,500 at the beginning of 2002 to 33,000 by the end of August 2002. In response to this influx, UNHCR is expanding the Kouankan camp to accommodate 40,000 by the end of 2003. A new camp has been opened in Lainé for 6,000 refugees and is expected to accommodate 20,000 by 2003. Already, the Federation has been consulted by UNHCR about the prospects of continuing the joint Federation/GRC health and social welfare activities in the new camp.

These developments have continued an unbalanced approach of assistance to a National Society that is in need of development. The GRC, being a young National Society, is in the process of implementing changes in its structure by 2004.

Therefore, the Guinea strategy for the Federation will be two-pronged:

¹ USD 2,703,711 or EUR 2,679,064.

² These are preliminary budget figures for 2004, and are subject to revision.

1. To continue to address the urgent humanitarian crisis caused by the influx of refugees, and
2. To engage the National Society headquarters through the involvement of all five technical departments in projects designed to develop programme management skills.

The following year, having a self-assessment and a VCA of Conakry in hand, the National Society will be better positioned to develop a strategic development plan and Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) with the Federation and ICRC.

The Federation and ICRC delegations in country have harmonised their support to the National Society and are coordinating their activities for 2003, including the preparation of a contingency plan for the presidential elections that are currently scheduled to occur at the end of 2003.

National Context

Guinea is considered the first host country for refugees of the world: over the last ten years its refugee population was 10% of the total Guinean population (UNDP). Guinea saw successive crises: in 1989 refugees from Liberia, in 1991 refugees from Sierra Leone, in 1998 refugees from Guinea-Bissau and Liberia. In 2000 rebels attacked the Guinean borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone resulting in massive internal displacement of the population. In 2002, refugees from Sierra Leone started repatriating but the overall number of refugees remains relatively stable as more Liberians seek refuge in the country. Currently, Guinea hosts a total of 180,000 refugees from Liberia and Sierra Leone, 92,000 of whom are being assisted in camps (UN, 2002).

Unfortunately, Guinea is far from being prepared to adequately care for these populations. Poverty continues to hamper quality of life and life expectancy. Child mortality is high (under-fives mortality rate: 175/1,000). Only 58% of the population has access to adequate sanitation facilities; only 48% use improved water sources. The GNP is in a continuous decline. While the GNP per capita was USD 546 in 1996, it was only USD 358 in 2001. Despite allocations of resources to social priorities, socio-economic indicators remain poor, partly due to the conflict in the region which keeps investment and economic development at bay and continues to drain resources to the humanitarian crisis (UNDP).

Human Development Indicators at a Glance

	Guinea	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Life expectancy at birth (years), 2000	47.5	48.7	66.9
Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above), 2000	41.1*	61.5	~
Adult literacy rate (female as % of male), 2000	~	77	~
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%), 1999	28	42	65
GDP per capita (PPP\$), 2000	1,982	1,690	7,446
People living with HIV/AIDS, adults (% age 15-49), 2001	~	9	1.2
Refugees (thousands), in/out, 2000	427/2	~	~

Source: UNDP HDR 2002

*UNICEF, 2002

The Guinean government recently confirmed its mandate when, at the second Multiparty Legislative elections on 30 June 2002, the President's party *Parti de l'Unité et du Progrés* (PUP) won 85 of 114 seats in Parliament. The main issues promised to be tackled are financial restructuring, optimisation of production, the trade deficit (balancing imports and exports), HIV/AIDS prevention and food

security. Currently, the government is developing a national policy on HIV/AIDS and food security. The President has announced presidential elections tentatively scheduled for December 2003.

UNDP is in the country working with the government on poverty reduction, basic education, support for civil society and good governance. UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, OCPH, WFP, GTZ, Handicap International, IRC, ACF, ACT, ARC, Oxfam, MSF and the Red Cross Movement are all providing emergency assistance to Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees in and around the camps of Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré.

National Society Priorities

In this difficult context, the Guinea Red Cross (GRC), a young National Society founded in 1984, concentrated its efforts on the emergency assistance programme to Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees. Thanks to the technical, financial and logistical assistance of the Federation and ICRC, the GRC had the opportunity to develop its emergency relief know-how, and has more than 600 trained volunteers in the areas of international humanitarian law dissemination, response to disasters, public health and social assistance. But these resources are almost entirely in the zones where the refugee populations are found.

