

Appeal 2004



GUINEA

Appeal no. 01.24/2004

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	267,005
Disaster Management	3,228,643
Humanitarian Values	9,470
Organizational Development.	401,601
Total	3,906,718²

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 2,934,073 or EUR 2,514,785.

National Context

Guinea is considered one of the first host country of refugees in West Africa. According to UNDP, refugees coming from Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia have accounted for an estimated 10% of its population over the last decade. Cross-border conflicts with Liberia and Sierra Leone further exacerbated the internal population displacement in 2000. Barely two years later, political tension in neighboring Côte d'Ivoire triggered more refugee influx into Guinea just as refugees from Sierra Leone started returning home.

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



Unfortunately, the Guinean government lacks the disaster management capacity to handle the refugee crises. Certain social realities such as the existence of clans, groups of the young people who unleash violence in the capital and other cities of the country are taken into account this year in the contingency plan.

Poverty has taken a heavy toll on the quality of life of the vast majority while infant mortality rate remains high at 175/1000. Today, only an estimated 58% of the population has access to adequate sanitation facilities and 48% to potable water.

The Gross National Product is continuously declining. It dropped from USD 546 in 1996 to USD 358 in 2001. In spite of the resources allocated to social priorities, socio-economic indicators remain weak partly because of the regional conflicts, which affect investment and development.

Human Development Indicators at a Glance

	Guinea	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Life expectancy at birth (years), 2000	47.5	48.7	66.9
Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above), 2000	41.1*	61.5	-
Adult literacy rate (female as of % male), 2000	-	77	-
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%), 1999	28	42	65
GDP per capita (PPP USD), 2000	1,982	1,690	7,446
Persons living with HIV/AIDS, adults(% age 15-49), 2001	-	9	1.2
Refugees(thousands), in/out, 2000	427/2	-	-

PPP in this context means Purchasing Power Parity

The Movement with other partners, are actively involved in PARLS, an emergency assistance to Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees residing in and around the Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré camps.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement³ Context:

Federation

The **Red Cross Society of Guinea** is a member of the Mano River sub-region. The Federation delegation has been in the country since 1990, working in close cooperation with the national society especially on the emergency refugee relief operations. Delegation support to the Red Cross of Guinea is in four main areas: organizational strategy diagnosis, strategic planning development, programme implementation and monitoring.

ICRC

The ICRC is the leading agency in Guinea. It supported the national society in developing IHL⁴ dissemination and branch support in conflict zones. It has also helped the national society inculcate the teaching of the Red Cross Fundamental Principles in primary and secondary schools, and is currently helping to expand the curriculum nationwide. In addition, the ICRC funds the publication of the national society's journal, "*Espérance*" and has initiated its tracing development.

Partner national societies

Several partner national societies such as the Norwegian, Spanish, Swiss, British and Swedish Red Cross Societies, as well as the American government and UNHCR support the operations of the Red Cross of Guinea.

Primary support from the Movement partners in 2003:

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Preparedness	Humanitarian Values	Organizational Development	Other social activities
ICRC		xx	xx	xx	xx	Xx
Federation	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	Xx
Swedish Red Cross		xx				
American Red Cross	xx			xx		

Other Partnership Support:

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Preparedness	Humanitarian Values	Organizational Development	Other social activities
UNHCR	xx	xx		xx		
WFP		xx				
UNICEF	xx	xx		xx		xx
WHO	xx					
Guinean Ministry of Health	xx					xx

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities:

The Red Cross of Guinea is a relatively young national society founded in 1984. It has since concentrated its efforts on the emergency assistance programme to Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees. The national society developed its emergency relief capacity and has more than 600 trained volunteers; these efforts were supported with Federation and ICRC assistance. These resources are however almost entirely in the zones where the refugee populations are found.

In 2004, the national society target is to ensure a continuity in the progressive development of local committees. The next three years will focus on the development of eight local branches with a view to reaching 38 local branches nationwide, within five years.

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

⁴ IHL – International Humanitarian Law

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From the self-assessment and recommendations made in 2001, the national society will be in a position to adapt its Strategic Plan and work out a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) by 2004.

