

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

WEST AFRICA

26 June, 2001

This Programme Update is intended for reporting on Annual Appeals.

Appeal No. 01.02/2001

Appeal Target CHF 5,630,000

Programme Update No. 1; Period covered: January - March, 2001 (last Programme Update issued No. 2 (Appeal No. 01.02/2000) February 2001)

“At a Glance”

Appeal coverage: 49.7%

Related Appeals: 14/01; West and Central Africa: Meningitis

Outstanding needs: CHF 2,834,280

Operational Developments:

UN aid agencies estimate USD 65 million is needed to care for the hundreds of thousands of homeless and vulnerable people in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone where fighting has worsened an already serious humanitarian crisis. Since the beginning of the year, heavy cross-border fighting continued in the volatile region of Languette (Parrot's Beak), especially around the town of Guéckédou. Due to a lack of security on the ground, aid agency operations were hampered. In February, a brief lull in fighting allowed for a convoy of relief to reach the estimated 140,000 Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees trapped in the area. Fighting renewed shortly thereafter, however, resulting in over 60% of Guéckédou being destroyed and the total population fleeing. The town is now under Guinean military control and some of the displaced citizens have begun to return.

UNHCR has managed to repatriate some 35,000 Sierra Leonean refugees from Conakry by boat to Freetown. The Revolutionary United front (RUF) agreed to open formerly inaccessible roads in Sierra Leone. The reopening of the highways is expected to improve access of these areas to humanitarian agencies. There are around 20,000 IDPs currently. The RUF remains in control of rebel areas despite army attempts to dislodge them.

In Liberia, Lofa County saw new fighting; an estimated 35,000 displaced relocated to safer areas in lower Lofa. In Nimba County 1,000 persons returned from Guinea by foot. The health situation in Liberia is particularly alarming; it would appear that currently only 25 doctors are working in the whole country and not one hospital is operational. Meanwhile, accused of supporting RUF rebels in Sierra Leone by trading of arms for diamonds, Liberia faces economic sanctions imposed by the UN. A UN report also accused Burkina Faso of being involved in the arms for diamonds smuggling. Despite Liberian President Charles Taylor's claim of innocence, the UN Security Council immediately imposed restrictions against Liberia.

Another coup attempt at the beginning of January set the political tone in Côte d'Ivoire. While it made more arrests of opposition party sympathizers, the Ivorian government claimed to have evidence the attempted coup

received backing from unidentified neighbouring states. News agencies reported up to 10,000 African immigrants leaving Côte d'Ivoire per week, fearing ethnically motivated violence. As a result, world cocoa prices rose in anticipation of a shortage of plantation workers. The return of large numbers of emigrants placed a strain on countries such as Burkina-Faso and Mali. In March, President Laurent Gbagbo and Alassane Dramane Ouattara called for reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire, following a series of meetings in Lomé. The municipal elections in Côte d'Ivoire, the last stretch in the country's transition process, occurred without incident.

At the beginning of the year, Ghanaian President Jerry Rawlings handed over power to the new President elect, John Kufour. In February, Pedro Pires of the PAICV (African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde) won the second round of voting. Incumbent, Mathieu Kérékou, was reelected as Benin's president after a second round of voting in March.

Also in March, the Senegalese government and the secessionist rebel group, Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC), fighting since 1982, signed two peace agreements agreeing to a surrender of arms and disbandment of the MFDC's paramilitary. Earlier in the year, the vast majority of Senegalese voted in favour of a new constitution, giving President Wade increased power including the right to dissolve the National Assembly, which he did on 5 February and fixed 29 April as the date for early parliamentary elections.

The latest in Nigeria's application of the Sharia law has led to international outrage over the flogging of a teenage girl accused of having premarital sex. The imposition of the Sharia in predominantly Muslim areas continues to create tension between Christians and Muslims. Street riots were reported in the city of Maiduguri.

The Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) reported that the Sahel region's deficit in cereal yield for 2000-2001 was 'heavier' than envisaged - 23% instead of 16%. The cereal production of the member states of the CILSS was 8.8 million tonnes, compared to the 11.5 million tonnes yielded in 1999-2000. A Federation assessment of the food insecurity situation in the Sahelian countries (Mauritania, Burkina-Faso, and Niger) was carried out to determine the feasibility of a possible relief operation.