AT A GLANCE

	Year	Comment
Statutes	2002	Revised statutes will be adopted by National Council in February 2003, and will be approved by General Assembly, scheduled no later than August 2004.
National Disaster Plan	~	
National Development Plan	~	
CAS	2003	Draft, finalised 2004
Self-Assessment	1997	Another planned for 2003
Elections	2000	General Assembly 2004
Yearly audit	2004	Beginning 2004, capacity in place to perform audit of 2003 per Federation standards

Main strengths

- Good image - The National Society is recognised as the leading community-based humanitarian actor. An association, Journalist Friends of the Red Cross, two per news agency (20 persons), is committed to report on Red Cross activities. The national policy on education includes teaching Red Cross principles.
- Community support - 2,371 paying members and approximately 3,000 Red Cross Youth
- Strategic alliances - The Ministry of Health is the GRC's line ministry. Representatives from seven ministries (Health, Youth, Education, Environment, Social Welfare, Internal Affairs, Communication) are members of the National Council and they take part in Red Cross policy development. The RC youth department of GRC is member of the "National alliance for the promotion of reproductive health and health of adolescents and youth in Guinea." This Association regroups 30 NGOs targeting the youth.

Main challenges

- The separation between governance and management is in process.
- The branch network is still weak.
- The National Society is dependent on foreign assistance to maintain core activities.
- The National Society needs to position itself to gain back humanitarian activities currently being covered by international organisations.

The National Society recognises the need to embrace a development plan to bring it up to a level where it can begin to tackle the problems of the country and not merely exist in the country with *ad*

hoc assistance. In order to do so, it recognises the need to implement changes in its structure. It has revised its statutes which will be adopted at the National Council, February 2003 and confirmed at the General Assembly, 2004.

The National Society agreed with the Federation delegation to a progressive development starting in 2003, continuing over the following five years (ending December 2007). As a start, the National Society will conduct a self-assessment in 2003. Until then, however, its priorities are based on its previous self-assessment of 1997:

- Developing community-based health programming (i.e., HIV/AIDS prevention, construction of public latrines and promotion of community health, rehabilitation of water points, developing self-sustaining capacity of the vulnerable).
- Developing community-based disaster management (VCA and assistance to refugees).
- Developing strategic and operational capacity of the National Society (strengthen good governance, adoption of internal procedures - including financial procedures - developed with the Regional Delegation, reinforce operational capacity of local committees and branches, develop financial self-sustainability of the NS, improving human resources per VCA recommendations).
- Contributing to the change of behaviour of Guinean society (dissemination and promotion of Humanitarian Values to soldiers and army volunteers and youth as well as promotion of solidarity among youth).

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

International Federation: The National Society is a member of the Abidjan regional group (formerly the sub-regional Praia group) and has been supporting and receiving support from peers on areas of concern. The Federation delegation has been in the country since 1990, working with the National Society mostly on the emergency relief operation for refugees. The emergency relief operation receives support from several Participating National Societies - including the Norwegian, Swedish, Spanish and Netherlands Red Cross societies - as well as from the US State Department Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, and UNHCR.

ICRC: The ICRC is lead agency in Guinea. The ICRC supported the GRC in development of IHL dissemination and branch infrastructural support in the conflict zones. It has also helped the National Society to put in the national education programme the teaching of Red Cross Principles in primary and secondary schools, and is currently helping to expand the curriculum countrywide. The ICRC also funds the National Society publication '*Esperance*' and has initiated tracing development of the National Society.

Bilateral: The Spanish Red Cross provided assistance directly to the National Society for small emergency appeals over the course of the year.

Primary support from the Movement in 2002

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Preparedness	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Other
ICRC		xx	xx	xx	xx	
Federation*	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	

* Federation Secretariat support comes from Norwegian RC, Swedish RC, Spanish RC, Netherlands RC, British RC, PRM (American Govt)

Priority Programmes for Secretariat Assistance

Provided the National Society leadership is committed to driving a change process, the Federation Secretariat plans to support the National Society through four main areas: organisational diagnosis, development of strategic planning (with an emphasis on developing a vision for change and communicating this clearly throughout the organisation), implementation (with an emphasis on

improved service and advocacy delivery, branch development, volunteer management, leadership and systems and structures development), as well as monitoring, evaluation, learning and adaptation.

