

Appeal 2004



DJIBOUTI

Appeal no. 01.02/2004

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2004, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text¹, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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

	2004
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Organizational Development.	228, 006
Total	228, 006²

Please note that objectives, expected results, and activities associated with the Health and Care programme are included in the narrative of this appeal; the budget associated with these activities is integrated within other programme budgets. [<Click here to go to the text>](#)

Please note that objectives, expected results, and activities associated with the Humanitarian Values programme are included in the narrative of this appeal; the budget associated with these activities is integrated within other programme budgets. [<Click here to go to the text>](#)

Please note that objectives, expected results, and activities associated with the Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships programme are included in the narrative of this appeal; the budget associated with these activities is integrated within other programme budgets. [<Click here to go to the text>](#)

¹ **Identified by blue in the text.**

² **USD 171, 240 or EUR 146, 769.**

National Context

Djibouti, the former French territory of Afars and Issas is a volcanic country of 23,000 square kilometres with an estimated population of 740,000. Almost 25% of people are nomads; the scarcity of cultivable land has forced almost 75% of the population to move to urban areas where they live in shantytowns around the Capital, Djibouti Ville. The land is among the least productive in Africa with low agricultural output and limited amount of manufacturing. The main economic activity derives from Djibouti port which contributes more than one third of the national income.

According to World Bank Statistics 37% of the population (twice as many women as men) was illiterate in 1999. Poor sanitary conditions, lack of access to water and an intolerably hot climate encourage the spread of communicable diseases; cholera and malaria are endemic. The high number of prostitutes operating around the port

area has resulted in a high incidence of sexually transmitted diseases; UNAIDS statistics cite a prevalence of HIV/AIDS amongst upwards of 11% of the population in the 15-49 age group. Djiboutians are major consumers of Qat, a mild intoxicant, which is imported daily from Ethiopia. It is estimated to consume up to 40% of household expenditure, compounding further the critical health and economic conditions of most families and leading to decreased productivity.

The current focus on combating international terrorism is having a positive impact on the economy of Djibouti. The country's strategic location between the Somali and Arabian coasts is bringing financial and political rewards. A German naval base was established in January 2002 to monitor sea traffic between Somalia and the Arabian Peninsula. The United States government followed shortly afterwards with the establishment of its base of 1,500 troops for anti-terrorist action in the Horn of Africa.

Under what is believed to be pressure from western governments, the Djibouti Interior Minister ordered all illegal immigrants, mainly from Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen, to depart by the end of August 2003; upwards of 42,000 people departed before the deadline. UNHCR set up a transit centre in Aour-Aoussa, 120 km south of the capital city, to provide shelter to those seeking asylum. This group is made up mainly of Somalis coming from Mogadishu and the southern parts of the country where serious insecurity problems prevent them from returning.

There is an increasing interest from international humanitarian organizations to respond to the enormous needs in the country. **The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti**, the only humanitarian organization with a network throughout the country, is well-placed to partner with some of these organizations. The national society was dormant for a number of years and began a process of re-establishing itself in 2002. A lack of both experience and trained volunteers at branch level means that it will take some time to develop capacities in all areas. The focus of the International Movement's support is to increase the national society's visibility through building strong and active structures at central and branch level.



Human Development Indicators at a Glance

Indicators	Djibouti	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Life Expectancy at birth (years) 2000	43.1	48.7	66.9
Adult literacy rate (%age 15 and above), 2000	64.6	61.5	-
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrollment ration (%), 1999	22.0	42.0	65.0
GDP per capita (PPP USD), 2000	2,377	1,690	7,446
People living with HIV/AIDS, adults (% age 15-49), 2001	-	9.0	1.2
Refugees (thousands), in/out, 2000	23/2	-	-

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2003

PPP in this context refers to Purchasing Power Parity

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement³ Context

The International Federation will continue to support activities to strengthen the capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti to implement effective programmes at community level. This will mean assisting the national society to adapt a number of Movement Policies to the environment in which it operates and to put the necessary systems in place to implement these. Facilitation will be assured through using expertise from neighbouring national societies as was done both in 2002 and 2003 where for instance support was received from Sudanese Red Crescent for branch development.

The first ever General Assembly is scheduled for 2004 and will be supported by both the Federation and the ICRC. A strategic planning process will begin once a new governing board is in place to enable the national society to produce a marketing tool for presentation to new local and international partners. The ICRC will contribute to the development of branch structures by supporting First Aid activities. Support from the French Red Cross to health activities which ended in 2002 has not resumed. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti is expected to further develop its cooperation with Islamic national societies who support ad hoc initiatives.

