

# ANNUAL REPORT



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

## GUINEA CONAKRY

May 2002

*This Annual Report is intended for reporting on the Federation's Annual Appeals only.*

*Appeal No. 01.03/2001*

*Appeal Target: CHF 4,984,000*

### **Operational Developments:**

Since 1990, Guinea has played host to an estimated 300,000 to 350,000 Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees fleeing the civil war in their respective countries. Many of these refugees are scattered along the border areas, in the villages and in refugee camps. During 2001, a significant change in the refugee situation took place. Due to the continued insecurity on the border areas and repeated attacks by rebel groups on Guinean villages particularly in the Parrot's Beak and Guéckédou areas, the Guinean Government insisted that all refugees be moved to refugee camps in the interior of the country. For the Sierra Leoneans, these transfers took place between March and August and refugees were located in four new camps, three of which were established in the Albadaria area and one in the Dabola area. However, an estimated 200,000 that were to be transferred never materialized and the final number transferred was approximately 62,000: 8,000 in Sembakounia camp in Dabola 27,000 in Kountaya, 13,500 in Boréah and 13,500 in Telikoro. The previous camps located in the Forécariah area were closed and refugees refusing to be transferred to the new camps stopped receiving any assistance. It is estimated that this number in Forécariah is approximately 10,000 while the number remaining in Parrot's Beak is estimated at anywhere from 20,000 to 60,000.

In the N'Zérékoré area, where the majority of Liberian refugees are found, a second camp, Kola, was opened in August with a capacity of 6,000 and the already existing camp of Kouankan increased its refugee population from 10,000 to 13,500.

The peace process in Sierra Leone has initiated a massive repatriation exercise and by the end of the year an estimated 250 refugees were returning to Sierra Leone weekly. (Well, we didn't have 500 refugees returning a week from the camps. Right now we have a security issue because the refugees are angry that UNHCR has not kept its word to put the total up to 500 a week yet) Many refugees are waiting for the elections in their country and if these are held without incident, the repatriation exercise will be accelerated. It is very possible that by the end of 2002, the majority of refugees from Sierra Leone will have returned to their country.

The situation in Liberia is quite different. Towards the end of 2001, the conflict in the country accelerated and most of the population in Liberia is on the move. Thousands have amassed on the borders with Guinea, Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast. Although the Guinean authorities have closed the border, some very vulnerable refugees are being allowed in. With repeated requests an increased number may be allowed in. Therefore, whereas plans for the repatriation of the Sierra Leoneans are

accelerating, plans for the arrival of thousands of Liberians are in full swing and at least one new refugee camp will be opened early in 2002.

During 2001, the Federation/Guinean Red Cross provided social assistance to 81,500 refugees in Sembakounia, Kountaya, Telikoro, Boréah, Kouankan and Kola camps, health care to 19,500 Liberian refugees in the N'Zérékoré camps of Kouankan and Kola and carried out camp management activities for 40,500 refugees in Kountaya and Boréah camps in Albadaria.

CAMPS	HEALTH	SOCIAL SERVICES	CAMP MANAGEMENT
Sembakounia		8'000	
Kountaya		27'000	27'000
Telikoro		13'500	
Boréah		13'500	13'500
Kouankan	13'500	13'500	
Kola	6'000	6'000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19'500</b>	<b>81'500</b>	<b>40'500</b>

## *Objectives, Achievements and Constraints*

### **Disaster Response**

**Objective 1 :** *Prevent and decrease the incidence of infectious and epidemic disease among the local and refugee population through a programme to promote community health, schooling and human rights.*

Weekly sensitization sessions on hygiene and community health were carried out in the two camps (Kola and Kouankan in the N'Zérékoré districts) where the NS provides health care. Sessions in Kouankan began in April when Federation/Guinean Red Cross took over health care in the camp. Sessions in Kola began in September following the opening of the camp in August and the training of the Guinean Red Cross and refugee volunteers.

Follow-up visits to patients discharged from the health post or the hospital were carried out by trained refugee volunteers and health-post staff. A one-month sensitization and sanitation programme on prevention of cholera was carried out in the N'Zérékoré district in September following an outbreak of the disease in four villages. A repeat of the programme is planned for early 2002.

With help from the Federation, Red Cross volunteers carried out a two-week sensitization programme against water borne diseases in the Kankan prefecture following severe flooding in the area in September and October. The evaluation of the disaster, the distribution of non-food items to the victims, the training of the Red Cross volunteers and the programme itself was a co-operative effort between the ICRC, the Federation and the National Society.

The Federation supported the Guinean Red Cross volunteers to carry out a six-week sensitization and sanitation programme in Conakry in November and December following an outbreak of yellow fever in the city.