The National Society has agreed with the Secretariat to a rational progressive development over five years, starting with the five communes of Conakry (which host 25% of the total Guinean population). In the activities of three projects, the delegation will work with the National Society on improved service and advocacy delivery and branch development through a team approach of the GRC's five technical departments (Health, Relief, Info/Diffusion, Social Welfare and Youth). This approach together with the organisation of working groups should help to also improve communication and cooperation between departments within the National Society thus improving learning and adaptation. In parallel, the National Society with the delegation will focus on the development of its governance and its financial systems.

The 2003 target of local committees of proximity will be easily manageable and yet will provide a good base for organisational development. This will be facilitated by an existing understanding between the National Society and the delegation, and also facilitated with the experience of the delegation Programme Coordinator: the former Secretary General of the Senegalese Red Cross.

The year 2004 will see a continuity in the progressive development with an expansion of activities to eight local branches (probably in the Guinée Forestière region while also being in a high risk zone from population movements). The three consecutive years will focus each on the development of eight local branches to reach, after five years, the total 38 local branches developed covering the entire country. At that time (year end 2007) the National Society and Federation will be in a position to decide the future development strategy.

Before any serious organisational development can happen, however, the National Society needs to conduct a self-assessment. From this assessment, plus the VCA of Conakry, the National Society will then be in a position to develop, in 2004, a strategic plan and from that a Cooperation Agreement Strategy.

Due to the new influx of Liberian refugees and continued uncertainty surrounding the conflict, however, attention must continue to be focused on the operations (medical, social welfare and non-food) in Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré. The operations in N'Zérékoré will require much more attention and support from the Federation in 2003 in light of the overall weakness of the N'Zérékoré office, the growing scale of the operation, and the rather large media attention the camps received following the publishing of the UNHCR/Save the Children report on the sexual exploitation of women and children in refugee and IDP camps in the Mano River region. And, although the GRC is managing the operations in Kissidougou, it will require continued monitoring and technical advice from the Federation delegation as well. The country delegation plans to host a Reach Out training on refugee protection to deliverers of humanitarian aid in the region in the spring of 2003. The GRC Head of the Kissidougou office - who has attended a Reach Out ToT - will help to facilitate the training.

Thus for 2003, the delegation believes the following human resources will suffice:

- Covering Conakry: the HoD is joined by a Programme Coordinator - in addition to their overall country management, the two will support the headquarters departments to implement their projects as a team.
- Covering N'Zérékoré and Kissidougou: one Head of Sub-Delegation, plus a health delegate, field delegate and social welfare delegate.

The three development projects - VCA of Conakry, HIV/AIDS Awareness, and 'From Principles to Action' - are based on Strategy 2010, ARCHI 2010, the Ouagadougou Declaration, and the Change Strategy for the Secretariat. They promote the participation of beneficiaries, reinforce the partnership with the Federation, and further harmonise the efforts of the Movement - the ICRC, Participating

National Societies and the Secretariat - in order to improve the living conditions of the vulnerable population in the country, and build a better future by mobilising the power of humanity.

1. Health and Care W *<Click here to return to the title page>*

Background and achievements/lessons to date

On 8 May 2002, the GRC and the Ministry of Health (MoH) signed a cooperation agreement to develop the GRC's national strategy on HIV/AIDS. The Ministry contributed a technical consultant from 2002-2006 to work solely with the National Society on its national strategy on HIV/AIDS, contributing to the government's national policy.

Since 1992, with support from ICRC and supported by presidential decree in 1994, the Youth department of the GRC initiated and managed the project 'Red Cross/School'. This project has included into the school curriculum principles, humanitarian values, civic responsibility, international cooperation, history, geography and biology, the concept of Red Cross and IHL. Since its initiation, the project has made progress in 45 primary schools, 15 secondary schools and 5 teachers colleges, reaching a total of 20,000 students and 150 teachers. Indicators show the project is successful.