The uncertainty surrounding the Liberian conflict has however, made it imperative to focus attention on the medical, social assistance and non-food operations in the border towns of Kissidougou and NZérékoré. The NZérékoré operations for instance will require more attention and support from the Federation in 2004 because of the rather large media attention the camps received after the publishing of a report on the sexual exploitation of women and children in refugee and IDP⁵ camps by UNHCR and Save the Children. Although the Red Cross of Guinea is managing the operations in Kissidougou, it will require continued monitoring and technical advice from the Federation delegation as well.

With support from the Federation, the national society is working on a five-year development plan, starting with the five urban communes of Conakry. In part, the programme aims at improving the national society's service and advocacy delivery as well as branch development through a team approach of the its five technical departments. This approach together with the organization of working groups, is expected to also enhance the communication and cooperation between departments within the national society thus improving learning and adaptation. Similarly, the national society with delegation collaboration, will focus on the development of its governance and financial systems.

At a glance

	Year	Comments
Statutes	2003	Revised status have been adopted by National Council in February 2003, and approved by General Assembly in April 2003
National Disaster Plan		
National Development Plan		
CAS	2004	Draft, to be finalised in 2004
Self-Assessment	2003	
Yearly Audit	2004	Beginning 2004, capacity in place to perform audit of 2004 per Federation standards

The national society has its strengths in these basic areas:

Public Credibility: The national society is recognized as the leading community-based humanitarian actor. A 20-member strong association called Journalists Friends of the Red Cross is committed to reporting on the activities of the Red Cross of Guinea. The national policy on education includes teaching principles of the Red Cross.

Community Support: An estimated 2,371 paying members and approximately 3,000 Red Cross youth were added to the ICRC, the Federation and the UNHCR.

Organizational Capacity: The separation between governance and management is effective.

The Ministry of Health is the main operational partner with the Red Cross of Guinea. Representatives from seven ministries (Health, Youth, Education, Environment, Social Welfare, Internal Affairs, Communication), are members of the National Council and participate in Red Cross policy development. The Red Cross of Guinea youth department is a member of the national alliance, which regroups 30 NGOs targeting the youth.

The national society recognises the need to strengthen its development plan to enhance the capacity to tackle national problems; it has implemented structural changes following the revision of its statutes.

⁵ IDP – Internally Displaced Persons

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The national society agreed to a progressive development started in 2003 and continuing over the next five years until December 2007. It has conducted its self-assessment in 2003 based on the determined priorities to develop its organizational capacity and reinforce its technical departments and local branches' operational capacity.

The Red Cross of Guinea is faced with the following challenges:

- The need of a strong revenue-generating policy.
- Development of community health programs including HIV/AIDS prevention, measles, public latrines construction and community health promotion among others.
- Development of a disaster management plan of action.
- Setting up of a volunteer policy, finances and development of a VCA⁶-based resource activity.
- Promotion of Humanitarian Values among all concerned parties as well as solidarity among the young people and disseminating the peace culture in the country.

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

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Background

The Red Cross of Guinea collaborates with the community to improve the quality of life of the population through reducing disease morbidity and mortality. The Guinean government and the national society are aware of the importance of health for the socio-economical development of the country.

The Red Cross of Guinea has developed health programs according to ARCHI⁷ 2010. The national society's health department has so far performed the following programs:

- Training of 144 traditional birth attendants, 84 health volunteers and 372 First-Aid volunteers.
- Information dissemination on epidemic diseases, hygiene and WatSan. Medical screenings of new arrivals at the N'Zérékoré refugee camps. Provision of socio-medical care for more than 30,000 refugees.
- Development of EU-financed programs for recruitment of blood donors.
- Collaboration with the national blood transfusion centre as well as participation in the national vaccination days.
- Promotion of sports and cultural activities.

The Red Cross of Guinea's health work plan for the 2004 contains six main components.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is the most urgent health problem. The HIV/AIDS prevalence has increased from 1.5% in 1996 to 2.8% 2001. In some areas, a higher 7% prevalence is recorded among certain risk groups. This naturally has taken its toll on the victims, their families and national development.

The Ministry of Health and the National Committee on HIV/AIDS of Guinea have presented a four-year work plan Guinea has presented a work plan (2003-2007) to combat its spread and other sexually transmitted infections.

