

# 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

## SIERRA LEONE

10 January 2004

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

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### In Brief

**Appeal No. 01.26/2004; Programme Update no. 2; Period covered: April to September 2004;**  
**Appeal coverage: 65.8%; Outstanding needs: CHF 1,448,799 (USD 1,279,800 or EUR 938,900).**

[Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List](#), also available on the website.

**Appeal target: CHF 4, 233, 598 (USD 3,179,571 or EUR 2,725,201)**

**Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: Sierra Leone 2005 Annual Appeal no. 05AA023 –**

[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA023.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA023.pdf)

**Programme summary:** In spite of funding transfer problems and other difficulties, the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society<sup>1</sup> have been able to carry out most of its activities under health and care, DM, humanitarian values, organisation development and Cooperation and Strategic partnerships during this reporting period with the support of the Federation and other partners. The number of partnerships that the Sierra Leone Red Cross has is constantly growing with the inclusion of the Global Fund, prospects for in-country European Commission funding and approximately ten Movement partners. This means increased demands and requirements – a challenge for the Sierra Leone Red Cross. The national society received a number of visits from partners and journalists including a first visit from Icelandic Red Cross.

The lives of beneficiaries have been improved tremendously with communities promoting tolerance through the CPCC project, children at the CAR centres acquiring skills and knowledge and amputees obtaining jobs and exposure through the JAWA project. Communities are getting more and more involved in these projects. The Liberian Red Cross Society sent a delegation to the Sierra Leone Red Cross to study some of the humanitarian values projects with a view to replicating them in Liberia.

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*This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning (refer below to access the detailed logframe documents).*

<sup>1</sup> Sierra Leone Red Cross Society – refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=152>

*All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

## **Operational developments**

Sierra Leone's destructive eleven-year conflict caused immense suffering and devastation to the country. However, there is renewed hope that peace has finally returned to Sierra Leone. The political situation in Sierra Leone remains stable and local council elections took place recently for the first time since the 1970's. The regional instability in Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea is still cause for concern and 70,000 Liberian refugees are still present in Sierra Leone.

The UN Permanent Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) continues its mandate with a full withdrawal expected by June 2005. Efforts continue to build the strength of the Sierra Leone Armed Forces as well as the police force to enable them to carry out the current responsibilities of UNAMSIL.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) provided a forum for bringing healing and reconciliation to the country. A final report has recently been formally presented in October 2004.

Sierra Leone is now making the transition from peacekeeping to peace building and from relief to sustainable development. Although progress made in peace and recovery in Sierra Leone is encouraging, there remains much to be done to improve the lives of the most vulnerable and achieve sustainable development. According to the UN Human Development Index, Sierra Leone is again last out of 174 countries on the scale, with the highest maternal mortality rate (1,800/100,000), under-five mortality rate (286/1,000) and infant mortality (170,000) and a life expectancy of 37 years.

## **Health and care**

**Goal: The morbidity and mortality rate of under-fives and women of childbearing age has been reduced and the health status and well being of the most vulnerable improved while the STI/HIV/AIDS prevalence has been stabilized and voluntary blood donor recruitment intensified.**

**Objective 1 - CBHP: The morbidity and mortality rate of under-fives and women of childbearing age has been reduced and the health status and well-being of the most vulnerable improved.**

**Community social mobilization activities intensified and volunteers' capacity to operate within the ARCHI 2010 framework improved.**

Community social mobilization is one of the major activities being successfully implemented. The operational communities have increased from 116 to 146 in the Kono and Bombali districts, including 600 women in 30 groups to the existing 5000 volunteer base. Each quarter, health talks were conducted for about 30,000 beneficiaries in over 9,800 homes and 35,000 – 40,000 in the clinics to promote safe motherhood, exclusive breast-feeding, balanced weaning diets, immunization, growth monitoring, water and sanitation and use of health facilities. Due to a cholera outbreak in Freetown in August, demonstration kits were distributed and branches provided with refresher training to ensure that social mobilization and prevention activities were intensified in 158 communities with particular emphasis on Freetown. Surveillance of cholera cases, contact tracing and 4,659 house-to-house visits were conducted. In August, all branches recognized World Breastfeeding Week but particular emphasis was given to Kono and Bombali branches with support from UNICEF reaching 4,684 women of childbearing age in 30 communities. On 11 September, World First Aid Day was recognized in the branches with activities reaching 874,000 people. A bi-annual health officer's meeting was held in Freetown to emphasize the ARCHI 2010 framework and the future of the PHC clinics. Twenty-one (21) new Mother's Clubs were formed in Kambia, Kono and Bombali districts. All Mother's clubs continued their demonstration gardens planting cassava, yams, potato, rice, green leafy vegetables and pepper, thereby improving food security.

**Quality Primary Health Care services are provided to the most vulnerable in 12 Sierra Leone Red Cross branch operational areas.**

The clinics were increased by one since the first quarter as the Moyamba clinic was reactivated bringing the total number of clinics to eleven countrywide serving 116 communities. (Bonthe static and mobile are considered as one and the Waterloo CAR centre is exclusively for the children in the programme). Services provided in the clinics include maternal and child health education, provision of essential drugs, treatment of minor ailments, immunization of 17,893 children, growth monitoring for 23,972 under-fives, ante natal care, post natal care, reproductive health care, nutrition education, referrals, 9,875 home visits reaching 27,000 beneficiaries and follow-up on specific cases. In collaboration with UNHCR, Western Area and Bo clinics include health services to an urban population of Liberian refugees. A participatory rural appraisal exercise was conducted in Gbangbatoke to assess possible future intervention. In July, consultation fees were increased to enhance sustainability and self-reliance in the communities. In addition to the clinics, mobile health services are being provided in collaboration with NaCSA (National Committee for Social Action) to 432 Liberian interns at the Mape and Mafanta internment facilities in Port Loko and Tonkolili branches respectively.