Therefore, in 2003, provided the National Society leadership is committed to the progressive development approach of the delegation, the Secretariat intends to assist the National Society's five technical departments (Health, Relief, Information Dissemination, Social Welfare, and Youth) to design and run two HIV/AIDS prevention projects:

1. An adaptation of the Red Cross/School in the schools already reached, and
2. An HIV/AIDS prevention education project in the five communes of Conakry.

HIV/AIDS - Red Cross/School

The Federation delegation will support the GRC initiative to strengthen its Red Cross/School project in 2003 with a basic HIV/AIDS prevention course for the 45 primary schools, 15 secondary schools and 5 teachers' colleges (20,000 students and 150 teachers in total). The course will then be added to the Red Cross/School curriculum and will follow the GRC/ICRC target of national coverage over the next seven years (in 2003: 15 new primary schools and 15 new secondary schools).

HIV/AIDS Prevention Education

The Federation delegation will support the five technical departments which will be responsible for designing an effective education campaign to pass simple yet key messages to various audiences in the general population and in the population considered most at risk in Conakry. Each department will have a defined role and responsibilities towards completing this goal and putting in place mechanisms so that it can be repeated in additional branches. Should the project in Conakry go well, the Federation will assist the National Society to expand the project and apply the lessons learned to a training of targeted trainers project (i.e., youth, military, sex workers) in 2004. This project will continue to be adapted and expanded to reach additional districts and audiences in the following three years (to year end 2007).

Overall Goal

The incidence of new HIV infections among the country's population is reduced.

Programme Objective

Due to GRC initiatives, there is a change in behaviour in the targeted Guinean population towards HIV/AIDS.

Expected Results

1. The GRC technical departments of Health, Relief, Information Dissemination, Social Welfare and Youth have effectively contributed to HIV/AIDS prevention in Conakry.

- A gender-balanced cadre of ten educators per each of the five communes of Conakry have been created.
 - A tool kit has been developed with effective modules for reaching different target groups.
 - As a result of educator presentations, the knowledge base of the general population has been increased.
 - The five technical departments of the GRC have been working together to conduct an effective HIV/AIDS prevention campaign.
2. The risk of HIV infection has been reduced among the school-aged population.
- Nationally approved course and teaching aids have been developed
 - 45 primary schools, 15 secondary schools and 5 teachers colleges (20,000 students and 150 teachers in total) plus the schools targeted by CRG/ICRC for 2003 (15 primary and 15 secondary schools) have been reached.
 - The knowledge base of the causes of the spread of HIV/AIDS and prevention has been increased among the school-aged population

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

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré

As mentioned at the beginning of this appeal, the Federation and the GRC have been conducting in 2002 a rather large relief operation with health and social welfare components for a refugee population of 86,000 from Sierra Leone and Liberia. With peace holding in Sierra Leone for over a year now, thousands of Sierra Leonean refugees are slowly returning home. As of autumn 2002, there still remained some 35,000 Sierra Leonean refugees in the camps around Kissidougou where the Federation/GRC is operating.

As the Liberian situation continues to deteriorate, more Liberian refugees are moving to Guinea for assistance. As of autumn 2002, 51,000 Liberian refugees have registered, exceeding the capacity of the camps around N'Zérékoré. The UN estimates that there are some 32,000 Liberian refugees living in Guinea outside the camps and probably another 6,000-20,000 Liberians living in the forest just across the Guinean border. It is predicted that fighting in Liberia will escalate and thousands more will seek refuge in Guinea.

With the transfer of management of the refugee camps to the local departments of the government's *Bureau National de Coordination pour les Réfugiés* (BNCR), the level of responsibility on the Federation and GRC was lightened a bit. By mid-2002, the Federation felt confident to place the Kissidougou operation under the management of a GRC officer supervised by the Federation. The Head of the Kissidougou office attended a Reach Out training of trainers on refugee protection in the autumn of 2002. It is expected that he will train his staff and the staff in N'Zérékoré on better programming and internal operational procedures to ensure the dignity and rights of refugees are respected. The level of development of the N'Zérékoré office, however, requires more Federation assistance. The influx of refugees from Liberia necessitates Federation intervention all the more.

