

Appeal 2004



CHAD

Appeal no. 01.42/2004

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 Society	
Health and Care	42,944
Organizational Development	111,449
Total	154,393²

Please note that objectives, expected results, and activities associated with the Disaster Management 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 115,954 or EUR 99,384.

National Context

Tucked in the heart of Africa, Chad has a surface area of 1,284,000 square km and shares borders with six countries: Libya to the North, Sudan to the East, the Central African Republic to the South, and Cameroon, Nigeria and Niger to the West.

Chad's instability, deteriorating living conditions, high disease prevalence occasioned by a low vaccination coverage and chronic food insecurity, among others, classifies it third place among the world's poorest countries. The various conflicts, severe droughts and fall in cotton prices have all contributed to the steep decline of the economic situation. Additionally, other constraints such as the distance from the sea, which makes international transport very expensive, a small domestic market, poor road network, fragile banking system, and a centralized bureaucratic administrative system all affect economic development

With an annual growth rate of 2.5%, more than half of Chad's estimated 7.5 million inhabitants live below the poverty line. For these people, access to basic health services is limited. Available services are over-stretched with an ever-growing number of HIV cases. These, together with the extremely mediocre infrastructures, make the country's health.



The annual population growth of 2.5% is higher than the rate of economic growth of 2.3%. By implication, there is likely to be a considerable increase in the number of vulnerable people in the next five to 10 years.

Brief overview of Human Development Indicators

Population	7,500,000
Life expectancy at birth	45
Literacy rate among adults (% 15 years and over) 2000	43
Literacy rate among adults (% of women as against men) 2000	66
Total gross income of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors	31
GNP per inhabitant (PPP USD) 2000*	871
Adults living with HIV/AIDS (% 15 to 49 years)	3.6
Number of refugees internal/external (thousands) 2000	18/55

Source: International/Millennium Declaration Development Goals June 2001

PPP in this context refers to Purchasing Power Parity

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement³ Context:

The Federation: The “cooperation strategies” of the Federation Central Africa sub-regional office have been approved by all partners working with the sub-regional national societies; The Red Cross of Chad

³ ‘Movement’ refers to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

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has not yet adopted these strategies, due to inadequate funds and a lack of a strategic plan with pertinent, long-term objectives.

The drafting of a strategic plan started with the setting up a sub-regional office-supported country project team. The work of this team will lead to revision of the strategic plan.

The following partner national societies collaborate with the Red Cross of Chad to provide support in a number of fields:

French Red Cross:

- Support for organizational development
- WatSan project for schools in the outskirts of N'djamena

Swiss Red Cross

- Community health project and support for women and development activities

Spanish Red Cross

- Refurbishment of the national society's garage

The ICRC is pursuing a classic ICRC programme with the Red Cross of Chad:

- Cooperation
- Emergency preparedness (conflicts)
- Dissemination of information / IHL; tracing agency

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities:

To achieve its mission, the **Red Cross of Chad** must assure relevant, complementary, lasting, large-scale programmes. In its 2003-2004 appeal, it issued a call on the sensitivity and attention of its various partners to the vulnerability of Chad's populations.

Like other Central African national societies, the Red Cross of Chad is confronted with the ongoing problem of chronic lack of funding for its programmes. This is explained by:

- An absence of solid historical relations with the countries that are the most active in terms of international cooperation and a certain weakness in the dialogue and contacts with Anglophone funding agencies.
- An absence of a strategic plan and quality programmes aimed at an effective financial resource mobilization at both local and international levels.

In the this appeal, the Red Cross of Chad wishes to consolidate the successes already obtained in the social and health sectors and mobilise funds and advocacy for the improvement of the living conditions of millions of highly vulnerable families.

Following an analysis of the difficult socio-economic and political context of the country, the national society's country team has confirmed the priorities set out in the three-year development plan document for Chad for 2003-2005, as follows:

1. Strengthening of operational capacities by:

- Development of local branches: improved organization, appropriate training and utilization of volunteers.
- Improved senior management capacity to set up and manage relevant, coherent programmes.

2. Community health:

- Combating HIV/AIDS.
- Combating epidemics through the involvement of volunteers in awareness campaigns
- Improvement of hygienic conditions.