**CLINIC ATTENDANCE APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2004**

CLINIC	Bonthe Static	Bonthe Mobile	Mattru	Bo	Kenema	Bombali	Tonkolili	Lungi	Kambia	Western Area	CAR W/loo	Moyamba	Kono	TOTAL
Under Fives	1,463	1,399	1,435	6,752	3,502	6,741	4,409	1,710	2,278	3,442	118	2,678	3,921	39,838
Ante Natal	204	273	279	1,555	912	3,816	405	479	633	703	-	307	432	9,998
Post Natal	114	19	30	422	356	735	126	135	542	147	-	67	3	2,696
General	1,127	1,180	1,150	2,074	1,531	1,388	2,979	576	1,775	4,247	504	1,791	1,311	21,633
Total	2,908	2,871	2,894	10,793	6,301	12,680	7,919	2,900	5,228	8,539	622	4,843	5,667	74,165

**Access to safe drinking water and sanitary latrines is improved in 58 Sierra Leone Red Cross operational communities have.**

There are now 88 active WATSAN teams in 88 communities including 12 new teams in Kono, Tonkolili and Bombali. They are working closely with the communities to ensure that the drinking water wells are properly taken care of as well as monitoring the proper and prompt use of latrines. A total of 41 wells were chlorinated in 37 communities and the preparation for construction of 75 VIP latrines and rehabilitation of 12 traditional wells in the 12 new communities. There has been a reported improvement in environmental sanitation and a reduced incidence of diarrhoea. As part of the cholera sensitisation during the recent outbreak, 3,000 handbills were distributed with an emphasis on personal hygiene.

**Collaboration and coordination with Ministry of Health and Sanitation, UN agencies, NGO and International NGO is strengthened.**

During the cholera outbreak in August, which also affected neighbouring Guinea, the Sierra Leone Red Cross was an integral part of the inter-agency team to respond to the crisis. The Sierra Leone Red Cross provided the Guinea Red Cross with one kit, the MoH in Sierra Leone with another and one was distributed amongst Red Cross branches. Also 50,000 Tetracycline caps, 5,000 pairs of gloves and four gallons of disinfectant were donated to the government between August and September.

Eleven branches joined the MoH to organize and conduct micro planning meetings for the national immunization days planned for October and November. The CBHP Coordinator attended an international meeting on Lassa fever organized by WHO in Freetown. The health team is a member of the Lassa Fever Task Force at both the National and District level. Due to an increase in incidence in April, sensitisation was intensified in four chiefdoms in Kenema where the disease is endemic. The Sierra Leone Red Cross continues as the Principal Recipient of the Global fund for TB control programme.

**Impact**

- The Sierra Leone Red Cross capacity has improved as it played a key role in a collaborative effort with MoH and other agencies to respond to the cholera outbreak in July.
- The relationship between the government facilities and the Sierra Leone Red Cross clinics has improved and referred cases are properly managed.
- More children now attend the clinics for immunization and growth monitoring and the incidence of childhood vaccine preventable diseases was reduced as seen in the communities and the clinic data.

**Constraints**

The Branch Health Officers in Port Loko and Kenema have mobility problems hindering the implementation of activities at the community level. Delay and cancellation of planned activities has been a problem due to lack of funds and slow transfer of funds to the branches. The cholera sensitisation campaigns raised the demand for chlorine for well chlorination as there was a shortage of chlorine in the country.

**Objective 2 – HIV/AIDS: STI/HIVAIDS prevalence rate is stabilized, stigma and discrimination is reduced and support to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS is provided in Sierra Leone Red Cross targeted Communities.**

**Awareness of STI/HIV/AIDS is increased in 12 Sierra Leone Red Cross branches.**

Two baseline surveys on knowledge, attitude and practice on STI/HIV/AIDS were conducted in Port Loko and Kambia branches by the Statistics Officer in May 2004. The target population were in and out of school youths. The sample size was 100 youths in each branch. Methodologies used were structured questionnaire and focus group discussions. The Focus Group discussions were conducted by Sierra Leone Red Cross in Mattru in the Bonthe district to assess the level of knowledge on STI/HIV/AIDS. Results showed that 60% had very high knowledge on mode of transmission, prevention of STI and HIV/AIDS. In the third quarter a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey was conducted in two chiefdoms in Bombali in collaboration with PLAN Sierra Leone. The data from all surveys and focus groups were analysed and reports compiled.

Fifty (50) drama performances were carried out in schools during assembly and in communities on HIV/AIDS Prevention and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) and their families. Over 12,000 school children and 5,200 out of school youths were reached in the first quarter and 11,815 beneficiaries reached in the third quarter bringing the total number during the first half of the year to 31,336.

Adult peer educators carried-out house-to-house visits in their respective communities twice a month. During these meetings sensitization talks on transmission, prevention, and stigma and condom demonstration were carried out to encourage the use of condoms. In the third quarter, 8,000 beneficiaries were reached.

Twenty-one (21) radio discussions were conducted on STI/HIV/AIDS in six branches where radio stations are available i.e. Bo, Kenema, Kono, Bombali, Tonkolili and Western area. Topics covered were STI, HIV and AIDS transmission and stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV and AIDS and harmful traditional practices that increase risk to HIV infection over 60,000 beneficiaries and their families were reached. Five television discussion programmes were aired on HIV/AIDS and stigma thereby reaching 10,000 beneficiaries.

Inter School Quiz Competition on STI/HIV/AIDS was organized in Mattru, Bonthe branches. Two secondary schools participated and minimal secondary school emerged the winner. Prizes were presented to both of the participating schools.

Monthly meetings (63) were conducted by youth peer educators with their school clubs in the ten operational branches - Bo, Kenema, Western Area, Bombali, Kono, Bonthe, Port Loko, Kambia, Moyamba and Tonkolili and in Pujehun group. Issues discussed are activities carried out, successes, problems constraints and way forward. Adult peer educators also held monthly meetings (60). They have decided to intensify their sensitization activities.

**Stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS is minimized in Sierra Leone Red Cross operational areas.**

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One hundred youth peer Educators were trained on STI/HIV/AIDS in Pujehun, by Bo branch in collaboration with the District Management Health (MOHS) team in May and June. They included 50 in school and 50 out of school youths. Objective of the course was to provide participants with the knowledge, skills and attitude that will enable them to disseminate accurate and standardized messages to their peers in schools and communities. In the third quarter, 220 adult male peer educators were trained in ten branches (20 per branch).