The Federation trained the Guinean Red Cross volunteers to provide assistance to the most vulnerable refugees in the six camps and to the most vulnerable among the refugee and local population in the villages. A total of 42 counselors were trained and an equal number of refugee volunteers were recruited and trained to assist the counselors.

The Federation provided hand-driven wheelchairs to 43 refugees in the six camps . The NS volunteers constructed 399 houses for the most vulnerable (handicapped and elderly) in Kouankan, Kountaya and Boréah camps.

The volunteers distributed 9,700 hygiene kits and 600 baby kits to women. Monthly cleanup campaigns were organized in Boréah and Kountaya under the Red Cross. Garbage containers were installed and emptied three times a week

### ***Constraints***

Income generation projects were not implemented due to the movement and resettlement of refugees from camp to camp which continued until the end of the year. The projects will begin in 2002. In Kouankan, 187 houses were not completed due to the onset of the rainy season.

**Objective 2:** *Provide special assistance to refugees in situations of extreme vulnerability, estimated to number 25,000 and comprising elderly, sick and disabled persons, amputees and urban refugees*

The delegation trained Red Cross volunteers to carry out home visits within camps and in rural areas where refugees are located. They identified 381 extremely vulnerable refugees in the N'Zérékoré area and provided medical assistance and non-food items. In the camps, approximately 8,500 extremely vulnerable refugees were identified and provided with assistance in the form of counseling, housing, wheelchairs and crutches and special medical assistance. In the six camps, a total of 16 women committees were established with each camp having at least two committees. Sensitization sessions on personal and environmental hygiene and co-operation and project management were carried out by the social welfare project while the health workers carried out sensitization sessions on HIV/AIDS, importance of family planning, use of condoms and education for children, especially girls. An association of senior citizens was created for the elderly. The association selected various activities for income generation to be implemented in 2002 and sensitized members on cultivating the spirit of helping one another, doing home visits and developing special activities to help them become independent. An association of handicapped people in each camp was created and members were sensitized to develop the spirit of self and mutual help, home visits as well as identifying special projects to be carried out in 2002. A youth association was created and some income generating projects such as hair dressing and painting for men and women were established. Sports and craft activities were implemented in each camp with football tournaments held monthly.

During the year, the NS, with support from the Federation, distributed blankets, mats, soaps and used clothing to 35,000 refugees and extremely vulnerable people amongst the local population. All non-food items were distributed before the end of the year with the exception of a few used clothes. Refugees convalescing in the three transit houses managed by the Red Cross as well as in N'Zérékoré, Dabola and Kissidougou hospitals received a total of 104,000 meals.

### ***Constraints***

Refugee co-operatives were not formed due to the length of time it took to establish refugees on a more or less permanent basis in the camps. Establishment of co-operatives will be implemented in 2002.

**Objective 3:** *Provide social and medical care to refugees entitled to free care among the population of 27,000 in 6 health posts, 5 prefectoral hospitals and 1 specialized hospital.*

The NS operated a health post in Massakoundou camp, seven kilometres from Kissidougou, until the closure of the camp in May, 2001. Health posts remain operational in two camps for Liberian refugees in the N'Zérékoré district. By the end of the year, Kouankan camp had 13,500 refugees while Kola, which was opened in August, reached its capacity of 6,000. A total of 23,663 consultations were carried out in three health posts with 3,417 in Massakoundou and 20, 246 in Kouankan and Kola. Below are the dominant pathologies diagnosed in Kouankan in 2001:

DISEASE	PERCENTAGE
Malaria	36%
Respiratory infections	19.5%
Helminthoses (verminoses or worms)	11%
Skin infections	7%
Non-bloody diarrhoea	6.5%
STD	6%

The NS, with support from the Federation, provided complete vaccination to 1,640 under ones and 516 under twos as well as measles vaccination for 2,897 children between 6 months and 15 years in Kouankan camp and 2,845 in Kola where they also received vitamin A. The volunteers administered tetanus vaccine to 720 pregnant women and 190 non pregnant women. In Kola and Kouankan, 980 prenatal consultations were carried out while 306 births were assisted at two health posts. Of these there were 294 live births and 12 still births. Family planning sessions were attended by 2340 women with 1,447 receiving oral contraceptives and another 893 receiving injectable contraceptives.