National Society Strategy / Programme Priorities

The Board of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti is keen to see the national society make some impact on the growing poverty and deteriorating health conditions of the population. Prevention and control of cholera, malaria and HIV/AIDS will remain a priority with the intention of setting up some small scale water and sanitation projects based on the PHAST⁴ system. A second priority will be the setting up of an effective structure at headquarters that can provide regular support to the development of branches. The national society has no roadworthy vehicle and is obliged to rent vehicles at high cost to carry out visits to branches. Acquisition of a vehicle will be a priority in 2004 and the national society will meet its running costs.

³ 'Movement' refers to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

⁴ PHAST – Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation.

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

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Background and achievements/lessons to date

The community health information programme initiated in the three southern districts of the country at the end of 2002 was extended to the northern districts in the first half of 2003. A facilitator from the Sudanese Red Crescent Society was deployed for five months in 2003 to assist the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti in the design and implementation of training programmes in the area of malaria and HIV/AIDS prevention, and in the preparation of subsequent community information campaigns. More than 20 volunteers recruited and trained in five districts and equipped with IEC⁵ materials including T-shirts and caps are carrying out community awareness campaigns on a regular basis. The volunteers feel more comfortable in discussing HIV/AIDS with their peers. The fact that most districts managed to recruit almost equal numbers of male and female volunteers to assist in the health information activities means that malaria and HIV/AIDS prevention information is being passed on to women who would normally have very little access to this. Women are reporting fewer incidences of illnesses amongst their children in some districts. The visibility of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has increased due to its closer contact with communities.

A detailed proposal, budget and work plan was developed from an assessment by Red Crescent Society of Djibouti and the Regional Health and Care Support Unit in May 2003; the proposal envisages an integrated health project in Belbala area of Djibouti City. The project would be comprised of the following activities: rehabilitation of tap stands; vector control by larviciding; health promotion using PHAST; condom distribution and advocacy against female genital mutilation (FGM) for improved reproductive health; and promotion of the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets by pregnant women and children under five. In addition, partnerships with key players -government, UN agencies, EU - are expected to be key outcomes of the project. After completion of the pilot six-month phase and documentation of lessons learned, a second phase of the project is likely.

A joint HIV/AIDS prevention programme on the Ethiopian corridor initiated in June 2003 between the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti and Save the Children US is ongoing.

Goal: Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has a sustainable impact upon the general health of targeted communities through its health programming.

Objective: The national society's capacity in community health and care programming is facilitated through Federation support.

Expected Results :

1. The profile of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti, as a key actor in solving community health problems is raised by 2005
2. Integrated Health and Care Pilot projects within the framework of ARCHI 2010⁶ initiated and expanded by 2007
3. Strategic partnerships to address the challenges in public health and technical input for the same are developed and promoted particularly with Save the Children, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA and Government.
4. HIV/AIDS prevention activities are expanded and the national society staff and volunteers have access to treatment

⁵ IEC – Information, Education, Communication

⁶ ARCHI – African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative 2010 builds on its strength: a Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in each of 53 countries in Africa and, in all, more than 2 million volunteers. The overall goal of ARCHI 2010 is to make a major difference in the health of vulnerable people in Africa. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/what/health/archi/>

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Expected results	Indicators to measure results	Risks / Assumptions	Activities planned to meet results
1. The Profile of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti as a key actor in solving community health problems is raised by 2005	1.1 Participation in debates on national policy issues. 1.2 Decreased incidence of communicable diseases at community level. 1.3 Agreements signed with new local partners	1.1 Consistent follow up with new partners 1.2 Technical skills	1.1 Recruit a health Programme Coordinator 1.2 Train and equip volunteers to carry out community health information campaigns 1.3 Design promotional pens/pencils 1.4 Prepare radio and RV spots on health issues 1.5 Provide refreshments to volunteers
2. Integrated Health and Care Pilot projects with in the frame work of ARCHI initiated and expanded by 2007.	2.1 Red Crescent Society of Djibouti implementing integrated health and care pilot projects by 2005. 2.2 Integrated health and care project expanded in the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti Society by 2007.	2.1 The national society has the relevant technical personnel in place. 2.2 Adequate funding available.	2.1 Initiate and scale up sustainable integrated health and care programs that include WatSan, TB, malaria prevention, First Aid and HIV/AIDS prevention targeting vulnerable communities. 2.2 Train the national society health and care staff and volunteers (on Malaria, HIV/AIDS and WatSan) to adapt and apply ARCHI 2010 tool kits and PHAST at community level. 2.3 Develop indicators and tools to monitor integrated health and care pilot projects. 2.4 Document experiences and lessons learned in implementing integrated health and care pilot programme.
3. Strategic partnership to address the challenges in public health and technical input for the same are developed and promoted particularly with Save the Children, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA and Government.	3.1 Over four years workshops/seminars for joint planning and sharing of experiences held. 3.2 MoU developed and signed among partners to address challenges in public health.	- Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies are seen as credible partners and accepted by other stakeholders.	3.1 Network and create partnerships with stakeholders to promote linkages with WatSan, Health and HIV/AIDS. 3.2 Participate in national and regional workshops with partners to discuss and share experiences on policy and strategy 3.3 Participate in existing Country Co-ordination Mechanisms, Inter-agency Coordinating Committee.
4. HIV/AIDS prevention activities are expanded and the national society staff and volunteers have access to treatment.	4.1 Access to treatment including ARVs for staff and volunteers by 2007. 4.2 HIV/AIDS prevention activities are scaled up by the year 2006.	- In-country policies that support HIV/AIDS prevention and access to ARV treatment.	4.1 Design HIV/AIDS strategic plan document. Scale up HIV/AIDS intervention activities through peer education, IEC and Behaviour change communication. 4.2 Initiate dialogue with health management organizations and health care providers for comprehensive medical care for staff and volunteers including access to ARV.

