

Appeal 2004



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Appeal no. 01.41/2004

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	88,738
Organizational Development.	232,237
Total	320,975²

Please note that objectives, expected results, and activities associated with the Disaster Management programme are included in the narrative of this appeal; the budget associated with these activities is integrated within other programme budgets. <[Click here to go to the text](#)>

Please note that objectives, expected results, and activities associated with the Humanitarian Values programme are included in the narrative of this appeal; the budget associated with these activities is integrated within other programme budgets. <[Click here to go to the text](#)>

Please note that objectives, expected results, and activities associated with the Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships programme are included in the narrative of this appeal; the budget associated with these activities is integrated within other programme budgets. <[Click here to go to the text](#)>

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

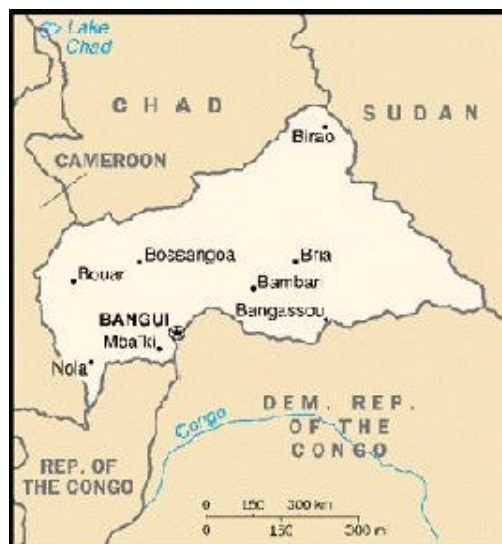
² USD 241, 063 or EUR 206, 614 .

National Context

The Central African Republic is a small, landlocked country with a surface area of 623,000 km². It borders with Chad to the North, Cameroon to the west, Congo Brazzaville and the Democratic Republic of Congo to the south and Sudan to the east. At least half of its estimated 3.7 million people are under 18 years.

In spite of its abundant natural resources the country has been plunged into deep socio-economic crisis for years with civil servants having not been paid for 34 months.

The impact of this economic context on the populations' living conditions is disastrous. About 67% of the population lives below the poverty threshold. This is aggravated by the prevalence of endemic diseases, high HIV/AIDS incidence, inability to access basic social services, food insecurity and other disasters.



The country's human development index has not progressed between 1990 and 2000, maintaining an average 0.374 which places it 154th out of 174 countries among the world's poorest countries.

In 30 years, life expectancy has climbed from 43 to 44.3 years, which is a contrast to the level of development experienced over the same period. Although infant mortality has fallen from 248 to 194 per 1000, maternal mortality remains very high, with 948 mothers dying for every 100,000 live births.

Similarly, the per capita GDP fell from USD 349 to USD 255 in 2001, demonstrating the extreme vulnerability of the population. The rural populace are worst hit by this poor state of affairs with no access to basic social services, such as health, primary education and potable water. These indicators have deteriorated continuously over the last eight years (see table below).

Indicator	1995	2000
Child mortality rate (per 1000)	157	194
Maternal mortality rate (per 1000)	683	948
Immunization coverage EPI	37%	19%
Malnutrition	28%	38%
School enrolment ratio	63%	43%
HIV/AIDS prevalence	10%	15%

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2003

*EPI – Expanded Programme on Immunization

High HIV/AIDS prevalence which is at 15%, adds on to this bleak picture making the country one of the 10 worst affected countries in the world. This deplorable situation is likely to worsen as a result of the atrocities committed by various armed groups during the recent mutinies (especially the rape of young girls in the rural areas). This has undermined the country's recovery process and economic development.

The humanitarian situation is pathetic. Several areas of the country have been inaccessible for more than four months. More than 2.2 million people are isolated, living in poverty, precarious existence and exclusion. Cultivable land is inaccessible and communities, especially agricultural settlements are unable to resume their activities.