Goal: The Red Cross of Guinea is working to improve the health and diminish the suffering of the country's population.

⁶ VCA – Vulnerability Capacity Assessment

⁷ ARCHI – African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative 2010 builds on its strength: a Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in each of 53 countries in Africa and, in all, more than 2 million volunteers. The overall goal of ARCHI 2010 is to make a major difference in the health of vulnerable people in Africa. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/what/health/archi/>

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Objective: Reduction of the HIV/AIDS epidemics and its effect on the whole population especially the vulnerable groups in Conakry and Guinea Forestière.

Expected Results:

- To improve the knowledge of reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS among young people aged 12-35 years, and women.
- To increase the number of people going for voluntary counselling and testing (VCT).
- To promote social marketing of condoms and secure access at all levels in the focal areas.
- To increase the number of voluntary blood donors by 30% in the project zones.
- To promote home care and psychosocial assistance for at least 8,400 persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families, including their vulnerable children, in the project area.
- To strengthen partnerships with other organizations and to secure the qualified technical staff and adequate logistic support of the Red Cross of Guinea.

Objective: Vaccination: Vaccination coverage is increased the in the project area (2004-2005).

Expected Results:

- The national society's social mobilization is strengthened through volunteer activities.
- Volunteer participation is increased at the routine vaccinations at the health centres.
- Adequate Red Cross of Guinea epidemiological reports and data are available.

Objective: Blood: To increase number of blood donors 2004-2005.

Expected Results:

- The blood donor's capacity is reinforced in 2005.
- 50 volunteers are trained in recruitment and technical sensitisation in Conakry; 12 new donors' clubs existed in Guinea with 297 blood donors.
- The blood donors are educated on HIV/AIDS prevention.
- Organization of activities to recruit new donors.

Objective: Water and Sanitation: Underprivileged parts of the country have adequate access to potable water and increased toilet facilities.

Expected Results:

- Four committees of the Red Cross of Guinea have latrines and wells.
- Morbidity and mortality rate as a result of diarrhoea is reduced.
- The wells and latrine are well managed by local committees.

Objective: Female circumcision: Eradication of the practice of female circumcision through training the perpetrators in traditional birth attendance.

Expected Results:

- To reduce the percentage of genital mutilation in Guinea
- Transformation of women circumcisers into traditional birth attendants (TBA), and providing them with materials with the aim of integrating their work in the health centres and posts.

Objective: Malaria: To reduce the morbidity and mortality rate of malaria.

Expected Results:

- To increase the knowledge on prevention of Malaria in refugees camps and surrounding villages.
- To increase the utilization of mosquito nets in Nzérékoré.
- To reduce the morbidity and mortality rate as a result of malaria.

Disaster Management

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Background

Kissidougou, N'Zérékoré and Conakry (SAR):

Since 2002, Federation and the Red Cross of Guinea have carried out vast rescue operations providing health and social assistance for an estimated 86,000 Liberian and Sierra-Leonean refugees.

With the return of peace in Sierra Leone leading to the return of thousands of refugees, the deteriorating conditions in neighboring Liberia and political instability in Côte d'Ivoire have meant a slow but steady influx of refugees into Guinea. This has obviously led to the following:

- An increase in the number of refugees in Guinea with an estimated 1000 new arrivals each week, bringing the total number of refugees registered in the camps to 103,730.
- The saturation of the Laine and Kounkan refugee camps.
- The provision of assistance for the refugee population in the camps among which are among which 81,837 Liberians, 15,167 Sierra Leoneans and 6,726 Ivoirians.

The transfer of the refugee camps management to local government departments, has reduced the level of responsibility of the Federation and the Red Cross of Guinea. In the middle of 2002, the Federation felt confident and placed the Kissidougou operation under the management of an administrator from the Red Cross of Guinea supervised by the Executive Secretariat in collaboration with the Federation. The head of the Kissidougou office attended a trainer's meeting in July 2003.

The influx of refugees from Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, means more support from the Federation is needed for the development of the N'Zérékoré office.

Goal: The national society ensures an improved disaster management capacity and an increased disaster preparedness skill among vulnerable groups.