### **Quality support to persons infected and affected with HIV/AIDS is improved.**

The project intensified the promotion of condom use especially among rural population through social marketing. A total number of 14,987 pieces of condom were sold at Le 200 for a packet of three pieces. As a result of the intensified sensitisation activities, more and more people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) are able to come forward. The project now has one PLWHA who works very closely with the Red Cross and is a link to other PLWHA. They have formed a support group of 35 members. In addition, 50 Home Care Kits were prepared and distributed to them including plastic sheeting which was provided to three people.

As part of a new initiative known as “The Rapid Result Initiative” established by the National AIDS Secretariat (NAS), fifty PLWHA were reached in the third quarter. Voluntary confidential counselling sites were established and the goal was to reach 500 PLWHA at the end of 100 days. After receiving their test results, a one-day workshop is organized and those who want follow-up are assigned to various agencies. Food supply of dry rations is provided by WFP as well as insecticide treated bed nets by the Malaria Control Programme.

### **Coordination**

The HIV/AIDS Coordinator attended regular monthly Taskforce meetings at the National AIDS Secretariat. During these meetings partners gave updates of their HIV/AIDS activities, problems and solutions. Similar meetings were also held at district level (District AIDS Committees) and were attended by the Branch Health Officers in the ten district branches. The Sierra Leone Red Cross worked collaboratively with NAS and WHO in the Rapid Result Initiative. The Coordinator participated in a meeting with CARE regarding the social marketing of condoms.

Two meetings and a one-day workshop were organized by PLAN International to discuss the knowledge, attitude and practices on HIV/AIDS baseline surveys that should be conducted by Sierra Leone Red Cross and ARC in Bombali and Port Loko districts. The workshop was held to orientate PLAN International’s new partners on their procedures and systems.

Supervision and monitoring visits were made to the project communities in May, July and August. The objective of these visits was to follow up STI/HIV/AIDS activities being implemented in these branches. These visits were very successful through meetings, site visits and facilitation in training on STI/HIV/AIDS for youths.

### **Impact**

- Knowledge and awareness on STI/HIV/AIDS has increased thereby improving positive behavioural changes, including condom use.
- Sierra Leone Red Cross clinics in Bonthe have reported a reduction on the incidence of STI.
- The Rapid Result Initiative and the social mobilization activities have encouraged more PLWHA to receive better and more coordinated care than ever before.
- Coordination and effective implementation of STI/HIV/AIDS activities has improved with other implementing partners reducing duplication and maximum use of available resources.

### **Constraints**

There were difficulties experienced with the disbursement of funds to branches, which delayed some activities. There were heavy rains in some villages making access difficult. The MoH is distributing condoms for free in parallel with the social marketing scheme, which is reducing sales and lowering the effectiveness of the strategy.

### **Objective 3 – Blood Services: Promotion of voluntary, non-remunerated blood donations in five Sierra Leone Red Cross branches is intensified.**

No donors identified this project objective as one they wish to support. However, despite this, the Blood Donor recruitment continued with funding from the SHARP project (HIV/AIDS) and some funds from the Ministry of Health.

## **Disaster Management**

### **Goal: The effect of disasters in Sierra Leone are mitigated through the intervention of Sierra Leone Red Cross Society**

Although in 2004 the Sierra Leone Red Cross continues to provide assistance to some of the refugees and returnees, significant changes in the humanitarian situation and the continued stability in Sierra Leone (UNHCR said that it was no longer necessary for the Sierra Leone Red Cross to systematically distribute bread and sardines to returnees at the border as their general health condition is good enough) allowed the national society to redirect its emergency response activities towards long term and sustainable disaster management objectives. They focus not only on the immediate needs of returnees but also on building the capacities of host communities, central and local authorities and the Sierra Leone Red Cross headquarters and branches to predict, prevent and respond to future disasters in a coordinated and more appropriate manner.

### **Objective 1: The capacity of the Sierra Leone Red Cross to provide timely and effective response to disaster victims has been strengthened.**

#### **Development of the national society DM training curriculum**

A three-day curriculum development workshop took place in May 2004 in Freetown to upgrade the training curriculum for Disaster Management Teams to ensure that they meet a standard and nationally recognized level.

All specific and important lessons required for well-trained DM personnel were thoroughly treated. The curriculum, which is to be edited already, is in use for the training of trainers for the Sierra Leone Red Cross. Additional trainer's handbook will be developed to harmonize training practices in the branches.

#### **Training of Trainers in DM**

An 8-day ToT workshop on Disaster Management was organized from 16 to 23 August for 19 participants from six Sierra Leone Red Cross branches (Port Loko, Tonkolili, Bombali, Kono, Kambia, Western Area) and headquarters. The workshop aimed at:

- Building the capacity of the Sierra Leone Red Cross by strengthening its volunteers and staff with DM knowledge, training skills and tools and best practices.
- Improving participants understanding of prevailing disaster risks in their districts in order to enhance the relevance of their DM priorities.
- 11 out of 19 participants were eligible to be DM trainers. They will be sent by the headquarters to conduct trainings throughout the country as will those who will successfully complete the second ToT which was organized from 8 to 18 November 2004.

#### **Improvement of Sierra Leone Red Cross logistics and telecommunications systems and procedures**

HF radio equipment has been procured, and will be shortly installed in Pujehun and Kailahun, the two districts that presently have the largest numbers of returnees and that were most affected by the war. All 13 Sierra Leone Red Cross local branches will be inter-connected by the end of 2004 improving the overall coordination of the branches by the headquarters. Special mechanisms will be put in place to enhance early warning information sharing between the branches and the headquarters and also with neighbouring National Societies of Guinea and Liberia.

One land-cruiser and one motorbike have also been purchased to help resolve the various logistics constraints faced by the Sierra Leone Red Cross and enhance monitoring of activities in the field.

To meet Federation standards, the Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) for the use of logistics resources, the management of relief stocks and the delivery of relief services are under revision and will be available in 2005.