Since January, an outbreak of meningitis spread quickly through West and Central African countries. So far, in Burkina Faso meningitis has claimed 901 lives out of 5,889 documented cases; in Niger, 1,374 cases have been documented and 108 people have died. In Benin, 1,147 cases have been documented and 265 deaths recorded. 7.5 million doses of vaccine are needed to halt the rapid spread of meningitis. As part of an international response to this outbreak in West and Central African countries, the Federation launched an emergency appeal in April, 2001.

Disaster Response

Rehabilitation of Flood-Affected Communities in Niger, Benin and the Gambia

Objective 1 *Positioning of human resources to enable participant National Societies to implement plans of action and enable similar assistance to other National Societies in the region as required.*

Objective 2 *To encourage individuals, families and the community to increase communal organization and self-sufficiency within existing possibilities.*

Objective 3 *To provide access for participant communities to loaned tools and to building materials for the rehabilitation of housing and community infrastructure (schools, health posts).*

Objective 4 *To provide technical assistance to participant communities in support of improving techniques and skills.*

Objective 5 *To strengthen participant's environmental awareness including vector control.*

Progress This project will not be pursued this year, as the Regional Delegation is reevaluating its role in Disaster Response.

Population Movement

Objective 1 *Create an informed and aware network of National Society staff able to assess and address the needs of refugees and the displaced through training and operational experience thereby enabling branches to respond to emergencies in their own right.*

Objective 2 *Encourage National Societies to develop a sound legal base for population movement activities enabling increased advocacy on behalf of displaced populations.*

Objective 3 *Assist National Societies to develop external relations in the field of population movement allowing them to enhance their contribution to the population movement forum and the wider marketing of their skills.*

Objective 4 *Exploratory discussions concerning the establishment of regional or sub-regional population working groups similar to PERCO (Platform for European Cooperation on Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Migrants) constituting a regional network for the exchange of information and good practice. Encourage National Societies to make more interventions benefiting displaced populations which are of increasing quality in line with the SPHERE standards wherever possible.*

Progress The goal of this project is increased National Society participation in population movement issues, expanded skill-set including needs assessment and response modalities, increased dissemination of relevant information and increased national society self-reliance. Unfortunately, due to a lack of funding or a Delegate in place, the objectives of the programme were unaddressed the first quarter.

Disaster Preparedness

Objective 1 *To assist West African Societies to implement appropriate Food Security decisions (Ouagadougou Declaration and West Africa Food Security recommendations) and operations in a timely and effective manner.*

Objective 2 *To support National Societies to complete and/or initiate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment activities in order to enable them to define programmes aimed at meeting identified needs of the vulnerable.*

Objective 3 *To support National Societies to improve their disaster management capacities, taking into account the need for gender, to respond to man-made and natural disasters such as floods, fire, malnutrition, famine, population movements and other disasters.*

Progress

1. Last year the Francophone National Societies were mandated with creating a Food Security Strategy. A team, consisting of the Mauritania, Niger, Burkina Faso and Togo Red Crosses made recommendations for National Society implementation. The regional Food Security report as well as the Pan African Declarations were shared with the National Societies.

Although it was planned in the appeal, the hiring of a Regional Assistant, to assist the National Societies in the next step of food security planning and implementation, has been put on hold. This also means the two 4-day workshops on monitoring the implementation of the Pan African declarations on food security, have been postponed. A partnership meeting for the eight Sahelian National Societies and Food Security agencies - such as ECOWAS, the EU, INSAH, FAO, WFP, CILSS, UNICEF, Save and CARE - was also planned to happen this quarter. However, the date conflicted with other meetings organized by the Regional Delegation and was thus postponed as well.

This quarter, aside from keeping abreast of the National Societies' progress, the Disaster Preparedness Delegate focused on the Guinea-Bissau Red Cross's food security programmes in the Biombo Region. CILSS (Mali) was also consulted regarding the current food insecurity situation in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. Information concerning the meeting was circulated to the National Societies.