In 2003, under the management of the Kissidougou office, social assistance and social welfare activities (home visits, *ad hoc* assistance, social and educational campaigns, and support group projects) will continue for the remaining Sierra Leonean refugees and the new Liberian refugees in the three camps (Kountaya, Boréah, Telikoro) of Kissidougou. It is anticipated that although the Sierra Leonean refugees will be leaving the camps, the number of refugees will not reduce significantly in 2003 as the spillover from the Liberian refugee camps in N'Zérékoré has been coming to Kissidougou.

Meanwhile, in response to the increasing refugee crisis along the border of Liberia, the Federation and the GRC plan to ensure adequate **health care** to refugees in Kouankan and Kola camps and to 242 Extremely Vulnerable refugees from the 1998 influx into N'Zérékoré, Identified by UNHCR (EVIs) and to expand their **social assistance** and **social awareness** activities (reception, orientation, home visits and *ad hoc* assistance, social and educational campaigns, support group projects), which are currently operating in the camps of Kouankan and Kola camps, to the new Lainé camp in 2003.

Through their social awareness activities, the Federation and GRC target at least half the beneficiary base of 46,000 (Kouankan: 33,000, Kola: 7,000, Lainé: 6,000) as well as members of the local population who participate in social/commercial activities with the refugee population in 2003. With the uncertainty surrounding the conflict in Liberia and the government's intention to have a presidential election in October 2003, it is anticipated that the beneficiary base number in the camps could increase to 67,000 (Kouankan: 40,000, Kola: 7,000, Lainé: 20,000) during 2003. Should that be the case, the Federation and GRC will revise this budget accordingly.

Conakry

At the headquarters level, provided the National Society leadership is committed to the progressive development approach of the Federation delegation, the Federation intends to assist all the National Society technical departments (Health, Relief, Social Welfare, and Youth) to design and run a **Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment** of the five communes of Conakry in 2003.

As with the HIV/AIDS project, the five technical departments will be responsible for designing the methodology for conducting the VCA. Each department will have roles and responsibilities toward completing the VCA of 2003 and putting in place mechanisms that can be repeated each year in the same and other branches.

Should the VCA of Conakry go well, the Federation will continue to support the National Society over the next four years to apply the lessons learned into the continuation and expansion of the VCA through an additional eight prefectures per year. At year end 2007, the National Society will be able to say that it is conducting a VCA throughout the country.

Overall Goal

Individual and collective capacities of communities are reinforced.

Programme Objective

Individual and collective capacities of refugees and local communities in Kissidougou, N'Zérékoré and Conakry to reduce health and other risks are reinforced through community-based education.

Expected Results

1. Social assistance has been provided, based on needs, to the most vulnerable among the refugee population of the six camps of Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré, as well as the 242 Extremely Vulnerable refugees from the 1998 influx in N'Zérékoré, Identified by UNHCR (EVIs).
 - The most vulnerable newly arriving refugees have been identified in the one camp of Kissidougou (Telikoro) and the three camps of N'Zérékoré, categorised and grouped according to needs, and provided with an orientation of camp services and activities.
 - All identified most vulnerable refugees in the six camps of Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré (including EVIs) have received basic food and non-food assistance according to needs.
 - 80% of the most vulnerable refugees in the six camps of Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré (including EVIs) have received continued and adapted care according to needs.
2. Better understanding and acceptance within and between the refugee and local populations of Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré have been promoted and encouraged.

- The knowledge base of at least 50% of the refugee population of the six camps of Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré and members of the surrounding communities has increased after one week-long social and educational outreach activities on six topics during the year
 1. RC fundamental principles,
 2. Preventing abuse of power and exclusion,
 3. Rights of refugees, children, women, elderly, and the disabled ,
 4. Discouraging practice of 'female circumcision,'
 5. Safe sex and prevention of HIV/AIDS,
 6. Healthy feeding for babies six months and above.
 - At least 20% of young refugee population (between ages 5-17) of the six camps and youth from the surrounding communities have participated in social activities designed for youth.
 - Support groups for women, disabled and chronically ill, and the elderly have helped to ameliorate the living conditions of the most vulnerable and their dependants in the six refugee camps.
 - The departments of the GRC office have been working together effectively.
3. Health care has been available to the refugee population in the two camps of Kouankan and Kola as well as the Extremely Vulnerable refugees Identified (EVIs) by UNHCR living outside of the camps.
- Adequate primary care has been provided in the camps or, when needed, patients have been transferred to hospitals for special treatment.
4. A VCA has been designed and conducted in Conakry by the GRC technical departments of Health, Relief, Info/Diff, Social Welfare and Youth.
- Volunteers from five communes in Conakry have been trained in data collection.
 - A report on the vulnerabilities and capacities of local communities in Conakry has been published
 - The five technical departments of the GRC have been working together effectively.