3. Disaster and conflict preparedness and response

- Community-Based First-Aid training and disaster preparedness.
- Training and establishment of early warning teams made up of volunteers (epidemics)

4. Promotion of the Movement's principles and humanitarian values.

Strengthening the National Society

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The Federation will ensure the coordination of internal and external support to strengthen the institutional basis of the national society. Federation support will be specifically provided through five programmes:

- **Community health:** The Federation will support the national society in setting up of mechanisms designed to consolidate volunteer management. Since this programme received no funding in 2003, a coaching mechanism could not be established. In 2004, the volunteer programme arising out of the ARCHI⁴ 2010 initiative will help the national society recruit more qualified staff. A special effort will be made to attract volunteers in rural areas to encourage the national society's involvement in food security activities from 2005. The 2004 HIV/AIDS prevention project will use the theatre troupe model developed in Cameroon.
- **Regional disaster management programme:** This programme will pursue last year's efforts to strengthen the disaster preparedness, response skills and capacities of the Central African Disaster Response Team (ERDAC) and consequently those of the national society. The expertise developed in each national society in respect of WatSan and epidemic management will be strengthened by practical exercises.

A set of procedures (contracts, insurance and financial procedures) will be developed to guarantee the rapid deployment of regional disaster response teams in the field and to facilitate deployment of the required international teams; Emergency Response Unit (ERU) and Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT).

With a vision of connectedness within the Movement, ERDAC will give the national society an excellent opportunity to build its operational capacities through volunteer training, increased communal risk awareness and a high level of Disaster preparedness.

A country team that is thoroughly integrated into the national disaster management system will be developed.

- **Fund-raising programme:** The national society will be supported in its human and material resource building efforts to offset the low level of interest shown by the rest of the world. A new fund-raising programme is proposed to find partners in the business world to complement traditional donor funding. To further enhance the national society's financial base and minimize the consequences of occupational accidents, commercial First-Aid training tailored to suit the specific type of work will be proposed to businesses and private companies.
- **International representation of the Federation:** To strengthen links between the Red Cross of Chad and representatives of potential institutional funding agencies, greater attention will be paid to the Federation representation and to on-going information campaigns on the humanitarian activities and points of view of the national society.

⁴ 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/>

Health and Care

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Support for community health

Background and achievements

According to the available statistics, the health situation in Chad is alarming. Children are subject to a variety of diseases such as malaria and diarrhoeal and other diseases that can be eradicated by the expanded programme on immunization. Measles is one of the 10 main causes of child mortality in the country. While the faeco-oral risk appears to have been overcome in rural areas, access to potable water remains poor at 30%.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WHO, UNICEF and other cooperation agencies, the Red Cross of Chad fully subscribes to the ARCHI 2010 strategy by committing itself to the activities set out in the health development plan. In the past three years, the human potential represented by the national society volunteer network has been deployed in a range of activities in the field of health:

- Combating epidemics and polio through volunteers' activities.
- Combating childhood diseases through participation of Red Cross volunteers in the national and local vaccination day.
- Combating HIV/AIDS through peer education activities, theatre troupes and educational meetings.

The Red Cross of Chad is the privileged partner of the Ministry of Health, which recognizes the important role that volunteers of the national societies can play in improving the quality of life of the vulnerable population through raising awareness and ongoing mobilization of the community.

The national society is aware of this and envisages putting into place a trained volunteer network to carry out activities in their community with little means but considerable impact. Thus, the previous gains will be consolidated and help reduce the morbidity and mortality of diseases.

Goal: Reduction of the populations' vulnerability to common diseases prevalent in the community.

Objective: The target populations will adopt behavioural patterns that are health compatible and will make more use of the national society's health and care services.

Expected Results:

- The local branches are aware of the communal health problems and identify with their participation in priority activities to resolving them.
- Volunteers take on community health promotion activities.
- Volunteers are involved in the community's epidemiological surveillance and report all cases to the health services, thus contributing to the polio eradication.
- Volunteers actively participate in social mobilization in the context of the regular Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), thereby controlling childhood diseases.
- The communities actively participate in health promotion activities with regard to disease control.
- The national society is a member of the interagency committees of their country and takes active part in national and regional meetings.
- The national society benefits from local funding.

Combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis

Background and achievements

The prevalence of HIV in Chad by the year 2002 is 7%. This situation has since been aggravated by the high incidence of commercial sex around the construction of the pipeline sites. In addition, the community rejects HIV sufferers while many are faced with discrimination from their employers or communities. The precarious conditions of life in the towns induce girls to accept unprotected sex proposed by older men. Following the [Ouagadougou Declaration](#), the Red Cross of Chad has committed itself to combat HIV/AIDS, since October 2001, with the Federation's support.