The volunteers distributed a total of approximately 23,670 condoms. Two cases of sexual violence were reported and treated at the reference hospital in N'Zérékoré. The health posts diagnosed and treated 1,250 cases of STD's and 11 cases of HIV/AIDS were identified. A total of 2,036 refugees were hospitalized with 28 of these transferred to Conakry for special treatment. The number of deaths recorded totaled 221; 14 from Dabola hospital, 129 from Kissidougou hospital and 78 from N'Zérékoré hospital. A total of 268 children received special nutrition supplement in the camps while 96 children were treated for serious malnutrition at the N'Zérékoré hospital. In addition, 614 pregnant women and 1,079 lactating mothers received special food supplement.

### ***Constraints***

The number of health posts was reduced from six to two for the following reasons: Massakoudou camp, which had two health posts, was closed in May; Nyadou camp was also closed in April; a third health post will be opened in Kouankan camp in 2002 and a fourth in the new refugee camp in Laine in the N'Zérékoré which will be the third refugee camp for Liberian refugees.

**Objective 4 :** *Strengthen the capacities of the Guinean Red Cross in the areas of human and material resources and management to ensure an effective humanitarian mission.*

Red Cross volunteers were recruited for carrying out social assistance activities in the camps and for operating the health posts in Kouankan and Kola camps. Forty-two volunteers were trained as counselors in the social assistance services and sent to the six camps. Forty Red Cross nurses were sent to the two health posts and received training in the management and operation of a health post.

### ***Constraints***

No training has taken place at the local branch level nor at the Headquarters level. It is hoped that this can take place next year.

### ***Disaster Preparedness***

**Objective 1 :** *The Federation will help the Guinean Red Cross map the risk in the country by surveying the vulnerability and capacity of the local population, in order to better prepare activities in the event of another disaster.*

Training for Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) trainers and plans for carrying out VCA's throughout Guinea were formulated and 362 Red Cross volunteers were trained in Community Based First Aid (CBFA).

***Constraints***

The DPP delegate arrived in Guinea at end of March. Since his arrival, major efforts have been put into training Red Cross volunteers in CBFA at strategic Red Cross branches in the country (those bordering with Liberia and Sierra Leone), and in providing training to the NS in DP Planning. VCA training was planned for the end of November with the VCA's to be carried out in December. However, the referendum of 11 November and the Legislative elections of 27 December were postponed at the last minute. As a result, these plans had to be re-scheduled for January and efforts were diverted to supporting the NS in their preparations for these events.

**Objective 2 :** *Establish local and national intervention plans, in co-ordination with the local communities and the public authorities.*

The Federation and the Guinean Red Cross held meetings with Guinean authorities to confirm the role of the Red Cross in the National Disaster Plan as the Red Cross does not exist in the current non-operational National Disaster Plan. A four-day training session on the DPP planning module was held for members of the Red Cross and Government representatives.

***Constraints***

There are at least three separate Government departments responsible for responding in the event of a disaster in Guinea. Efforts in 2001 were concentrated in finding a way to coordinate these efforts and to clearly identify Red Cross' role in the plan. This effort must be carried into next year.

**Objective 3 :** *Increase the capacities of the population and the National Society to cope with possible emergency interventions, by making the necessary arrangements to alleviate the effects of disasters.*

During April 2001, CBFA training was afforded to 362 Red Cross volunteers which included 133 women. In addition four ICRC drivers were also trained. CBFA manuals were distributed to each Red Cross branch where the training took place. A total of 126 manuals for trainers and 153 manuals for participants were purchased and distributed.

***Constraints***

A planned training seminar for 25 trainers in CBFA was not held. Identification of already trained trainers was done and, based upon this information, candidates for the Train the Trainer session will be identified. The training will take place in 2002 but with a reduced number of 10. The purchase of first aid kits and stretchers for five local Red Cross branches will be carried over to next year when a NS planning document is available.

**Objective 4 :** *Increase the capacities of the local population to cope with possible disasters by increasing awareness of risk and local vulnerabilities.*

***Constraints***

This objective has been carried over into 2002 following the VCAs to be carried out beginning in early January.

***Organizational Development***

**Objective 1 :** *Improve the knowledge and skills of the members of the management with regard to good governance within the Guinean Red Cross.*

The Guinean Red Cross elected national officials visited all 38 Red Cross committees (33 prefectural committees and 5 Conakry committees) during the year. The objective of these visits, as presented by the CDN (*Comité de Direction National*) was to give information on good governance. The statutes of the Guinean Red Cross were revised and sent to the Joint Commission for the revision of statutes in Geneva. Feedback was received from the Joint Commission, from the Regional Delegation and from the Country Delegation. The feedback is expected to be reviewed by a tripartite Movement Committee in January 2002. The 3rd General Assembly was to have been held in November but was replaced by a National Council to be held in January 2002.

***Constraints***

Neither a Federation representative nor the Executive Secretary of the Guinean Red Cross was invited to these meetings.