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Note: The above-mentioned activities will be implemented with technical support of Regional Delegation Nairobi Health and Care Support Unit and stakeholders.

[<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for Health and Care>](#)

Humanitarian Values

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A Task Force meeting of the Communications Forum of the Regional Red Cross Red Crescent Network for Eastern Africa (RC-NET) held in Nairobi in August 2003 requested closer support from the regional information unit in developing the capacity of the information units of national societies. The Task Force recommended that the Forum meets annually and the next one is scheduled for February 2004 where issues such as harmonisation and standardisation of communications practises as well as the opportunity to design regional or sub-regional promotion of humanitarian values campaigns will be addressed.

Achievements/Lessons learned

Just like the national society itself, the information unit of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has been rather dormant over the past years. However, its visibility increased at national level especially thanks to the HIV/AIDS programme. The involvement of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti information counterpart in regional activities will be encouraged through participation in the Regional Communications Forum. The Regional Information unit will provide technical support and coaching to increase the visibility of the national society particularly within the health and HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

Goal: Red Cross / Red Crescent Principles and Humanitarian Values are known and respected throughout the region; discrimination against vulnerable groups is reduced.

Objective: The Information Unit of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti is an active member of the Regional Communications Forum, has developed its potential to respond to humanitarian emergencies, and has increased the capacity of the national society to promote Red Cross / Red Crescent Principles and Humanitarian Values in the Eastern African region

Expected results :

The development and capacity building of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti information unit to meet minimum technical, professional and human resources standards - as approved by the RC NET - has been completed.

Expected results	Indicators to measure results	Risk / Assumptions	Activities to meet results
1. The development and capacity building of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti information unit to meet minimum technical, professional and human resources standards –as approved by the RC Net – has been completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Communications Forum (CF) report- customized Job Description adopted- articles, news releases- publication- adequate equipment in place- media coverage- Federation (and other) web site- participation in the regional writing/photo competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Red Crescent Society of Djibouti commitment to strengthen their information unit- sufficient funding available	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1 Red Crescent Society of Djibouti information officer participates in the regional Communications Forum.1.2 Red Crescent Society of Djibouti information officer contributes with articles (covering the the national society activities and response to emergencies) towards the regional network.

Organizational Development

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Background and achievements to date

The re-launching of Red Crescent Society of Djibouti activities commenced in 2002 continued in 2003 under facilitation by a representative of the Sudanese Red Crescent who spent two periods of three months with the national society. By mid-May 2003, Red Crescent structures were put in place in five regions of the country, while it is expected that a structure will be in place in Arta, a new administrative region, by the end of 2003. Steering Committees constituted in the five existing regional branches will hold regional assemblies in the last quarter of 2003 with a view to organizing the national society's first ever General Assembly and the election of a new National Committee by end 2003/early 2004.

Good relations established with local authorities in each region through the restructuring process have resulted in the allocation of offices to Red Crescent Society of Djibouti committees in three regions; negotiations are ongoing in the remaining regions. The programme has funded minor repairs and provided basic furniture to these offices which are proving to be an important community resource, attracting new volunteers to the organization as well as increasing numbers of community members seeking health information. An immediate priority will be to ensure that structures are put in place at headquarters level to provide sufficient support to and co-ordination of regional committees as they develop their activities. Volunteer management issues will need to be addressed to ensure that the newly recruited and well-motivated community members implementing the health information activities remain loyal to the organization.