2. The VCA Guide developed in 2000 is currently being used by the National Societies to assess the vulnerabilities and capacities of their communities with a view to better planning. To date, 9 of the 16 National Societies have completed either pilot or nation-wide VCAs. Two, Senegal and Burkina Faso, are currently

preparing for pilot VCAs. The Senegalese Red Cross pilot VCA training for 25 staff and volunteers has been revised and rescheduled for June 2001.

A VCA training workshop for Côte d'Ivoire was held 11 March 2001. The Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross, with the Regional Disaster Preparedness Delegate, has become a member of an interagency group, led by UNICEF, on hazard mapping the country. They are also now discussing with the Department of Civil Protection on disaster emergency co-ordination.

The Mauritania Red Cross is in the process of finalizing their national VCA. The Togo Red Cross pilot VCA process was evaluated and the lessons learned will be used when their national VCA takes place later this year. Mali Red Cross analysed their national VCA in a draft report which was sent to the Regional Disaster Preparedness Delegate for feedback.

3. A Federation/ICRC retreat was held in January and again in March to concur on a joint plan of action for 2001 in line with the Seville Agreement. Follow up meetings were held with ICRC Delegates in Abidjan and Lomé regarding support of the National Societies' Disaster Preparedness and Cooperation programmes (Benin, Togo, Gambia, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire). The participants agreed on areas of disaster management training, VCAs, contingency plans for population movements, database, tracing and Rapid Assessment and Response systems. Three meetings were held with CNTIG (GIS mapping firm) to develop a web-based hazard mapping project which would include the National Societies' national VCAs and a database of their emergency stocks and equipment. A Terms of Reference was drafted by the end of the quarter.

With the assistance of a resource person from the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross, the Benin Red Cross implemented their Disaster Contingency Plan for the elections in March. The Togolese Red Cross held initial discussions with the Federation and ICRC on the preparation of its Disaster Contingency Plan for elections in October. A technical committee is being formed with members from the Ghana Red Cross Takoradi Branch and the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross Aboisso Branch regarding cross-border co-operation in preparation for population movement. Further discussions and visits will take place next quarter. The National Societies of the Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Mauritania worked on their Country Assistance Strategies for 2001-2002, which included their Disaster Preparedness programming.

The draft Disaster Contingency Planning Guide for West Africa was translated into French and the 11 Francophone National Societies made their amendments to it during the Disaster Management Workshop in Togo between 18-28 February. The guide, which is a collaborative effort from all 16 National Societies, seeks to ensure that there are adequate skilled personnel available to render services to victims and that facilities and procedures are put into place to guarantee professional service. It is expected to be published next quarter.

The Regional Disaster Preparedness Delegate attended a Disaster Preparedness Delegates workshop in Manila, Philippines in February to discuss the new Federation organisational structure, agree on the general direction of Disaster Preparedness as a core area in Strategy 2010, set standards for Disaster Preparedness programmes and share delegates' experiences from the different regions. This was useful as the West Africa Regional Disaster Preparedness objectives are in the process of being revised due to the programme not receiving necessary funding, the development of a joint Plan of Action with the ICRC, and trends and developments in the region.

Humanitarian Values

Objective 1 *To prioritize support for information to National Societies in the region according to capacity and requirements.*

Objective 2 *To support formulation of National Society Information Plans.*

Objective 3 *To support excellence amongst National Society information personnel and provide technical equipment.*

Objective 4 *To Encourage knowledge sharing within National Societies.*

Objective 5 *To increase visibility of the work of the National Societies.*

Objectives 1 - 4 would be systematically implemented within the Regional Information Project which has not as yet been allocated the necessary resources

Progress

1. In Niger, the Information Officer met with the National Society Press Officer to share experience/knowledge and assess capacity and requirements. He found that while the Information Department has satisfactory equipment, further general training would be useful. Photos of the polio operation were left with the National Society for their publications. The Regional Delegation's Daily News Bulletin continues to be published and distributed to all National Societies.

2-3. These objectives were not focused on this quarter.

4. The Information Officers of the Niger and Côte d'Ivoire Red Crosses agreed to the idea of issuing a bimonthly activity report for the Regional Delegation to put together in a newsletter, commencing next quarter. The Federation Information Officer will see if he can drum up support for the idea from the other National Society Information Officers.