Although the government of national unity is making efforts to attract more attention to the vulnerable in the country, the absence of an organized mechanism to sustain the various humanitarian activities is likely to weaken the possible impact of international aid.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement³ Context:

The **Central African Red Cross Society** has benefited from the Federation's support through the CBF⁴ as well as ICRC and French Red Cross support. The Central African Red Cross and its other partners are yet to adopt a CAS⁵ because of the absence of a strategic plan, fixing priorities with coherent, pertinent and long-term objectives. This is one of the elements that account for the low volume of partner-supported operations and resource inadequacy to carry out activities.

ICRC:

- Strengthening of cooperation capacity is weakened by internal problems.
- Emergency preparedness with regards to conflicts.
- Dissemination of information on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and tracing agency.

French Red Cross:

- Establishment of an outpatient treatment centre for the screening and management of STI/HIV/AIDS. This project is being carried out in collaboration with the government and the Swedish Red Cross.

In the year 2003, the process that could lead to the drafting of a strategic plan was initiated with the establishment of a regional office-supported country project team. This team has been mandated to produce the following documents by the end of the year 2003:

- A VCA⁶ in priority localities.
- A stakeholders' analysis of the national society's work.
- A SWOT⁷ analysis.

National Society Strategy

The Central African Republic therefore needs a very strong national society, providing active support to the public authorities, to accelerate the process of recovery and community rehabilitation. Unfortunately, the national society is confronted with a chronic shortage of finances occasioned by:

- Absence of firm historical relations with the countries most active in international cooperation and a certain weakness in dialogue and contacts with Anglophone donors.
- Institutional weaknesses affecting its visibility, credibility and image.
- Absence of a long-term vision to facilitate the setting up of a CAS framework.

The major problem for the Central African Red Cross is the interruption of its functioning caused by the destruction of its offices, looting of equipment, scarcity of funds, and dissolution of the management committee. The Central African Red Cross country team having analyzed the difficult national socio-economic and political context determined the following priorities:

Strengthening operational capacities:

- Developing local branches through better organization and appropriate volunteer training and utilization.
- Enhancing officers' programme implementation and management capacities.

Promoting community health:

- Raising awareness on HIV/AIDS among the populace.
- Involving volunteers in awareness campaigns to combat diseases.
- Improving hygiene through WatSan⁸.

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

⁴ CBF – Federation Capacity Building Fund

⁵ CAS – Cooperation Agreement Strategy

⁶ VCA – Vulnerability Capacity Assessment

⁷ SWOT – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (assessment methodology)

⁸ WatSan – Water and sanitation

Reinforcing disaster and conflict preparedness and response:

- Training in CBFA⁹ and disaster preparedness.
- Training and establishing of early warning teams of volunteers (for epidemics).

Promoting the Movement's principles and humanitarian values.

The secretariat's support includes improving the institutional base through internal and external support coordination and capitalizing on the comparative advantages of the Red Cross Movement through humanitarian activities.

Community health

In the field of community health, this will provide technical assistance for the Central African Red Cross mechanisms to facilitate scaling up of successful activities. Volunteer programme received no funding in 2003, so no support was given to the national society for the establishment of a coaching mechanism. The 2004 volunteer programme, based on the ARCHI¹⁰ 2010 initiative, will help the national society improve and expand its numbers. Efforts will be made to attract rural volunteers to enhance the national society's involvement in food security activities in the year 2005.

Volunteer requirement analysis will help the national society better identify and seek the needed profiles currently lacking among its human resources.

HIV/AIDS

A HIV/AIDS prevention project modelled after the Yaounde drama group will be started in the capital, Bangui, in 2004.

The regional disaster management programme will continue to strengthen the preparedness and response skills and capacities of ERDAC¹¹. The acquired expertise in each national society in WatSan and epidemic management will be strengthened through full-scale practical exercises while a set of procedures will be developed to guarantee a rapid deployment of regional disaster response teams when necessary (ERU¹², FACT¹³).

