

Appeal 2004



MANO RIVER SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Appeal no. 01.27/2004

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

Programme title	2004 in CHF
Strengthening the National Societies	
Health and Care	96,580
Disaster Management	318,647
Organizational Development.	97,634
Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships	
Coordination and Implementation	419,611
Total	932,471²

Click on the name of the national society below to access the individual Federation web page:

[<Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire>](#) [<Red Cross Society of Guinea-Bissau>](#)

[<Red Cross Society of Guinea>](#) [<Liberian Red Cross Society>](#) [<Sierra Leone Red Cross Society>](#)

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

² USD 700,317 or EUR 600,239.

Sub-Regional Context

The Mano River sub-region derives its name from the Mano River Union; this Union was formed by Guinea (Conakry), Liberia and Sierra Leone in recognition of the close social and economic structures of the three countries. The Mano River sub-region can be described as the most volatile in West Africa with all the countries involved in conflicts. Cross-border conflicts have placed enormous strains on the region leading to the death, mutilation and displacement of millions of people. Violence started in 1989 with the Liberian armed conflict. This worsened as conflict erupted in Sierra Leone in 1991, followed by Guinea (Conakry) and Guinea-Bissau in 2001, and most recently by Côte d'Ivoire. Years of conflicts, constant population movement and insecurity have left their mark on the region.

One major humanitarian crisis – a result of regional conflict and emerging from the vast population movement - is the steady increase in the prevalence of STI³ and HIV/AIDS. In addition, there has been an increase in the number of refugees and child soldiers.

With over 500,000 Liberians, Sierra Leoneans and Ivorians sheltered in different camps, Guinea (Conakry) remains home to one of the world's largest refugee populations. The humanitarian situation reached its peak with the eruption of hostilities in a military base in Parrot's Beak, Guinean border with Sierra Leone and Liberia, displacing thousands of refugees and their Guinean hosts. The situation improved gradually in 2001 but deteriorated few months later with renewed fighting in Liberia and armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire.

The political and social climate in Guinea (Conakry) needs to be reinforced. With the December 2003 elections in view and the opposition parties' determination to stop any "undemocratic practices by any means necessary", the security situation will probably remain fragile for the coming year.

The political instability in Côte d'Ivoire is perhaps one crisis that has threatened the total destabilization of the region. Formerly the most stable nation in the region, the situation worsened in September 2002 when a protest against the imminent demobilization of a group of soldiers turned into a full-blown armed conflict. This has divided the country into two with three former armed groups now known as New Forces, controlling the north and west while the government controlled the south.

A government of national reconciliation was set up following the signing of two peace accords. On 4 July 2003 the warring factions officially declared an end to hostilities. However, the recent nomination of the Ministers of Defence and internal dissatisfaction with the application of the Marcoussis peace accord, have made the opposition pull out of government. Although a large influx of displaced people returned home in July and August, rumours and the fear of renewed conflict have increased uncertainty. The political situation still remains precarious.

In neighbouring Sierra Leone, much progress has been made in the rehabilitation process after ten years of armed conflict. Former rebels and child soldiers have successfully been reinserted into the society and the economic life of the country has begun stabilizing.

After more than 15 years of hostilities in Liberia, the guns have now been silenced and people have resumed their routine duties. An estimated one million inhabitants of Monrovia face extreme conditions of hunger and disease, their chief enemies. With the resignation of President Charles Taylor and his departure to Nigeria, a consensus President has been sworn in; he will lead a provisional government until general elections are held in 2005.

Guinea-Bissau, completely devastated by years of internal war, was preparing for national Presidential elections in 2003 before a coup d'état struck in September 2003. A new civilian administration and an interim Prime Minister were sworn in on 28 October. Activities have normalized but it will take many more years to re-establish all structures and sectors of activities.

³ STI - Sexually Transmitted Infections

Mano River sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 01.27/2004

The HIV/AIDS prevalence in Guinea-Bissau is estimated at 2.8%, of which 16,000 are cases of full-blown AIDS (UNAIDS 2001). Guinea-Bissau is an extremely poor country which ranked 167 out of the 173 poorest countries on the UNDP human development index. Little progress has been made in terms of poverty reduction and investment in public infrastructure. Due to the volatile situation, many international organizations have withdrawn or reduced their activities in the country.