#### **The Sierra Leone Red Cross DM program as part of the Mano River DM strategy**

The Sierra Leone Red Cross DM programme is well integrated into the Mano River DM strategy for Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The Sierra Leone Red Cross DM and CBHP coordinators attended in July 2004, a 5-day regional Disaster Management Planning Workshop in Côte d'Ivoire. The Sierra Leone Red Cross was identified by other sister national societies as the most experienced national society to lead the regional DM capacity building process on Lassa Fever monitoring, preparedness and response (common

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concern for Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea) and on working with the government to develop national disaster policies and plans.

### **Disaster Response**

The regional vocation of the Sierra Leone Red Cross was effective through the mobilization of the national society DM and CBHP material and human resources to provide a timely response to simultaneous cholera outbreaks in Sierra Leone and Guinea in August 2004. The well-appreciated mobilization of the two sister national societies greatly contributed to the decrease of the epidemic.

In Kono, one of the war-affected districts, DM and CBHP community volunteers provided Health talks in three chiefdoms to cover diarrhea and cholera control. They sensitised directly 843 family heads among which most are returnees. This district which shares border with Guinea was not affected by Cholera epidemic.

In Pujehun, another war-affected district with a large number of returnees, a major fire-disaster occurred in Manjama Fofanah village, affecting 663 people (104 families) on 25 March 2004. Following a needs assessment conducted by Sierra Leone Red Cross and the National Commission on Social Action, Sierra Leone Red Cross volunteers distributed national society emergency stocks including, 210 blankets, 60 tarpaulins, three bales of used clothes, 210 kitchen sets, 48 bars of laundry soap and 208 drinking cups.

Another disaster created by windstorms occurred in the Kono districts on 17 May 2004 affecting 229 host and returnees families. 450 blankets, 500 plastic mats, 200 buckets, 200 kitchen sets, 252 bars of soap and 10 bales of used clothes were distributed to the victims by the Sierra Leone Red Cross.

Blankets (4,800), collapsible Jerry cans (1,240), soap bars (5,000), plastic sheeting (1,000) and kitchen sets (500) have been ordered through Geneva and are expected in Freetown before end of November. Part of this consignment will be used to replace the emergency stock of the Sierra Leone Red Cross. Part of the relief items will be distributed to the most vulnerable among the returnees and the host community. It is expected that about 1,000 families (6,000 beneficiaries) will directly benefit from the distribution. This will complement the efforts of the National Committee for Social Action (NaCSA) and the humanitarian community in Sierra Leone. Another part will be used to replace the national society's emergency stocks.

### **Objective 2: The impact of disasters and related vulnerabilities on Sierra Leoneans are reduced.**

For the fourth quarter, there will be a distribution of seeds to grow 4,000 trees (local plant used to build houses) for eight communities covering approximately 58 acres.

### **Objective 3: Community collaboration and partnership with government, other agencies and the Movement are strengthened.**

#### **Working with the Government of Sierra Leone**

As part of the long term Federation's regional DP/DR strategy and a direct response to concerns expressed by government regarding the non-existence of a National DM Plan, the Sierra Leone Red Cross worked very closely with the government and other partners to trigger the process of national disaster management programming. The establishment of a Disaster Management department in the National Security office is one of the responsibilities of the government by the National Security and Central Intelligence Act 2002. This department is entrusted to take the lead role in the command, control and coordination of national disasters. The Sierra Leone Red Cross and the Federation are members of a well-established Working Group/Task Force that is operational with expertise in all key aspects of disaster management. Weekly meetings have been held to take the process forward in developing the National DM Plan in three phases:

- To conduct a risk assessment in hazard-prone areas throughout the country. Financed by UNDP, a team led by a national consultant has conducted the risk assessment nationwide and circulated a comprehensive draft report. The final report is yet to be made available.
- To develop a National DM policy and a National disaster plan based on the outcome of the assessment. The Sierra Leone Red Cross and the Federation have submitted an outline plan of the National disaster plan to the Task force. This document and the policy will be further developed based on the results of the risk assessment and with support from an International Consultant.

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- To develop alternative plans for funding a database system of organisations/agencies active in DP/DR activities. A National database is now available within the Task force on the National Disaster Plan with relevant information on capacities and locations of national and international NGOs dealing with disasters in Sierra Leone. This database is to be finalized with information from relevant line Ministries.

Another major activity of the Task force on the National disaster plan was the preparation and launching of the National Disaster Management Program to the public. The Sierra Leone Red Cross played a vital role in the dissemination of this program to the public on SLBS/TV and Radio awareness raising program, which was broadcast during the official launching by the vice president of the Republic of Sierra Leone on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 2004.

As a result of its collaboration with the government, the Sierra Leone Red Cross is now seen by government authorities, NGOs and international organizations as one of the main stakeholders in disaster management in the country.

### **Impact**

- Although not so much relief items and/or training were directly provided to beneficiaries, the Sierra Leone Red Cross DM program objectives fit perfectly into the overall national 2004-2007 strategy for relief, recovery and development which focuses mainly on building the capacity of the government and the civil society.
- The most important impact of the Sierra Leone Red Cross program can be seen through the presence of the Sierra Leone Red Cross and the Federation in the Task force on the National disaster plan and increased confidence of key partners including UNDP. They provide more substantial financial and technical support to the process.
- The impact on the vulnerable populations will certainly be more effective after the series of ToTs and Training of volunteers (Sierra Leone Red Cross volunteers and Community volunteers) that are scheduled in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of the 2004.

### **Constraints**

There is a lack of DM contact persons in the branches who are responsible for implementation of activities and provide a liaison with headquarters as part of the national network of DM Action Teams. The DM programme has a weak representation and participation of women in the branches.

## **Humanitarian Values**

**Goal: A culture of non-violence and sustainable development is promoted in communities.**

**Objective 1 – Community Animation and Peace Support (CAPS): War torn communities’ capacities are strengthened for poverty reduction and post-war reconstruction and development.**

**Community cohesion and family ties and the ability of communities to resolve conflict and strengthen structures for peace building are increased.**

Football as a game of bringing people together, especially the youth, was a regular pastime in all of the communities. A football competition was organised between two Primary Schools in the Bo district. This event not only gives children the opportunity to play, it also gave community people (parents and well wishers) the chance to support their children.