In collaboration with the ICRC, expertise in conflict preparedness will be developed within the national society. The ERDAC will give the Central African Red Cross an excellent opportunity to strengthen its operational capacities through the training of volunteers, increased community awareness and preparedness of the potential risks in the country.

A country team will be developed and integrated into the national disaster management mechanism. The Central African Republic will try out the Cameroon Red Cross experience of working in collaboration with the directorate for civil protection to develop volunteer networks in high-risk areas for prevention, early warning and rapid response in cases of disaster. This will lead to the drafting of a national disaster management plan involving all concerned partners.

To guarantee continuity, the national society must step up its efforts to seek human and material communal resources to make up for the scant interest shown by the rest of the world. A new fundraiser is proposed to source for partners in the world of industry and commerce to complement traditional donor

⁹ CBFA – Community Based First Aid

¹⁰ 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/>

¹¹ ERDAC – Equipe de Réponse aux Désastres en Afrique Centrale

¹² ERU – Emergency Response Unit is part of the Federation's disaster response tools. It provides specific support or direct services when local facilities are either destroyed, overwhelmed by needs, or do not exist. Using a standardized modular system of equipment and pre-trained teams of national society technical specialists, an ERU can be deployed within 48 hours. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/eru/>

¹³ FACT – Field Assessment and Coordination Teams rapidly assess and coordinate humanitarian response to large-scale emergencies. The system is designed to form and deploy teams of highly trained Red Cross and Red Crescent response practitioners to a disaster site within 12 to 24 hours. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/fact/>

funding. Similarly, commercial First Aid training adapted to the specific work context will be offered to enterprises and companies.

Greater attention will be paid to international representation of the Federation and sustained information campaigns on the Movement's principles, activities and humanitarian position. This will strengthen the links between the Central African Red Cross, the government and potential institutional donors.

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

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Support to community health

The national health statistics are very alarming and show young children as main victims of diarrhoeal and other preventable diseases. Immunization coverage is very low and stands at 37%. Measles and little access to potable water in rural areas are health concerns of the Central African Republic. Sharp drop in revenue from cash crops, cotton, coffee and diamond as well as and repeated mutinies have led to a strong rural exodus, exacerbating the already precarious living conditions in the urban centres. In the last three years, the volunteer network has been used for the following health activities:

Polio Eradication :

National and local vaccination days have been better supervised and utilized with volunteer support. Their participation has improved accessibility to target populations and enhanced epidemiological surveillance. No case of paralysis resulting from the wild poliovirus has been reported in the region in the last two years.

Epidemic Prevention:

Volunteers have undertaken activities related to WatSan and IEC¹⁴ to prevent epidemic outbreak.

HIV/AIDS:

Central African Red Cross volunteers have been very active in recent years in HIV/AIDS activities, targeting high-risk groups and seeking to reach inaccessible places to undertake peer education and advocacy. Contact has been made to reach religious organizations and high-risk groups to promote condom use. These activities have positively impacted on behaviour change. Condom sale has increased considerably in high-risk areas.

These activities have been carried out in accordance with the ARCHI 2010 strategy, which is fully endorsed by the Central African Red Cross. The national society thus carries out its programmes in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and other cooperating agencies.

The national society's dynamism has resulted in its election as a member of the National AIDS Control Council (NACC), presided by the head of state and registered with the United Nations Global Fund.

The Ministry of Health recognizes the importance of the national society's volunteers in improving the quality of life of vulnerable populations through awareness raising campaigns and community social mobilization.

The national society aims at setting up a trained volunteer network to carry out low-resource but high impact community activities to maintain previous achievements and reduce disease prevalence. The results achieved in 2003 will be consolidated in the course of 2004.

¹⁴ IEC – Information Education and Communication

Goal: Reduction of the vulnerability of the Central African population.