At a glance

	Côte-d'Ivoire	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea (Conakry)	Sierra-Leone	Liberia	World	Sub-Saharan Africa
Life expectancy at birth (years) 2001	41.7	45.0	48.5	38.9	41.5	66.9	48.7
Adult literacy rate (%age 15 and above), 2000	49.8	39.6	41.0	36.0	54.8	-	61.5
	64	-	-				
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%), 1999	39	43	34	27	16	25	42
GDP per capita (PPP USD), 2001	970	970	1,960	490	~	7,446	1,690
People living with HIV/AIDS, adults (%age 15-49), 2001	9.65	-	-	7.00	-	1.20	9.00
Refugees by country of asylum (thousands) 2001	126	178	178	11	55	-	-

PPP in this context refers to Purchasing Power Parity.

The Abidjan sub-regional office covering the Mano River sub-region and the countries of Guinea-Bissau, Guinea (Conakry), Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, became officially operational on 1 August 2003. In addition, there are two country Delegations, one in Guinea (Conakry) and the other in Sierra Leone as well as a Federation representative in Liberia. While the country delegations and the Federation presence are still there, the sub-regional office in Abidjan will be directly responsible for activities in Côte d'Ivoire and Red Cross of Guinea-Bissau Societies.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement⁴ Context:

The return of Federation representative to Liberia in August 2003 enhanced the Liberian Red Cross restructuring process. Furthermore, the excellent tripartite dynamism in the Red Cross Movement enabled the Federation to assist the national society in its efforts to reconstruct and reactivate its health and HIV/AIDS programmes.

The sub-regional office has provided guidance to the Red Cross of Guinea (Conakry) to focus its programmes on more beneficial activities such as community health, HIV/AIDS, branch development and training of officers. Emphasis will be put on First-Aid teams along the borders with Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Experience has shown that these Federation and ICRC supported initiatives have had a positive impact on the image of the Red Cross of Guinea (Conakry). The sub-regional office will therefore continue to strengthen the national society's crisis management capacities, notably in the area of population movement. A training programme for newly recruited officers of the Red Cross of Guinea (Conakry) has been planned and trainers will be sent from the Abidjan sub-regional office.

The Red Cross of Guinea-Bissau needs complete restructuring of its human resources, including the recruitment of new officers and volunteers before the commencement of new programmes and activities. The sub-regional office has set up a commission on emergency assistance aimed at assisting the Red Cross

⁴ 'Movement' refers to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Mano River sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 01.27/2004

of Guinea-Bissau in its restructuring efforts, convene a general assembly, train local branch and headquarters officers and coordinators and reactivate activities in community health, HIV/AIDS and humanitarian values. Monthly advisory, technical and training missions have been planned to ensure that the Red Cross of Guinea-Bissau regains its footing and recognition as well as renewed donor-interest in this country.

Several partner national societies are involved in supporting activities in the Mano River sub-region either as bilateral partners or through the Federation. For the first time, national societies in the region have been actively involved in preparing their 2004 appeals thereby establishing their priorities and plans of action up to the year 2007. The Federation's sub-regional office provided follow-up in their plans preparation and gave financial support for PPP trainings. This evolution of national societies towards greater autonomy in programming, direct approach to donors will enhance the feasibility of the ARCHI⁵ 2010 objectives.

Strengthening the National Societies

Health and Care

[<Click here to return to title page>](#)

Background and progress to date

HIV/AIDS is a global pandemic, having a serious impact on the national socio-economic development. It affects the young and adult populations who constitute the work force in our countries. The prevalence rate in Africa represents 70% of the global figure. According to UNAIDS December 2002 report, Africa's PLWHA⁶'s population is estimated at 30 million mostly among people aged between 15-49 years.

To check the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa, the Federation in West Africa created a network of support and exchange within the framework of projects elaborated for the benefit of the young population of this region. This project is known as the Red Cross and Red Crescent AIDS Network for the Youth in West Africa (RANY-WA).

Goal: RANY-WA continues to play a great role in the reduction of annual incidence of HIV/AIDS in among the youth in West Africa during the next two years.