Goal: Reduction of the propagation of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis in the populations particularly at risk.

Objective: The target populations of the committees working with the programme will adopt less risky sexual behaviours and will make increased use of prevention, screening and care services.

Expected Results:

- The national society carries out peer education among the youth.
- The national society implements a programme to promote the use of the condom (promotional sales)
- A network of prostitutes carrying out peer education exists in Chad.
- The national society undertakes awareness-raising activities with voluntary counselling and testing (VCT).
- The national society works to limit the discrimination occasioned by HIV.
- The national society carries out home care activities.
- The national society participates in the fight against tuberculosis in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.
- Sex workers that are HIV positive have access to a medical follow-up and specific care. Sex workers in N'djamena receive training in the management and funding of an income-generating micro-project.
- The national society shares its experiences (successes and difficulties overcome) with the other regional national societies.
- People living with HIV/AIDS collaborate actively and usefully with the Red Cross of Chad in the fight against AIDS.
- An on-going advocacy strategy against discrimination and stigmatisation of persons with HIV/AIDS is in place and implemented.

Disaster Management

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Background and achievements:

With the support of the Disaster Management and Coordination (DMC) unit at the Geneva Secretariat, the sub-regional office organized a theoretical and practical training workshop for a Central African disaster response team (ERDAC)⁵ in 2002. This team, made up of a variety of skills from the national societies of Central Africa, has familiarized itself with the components of disaster management. In 2003, ERDAC members were given refresher training on the basic notions of disaster management, needs evaluation techniques, vulnerability and capacity evaluation and the drawing up of risk maps. Two specialized training courses provided the region with specialist teams for epidemics and WatSan management.

The Federation aims at giving more responsibilities to the regions, and promote better relations among the Movement's disaster management structures. The programme is strengthened through on-going retraining and practical exercises to maintain a high level of preparedness and appropriate timely responses. The two regional disaster management priorities identified in 2003 namely; epidemics and WatSan, will retain their priority status. This initiative will provide members of the team with specific skills that will serve the region in the event of a disaster in the framework of the planning and organization of specific technical assistance to beneficiaries.

Such a process is perfectly in line with the Federation's disaster management policy. When a disaster exceeds the operational capacities of a national societies and the region, support will automatically be requested for deployment of a FACT⁶ or an ERU⁷. The regional team is thus not a rigid physical structure

⁵ ERDAC – Equipe de Réponse aux Désastres en Afrique centrale

⁶ FACT – Field Assessment and Coordination Teams rapidly assess and coordinate humanitarian response to large-scale emergencies. The system is designed to form and deploy teams of highly trained Red Cross and Red Crescent response practitioners to a disaster site within 12 to 24 hours. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/fact/>

⁷ ERU – Emergency Response Unit is part of the Federation's disaster response tools. It provides specific support or direct services when local facilities are either destroyed, overwhelmed by needs, or do not exist. Using a standardized modular system of equipment and pre-trained teams of national society technical specialists, an ERU can be deployed within 48 hours. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/eru/>

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in competition with the Federation's own disaster management facilities but a directory of readily available multi-disciplinary human resources from the regional national societies. There is thus a continuity of actions during emergencies.

The regional skills developed in this way will serve to propagate training efforts to develop a country disaster management team in Chad and advocate in favour of a national disaster plan in each country involving different partners under the coordination of the government.

Goal: Reduce the vulnerability of the Chad populations in the wake of disasters.

Objective: The national team's disaster management skills in the field of WatSan, epidemic management, and food security will be strengthened and mechanisms enabling the national society to host an ERDAC, FACT or ERU team are in place. In addition, the prevention, preparation and response capacities of the local branches situated in the high-risk zones are strengthened.

Expected Results:

- The skills acquired by national society officers through ERDAC training courses favour the training and establishment of a national disaster management team.
- The national society has a map of the potential risks and their location in the country.
- With stronger collaboration with the civil protection directorate, an operational national disaster response team is in place, building the risk reduction and disaster preparedness/response capacities of the local branches in high-risk areas.
- The national disaster management team, strengthened by skills from the Ministry of Health, promotes education in the local branches, above all in high-risk zones, taking account of the epidemic situation in the country, methodological practices and the standard manuals for the management of epidemics, especially cholera, measles, meningitis and Ebola fever.
- The national society possesses skills to be capable of effective intervention in the event of an epidemic.
- The skills acquired regionally serve to train capacities at the national level and prepare the national society to host an international or regional team if necessary.
- The Red Cross of Chad collaborates with the government to develop a disaster management framework leading to the drafting of a national disaster plan.