***Objective 2 Strengthen the Guinean Red Cross' management capacities by developing human and material resources.***

Upon arrival in Guinea, each delegate was assigned a counterpart from the Guinean Red Cross. The Delegation assumed responsibility for 16 National Red Cross staff members and one resource person in governance. A four day planning session was held in Conakry for all members of governance and management including the National Society field staff and Presidents of Kissidougou and Conakry. The session was developed by the DP delegate and facilitated by Aziz Diallo, Federation representative in Dakar. The session focused on the Federation's Strategy 2010 and on the separation of Governance from Management. The outcome of the four session was quite positive with the members of the governance and management of the NS agreeing to structure themselves in relation to the priority programmes of Strategy 2010.

The current programmes of the NS fall under the following departments:

- Health and Relief
- Youth
- Social Welfare
- Information and Dissemination.

The new structure will be:

- Disaster Response
- Health and Community support
- Disaster Preparedness
- Humanitarian Values.

The Guinean Red Cross headquarters received five desktop computers and a photocopier from the Delegation. New radios were installed in their two vehicles. Other furnishings, materials and supplies were provided as outlined in the Appeal budget.

***Constraints***

The Delegation was unsuccessful in integrating Federation staff in the National Society's structure. Efforts were being made to locate and purchase a permanent headquarters for the Guinean Red Cross. Should this be successful, the President has agreed that the Delegation structure would be integrated within the National Society structure.

Plans to disseminate the NS's legal texts will be carried over into 2002.

**Objective 3:** *Improve the Guinean Red Cross' self-reliance by December 2002.*

The implementation of this objective is planned for 2002

### **Coordination and Management**

**Objective 1 :** *Pursue the strengthening of the Delegation's human resources so as to guarantee appropriate support, beneficial to the Guinean Red Cross in the area of management.*

Job descriptions for all local staff were developed. A staff salary scale was revised and aligned with the Guinean Red Cross salary scale. The new salary scale has been implemented

#### **Constraints**

All activities to integrate Delegation staff into the NS structure will resume in 2002.

**Objective 2** *Continue to adapt the structure of the delegation so as to ensure rational and effective management of Guinean Red Cross assistance programmes in 2001-20002*

Since the Guinean Red Cross is in the process of changing its structure, this objective is carried over to 2002.

**Objective 3 :** *Strengthen and promote the visibility of the Guinean Red Cross through effective operations and infrastructure (office, telecommunication and car pool).*

Since October 2000, the Guinean Red Cross and the Federation share the same premises. There was a marked improvement in the justification of the funds provided to the NS by the Federation during the year. Major work was done during the year to ensure an effective communication system throughout the operations of the delegation and the Guinean Red Cross. Radio communication is now in place with wave mail capacity in N'Zérékoré, Kissidougou and Conakry. Base radios were established in Boréah and Kountaya camps where the NS was charged with camp management. An additional base radio was set up in Albadaria where the delegation and the local Red Cross branch occupy a newly constructed office and residence building. All vehicles were equipped with HF and UHF communication equipment set up to work on ICRC frequencies as well as the Federation/NS frequencies.

A logistics delegate arrived in Guinea in November and has been busy setting up proper logistics procedures for the delegation and the National Society.

#### **Constraints**

Although the premises are shared, the Delegation and the Guinean Red Cross occupy offices in separate buildings. The proposed purchase of a new headquarters building for the NS will resolve this problem. However, financial management systems are not shared.

**Objective 4:** *Develop partnerships and strengthen existing partnerships between the Guinean Red Cross and the different international and national organizations so as to create programme synergy.*

The National Society will prepare a development plan based on the VCA results to be carried out in 2002, following their National council meeting.

#### **Constraints**

This objective is carried forward to 2002.

## *Conclusions*

While the objectives directly related to the relief operations in Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré were almost fully met, the objectives related to the development of the National Society as a well functioning institution were left unmet. The assignment of counterparts for all delegates upon their arrival in the country was very important as it provided the impetus for sharing of expertise and knowledge from the beginning. In the relief operations in Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré, the local Red Cross volunteers have developed a commendable expertise in the area of camp management, social assistance and health. At the institutional level, the Guinean Red Cross has taken some very positive steps in their development, including holding a four-day planning session in November, agreeing to embrace Strategy 2010 and the concept of separation of governance from management. It now remains for the Society to implement the recommendations accepted during this planning meeting.