Objective: RANY-WA undertakes some activities aimed at creating awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention among the youth in West Africa.

Expected Results

- The 16 West Africa countries become members of the network by the end of the project.
- RANY-WA has assisted in HIV/AIDS prevention activities among the youth in member countries.
- RANY-WA appoints permanent and functional secretary for the two next years.
- Annual capacity reinforcement workshops and meetings in member countries are organized.

[<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for HIV/AIDS>](#)

[<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for Youth \(RANY-WA\)>](#)

⁵ 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/>)

⁶ PLWHA – Persons living with HIV/AIDS

Disaster Management (DM)

[<Click here to return to title page>](#)

Background and progress to date

The Regional Delegation has been present in West Africa these the last 10 years, and recently relocated to Dakar, Senegal. The Regional Delegation has instituted a policy for preparedness and response to natural disasters, to assist people within the region who are constantly faced with displacements, either because of conflicts, political uprisings, or harsh climatic conditions. So far, certain national society activities have been carried out in collaboration with partners such as the ICRC and United Nations agencies.

The Federation's disaster management activities consisted mainly in the establishment of a joint contingency plan with the ICRC, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) and food security, in line with the 2002 [Ouagadougou Declaration](#). This strengthened some national societies in their disaster response skills in their communities.

Below is a summary of the disaster management various activities:

	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea (Conakry)	Guinea-Bissau	Liberia	Sierra Leone
P61160-DM					
Contingency plan and specific intervention					X
Legislation and advocacy				X	
Training and volunteer refresher courses	X	X	X		X
Creation of database					X
Fittings for the branches	X	X	X		
Training on receiving refugees	X				
Constructive feedback workshop	X				
Training on psychological support	X				
Revision of NS DP plan		X			
Reparation of community radio					
Community approach				X	
P61163-VCA					
Pilot		X		X	
National	X		X		X
Constructive feedback					

Consequently, as recommended in the regional disaster management 2001-2002 evaluation, the Abidjan sub-regional office has taken up the responsibility of following up on activities initiated by the Regional Delegation in the Mano River sub-region.

The Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire with support from the Delegation was able to promptly and efficiently rescue victims of the uprisings that ensued after the 2000 Presidential elections largely because of its national volunteer network. The Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire has continued to provide assistance to war victims with the support of the ICRC who are the lead agency, as well as the sub-regional office. The office provides technical support to Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire and helps it in programming, the most recent being the «*Panier Réconfort*» (comfort food basket), which consisted in the distribution of foodstuff to 700 households, host to 11,000 persons displaced in seven municipalities of Abidjan and its suburbs.

The Abidjan sub-regional member countries have benefited from the Regional Delegation's support in the past. The plans are to adapt its activities to sub-regional needs and opt for a new disaster prevention policy inspired by the *Groupe d'Alerte et de Première Urgence* (GAPU) model, already introduced in Guinea (Conakry). It is a concept for the training of multidisciplinary and multi-talented teams deployed according to prevailing regional socio-economic or geopolitical situations. These specialized teams will be serving their communities in issues related to disaster preparedness and response. They will also be involved in training new rescue workers for the national societies.

Mano River sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 01.27/2004

GAPU teams will be deployed along strategic and sensitive locations in each country. It is a fact that border closures during serious disasters and conflicts increases the population's vulnerability and makes such zones inaccessible by humanitarian agencies.

This is one area in which the national societies can develop this concept with its volunteer network throughout member territories. These teams will operate according to trans-border dynamism:

- Liberia will work with Sierra Leone,
- Côte d'Ivoire, with Guinea, or
- Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Burkina-Faso and Ghana can work together.

This arrangement will enhance the national societies' cooperation strategies.

GAPU teams are trained to maintain a permanent early warning system as an efficient means for disaster preparedness. They are also helpful in providing effective emergency relief to facilitate, harmonize and coordinate the action of the Movement to reduce vulnerability. GAPU teams strengthen collaboration with government bodies in their respective countries, to fully integrate national coordination and contingency plans. These groups will ensure better representation of the National Red Cross Society on the ground. As a result, the national society's image as a First Aid provider in the event of disasters will be better appreciated. The sub-regional office will train 15 such members from each country yearly making a total of 225 emergency and relief workers by 2007.