Goal: Implementation of the characteristics of a well functioning national society has improved in the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti in the three areas: foundation, capacity and performance.

Objective: The national society's institutional capacity and its progress towards operating as a well-functioning national society is enhanced through Secretariat support

Expected Results :

1. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has established committees and offices in each of the country's six regions by end of 2004.
2. Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has elected a new National Committee at its first General Assembly by mid 2004.
3. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has designed a Strategic Plan by end 2005.
4. Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has attracted new volunteers through the effective implementation of its Volunteer Management Policy by 2007
5. An adequate management structure is in place to facilitate successful implementation of the national society's activities by 2007.

Expected Results	Indicators to measure results	Risks / Assumptions	Activities planned to meet results
1. Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has established committees and offices in six districts by end 2004.	1.1 Offices functioning effectively in six regions. 1.2 Committees elected and supporting activities in accordance with the Federation policies	- Adequate time commitment from committee members	1.1 Provide technical advice to regional steering committees on the preparation of regional assemblies. 1.2 Provide financial support to regional assemblies. 1.3 Train and coach new regional committees on Movement policies. 1.4 Assist Branch committees in the design and implement Action Plans. 1.5 Provide funding to Branch committees to carry out minor repairs to newly allocated offices

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Expected Results	Indicators to measure results	Risks / Assumptions	Activities planned to meet results
2. Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has elected a new National Committee at its first General Assembly by mid 2004.	2.1 General Assembly held 2.2 Elections held in conformity with Federation Guidelines.	2. Commitment to governance rotation.	2.1 Coach existing Board and newly elected Regional Board members in preparation of a General Assembly. 2.2 Provide information to potential new Board candidates on the Federation policies and practices. 2.3 Provide financial support and requested technical support to General Assembly. 2.4 Train newly elected board in good governance procedures and integrity issues. 2.5 Assist the national society to adapt the Federation Policies to the Djibouti context. 2.6 Provide technical support in the revision of statutes.
3. Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has designed a Strategic Plan by end 2005	3.1 3-4 year Strategic Planning Document 3.2 Detailed Plan of Action 2006	3. Human Resources to implement policy.	3.1 Facilitate Working Group sessions on the design of a Strategic Plan 3.2 Produce and print final Strategic Plan document
4. Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has attracted new volunteers through the effective implementation of its volunteer management policy by 2007.	4.1 Volunteer Management and implementation. Guideline documents produced. 4.2 Increased number of volunteers implementing activities.	4. Human resources to implement policy.	4.1 Provide advice to the national society on content of a volunteering policy and guideline documents. 4.2 Facilitate the design of volunteering policy and guideline documents. 4.3. Assist the national society to put procedures set out in guidelines in place.
5. An adequate management structure is in place to facilitate successful implementation of the national society activities by 2007.	5.1 Planning and reporting procedures produced and implemented. 5.2 Secretary General providing regular support and guidance to programme coordinators	5. Time commitment of Secretary General	5.1 Establish monitoring and reporting procedures 5.2 Train staff members in standard national society financial procedures. 5.3 Design a financial procedure Manual. 5.4 Assist the national society to put procedures in place

[<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for Organizational Development>](#)

Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

Background and achievements/ lessons to date

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The Federation's Regional Delegation in Nairobi has been the main link with Red Crescent Society of Djibouti for several years through regular visits from the Organizational Development delegate and some Ad Hoc focus on Disaster Preparedness and Health Delegates. Financial support from the Finnish Red Cross in 2001 has helped to make a breakthrough in the revitalization process of Red Crescent Society of Djibouti with a 2 years support focusing on branch development, volunteer management and set up of Governance and Management structures.

Constant dialogue with ICRC and some joint missions have contributed to coordinating a common approach. ICRC priorities are on dissemination of international humanitarian law and visits to detainees

The French Red Cross has for some years had strong interest to support health programmes and has supported a project in Belbala health center for one year. However, further support will be considered based on the development of a Strategic Plan and the end of the revitalization process including the set up of branches and a General Assembly.

In 2003, the Spanish Red Cross sent a delegate for three months to evaluate the possibility of developing a bilateral project; the results are still being awaited.

Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has a privileged position in the country which attracts interest from other organizations to establish working partnerships; this was been the case for UNICEF, UNDP, and Save the Children in 2001 and 2002. It is expected that more local partnerships will be possible once Red Crescent Society of Djibouti becomes fully functional according to the criteria of a well functioning national society and develops a clear plan of action.