*For further details please contact: Anne Kirsti, Phone : 41 22 730 44 85; Fax: 41 22 733 03 95; email: Anne.Kirsti@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>.*

John Horekens  
Head  
Relationship Management Department

Bekele Geleta  
Head  
Europe Department

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES**

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**Appeal No & title: 01.03/2001 Guinea**

**Period: year 2001**

**Project(s): GN001, GN160, GN505, GN506, GN509, GN517**

**Currency: CHF**

**I - CONSOLIDATED INCOME 2001, CASH, KIND, SERVICES**

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	6,158,432				
less					
Cash brought forward	-95,546				
<b>TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT</b>	<b>6,253,978</b>				
<i>Contributions from Donors</i>					
American Government PRM (DGUSPR)	1,151,500				1,151,500
American Government (DGUS)	273				273
British Red Cross (DNGB)	229,291				229,291
Canadian Red Cross (DNCA)	32,741				32,741
Danish Govt.via Danish Red Cross (DG)	183,940				183,940
Danish Red Cross (DNDC)	37,740				37,740
ECHO-Health Care Liberia&Sierra Leon	380,104				380,104
Finnish Govt.via Finnish Red Cross (DC)	513,982				513,982
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Crd	309,160				309,160
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	34,351				34,351
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (D	231,075				231,075
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	251,494				251,494
Swiss Red Cross (DNCH)	8,175				8,175
UNHCR Contract No.1 (DH0201)	387				387
UNHCR Contract No.4 (DH0204)	356,136				356,136
UNHCR Contract No.7 (DH0207)	208,920				208,920
UNICEF (DH06)	5,442				5,442
DENMARK				45,667	45,667
GERMAN RC				7,500	7,500
GREAT BRITAIN				54,373	54,373
NETHERLANDS				14,620	14,620
NORWAY				3,450	3,450
SWEDEN				66,201	66,201
SWEDISH - RC			16,850		16,850
SWISS - PRIVATE/RC			163,506		163,506
SWITZERLAND				65,544	65,544
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,934,711</b>		<b>180,356</b>	<b>257,355</b>	<b>4,372,422</b>

**II - Balance of funds**

Opening balance	-95,546
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	3,934,711
CASH EXPENDITURE	-3,704,229
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<b>CASH BALANCE</b>	<b>134,936</b>

**Appeal No & title: 01.03/2001 Guinea**

Period: year 2001

Project(s): GN001, GN160, GN505, GN506, GN509, GN517

Currency: CHF

**III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures**

Description	Appeal Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	464,288	281,402			281,402	182,886
Clothing & Textiles	61,983	5,246	16,850		22,096	39,887
Food/Seeds	12,253	25,295			25,295	-13,042
Water		251			251	-251
Medical & First Aid	649,997	151,282			151,282	498,715
Teaching materials		1,110			1,110	-1,110
Utensils & Tools		2,286			2,286	-2,286
Other relief supplies	111,885	110,786	163,506		274,292	-162,407
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,300,406</b>	<b>577,658</b>	<b>180,356</b>		<b>758,014</b>	<b>542,393</b>
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	328,354	254			254	328,100
Computers & Telecom equip.	202,057	176,639			176,639	25,419
Medical equipment	59,437	1,031			1,031	58,406
Other capital expenditures	89,644	41,987			41,987	47,656
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>679,492</b>	<b>219,911</b>			<b>219,911</b>	<b>459,581</b>
<u>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</u>	327,386	429,992			429,992	-102,606
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>327,386</b>	<b>429,992</b>			<b>429,992</b>	<b>-102,606</b>
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	1,409,458	800,736		257,355	1,058,091	351,366
Personnel (local staff)	1,207,726	749,620			749,620	458,106
Training						
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,617,184</b>	<b>1,550,356</b>		<b>257,355</b>	<b>1,807,711</b>	<b>809,472</b>
<u>GENERAL &amp; ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	109,322	60,084			60,084	49,238
Travel & related expenses	64,810	94,754			94,754	-29,944
Information expenses	75,284	27,673			27,673	47,611
Administrative expenses	286,622	337,671			337,671	-51,049
External workshops & Seminars						
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>536,037</b>	<b>520,182</b>			<b>520,182</b>	<b>15,856</b>
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	436,743	218,836			218,836	217,907
Technical services	123,843	65,520			65,520	58,323
Professional services	137,341	72,682			72,682	64,659
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>697,927</b>	<b>357,038</b>			<b>357,038</b>	<b>340,889</b>
Operational provisions		49,091			49,091	-49,091
Transfers to National Societies						
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>6,158,432</b>	<b>3,704,229</b>	<b>180,356</b>	<b>257,355</b>	<b>4,141,940</b>	<b>2,016,493</b>

**Consumption rate:** Expenditures versus income 95%  
Expenditures versus budget 67%