Objective: Target populations adopt behaviour compatible with health and make greater use of the national society's quality health services and care.

Expected Results:

- Local branches have greater awareness of the community's health problems and identified priority activities to resolve them.
- Volunteers supervised community health promotion activities.
- Volunteers participated in community epidemiological surveillance and actively contributed to the polio eradication through reporting suspected cases to the health services.
- Volunteers participated in social mobilization for the expanded programme on immunization (EPI) to combat childhood diseases.
- Communities participated actively in health promotion activities and efforts to control common diseases and recurring epidemics.
- The national society is a member of the country's inter-agency committees and played an active role in national and regional meetings.
- The national society received local funding.

Fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis

The consequences of the recent national conflicts and abject poverty expose more girls and mothers to unprotected sex. The HIV/AIDS situation is thus likely to worsen over the next five to ten years if appropriate measures are not taken to curb its spread. Search for manual labour or sex in pipeline construction areas also increases the HIV/AIDS prevalence. Studies show that the HIV/AIDS awareness activities do not reach many young people in the 12 – 20 years age group which has the highest new cases of HIV/AIDS.

Community rejection of PLWHA¹⁵ has been noted nationwide. Since almost 60% of the beds are occupied by full blown AIDS patients, the hospitals are often obliged to send home some AIDS patients. Once their serological status is known, many people experience discrimination from their workplace or community.

Since October 2001, the Central African Red Cross has been engaged in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The national society conducts peer education among the young population in secondary schools and in religious communities. These activities have made the training of 500 peer educators in the Central African Republic and the setting up of a theatre company in Bangui feasible. More enterprises are calling upon this theatre company to raise employee awareness. Leaflets which have been translated to Sango the local language have been produced to make information about HIV/AIDS accessible to all. The national society in collaboration with PLWHA conducts home visits to patients and trains family members in home-based care.

In the course of the year 2004, these activities will be intensified so as to reach more beneficiaries.

Goal: Reduction of the spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis among the at risk populations in the Central African Republic.

Objective: Target populations adopt low risk sexual behaviour and make greater use of prevention, screening and management services.

¹⁵ PLWHA – Persons living with HIV/AIDS

Expected Results:

- The Central African Red Cross multiplies success on hygiene and diarrhoea through WatSan.
- The Central African Red Cross conducts peer education among the youth.
- The promotional sale and use of condoms is organized.
- Awareness for voluntary confidential screening is raised.
- Families are assisted to undertake home based care for PLWHA.
- The national society participates in the fight against tuberculosis in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.
- A network of sex-workers undergoing peer education exist in the Central African Republic .
- 1000 sex-workers in Bangui have access to medical follow-up and medical treatment for STI and/or HIV related opportunistic infections.
- At least 40 sex workers in Bangui are trained in micro-project management and provide funding for income-generating micro-projects.
- The Central African Red Cross shares its experiences with the other regional national societies.
- A strategy of sustained advocacy against HIV/AIDS discrimination and stigmatization is established and implemented.
- PLWHA collaborate with the Central African Red Cross in its efforts to combat HIV/AIDS and fight discrimination.

[<Click here to access the PPP document for Health and Care – HIV/AIDS \(in French\)>](#)

Disaster Management

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Context and achievements

In 2002, the regional office with support from the secretariat organized a training workshop for ERDAC. This team was familiarized with the components of disaster management. In 2003, ERDAC members received further training on the basic concepts of disaster management, needs assessment techniques, vulnerability and capacity assessment as well as risk mapping methods. Two specialized training courses were run to provide the region with teams specializing in epidemics and WatSan Management.

The Federation aims at organizing continuous training and practical exercises to maintain a high level of preparedness and improve relations amongst its disaster management structures.