The Community Peace and Consolidation Committees (CPCCs) and Animators held regular “experience sharing” meetings in every community with about 90% participation rates. They also held focus group discussions in six communities in the Moyamba District, on Gender based Violence and Reconciliation of Ex-combatants.

**Food production, household and farm incomes and sustainable living standards is increased**

Food security is a major concern in Sierra Leone as 75% of the population lives below the poverty line. One hundred and two work groups were supported with 220 bushels of IVS (Inland Valley Swamp) rice seed, 300 bushels of ground nut and 500 kg of corn. Farm tools were also distributed: 423 pieces of swamp hoes and 561 pieces of curved cutlasses. Harvest of groundnuts was done in some communities. Mongewo, Foya Brewa, Konda

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and Lungay communities in the Moyamba District sold part of their harvest and started a group micro credit and loan facility. A piggery for a group of 20 community beneficiaries (mostly ex-combatants) was started in Fallu community, Bo District with 10 pairs of piglets.

### **Awareness and respect for human rights and participation of women and youths in community development is increased.**

Sensitisation meetings for the government's planned country-wide housing and population census in December 2004 were held. The importance of the census was discussed with participants at these meetings including women, men, the aged, and youths.

Radio listening was encouraged, which enhanced awareness on topical social and political issues. HIV/AIDS sensitization programmes were frequently heard on local radio. Animators held follow-up sensitisation meetings on HIV/AIDS to clarify issues and address concerns, particularly from youth, such as how to access free condoms.

Peace clubs formed in primary schools in eight communities in the Bo District – Gbandie, Waiima, Ngiehun, Yakaji, Jahun, Kwellu, Kanjalu and Nyagolehun, continued weekly talks on peace and human rights issues, led by the Animators.

To promote child rights, community drama groups performed skits on early marriages and child labour, in five communities in the Moyamba District – Mojarnor, Mogorviwo, Mogorviwa, Pelewahun and Komende. Community participation in all five villages was high. It is hoped that messages from the drama will be heeded by the community where issues of child labour and early marriage of the girl child are prevalent.

### **Access to social services including shelter is increased.**

Community kits (shovels, wheelbarrows, head pans and pickaxes) were used in cleaning, preparation of compost pits, construction of 21 dwelling houses, and two tree trunk bridges.

### **The capacity of the Sierra Leone Red Cross to address the needs of war-torn communities and profiling of capacity is increased**

The Animator in the Moyamba District, participated in a three month Conflict Transformation training course at the Responding To Conflict (RTC) training center in the U.K., bringing the total of trained Sierra Leone Red Cross staff to six, though one of the trained personnel resigned early in 2004. This pool of trained staff in Conflict Transformation will assist in mainstreaming conflict transformation approach in the Sierra Leone Red Cross.

Two Consultants from the RTC completed a two-week review to establish the impact of the training on the Sierra Leone Red Cross as a whole and specifically on the CAR and CAPS programmes. The impact assessment was positive and the report highlights the positive cascading effect the training has had in building staff capacity in the programmes.

A team of journalists from the Spanish Red Cross, visited one CAPS Community, Ngeyehun, and Lugbu chiefdom in the Bo District. The objective of the visit was to profile CAPS activities.

The Secretary General, the Director of Communications from the Icelandic Red Cross and a TV journalist visited one CAPS community in the Bo district. The purpose of the visit was to produce a TV broadcast as part of a fundraising campaign in Iceland that will, hopefully, foster a strong partnership with the Icelandic Red Cross.

### **Objective 2 – Child Advocacy and Rehabilitation (CAR): War affected children are rehabilitated and reintegrated into child friendly communities.**

**The process of de-traumatizing war affected children, fostering participation in healthy peer youth relationship is enhanced and child and human rights are promoted and advocated for in communities.**

#### **a) Waterloo Centre**

Staff and their allocated beneficiaries completed eight months of twice-weekly counselling sessions. Two extremely difficult cases involving two beneficiaries who were rejected by their parents were successfully mediated

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by staff. The parents of the children accepted their children back. Activists paid regular visits to the homes of beneficiaries to observe and dialogue with parents/guardians on ways of helping their children. Parents/guardians were appreciative and cooperative with the staff.

Six Community-Staff Association (CSA) meetings were held in addition to two emergency meetings. Two main related issues were discussed at the meetings: the construction of the Centre building and the sharing of the present centre facility with the newly elected local council.

The children were engaged in regular indoor and outdoor games with the goal of developing confidence, assertiveness, game spirit and inclusion. The centre participated in a female inter-centre football competition that ended in November 2004 and have won all games played.

A two day workshop on sexual violence for 55 parents and community leaders was held in Samuel town. Sixty two beneficiaries were trained as youth peer educators and were engaged in sensitization on STIs & HIV/AIDS.

### **b) Kambia Centre**

Beneficiaries were counselled twice a month by Activists. Confidence and trust was built and so the Activists were able to build a case history for each of the children and followed through in helping the children recover from trauma. Regular home and family visits proved useful in the rehabilitation of the children.

Weekly recreational activities were organized for the children who participated actively. These activities included football, volleyball and cultural plays. The Centre participated in a female football competition.

Six Community Staff Association (CSA) meetings were held during which issues related to parental support in the rehabilitation of their children and the end of year graduation were discussed. Parents and guardians pledged total support to the centre in the rehabilitation of the children. No report of family rejection of a child was recorded during the period.

Three workshops were conducted for 150 teachers on the key articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). In partnership with Save the Children (SC-UK), a day's sensitization workshop on the Right of the Girl Child was held for 60 community Heads in the Magbema chiefdom. Sixty beneficiaries were trained as peer youth educators and regularly engaged in sensitization on STI/HIV/AIDS.

### **c) Port Loko Centre**

Individual and group counseling was done with all beneficiaries. For the first months at the centre, positive attitude and behaviour was worked at during the counseling. Problems relating to adequate food and accommodation were also discussed during the counseling.

Twelve beneficiaries were identified with pathological problems as follows: one with a deformed eye (as a result of beatings during the war), Seven with bullet, fragment, machete and bayonet scars, four with RUF carved on their chests. Every beneficiary's home was visited at least thrice during the period. Issues related to feeding, lodging and general support were discussed with parents/guardians.