Since 1992, the national education programme has included in its curriculum a focus on the Red Cross Fundamental Principles. This was further confirmed by Presidential Degree in 1994. To date, 45 primary schools, 15 colleges and 5 teachers colleges have been teaching this curriculum. 20,000 students and 150 teachers have been taught.

Therefore, provided the National Society leadership is committed to the progressive development approach of the Federation delegation, the Federation intends to assist the National Society's five technical departments (Health, Relief, Info/Diff, Social Welfare, and Youth) to design and run a 'From Principles to Action' project in the five communes of Conakry in 2003.

This project proposes to take a look at the effect this training has had on the public and to see where to take it next. The knowledge base of Red Cross Principles and to see whether or not it has been put into action in daily life will be measured through interactive campaigns and games.

Should the project in Conakry go well, the Federation will continue to support the National Society to apply the lessons learned from the project into the continuation and expansion of Humanitarian Values programming through additional prefectures the following four years.

Overall Goal

There is a change of behaviour in the Guinean population towards humanitarian values.

Programme Objective

There is a better understanding of the Red Cross Movement and its fundamental principles among the population of Conakry.

Expected Result

The GRC technical departments of Health, Relief, Info/Diff, Social Welfare and Youth effectively have promoted the Red Cross Movement and the Fundamental Principles through a 'From Principles to Action' project.

- During the year at least 20% of the population of Conakry has been exposed to awareness campaigns on Red Cross principles and GRC activities
- The five technical departments of the GRC have been effectively working together.

3. Humanitarian Values W

Please enquire with the Federation Desk Officer for any questions related to this programme.

4. Organisational Development W *<Click here to return to the title page>***Background and achievements/lessons to date**

The National Society has been able to set up a national network and especially valuable relations with the authorities (MoH is its line ministry in particular). In its refugee relief operations, the GRC works in close cooperation with local authorities, particularly in the field of health. The GRC also has an agreement with UNHCR to provide room and board to sick refugees and their caregivers transferred from the field to Conakry for special medical attention. An important step has been made with the responsibilities of the relief operation (social welfare assistance to refugees) being taken at the Kissidougou office by a GRC officer. But the ongoing refugee emergency, together with the history of the country and the youth of the National Society are still to blame for the continued overall weakness of the GRC.

The National Society recognises the need to embrace a development plan to bring it up to a level where it can begin to tackle the problems of the country and not merely exist in the country with *ad hoc* assistance. To do so, it recognises the need to implement changes in its structure. It has revised its statutes which will be adopted at the National Council in February 2003 and confirmed at the General Assembly in 2004.

Provided the National Society leadership is committed to driving this change process, the Federation plans to support the National Society in 2003 with financial development. The project envisages starting the year with installing Federation standard financial tracking systems and implementing Federation standard protocols. Senior management and senior technical staff will be trained, to ensure proper financial management of the National Society's programmes. Additionally, senior management of the ten most active branches will also receive training in finance management to ensure continuity of financial reporting. Beginning 2004, the National Society will undergo an external audit on 2003, and apply the recommendations toward improving its financial management.

Should the project result in a normalisation of timely and accurate financial reporting in the National Society's operations, the Federation will continue to support the National Society with further management and development assistance over the next four years.

Overall Goal

The Guinean Red Cross is a well functioning National Society.

Programme Objective

The financial management capacity of the National Society is strengthened.

Expected Result

The financial reporting of the National Society has been improved.

- The National Society will have a proper financial system in place at headquarters level for the management of its projects.
- Ten branches selected as the most active have benefited from a finance management training.

5. Federation Coordination W *<Click here to return to the title page>*

In the Federation delegation and National Society's development plan, the development of the Country Agreement Strategy should start in 2004. Therefore, this programme will not be a part of the 2003 Appeal for Guinea.