5. Posters and desk calendars were printed and distributed to the Francophone National Societies at the Disaster Preparedness workshop in Lomé in February. In March, the Federation Information Officer covered the Niger Red Cross Polio Vaccination Campaign and the Burkina Faso Red Cross' action on meningitis for the Federation web page 'Field Ops.'

Health and Care

Primary Health Care

Objective 1 *To continue to support the National Societies to facilitate environmental hygiene and reproductive health information and services.*

Objective 2 *To continue support for National Society primary health services.*

Objective 3 *To continue technical support to the National Societies for Water Sanitation activities.*

Objective 4 *To strengthen the National Societies and Regional Delegation's preparedness in response to epidemics.*

Progress

1. As a follow up to the seminar in Côte d'Ivoire last year, health coordinators and Mothers Club activity officers from four West African National Societies attended a seminar on further development of Mothers Clubs from 9-12 February 2001 in Chad. (Because of costs, only four National Societies were able to attend.) The seminar, put together in cooperation with the Swiss Red Cross, focused on family planning, maternal and child health, and fund-raising activities. Relevant cultural considerations and potential barriers to change were discussed. The Ghana Red Cross, which has the most developed Mothers Clubs programme in the region, shared its lessons learned and best practices at the seminar with the other National Societies.

2. This objective was not focused on this quarter.

3. The Regional Health Delegate and the Secretary General of Benin Red Cross (a resource person of the Federation) visited a field WatSan programme in Harare, Zimbabwe. The purpose of the visit was to learn how to enhance the performance of a WatSan programme in West Africa by increasing the capacity of intervention. It was determined that the Southern African Regional WatSan model could be easily replicated in West Africa. In view of the fact that many water pumps already exist in West Africa, the WatSan programme would focus its expenditure on water pump rehabilitation (70% of expenditure).

4. ARCHI is based on innovation; but it also builds on past projects. Thus, the National Societies each chose their own pilot projects to develop their preparedness in response to epidemics. The Federation will support these endeavours by focusing on the development of local branches. Currently, the Federation is supporting four countries:

- Benin is fighting against the expansion of epidemics via Mothers Clubs and peer clubs.
- Burkina Faso is still deciding on its focus.
- Senegal is fighting against the expansion of epidemics by focusing on primary schools, as water borne diseases and epidemics are generally found around schools. It is anticipated that children will bring their education on water borne diseases and epidemics back to their families.
- Togo is running a Child Immunization project.

Technical support was given to Benin and Senegalese Red Crosses to evaluate their activities in terms of function, coverage and impact of the National Society programme since the launch of ARCHI. The goal is to have the National Societies scale up their ongoing epidemic prevention programme, taking into consideration the number of people visiting the clinics (the before and after of morbidity/mortality observations from the projects).

The Togo Red Cross reviewed with the Regional Health Delegate their ARCHI 2010 pilot project, Immunization of Children between 0-23 mos., through their impact evaluation tools - fact sheets, (how many volunteers contributed, families reached), contact lists with other partners (local authorities and international organizations). It was apparent that although at the beginning of the project the National Society had wanted to do everything, it quickly found that if it focused on only a few objectives, it was able to achieve more and with measurable indicators. Future focus for the National Society will be on efficiency and effectiveness before expansion of the ARCHI 2010 programme to local branches.

HIV/AIDS

Objective 1 *To continue technical assistance on HIV/AIDS to all National Societies to increase their operational capacities in project preparation, resource mobilization and implementation.*

Objective 2 *To continue technical and logistic support to National Societies to implement and expand peer education activities on HIV/AIDS.*

Objective 3 *To continue to support National Societies to increase safe blood transfusions.*

Progress

1-2. Twelve West African National Societies are working on developing their Plans of Action for HIV/AIDS for evaluation next quarter.

3. Red Cross branch capacity in terms blood donation awareness has been reinforced. Technical and financial support was given to Côte d’Ivoire Red Cross Society to facilitate social mobilization for blood donation in Bouaké, Korhogo and Daloa. This awareness campaign, held from 13-27 January 2001, led to a drastic increase in blood donations and collection of blood bags.