In times of peace, such persons will remain active within their respective national societies. This way, GAPU will also serve as a tool for the implementation and integration of the Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT).

Other GAPU activities include the training of RDRT where the skills and resources of each of the country will serve in building the member national society's capacity in disaster preparedness and response. To this end, the training that started in October 2002 will continue till 2004 and will include supply of materials. This will foster information sharing and capacity building amongst the national societies in zones with high concentration of vulnerable people.

The sub-regional office will ensure coordination at regional level with the recruitment of a regional GAPU coordinator. Emphasis will be put on the training of rescue personnel in each national society to provide consultancy, supervision and assistance. The creation of a regional database will facilitate the deployment of the right person, to the right place, at the right time.

Lessons learned

The implementation of a disaster management programme was greatly hampered by low funding. However, the programme has redirected its focus towards the Ivorian crisis and its consequences in neighbouring countries of Burkina Faso, Mali, Liberia, Ghana and even as far as Niger. But a vacuum still exists in disaster management planning at national level; the Mano River sub-region will endeavour to fill this vacuum. The disaster management programme focus for 2004 - 2005 will therefore be to build up capacities at sub-regional, national and local levels in the following areas:

- Disaster management capacity building and reinforcing in both headquarters and branch levels
- Regional emergency team monitoring combined with the GAPU model at the borders
- Enhancement of disaster victims' status through development through disaster response and risk reduction
- Development of a regional database.

Goal: To support national societies alleviate the suffering of the vulnerable people through training and capacity building in co-operation with ICRC and other agencies.

Objective: The capacities of GAPU and RDRT teams to provide timely and effective response to disaster victims are strengthened through knowledge sharing at regional and country levels.

Expected Results

Overall regional disaster preparedness and response capacity has been strengthened, knowledge shared, skills transferred and joint planning improved.

- Readiness for disaster response based on risk analysis including population movement is established or improved through contingency plans at regional and country levels.
- Skills of the disaster management (preparedness and response) network have been upgraded through training and joint planning activities are realized based on GAPU and RDRT teams.
- The Abidjan sub-regional office has enhanced the economic and social status of war-affected children and vulnerable communities, increasing the peace building process.
- The regional database is established, regularly updated and shared with the national societies.

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

Organizational Development

[<Click here to return to title page>](#)

Background and progress to date

Within the framework of the promotion of principles and humanitarian values, the office participated in the organization of the third national youth camp meeting of the Red Cross. The theme was “the strength of the Red Cross’ principles and human values in time of crisis”.

The regional organizational development programmes serve to link and support capacity building for the national societies. It also seeks to promote knowledge sharing and exchange between national societies as well as promote quality standards and accountability amongst national societies, country delegations, the sub-regional office and bilateral organizations operating in the region. To this effect, the sub-regional office will provide financial support for the organization of the following activities:

- Meeting of the central committee of the Red Cross of Côte d’Ivoire, with the objective of adopting the statutes governing the national society.
- Training of information officers at the local committees.

The sub-regional office, maintaining the tradition of the use of resource persons from the region, assigned a consultant, in the person of the secretary general of Togolese Red Cross, to assess the needs and provide concrete assistance to the Red Cross of Guinea-Bissau. Regional OD contributed to the elaboration of a strategic development plan and of the national society’s General Assembly.

The vision of the sub-regional office will be to focus on planned change. The OD programme places considerable emphasis on strategic planning. During the organizational diagnosis, which is part of the strategic planning process, the importance that the national society puts on issues such as responsible governance, accountability, branch development and improved communication and reporting at all levels of a national society emerge quickly.

Goal: National Societies under the Abidjan sub-regional office possess the characteristics of a well-functioning national society.

Objective: Capacity of the national societies to provide quality service is reinforced.