At least two local pilot committees in rural areas are ready to master the concept of food security

- The national society management clearly understands the concept of food security.
- National society volunteers are in place, especially in rural areas, and receive specific training on the problems of food security.
- The national society takes a decision concerning its involvement in an effort to improve food security in the country and begin the work of developing branches in target rural areas.
- The local targeted committees are ready to take part in food security programmes in 2005.

Humanitarian Values

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Background and achievements

In the Central African sub-region, apart from the DRC, promotion of humanitarian values and fight against HIV/AIDS stigmatization is implemented mainly through youth activities and theatre troupes. In a national context where exclusion, marginalization, discrimination and violence of all types are rampant, the value of a programme promoting humanitarian values is evident. The Federation's standpoint on issues such as economic sanctions, country boycotts, discrimination, stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), ethnic and customary sexual mutilations will be broadcast by the media, leaders, influential personalities and other well-known figures through simple messages.

A network of journalists interested in humanitarian issues and the work of the national society will be set up and regularly provided with messages illustrating the efforts of the sub-regional national societies and

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the Federation's views on humanitarian issues. A constant flow of messages will be produced to support a sustained campaign against discrimination and stigmatisation.

The charisma of certain personalities who are well known for their stand against the suffering and pain of exclusion could be used to carry the messages. The Red Cross of Chad experience this year of including PLWHA and sex workers in the theatre troupes, to give a voice to these groups who are often marginalized, will be extended to other national societies. In addition, the network of journalists could strengthen its contribution to disseminating Movement messages, provide a voice to people who suffer from discrimination, and advocate in their favour.

Goal: Elimination of discrimination in respect of specific groups of vulnerable people.

Objective: Through the media, theatre troupes and personalities of international repute, the population and the public authorities are familiar with and appreciate the positions of the Federation in respect of all forms of discrimination, with special emphasis on stigmatisation due to HIV/AIDS.

Expected Results:

- The national society strengthens its club of journalists who are well disposed towards them and provides them regularly with messages.
- These journalist clubs regularly disseminate the Red Cross of Chad messages.
- PLWHA have better access to the media.
- PLWHA and sex workers take part in the Red Cross of Chad theatre troupes and speak of themselves.
- Employers are committed to fight discrimination against PLWHA at work.

Organizational Development

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Background and achievements

The national society has produced a three-year draft development plan, which defines the vision, mission and priority programmes for the next three years. Although a very useful document, it has some insufficiencies in respect to strategies, objectives, indicators, follow-up and evaluation methods, which need to be specified.

The impact of the present programmes on improving the living conditions of the vulnerable populations is difficult to measure given that they have not been drawn up systematically and technical tools are insufficient to manage the projects.

The national society began the process of refining its strategic plan in 2003, which should lead to the drafting of a Cooperate Agreement Strategy (CAS). Better training of the national society's management and staff should make it possible to draft and implement the strategic plan more efficiently. In this way, the corresponding services can be offered to the vulnerable populations and its capacities strengthened.

The Organizational Development programme in Chad since 2003 is structured around these lines of support:

- Building the national society's strategic planning and management capacities at national headquarters and six local branches.
- Building the national society's capacities to mobilize and better manage the volunteer network in respect of community health matters in the local branches and enhance effective disaster response.
- Building the national society's material and financial capacities.

In 2003, this programme saw the following results:

- Stabilization of the Organizational Development staff at headquarters,
- Establishment of improved communication with the regional committees and local branches.
- Training of First Aid trainers and mobilization of volunteers around health activities contributing to reducing the risks of a cholera epidemic.

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- Restructuring of certain regional committees and local branches.
- Production of income for vulnerable women and the national society headquarters.

The lessons drawn from the programme show that the national society's financial capacities are still insufficient to undertake large-scale activities and will require greater efforts to effectively mobilize local and international funding.

Goal: Improvement of the performance of the Red Cross of Chad in the core areas of Strategy 2010.⁸

Objective: Financial capacities that cover the basic outlay and implementation of the programmes of the Red Cross of Chad are strengthened.