District	blood donations before social mobilization campaign	blood donations after social mobilization campaign
Bouaké	80	470
Korhogo	10	180
Daloa	100	520

First Aid

Objective 1 *To support the National Societies in the implementation of First Aid programmes (volunteer networks, community capacity, preparedness and response capacity, services and activities).*

Progress

- Benin has been working on developing volunteer networks in the community and creating first aid brigades for the market places in Porto Novo, thanks to financial support from ICRC. It has also created a crossing guard network of volunteers and is drafting a First Aid manual.
- Burkina Faso has been working on community mobilization in Bazinga and Manga, thanks to financial support from the German Red Cross. It has also been working in Naoumi, on the border with Ghana, mobilizing communities.
- Senegal counts approximately 5,000 first aiders now. It has also developed its own first aid manual which is now at the disposal of any first aider. The National Society has been preparing its first aiders in the town of Touba for the holiday of Maouloud in June, when crowds come en masse to celebrate.
- Côte d'Ivoire has been training first aiders at the Juan Carlos Centre in Abidjan
- Niger has also been training volunteer first aiders.
- In Togo, 88 trainers from across the country have been trained to teach First Aid. They, in turn have trained 3,640 first-aiders to intervene in road assistance, emergency assistance and community-based assistance. Making CBFA self-sustaining, the National Society teaches First Aid in businesses for 250,000 CFA (579 CHF). The National Society is also involved in selling first aid kits to the general population. Approximately 100 kits have been sold to date. The National Society has also designated resource personnel for experience sharing in the sub-region.
- Mauritania spent the first quarter preparing to implement its CBFA programme in the community.
- Mali continued forming volunteer first aid brigades. The National Society is looking into ways to finance the current edition of its First Aid handbook.
- Ghana continued training emergency first aid teams in all ten regions of the country. In January, 25 EFAT coordinators from the ten regions attended a refresher training in modern trends of first aid delivery. In February, a one-day lecture at the Girls Guide Training Centre acquainted disabled women in Accra with skills and knowledge in First Aid delivery. Another lecture on First Aid delivery at the Abokobi Presbyterian Training Centre introduced pastors wives to the National Society.
- Nigeria spent the first quarter training mothers' clubs, surveillance teams and schools.

Organizational Development

Objective 1 *To strengthen human and institutional resources of National Societies giving attention to gender integration.*

Objective 2 *To reinforce the National Societies' capacities in relation to the planning cycle for improved plans and projects.*

Objective 3 *To strengthen sub-regional co-operation and information exchange between National Societies to share experiences and competencies.*

Objective 4 *To assist the National Societies of the region to set up efficient financial procedures and achieve better financial management.*

Objective 5 *To develop the resource development capacities of National Societies in order to increase their level of local funding and self-reliance.*

Objective 6 *To facilitate the 'development cooperation' between West African National Societies and sister societies, as well as other partners.*

Progress

1. While developing the assistance strategy of the National Society, five executives of the Niger Red Cross learned about programme objectives and scheduling. A training module was developed that gives women more responsibility in the structures of conduct and management. This module will be presented at the Sahel sub-regional group's workshop of 20 women leaders in Niamey, Niger in May 2001.

2. Monthly, biannual and annual work plans were developed for the 16 National Societies. An evaluation was carried out examining the decentralization of management for the Togo Red Cross. The evaluation looked at the impact of projects made in reinforcing local capacities, and the National Society's impact in assisting beneficiaries. During this mission, taken from the 2-12 February, 9 of the total 14 regions covered by the

Togolese regional network were frequented allowing for discussions with National Society partners, volunteers and beneficiaries in the field. The evaluation revealed the following.

The National Society's decentralization of project management improved operation and encouraged a proactive presence of the local communities. For instance, increased funding was attained from the Spanish Red Cross for community programmes with special focus on gender. A total of 200 volunteers and 2,000 community health workers were trained in line with ARCHI 2010. Improvement of health and living conditions of beneficiary populations was demonstrated by a decrease in the number of individuals seeking medical attention at health clinics. This represents a substantial savings for many families. The evaluation also provided clarification to the Togo Red Cross regarding the concept and limits of decentralization.

The Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross evaluated the execution of the first year of its development plan 2000/2002. The Niger, Mali and Togo Red Crosses were assisted in March to develop their 2001/2003 Country Assistance Strategies.

3. The Secretary General of Benin participated as a resource person in evaluating the WatSan programme of the Zimbabwe Red Cross. His participation allowed him to convey his National Society's vision of future programming in the region. The choice of resource person was done in collaboration with the Health Department. The Guinea-Bissau Red Cross was assisted by the Organizational Development Delegate to develop its tracing strategy. The Guinea-Conakry Red Cross was assisted financially so it could evaluate its financial and material resources.

4. The Senegalese Red Cross assisted the Guinea-Bissau Red Cross in the development of its human resources by training 30 executives of the local branches and 120 volunteers to support the programme of First Aid and WatSan.

5. This objective wasn't focused on this quarter.

6. The Regional Organizational Development Delegate met with the French Red Cross Delegate to examine how to reinforce the capacities of the Niger Red Cross by better planned cooperation of the Regional Delegation and the French Red Cross.

Regional Cooperation

Objective 1 *To assist West African National Societies in the implementation of the West African Regional Strategy.*

Objective 2 *To ensure a regular follow up of the Ouagadougou Pan-African Conference recommendations.*

Objective 3 *To assist West African members of the statutory bodies.*

Objective 4 *To develop partnerships in our core areas with ICRC, participating National Societies, leading international organizations and embassies.*

Objective 5 *To ensure access by all 16 West African National Societies to the most efficient electronic communication means available within budget.*

Objective 6 *To increase the number of delegates recruited from the West Africa region.*

Objective 7 *To contribute to the exchange of experience and competencies within the region, thereby reinforcing National Society capacity.*

Progress

The Development Department prepared a partnership meeting in Dakar to take place from 23-27 April.

Coordination and Management

Delegation Management

Objective 1 *Improved services of Regional Delegation to align the work of the Regional Delegation more closely in the strategic directions of Strategy 2010, emphasizing cost efficiency and improving services to National Societies and country delegations in the region*

Reporting

Objective 2 *To issue narrative reports on programmes and operations in West Africa in conformity with the Federation's minimum reporting standards.*

Objective 3 *To provide training to National Societies on Federation reporting formats and report-writing techniques.*

Objective 4 *To stimulate dialogue with the National Societies in the region on reporting issues, and to raise awareness as to the essential role of reporting.*

Objective 5 *To liaise with the Country Delegations and to provide advice on reporting issues in cooperation with OFR.*

Objective 6 *To provide advice to National Societies on internal reporting systems and procedures, as required.*

Objective 7 *To respond to queries from PNSs on reports on the regional programmes and operations in West Africa, as requested, and to ensure that their concerns on reporting issues are taken into account.*

Finance

Objective 8 *Ensure the accuracy of financial records from the Country Delegations in the region.*

Objective 9 *Improve financial management and accounting procedures of National Societies for projects funded through the Regional Delegation.*

Objective 10 *To improve procedures and accountancy skills within the Regional Delegation and the Country Delegations in the region.*

Logistics

Objective 11 *To standardize regional logistics systems.*

Objective 12 *To establish a regional procurement centre.*

Objective 13 *To standardize regional fleet management practices.*

Objective 14 *To develop and maintain a regional telecommunication network.*

Progress

1. The Regional Delegation Strategy defined in October 2000 prioritised 5 main areas for reform with in the Regional Delegation based on SWOT analysis and a review of the Regional Delegation's environment. The priorities are:

1. More focused programming
2. Efficient organisation (develop systems)
3. Improved communication
4. Better performance measurement (includes monitoring and evaluation)
5. Improved human resource management (planning, mobilising, assessing, training)

Programming was reviewed during the quarter - specifically with accent on food security within Disaster Preparedness and HIV/AIDS within health to produce clearer focus. Programmes were divided into a limited number of projects - each project being allocated a specific project manager. Procedures for project management were introduced. The administration and finance services were reorganised into finance, administration and logistics units which a new organigramme and job descriptions. Communication with the world outside the Regional Delegation was substantially increased with numerous news items being posted to the Federation Web site, however reporting was not very improved due to non-availability of a suitable reporting delegate. Performance measurement was not significantly addressed during the reporting period due to a need to improve the indicators established in year 2000 and no reporting delegate to drive results-based project reporting. Responsibility for human resources management (including regional recruitment) has been allocated to the new Administration manager but at end of ¼ quarter it was too early to measure outcome.