Expected Results

National societies are trained in the following areas:

- Good governance
- Fundamental principles and humanitarian values
- Project planning process
- The implementation of the CAS process

Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

[<Click here to return to title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The Mano River sub-regional office, officially opened on 1 August 2003, will work more closely with the five national societies in the region⁷ and will coordinate and strengthen cooperation and strategic partnership in the region. In collaboration with the ICRC, it will establish an integrated regional coordination mechanism in all the different sectors (Health, HIV/AIDS, Disaster Preparedness, Humanitarian Values, Reporting, Information, Finance, Administration, IT/Telecommunications and Logistics), to facilitate knowledge sharing between national societies in the region through regional seminars and workshops. The sub-regional office will therefore become an operational centre for management, coordination and continuous education of country delegations and national societies in the region. These efforts will include evaluation and monitoring of the development of the national society staff in the region. The sub-regional office will develop and implement a regional cooperation strategy between countries whereby the countries will do knowledge sharing across the board in areas they are stronger.

Goal: The capacity of the national societies are evaluated and strengthened through personalized, specialized and adapted training programmes.

Objective: The five countries receive direct technical and material support in the formulation, implementation and reporting on projects in 2004-2007.

Expected Results

1. The capacity of national societies is reinforced through adapted and personalized training.
2. The quality of service provided to vulnerable population is improved.
3. The image of all national societies as auxiliaries of their government is enhanced.
4. The sub-regional office scrupulously ensures that financed reports and programme narratives of this region are result-based and timely.
5. Knowledge sharing within the region is enhanced.
6. Cooperation among the different bodies, which constitute the Red Cross Movement functions harmoniously through the application of Seville Agreement adapted to conflict zones.
7. A regional database on human resource, events and workshops is set up to encourage knowledge sharing and strengthens the Societies coordination capacities.

Objective 1: Finance, Administration and Logistics:

Finance, administration and logistics in member countries are carried out efficiently and national society capacity is enhanced.

[<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for Finance, Administration and Logistics>](#)

Objective 2: Information and Reporting:

Information and reporting in member countries are carried out efficiently and national society capacity is enhanced.

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

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

Objective 3: IT and Telecom:

IT and Telecom in member countries are carried out efficiently and national society capacity is enhanced.

⁷ National societies in the sub-region: Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea (Conakry), Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

Mano River sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 01.27/2004

For further information please contact:

- *Eric Michel-Sellier, Federation Head of Mano River Sub-regional Office, Abidjan; Email ifrci35@ifrc.org; Phone 225 22 40 44 65; Fax 225 22 40 44 59*
- *Mark Willis, Federation Senior Regional Officer, Geneva; Email mark.willis@ifrc.org ; Phone 41 22 730 42 60 ; Fax 41 22 733 03 95*

<Budget below - [Click here to return to title page](#)>

BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.27/2004

Name: Mano River Sub-Regional Programmes

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000
Clothing & textiles	0	17,500	0	0	0	0	17,500
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	780	0	0	0	0	780
Medical & first aid	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000
Teaching materials	5,630	0	0	0	0	0	5,630
Utensils & tools	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	12,000
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	5,630	155,280	0	0	0	0	160,910
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	6,750	0	6,500	16,500	0	29,750
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	6,750	0	6,500	16,500	0	29,750
Warehouse & Distribution	0	47,500	0	0	0	0	47,500
Transport & Vehicules	3,593	2,543	0	2,543	29,958	0	38,637
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	3,593	50,043	0	2,543	29,958	0	86,137
Programme Support	6,278	20,712	0	6,346	27,275	0	60,610
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	6,278	20,712	0	6,346	27,275	0	60,610
Personnel-delegates	0	0	0	0	109,960	0	109,960
Personnel-national staff	20,030	49,950	0	35,731	128,173	0	233,884
Consultants	0	0	0	8,200	0	0	8,200
PERSONNEL	20,030	49,950	0	43,931	238,133	0	352,044
W/shops & Training	16,701	12,500	0	11,000	4,900	0	45,101
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	16,701	12,500	0	11,000	4,900	0	45,101
Travel & related expenses	27,797	9,710	0	9,250	20,125	0	66,882
Information	1,193	638	0	5,000	3,250	0	10,081
Other General costs	15,358	13,064	0	13,064	79,470	0	120,956
GENERAL EXPENSES	44,348	23,412	0	27,314	102,845	0	197,919
TOTAL BUDGET:	96,580	318,647	0	97,634	419,611	0	932,471