Acceptance behaviour was demonstrated by most parents/guardians but six boys and a girl had problems of acceptance with their care givers. Staff intervention led to improvement in the boys's relationship with their care givers. The girl who reported ill-treatment and ejection in the hands of her mother-in-law was not taken back but staff will continue mediation to create understanding.

Indoor and outdoor games were regularly organized for the children. The centre participated in an on-going female inter-centre football competition and has played four matches, won two, drew one and lost one.

Six Community Staff Association (CSA) meetings were held. Issues discussed included:

- formation of a CSA Executive,
- parental support to send the 10-13 years back to school,

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- gender participation,
- Red Cross Group formation,
- sale of handiwork of the beneficiaries and
- the general involvement of parents/guardians in the progress of their children.

Drama and dance rehearsals were done, involving all the children at the centre with the objective of reducing trauma and stress in the children, whilst also affording them the right to participate.

Three sensitisation workshops were held in Kabatha, Bamoi and Mange communities on HIV/AIDS and Family planning. Each workshop had 50 participants from chiefs, opinion leaders, youths and teachers.

Centre staff and beneficiaries joined volunteers of the Port Loko Branch, UNAMSIL personnel, the Police, and medical staff from the Government Hospital, to celebrate the World First Aid Day.

Regular film show was organized for the beneficiaries at the centre. Films were shown on HIV/AIDS, Red Cross activities and the Special Courts. The film shows proved very educative and entertaining as the beneficiaries recounted lots of messages from the films and found watching relaxing.

**Self reliant and development capacity of registered children at the centre is increased as well as the income generation and development awareness capacity of communities they come from.**

**a)Waterloo centre**

Sixty two out of 150 registered in the programme never went to school before. After nine months of literacy, numeracy and other core curriculum, they were able to identify numbers and 60 % of them started basic reading and writing. Theory and practice in the four skills at the centre continued:

**Tailoring** – all of the 30 beneficiaries learnt how to operate sewing machines effectively. They also learnt cutting and sewing of some simple styles.

**Gara tie-dyeing and Soap making** – 35 of the beneficiaries mastered the skill. The children were put through practical exams and they all passed.

**Carpentry**—marked improvement was recorded by trainees. They learnt measurements and production of some furniture like dining chairs and tables.

**Block laying and Concreting** – theory and practice were done effectively. Beneficiaries had the opportunity to doing more practical work with the commencement of the construction of the centre buildings. Fourteen out of the 15 registered 10-13 year olds were admitted into regular schools in the communities at the beginning of the new academic year in September.

One hundred and three visits of under-fives were made to the centre clinic of the babies of girl-mothers who received treatment for various ailments including diarrhea, malaria, anemia, malnutrition, worm infection and skin infection. The Part time nurse gave health talks to the girl-mothers on baby care, hygiene, family planning and sexual reproductive health. One hundred and thirteen beneficiaries received treatment at the clinic. Condoms were provided by the ICRC for the use of the sexually active beneficiaries as a preventive measure against disease and unwanted pregnancy.

**b)Kambia Centre**

- **The second set of beneficiaries completed 10 months of skills training at the centre as follows:**

SKILL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Baking	1	16	17
Carpentry	23	-	23
Brick Block laying and Concreting (BBC)	20	1	21
Gara tie – dyeing and soap making	-	41	41
Cane Craft	7	5	12
Tailoring	11	9	20
Totals	62	72	134

Livestock restocking was supported in 10 communities. Cashew nuts and cassava cultivation was also supported in those communities. The Centre collaborated with the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA) in organizing a 3-day workshop on the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

The beneficiaries participated in weekly sessions on STI/HIV/AIDS prevention, sexual Reproductive Health, Family Life Education, Health and Hygiene conducted by the Nurse. These sessions increased awareness and knowledge on sexuality and baby care. Condoms received from ICRC were also administered to the sexually active children.

### **c)Port Loko Centre**

Literacy and Numeracy classes continued for levels 1(those who never went to school) and levels 2 (those who stopped in the beginners classes in primary school). After five months of classes they were able to spell and write their names, spell up to six letter words, identify the basic mathematical signs and solve simple problems on addition and subtraction with two and three digits. Levels 4 and 5 (those who attended school up to class 5 and beyond), learnt to read and construct simple sentences. They learnt parts of speech, parts of the body and the duties, rights and responsibilities of a good citizen as well as the components, roles and mandate of the Red Cross Movement. Beneficiaries learnt to identify things in the environment, common diseases and ways of preventing them. Beneficiaries learnt the importance of gardening and other subjects that contributed to an increase in the health status of the children.

**Carpentry** – teachings were done on measurements, technical drawing, joints, mallets and mortis. Practical work was done in furniture and the carpentry beneficiaries joined their colleagues in Brick building in the construction of a makeshift classroom for cloth weaving.

**Brick block laying and Concreting (BBC)** – beneficiaries completed theories on simple layout, excavation, measurement and mixture. They did practicals on oven construction built for one beneficiary community. They constructed 1,350 cement bricks of varied sizes in preparation for construction work on a guest house and classroom for weaving.

**Baking-** Beneficiaries learnt to bake six different types of cakes and bread. Sale was made of 480,000 Leones, (approximately CHF 240).

**Gara tie dye and cloth weaving** – Beneficiaries learnt seven patterns in gara design and 'threading' in weaving.

Regular follow-up on past beneficiaries were made. Eighty percent of beneficiaries are practicing their skills in the communities. All of the past beneficiaries visited have their start up kits intact. Some have even added to the tools and materials in the start up kits received. Seven past beneficiaries in BBC were awarded a contract by NaCSA to construct a community market. Five other past beneficiaries are engaged in the construction of a school. Eighteen past 10-13 years enrolled in Primary schools were promoted at the end of the academic year. One of them sat the National Primary Selective Exams and was admitted into the Schelenker Secondary School in Port Loko. He was awarded scholarship by the Principal of the School, who is also Chairman of the Red Cross Port Loko Branch. Nineteen of the 10-13 year olds were enrolled in Primary schools.