Objective: The capacities of refugees, displaced people and local communities of Kissidougou, N'Zérékoré and Conakry and other risk groups are reinforced through community-based education.

Expected Results:

- The national society ensures the social assistance of the most vulnerable groups among the refugees of the six camps of Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré.
- All the refugees receive orientation on the activities and services available in the camp.
- Every refugee receives basic food and a non-food assistance according to their needs.
- All the most vulnerable refugees in the six camps receive continuous care adapted to their needs.
- A better understanding and mutual acceptance between the refugee and the local populations of Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré is promoted and encouraged.
- There is an increased basic knowledge of the refugee population in the six camps and the surrounding communities after one week of social and educational activities at all levels.
- At least 20% of the youth from the surrounding communities participate in the community youth activities.
- There is an increased support for the vulnerable populations and their dependants to improve their living conditions in the six refugee camps.
- The various departments of the Red Cross of Guinea office work together effectively.
- Health care is available for the refugee population in the two camps of Kounkan and Kola, as well as for the extremely vulnerable refugees living outside the camps.
- The technical departments of health, relief, dissemination of information, social assistance and youth carry out a VCA in Conakry.
- Volunteers from the five districts of Conakry are trained on the data collection techniques.
- A report on the local communities' vulnerability factors and capacities is published.

Humanitarian Values

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Background

Since the arrival of refugees in 1990, cultural intermingling, ignorance of STI/HIV/AIDS prevention, juvenile delinquency among others, have generated violations of principles and traditional cultural values. This has increased the risks of violence and discrimination within the community and in schools. The aim of Red Cross of Guinea's 2004 Appeal is thus to improve the situation through its message, action and communal support.

Goal: There is change of attitude and behavior within the Guinean population, particularly among the youth and opinion leaders, in view of efficient solidarity and lasting peace in Guinea.

Objective: With the promotion of IEC⁸ activities at community level, there is less discrimination, less violence, and a better understanding of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross among the population and the vulnerable groups live with more dignity.

Expected Results:

- An estimated 50% of the population of Conakry is sensitized on the principles and activities of the Red Cross.
- School comradeship and extra-curricular fraternities contribute to the culture of peace and "clans" cause less terror and less damage in urban centers.
- The principles of non-discrimination of PLWHA⁹ and other vulnerable people are better controlled and respected.
- Through local branch support and volunteer participation, social rehabilitation of unmarried mothers and other vulnerable populations, are effective.

Organizational Development

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Background and Achievement/Lessons Learned to Date

The refugee assistance operation is still on-going. After 13 years of support, some committees are in full expansion while others lack financial resources and are struggling to increase their potential. Since the Red Cross of Guinea has little capacity to deliver adequate services to vulnerable communities, it relies on its partners for all its assistance to refugees. It depends entirely on external resources to cover all costs.

Following the recommendations of the 2001 self-evaluation, the national society with support from the Federation started some changes in 2003. For instance, new technical managers have been recruited for the national office. The Red Cross of Guinea has an immense human resources in both refugee camps of Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré. The national society aims at optimizing its expertise and using it at national level to strengthen weak committees.

The national society, aware that the assistance operation to refugees will be completed in a few years, has decided to be pro-active. It will mobilize all its resources towards developing its strategic development plan. By the end of 2004, it will define its priorities and mobilize all existing synergy to achieve this goal.

Goal: Contribute to the improvement of the organizational development of the Red Cross of Guinea in order to build it up to the level of outstanding national companies.

Objective: The Red Cross of Guinea's organizational and operational capacities are reinforced to make it a standard national society.