The Federation and ICRC encourage the Participating National Societies to fit their bilateral programming into the framework of both appeals in order not to disturb the development process of the National Society.

6. International Representation W

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Amid recent memory of the public release of the UNHCR/Save the Children report on the sexual exploitation of women and children in refugee and IDP camps in the Mano River region, there are expectations of a growing refugee operation in 2003 as a result of further instability in Liberia. Since the publishing of the report, the humanitarian aid agencies in Guinea set mechanisms in place to stem opportunities for abuse of power and exploitation of the vulnerable population. With the operation potentially expanding in 2003, there is a need to evaluate these mechanisms, and protection in general, to see if there are lessons from this experience to be shared with other aid providers in other contexts.

A joint initiative of several international humanitarian agencies,³ Reach Out is a workshop on refugee protection training, which aims to enhance refugee protection knowledge and awareness of UN agencies, NGOs and RC/RC National Societies and their International Federation, who are responsible for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and/or services to refugees.

Participants at Reach Out workshops explore the following topics:

- legal foundation for refugee protection and how it relates to human rights and humanitarian assistance;
- responsibilities of various agencies providing protection;
- sources of protection problems and programmatic responses in the context;
- vulnerable subgroups within the refugee population in the context;
- durable solutions to refugee situations; and
- practical protection responses for NGOs providing assistance, services and/or human rights support to refugees.

By hosting a Reach Out workshop, the Federation delegation and GRC would like to initiate an interagency examination of refugee protection within the Liberian conflict context. A GRC officer, the Head of the Kissidougou office, attended a Reach Out training of trainers in 2002, and will be able to assist in the facilitation of the workshop. The workshop will be in French and will most likely include participants from refugee operations in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire.

³ Care International, International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), OXFAM International, Swedish Red Cross, Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR) the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the World Council of Churches.

Overall Goal

The Federation, its membership, its values and its programming are represented and lend toward contributing to in-country policy and interagency direction and action.

Programme Objective

The Federation delegation and GRC are involved in interagency policy development on refugee protection.

Expected Result

Lessons learned from a Reach Out workshop hosted by the Federation and GRC are incorporated into Federation, Guinea Red Cross and other agencies' operational policies.

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BUDGET 2003

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.26/2003

Name: Guinea

PROGRAMME:

	Organisational Development	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Federation Coordination	International Representation	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	146,550	0	0	0	146,550
Clothing & textiles	0	0	197,400	0	0	0	197,400
Food	0	0	28,948	0	0	0	28,948
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	86,413	0	0	0	86,413
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	81,374	0	0	0	81,373
Other relief supplies	0	0	272,485	0	0	0	272,484
SUPPLIES	0	0	813,170	0	0	0	813,169
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	4,620	0	0	0	0	4,620
Computers & telecom	8,500	10,500	24,000	0	0	0	43,000
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	3,600	0	0	100	3,700
CAPITAL EXPENSES	8,500	15,120	27,600	0	0	100	51,320
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	71,650	0	0	0	71,650
Transport & Vehicules	14,307	314	249,399	0	0	2,500	266,519
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	14,307	314	321,049	0	0	2,500	338,169
Programme Support	11,440	10,900	230,081	760	0	2,944	256,125
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	11,440	10,900	230,081	760	0	2,944	256,125
Personnel-delegates	14,550	26,825	682,850	0	0	16,500	740,725
Personnel-national staff	85,861	53,449	970,657	0	0	0	1,109,965
Consultants	0	0	20,400	0	0	0	20,400
PERSONNEL	100,411	80,274	1,673,907	0	0	16,500	1,871,090
W/shops & Training	2,500	49,987	69,332	5,082	0	15,950	142,850
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	2,500	49,987	69,332	5,082	0	15,950	142,850
Travel & related expenses	1,500	1,170	33,600	0	0	6,000	42,270
Information	500	2,000	30,584	4,651	0	0	37,734
Other General costs	36,838	7,930	340,391	1,200	0	1,300	387,659
GENERAL EXPENSES	38,838	11,100	404,575	5,851	0	7,300	467,663
TOTAL BUDGET:	175,996	167,695	3,539,714	11,693	0	45,294	3,940,389