A decision on the future make-up of the Federation support to Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will depend on the engagement of the Board and the support from interested Participating National Societies; the Federation will however maintain its commitment to support the change process. When the pre-requisite steps will be in place, a Country Agreement Strategy will commence and will outline the plans of Red Crescent Society of Djibouti and the expectations and obligations of all partners.

Objective: Through constant dialogue, good coordination is achieved with the various partners with a view to building the capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti.

Expected Results :

1. Coordination between ICRC and representatives of the partner national societies has been promoted.
2. Good collaboration and working relations with all external partners are strengthened.
3. An efficient mechanism for consultation with bilateral and multilateral partners has been established with a view to achieving one Cooperation Agreement Strategy.
4. Donor support to Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has been increased.

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Effective Representation and Advocacy

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Background and achievements/ lessons to date

Since its inception in Djibouti, the Federation has been present on the humanitarian scene in the on a remote basis. The Regional Delegation has coordinated the relationship with several United Nations agencies, NGOs, diplomatic missions and embassies. However, although regular attendance at inter-agencies meetings is not possible, the national society has managed to participate in some coordinating meetings especially when crises arise such as the expulsion of illegal immigrants in August 2003.

Goal: The Federation has a high profile as a key humanitarian actor and advocate in the region with the added advantage of a network of national societies able to deliver services at community level.

Objective: The Federation is an effective and reliable partner in support of Red Crescent Society of Djibouti and in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable.

Expected Results:

1. Advocacy and sensitization is maintained with external partners, the government, United Nations agencies, donors and humanitarian NGOs.
2. Red Crescent Society of Djibouti is supported in advocacy resulting in a positive image of the national society.

Delegation Management

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Background and achievements/ lessons to date

The Federation supports the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti through the regional organizational development delegate and a part time facilitator from Sudanese Red Crescent. Technical support in disaster preparedness, health, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS is provided on an ad hoc basis by the respective technical departments of the Regional Delegation.

During the Regional Governance and Management meeting of the RC-NET held in Nairobi in September 2003, the first step of the regional decentralization process for the Horn of Africa sub-region was adopted as part of the global Federation Change Strategy. The plan to integrate the five countries of the Horn of Africa including Djibouti has been designed based on the lessons learned from the experience of the newly created office for the East Africa sub-region that covers Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. It is hoped that an office will be set up early in 2004 and based in Khartoum once all the pre-requisite conditions are in place and after all necessary negotiations with each national society. Djibouti will then be integrated during the year 2004 and will receive direct support from the new Head of office for the Horn of Africa sub-region.

Goal: The Federation structure is streamlined to effectively support the implementation of the Federation Strategy.

Objective: An efficient, flexible and service oriented infrastructure, coordinated with all partners, is maintained.

Expected Results:

1. The Regional Delegation has effectively and smoothly handed over the direct monitoring of Red Crescent Society of Djibouti support to the Head of office for the Horn of Africa Sub-Region.

[<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for Delegation Management>](#)

For further information please contact:

- *Abdi Kaireh Bouh, Secretary General, Red Crescent Society of Djibouti, Djibouti; Email crd@intnet.dj; Phone 253 352 270; Fax 253 352 451*
- *Susanna Cunningham, Federation Focal Person, Nairobi; Email ifrccke43@ifrc.org; Phone 254 20 271 4255; Fax 254 20 271 8415*
- *Josse Gillijns, Federation Regional Officer, Geneva; Email josse.gillijns@ifrc.org ; Phone 41 22 730 42 24 ; Fax 41 22 733 03 95*

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BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.02/2004

Name: Djibouti

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	2,430	0	0	2,430
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	2,430	0	0	2,430
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	35,000	0	0	35,000
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	35,000	0	0	35,000
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	0	0	0	5,496	0	0	5,496
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	0	0	5,496	0	0	5,496
Programme Support	0	0	0	14,820	0	0	14,820
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	0	0	0	14,820	0	0	14,820
Personnel-delegates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personnel-national staff	0	0	0	38,391	0	0	38,391
Consultants	0	0	0	9,450	0	0	9,450
PERSONNEL	0	0	0	47,841	0	0	47,841
W/shops & Training	0	0	0	67,959	0	0	67,958
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	0	0	0	67,959	0	0	67,958
Travel & related expenses	0	0	0	14,430	0	0	14,430
Information	0	0	0	38,450	0	0	38,450
Other General costs	0	0	0	1,580	0	0	1,580
GENERAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	54,460	0	0	54,460
TOTAL BUDGET:	0	0	0	228,006	0	0	228,006