⁸ IEC – Information, Education and Communication

⁹ PLWHA- Persons living with HIV/AIDS

Expected Results:

- The capacity of members of the national office to adopt the organizational development orientation is reinforced.
 - All national office members of Red Cross of Guinea participate in the training seminars on the different stages of organizational development process.
 - The national office identifies and validates the priorities of the Red Cross of Guinea related to the preparation of the strategic development plan.
 - The national office of the Red Cross of Guinea adopts a policy related to voluntary service
- The national society has its own national headquarters.
- The human and financial resource management capacities of the national society are improved.
- The national society developed a strategy for local resources.
 - A vast fund-raiser is organized to mark the 20th anniversary of the Red Cross of Guinea on 8 May, 2004.
 - A data base on the various internal and external financing sources is available at headquarters.
 - The national society reinforces its partnership with the Federation and initiates a new one with UNAIDS.
 - Three income-yielding projects are carried out in three district committees.
- The project planning, management and follow-up skills of the technical experts are reinforced.
 - All the technical experts at headquarters and branches are trained on the project planning process (PPP).
 - The national society's Strategic Development Plan is based on the priorities determined by the national office on the [Strategy 2010](#) and the [Ouagadougou Declaration](#).
 - The executive secretariat carries out training programs on voluntary service and creates 15 new comradeships in schools.

Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

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Federation Coordination

It is imperative for the national society to draw up in its development plan, the guideline of the co-operation document starting in 2004 on the basis of identified priorities.

The Federation and the ICRC invite partner national societies to place their bi-lateral programs in line with the change process established by the secretariat for this purpose.

International Representation

Background

Since the last report on the sexual exploitation of women and children in the refugee camps and IDP in the Mano River region, humanitarian agencies in Guinea put forward the issues on abuse of power and exploitation of vulnerable groups. With the extension of the operation into 2003, there was a need to evaluate these mechanisms and protect them to see whether there were lessons learnt from this experience which could be shared with other humanitarian institutions.

A reach out workshop, facilitated by the chief of Kissidougou on the protection of refugees, was held in Kissidougou in which participants explored the following topics:

- Legal basis for the protection of refugees: relationship with human rights and humanitarian assistance.
- Responsibilities of the various protection agencies.
- Problems related to protection and programming.
- Vulnerable sub-groups in the context of refugee population.
- Durable solutions to the refugee situation are found.
- Practical answers to the protection of NGOs.

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Goal: The Federation's values and programming are represented and are ready to contribute to the internal policy of the country and to an inter-agency direction and action.

Objectives: The delegation of the Federation and the Red Cross of Guinea are involved in an inter-agency development policy on protection of refugees.

Expected Results:

- The lessons learned from the reach out workshop are part of the operational policies of the Federation, the Red Cross of Guinea and other agencies.
- Refugees and vulnerable groups have a good knowledge of their rights.
- The entire humanitarian staff have signed and respected the terms of the document related to sexual abuse on women and children refugees.
- Inter-agency cooperation is reinforced.

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BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.24/2004

Name: Guinea

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	23,600	155,210	0	25,000	0	0	203,810
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	82,800	0	0	0	0	82,800
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	111,720	0	0	0	0	111,720
Teaching materials	0	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,500
Utensils & tools	0	9,400	0	0	0	0	9,400
Other relief supplies	0	240,330	0	0	0	0	240,330
SUPPLIES	23,600	599,460	0	29,500	0	0	652,560
Land & Buildings	0	5,000	0	65,000	0	0	70,000
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	5,000	1,000	0	10,285	0	0	16,285
Medical equipment	0	4,100	0	0	0	0	4,100
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	5,000	10,100	0	75,285	0	0	90,385
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	24,200	240,440	0	16,793	0	0	281,433
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	24,200	240,440	0	16,793	0	0	281,433
Programme Support	17,355	209,862	616	26,104	0	0	253,936
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	17,355	209,862	616	26,104	0	0	253,936
Personnel-delegates	0	543,000	0	0	0	0	543,000
Personnel-national staff	5,850	1,118,028	0	76,805	0	0	1,200,682
Consultants	0	19,200	0	12,000	0	0	31,200
PERSONNEL	5,850	1,680,228	0	88,805	0	0	1,774,882
W/shops & Training	123,400	34,650	2,274	129,050	0	0	289,374
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	123,400	34,650	2,274	129,050	0	0	289,374
Travel & related expenses	0	31,700	0	0	0	0	31,700
Information	66,400	34,325	5,080	4,600	0	0	110,405
Other General costs	1,200	387,878	1,500	31,464	0	0	422,042
GENERAL EXPENSES	67,600	453,903	6,580	36,064	0	0	564,147
TOTAL BUDGET:	267,005	3,228,643	9,470	401,601	0	0	3,906,718