Expected Results:

1. The national society has a CAS with the partner national societies, the ICRC and other donors

- The strategic plan and quality programmes are in place.
- The partners have a better understanding of the national society and regional priority needs and accept to work together. They also commit themselves to seeking a synergy between the different partners and are willing to provide more appropriate support in 2004.

2. The national society provides timely and relevant information to the parties concerned

- Trained personnel acquire more understanding of the techniques of reporting in line with the Federation and donor standards.
- A set of effective and appropriate logistic and financial procedures has been put into place and implemented by the national society.

3. The national society effectively mobilizes financial resources

- National and Departmental fund-raising committees are created at headquarters and local committee level
- Members of the fund-raising committees are trained in the financial mobilization techniques.
- A development plan for the national society's financial resources is in place and implemented.
- An exchange of valuable experiences with regard to seeking national resources is established through a bi-annual newsletter.

4. Better-managed volunteers provide better quality services

- An explicit volunteer management policy based on the development plan is in place.
- Mechanisms to multiply and follow up volunteer activities are set up in the local committees selected for programme implementation of the country project.
- The volunteer network base is broadened quantitatively paying particular attention to rural areas, which are privileged sites for the development of food security programmes.
- The volunteer network base is improved qualitatively with emphasis on certain types of expertise, relations and circles that could bring added value to community action in the business world, academic and scientific circles; traditional and customary leadership.

[<Click here to access the PPP document for Organizational Development \(in French\)>](#)

⁸ Strategy 2010 is the International Federation's guiding framework for the decade 2000 to 2010. This overall strategy identifies the following four CORE areas as the cornerstones upon which the International Federation will continue to build its collective expertise and reputation: humanitarian values; disaster preparedness; disaster response; and health and care in the community. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/who/strategy.asp>

Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships

International Representation

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Background and achievements to date

As the largest humanitarian organization in the world, the Federation has a special responsibility to defend the rights and interests of the millions of vulnerable people across the world that it is committed to serving. By its image and credibility with the general public and the Chadian government, it has unequal potential to advocate in favour of individuals and vulnerable groups that are often forgotten by the media and sometimes even by their political leaders. In its excessive desire to remain discreet in its activities, the Federation and its constituent national societies have not always managed to make full use of this potential to attract media and public attention to the fate of the vulnerable and the reasons of their vulnerabilities. Now more than ever, the Federation is realizing that it can contribute to reducing vulnerability and suffering beyond its own capacities of direct intervention by mobilizing local and national communities and authorities to act where humanitarian action is obliged to recognize its limits. Typical examples include poverty alleviation, discrimination, sexual violence and child abuse.

Goal: Public, authorities, diplomatic corps and funding agencies will provide greater support for the work of the Federation and the Red Cross of Chad.

Objective: All concerned parties will have a better knowledge and a clearer understanding of the humanitarian standpoints and activities of the Red Cross of Chad and the Federation.

Expected Results:

- A monthly report will be made available to partner national societies, the regional delegation and the Secretariat to motivate them to more active support.
- A constant flow of humanitarian messages will be sent to the network of journalists in the country for dissemination purposes in favour of the vulnerable.
- Campaigns against discrimination and stigmatisation on account of HIV/AIDS will be strengthened by regular transmission of relevant messages.
- Actions to promote the national society as an operational partner in the execution of humanitarian activities by embassies and international organizations will be identified and implemented.
- An advocacy strategy in favour of the vulnerable will be developed and implemented by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

For further information please contact:

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BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.42/2004

Name: Chad

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	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
SUPPLIES	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	2,514	0	0	6,310	0	0	8,823
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	2,514	0	0	6,310	0	0	8,823
Programme Support	2,791	0	0	7,244	0	0	10,035
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	2,791	0	0	7,244	0	0	10,035
Personnel-delegates	2,462	0	0	23,835	0	0	26,297
Personnel-national staff	3,557	0	0	9,024	0	0	12,580
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	6,019	0	0	32,859	0	0	38,877
W/shops & Training	25,770	0	0	47,570	0	0	73,340
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	25,770	0	0	47,570	0	0	73,340
Travel & related expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
Other General costs	5,350	0	0	11,466	0	0	16,816
GENERAL EXPENSES	5,350	0	0	12,466	0	0	17,816
TOTAL BUDGET:	42,944	0	0	111,449	0	0	154,393