Mini- agro projects were supported in seven communities:

**Gbinti-** embarked on swamp rice farming

**Mange-** embarked on swamp rice and palm oil production

**Kabatha-**Cultivated six acres of rice and two acres of groundnut. Kabatha also progressed in their revolving loan scheme. They are 80 in the group and each member had received loan and payment is regular. The group now has an income of 6,000,000 Leones (approximately CHF 3000).

**Kamansondo-**70 farmers were supported in rive farming in this community. They aim at creating a seed bank for subsequent planting seasons.

**Kantia** – received support in swamp rice farming. They hope to loan out the harvest to members in the group.

**Katimpi-** this group received support in swamp rice cultivation and they also hope to loan out the harvest to group members.

**Barmoi-** embarked on swamp rice cultivation and intends to create a seed bank.

**The Capacity of Sierra Leone Red Cross to address the needs of war affected children and their communities is increased and profiling of capacity is enhanced.**

Two sets of CAR planning and review workshops were held. The first set was with all supervisory staff i.e., from all of the centers and facilitated by the Social Welfare Coordinator. The main objective was to continue the CAR review and planning process. A common understanding of the tools, strategies and standards was established. The supervisory staff in turn coached the rest of the staff on the reviewed project tools, strategies and standards at all of the centers. The second set of CAR planning and review workshop was held with staff from all of the centers. The workshop created the forum for staff to meet and share experience and to learn about the project focus and log frame for 2005. A day's refresher course on football and volley ball coaching was conducted for the Waterloo staff by Right to Play. A delegation from the Liberian Red Cross, comprising the Secretary General, the Vice President, the Director of Youths and the Federation's Social Welfare delegate made a study visit to the project. They visited Port Loko and Kambia centers. Their overall assessment was good and they expressed the desire to replicate the project in Liberia. The West Africa Regional Officer in Geneva visited Port Loko centre and expressed satisfaction with the project design and implementation. A team of Spanish journalists visited the Port Loko Centre and filmed activities and interviewed some beneficiaries.

The Secretary General, Director of Communications and a journalist from the Icelandic Red Cross visited two centers Waterloo and Port Loko and did promotional video. The Icelandic Red Cross visited the Project and was impressed with it. Hopes are high that the visit will lead to a strong relationship between the Sierra Leone Red Cross and Icelandic Red Cross.

Construction of the Waterloo centre building started with funds provided by the Danish Red Cross. Waterloo was the only centre without its own building. The last three months saw a lot of pressure from the newly elected local council for the centre to vacate premises currently occupied. A compromise was reached whereby the Local Council will occupy two rooms at the premises to the end of the year, when centre building is expected to be completed.

**Objective 3 – Job Aid for War Amputees (JAWA): The capacity for 300 war-affected amputees in 8 of 11 Sierra Leone Red Cross branches to be self-reliant is improved.**

**150 amputees would have continued their skills for at least three years**

Skills training were put on hold on due to lack of funds. A country-wide assessment of amputees' situation was started to provide working figures in reprogramming. The focus for the future is expected to target children of amputees as well.

**85% of those interested in psychosocial support will have skills to identify and reduce stress symptoms**

Counselling of amputees was done in all operational areas. Amputees already working were followed up to ascertain progress and to discuss any problems they might be facing. Many appreciated staff and volunteers for the sharing and expressed their delight on having dependable on whose shoulders they can cry on.

**All ten targeted amputees would have gained sustainable employment yearly and be able to be reintegrated within the community**

Advocacy was done on behalf of the amputees. Agencies contacted included Horse Import and Export (Kissy Dock Yard) and Diesel Manufacturing Company (Rokel), Pentagon Security Agency, Gray Security Agency. Promises were made by all of them but one security job was secured for an amputee with the Gray Security Agency.

**Coordination**

Collaboration and networking was made with other agencies including Norwegian Refugee Council, Cause Canada, and Handicap International.

**Impact**

Past beneficiaries trained in skills were engaged in their skills and living independent lives. The JAWA project is known country-wide. More amputees approached RC staff and volunteers asking to be included. An appeal to the public was made for funding support, which yielded an income of approximately CHF 2500 (5,000,000 Leones). Visitors from the Icelandic Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross filmed past beneficiaries and conducted interviews

with them. It is hoped that the situation of amputees will be promoted from these encounter, which will lead to partner/donor support.

#### **Constraints**

JAWA continued to face funding problems and 90% of planned activities were not implemented.

### **Organisational Development**

**Goal: The capacity of the national society to deliver sustainable and effective programmes that support the most vulnerable population is increased.**

**Objective 1: Standardized human resource policies and procedures are instituted. The Sierra Leone Red Cross trained, qualified and committed staff and volunteers are motivated and quality service to the beneficiaries are provided.**

A workshop for senior staff and other stakeholders was held in April to discuss the revised staff manual, new staffing structure for the national society and new reporting channels.

**Objective 2: Diverse fundraising strategies are implemented to maximize the partnership and revenue base, including international support as well as local initiatives and the programmes are sustained.**

The Bo, Moyamba, Bonthe, Port Loko branches as well as the Pujehun group raised a total of SLL 4,125,500 (approximately CHF 2,063) at the end of June. Kenema branch constructed six rooms in their guest house and a canteen/restaurant is planned with support from ICRC. Bonthe branch received a donation from Freetown Cold Storage Company of a 40 HP outboard engine for the boat needed to cross to the mainland. Bo branch received significant additional support from UNHCR of one Land cruiser and VHF radio system.

**Objective 3: Core Sierra Leone Red Cross programme activities are delivered in existing and future branches that are strengthened by an effective and strong volunteer/membership base throughout the country.**

A total of 197 new volunteers were recruited at the end of June in Bo, Moyamba, Bonthe branches and Pujehun group while in Pujehun, 111 volunteers were recruited and new groups started in five communities. In Port Loko branch, membership recruitment was conducted for over 300 people who were sensitised to the principles and activities of the RC/RC Movement. The Pujehun and Kailahun district administrative buildings were completed and ready for use once these groups are conferred with branch status early in 2005. Fencing around the Koidu branch was completed ensuring protection for the property, which neighbours were beginning to encroach upon. Branch executive, general and youth meetings took place in all branches and groups in the country. In addition, Branch executive elections were held after a period of four years leading up to the Annual General Assembly.