2. - 7. In the absence of a regional reporting delegate and in the presence of considerable alternative challenges described in meeting objective 1 (notably information activities which took precedence over reporting), little ground was covered in reaching objectives 2.-7.

8 - 10. Little systematic progress was realised towards this objective because the Regional Finance Unit was under revision and implementation of the new Terms of Reference for the RFU was on hold pending the appointment of a head of regional finance unit.

11-14. No systemic progress towards this objective due to a lack of activities at the level of the Regional Logistics Centre. However given the many challenges of the RLC and the questionable value of the Centre as it stood organised, a decision was taken to discontinue the RLC as from April. The Logistics Service at HQ was requested to provide guidance on how to proceed in the provision of logistics support at the regional level.

For further details please contact: Anne Kirsti Vartdal, Phone : 41 22 730 4485; Fax: 41 22 733 03 95; email: vartdal@ifrc.org.

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

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Western Africa Regional Programmes						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 01.02/2001		PLEDGES RECEIVED				26.06.2001
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						TOTAL COVERAGE
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				5,630,297		49.7%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				18,201		
AMERICAN - GOVT/PRM		170,000	USD	291,244	23.04.2001	3 PROJECTS
BRITISH GOVT (DFID GRANT)				985,000	03.02.01	PARTNERSHIP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2001
BRITISH - RC		30,000	GBP	73,800	23.04.01	DPP DELEGATE
BRITISH - RC		15,000	GBP	36,900	23.04.01	REGIONAL WORKING GROUP
FINNISH - RC		25,228	EUR	38,811	29.03.01	
FINNISH - RC		2,523	EUR	3,833	20.04.2001	PARTNERSHIP MEETING SENEGAL
FRENCH - RC		50,000	FRF	11,725	29.03.01	REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP MEETING
KUWAIT - RC				6,222	01.05.2001	BURKINA FASO, DISTRIBUTION & HANDLING
KUWAIT - RC				6,222	01.05.2001	MOZAMBIQUE, DISTRIBUTION AND HANDLING
NETHERLANDS - RC				275,040	01.01.01	HEALTH PROGRAMME
NORWEGIAN - RC		40,000	NOK	7,484	30.03.01	REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP MEETING
SWEDISH - RC		200,000	SEK	34,740	28.02.01	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
SWEDISH - RC		250,000	SEK	43,425	28.02.01	INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - RC		250,000	SEK	43,425	28.02.01	HEALTH AND CARE
SWEDISH - RC		125,000	SEK	21,713	28.02.01	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
SWEDISH - RC		125,000	SEK	21,713	28.02.01	INFORMATION PROGRAMME
SWEDISH - GOVT		1,250,000	SEK	212,375	21.05.2001	HEALTH
SWEDISH - GOVT		250,000	SEK	42,475	21.05.2001	COOPERATION
SWEDISH - GOVT		800,000	SEK	135,920	21.05.2001	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
SWEDISH - GOVT		375,000	SEK	63,713	21.05.2001	POPULATION MOVEMENT
SWEDISH - GOVT		250,000	SEK	42,475	21.05.2001	HUMANITARIAN VALUES/INFORMATION
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				2,416,456	CHF	42.9%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
Netherlands	Delegate(s)			59,959		
Norway	Delegate(s)			15,606		
Great Britain	Delegate(s)			119,917		
Iceland	Delegate(s)			24,805		
Kuwait - RC				79,637	01.05.2001	BURKINA FASO, FOOD PARCELS & CARPETS
Kuwait - RC				79,637	01.05.2001	MOZAMBIQUE, FOOD PARCELS & CARPETS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				379,561	CHF	6.7%
ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	
THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE LINKED TO THIS APPEAL:						
220450, 220460, P61001, P61160, P61201, P61401, P61402, P61502, P61511, P61901, P61902, P61908, P61910						