**Objective 4: The national society's unique role as auxiliary to government is effectively fulfilled and it is ensured that every level of government is knowledgeable about the Red Cross principles and its work and the responsibilities of government are followed.**

World Red Cross Day was celebrated with the usual activities designed to profile the Sierra Leone Red Cross and emphasize the use of the emblem, principles and values, as well as the structure of the national society. All eleven branches participated with various activities and the theme for this year was "stop discrimination".

**Objective 5: Timely, informative and quality results-based planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting are improved and the needs of the most vulnerable are met and capacities are strengthened.**

A 2005 planning session was held at the end of June to prepare a global plan and budget for programmes, including key staff, representatives of governance, the ICRC and the Federation.

**Objective 6: The administrative, financial, logistical and management systems that enhance coordination, efficiency, accountability, monitoring and communication are improved.**

The main emphasis on systems improvement during the first quarter was on the financial management system. PCL International, a local consulting company was hired to implement recommendations made in a diagnostic assessment undertaken in the third quarter of 2003. The project was broken down into three phases, two of which were nearly complete by the end of March 2004.

**Constraints**

- Mobility for the Field Officers of Kambia, Port Loko and Kenema was a problem because of the frequent breakdown of their old motorbikes.
- Majority of the members hardly pay their monthly dues because of the high unemployment rate.
- There is need for a robust fundraising plan for branches if their sustainability is to materialize.
- Programme funds are not reaching the branches in a timely manner causing delay in programme delivery and proper functioning of the branches.
- Timely and quality reporting continues to be a problem.

**Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships**

**Goal: The capacity of the Sierra Leone Red Cross to coordinate their plans, cooperate with all stakeholders and develop strategic partnerships is strengthened.**

**Objective 1: All Movement partners with Sierra Leone Red Cross have signed the MOU for Development Cooperation and have participated in the Coordination mechanisms outlined including the Cooperation Agreement Strategy.**

Executive Coordination Group meetings were held on a monthly basis and all Technical Program Coordination groups met at least twice and some monthly. These meetings are producing good results in terms of better coordination. There are still several partner national societies who have not signed the MOU for Development Cooperation.

**Objective 2: The capacity of the Sierra Leone Red Cross to deliver quality programmes is enhanced through strategic partnerships with bi-lateral partners.**

The Spanish Red Cross delegate left in August and was replaced in October with continued support to the CAR Kabala centre.

**Objective 3: The Sierra Leone Red Cross has cooperated with other national societies in the Mano-River sub-region to optimise learning opportunities and strengthen the effectiveness of programmes.**

The Sierra Leone Red Cross has worked with other national societies in the DM programme for meetings, training and cross-border assistance during the cholera outbreak. In addition, the Liberian Red Cross sent a delegation to Sierra Leone to examine the Humanitarian Values programming with a view to starting their own programmes.

**Constraints**

The number of partnerships that the Sierra Leone Red Cross has is growing all the time with the inclusion of the Global Fund, prospects for in-country European Commission funding and approximately ten Movement partners. These partnerships have complex and demanding needs and it can be difficult for the Sierra Leone Red Cross to keep up with all of the requirements.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

APPEAL No. 01.26/2004

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

11/01/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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## CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				4,233,599	TOTAL COVERAGE 65.8%	
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				345,124		
BRITISH - RC		30,000	GBP	70,785	27.02.04	COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH
BRITISH - RC		10,000	GBP	23,595	27.02.04	DELEGATION COSTS
BRITISH - RC		53,000	GBP	125,054	24.03.04	CAR PROGRAM
BRITISH - RC		30,000	GBP	70,785	24.03.04	CAPS PROGRAM
BRITISH - RC		9,500	GBP	21,717	02.08.04	CBHP
BRITISH - RC		4,000	GBP	9,144	11.11.04	FINANCE DEVELOPMENT
BIJOU TRUST		15,000	GBP	34,290	02.08.04	CAR PROGRAM
PARTHENON TRUST		13,753	GBP	31,089	20.05.04	HIV/AIDS
PARTHENON TRUST		105,187	GBP	240,457	02.08.04	CBHP
TRUST & LEGACIES		30,000	GBP	68,580	02.08.04	HIV/AIDS
CANADA - RC		84,525	CAD	79,284	30.09.04	CAR PROGRAMME
CANADA - RC		92,575	CAD	86,835	30.09.04	CAPS PROGRAMME
CANADIAN - RC		15,000	CAD	14,445	15.12.04	CAR PROGRAMME
CANADIAN - RC		8,000	CAD	7,704	15.12.04	CAPS PROGRAMME
FINNISH - RC		200,000	EUR	311,900	15.04.04	
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		149,769	EUR	227,125	07.01.04	COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION & DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OF SLRCS
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		3,575	EUR	5,577	07.01.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		37,450	EUR	58,141	01.10.04	DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - GOVT		2,000,000	SEK	338,000	20.05.04	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. HUMANITARIAN VALUES, HEALTH
SWEDISH - RC		1,500,000	SEK	253,500	20.05.04	HUMANITARIAN VALUES, CAR/ PSL
SWEDISH - RC		11,484	SEK	1,924	15.10.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
SWISS - RC/SOLIDARITY CHAIN				109,018	27.02.04	CHILD ADVOCACY & REHABILITATION CENTRE
SWISS - RC				45,000	01.06.04	DELEGATE
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				2,579,074	CHF	60.9%

## KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CANADA	DELEGATES			73,200		

APPEAL No. 01.26/2004

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

11/01/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		55,000	EUR	85,800	07.01.04	2 VEHICLES, COMPUTER & EQUIPMENT
SWEDISH - RC		279,019	SEK	46,736	15.10.04	35'336 KGS SECOND HAND CLOTHES, TRANSPORT
Note: due to systems upgrades in process, contributions in kind and services may be incomplete.						
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				205,736	CHF	4.9%

## ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	