The two disaster management fields which identified in 2003, namely epidemics and WatSan, will maintain their priority status. This initiative will give team members valuable, specific skills to be used in cases of disaster. This is fully in line with the Federation's disaster management policy. When the level of the disaster exceeds the operational capacities of a national society or a Sub Regional office, support will automatically be sought for the deployment of a FACT or an ERU. Thus the regional team is not a fixed physical structure in competition with the Federation's arrangements for disaster management, but a list of readily available multi-disciplinary human resources drawn from the regional national societies.

The developed regional competences will have a multiply effect as they serve to train and develop national disaster management teams, and advocate for the setting up of a national disaster management plan in each country.

In addition, the capacities of officers of the national societies who are equipped with these skills are strengthened so that they are able to undertake the following responsibilities with the Central African Red Cross:

- Development of a pragmatic partnership with the government for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
- Dissemination of manuals and relevant plan for epidemic management in the region.
- Enhancement of competences in WatSan at the national level.
- Preparation for conflict emergencies with the ICRC.

Goal: Reduction of the vulnerability of the population of Central Africa following disasters.

Objective: The National Disaster Management team's technical competences and capacity to receive an ERDAC, FACT or ERU team are strengthened. Local branch's prevention, preparedness and response skills in high -risk areas are also reinforced.

Expected Results:

- The acquired competences of the ERDAC programme lead to the training and establishment of a national disaster management team.
- The national society has a map of potential risks and their location in the country.
- In collaboration with the government, a national disaster response team becomes operational and strengthens the local branch disaster preparedness and response capacities.
- The National disaster management team, strengthened by competences from the Ministry of Health, encouraged the extension to local branches, especially those located in high-risk areas.
- The national society's human resources are competent and capable of effective intervention in the face of an epidemic.
- The acquired regional skills are used to build up national capacities to receive an international or regional team if necessary.
- The Central African Red Cross with government's support drafted a national disaster management plan.

Two local committees in the rural areas master the concept of food security

- Red Cross officers understand the food security concept.
- Rural Volunteers receive specific training on the problems of food security.
- The Central African Red Cross improves food security in the country and develops branches in target rural areas.
- The two target local committees are prepared to take part in the 2005 food security programmes.

[*<Click here to access the PPP document for Disaster Management \(in French\)>*](#)

Humanitarian Values

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Background and achievements

The recent conflicts in the Central African Republic have sufficiently proved the need and importance of promoting the principles of humanitarian values with the public and authorities. In the post-conflict context, where exclusion and violence of all kinds are common, the relevance of the programme is more imperative.

The media or influential persons can disseminate the Federation's position on issues, such as respect for the national society's emblem and principles, international humanitarian law, discrimination at the workplace, HIV/AIDS stigmatization or genital mutilation.

A network of journalists can be set up and regularly fed with messages illustrating the sub-regional office's efforts and the Federation's position on humanitarian issues. A constant flow of messages will be produced to nurture a sustained campaign against discrimination and stigmatization. Renowned charismatic personalities famous for their stand against the suffering and pain of exclusion can be called upon to act as bearers of messages of the national society.

Goal: Elimination of discrimination towards specific groups.

Objective: The population, public authorities and heads of enterprises are informed and participate with the Federation in combating all forms of discrimination, especially HIV/AIDS stigmatization.

Expected Results:

- The national society journalists' club is strengthened.
- Messages of the national society are regularly disseminated through the media network.
- A charismatic celebrity is asked to relay the national society's advocacy for people suffering from discrimination to stimulate discussion of the importance of the fight against HIV/AIDS and to secure their participation.
- PLWHA have better media access.
- PLWHA and sex workers speak for themselves through the national society's theatre groups.

Organizational development

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Background and achievements

The Central African Red Cross has more than 3, 500 readily available First-Aid volunteers for both peace and conflict situations. The national society operates in an unstable political environment and suffers from institutional weaknesses, which makes it impossible to provide quality services to the most vulnerable.

At present, the Central African Red Cross lacks a strategy development plan defining its mission, vision and revenue-generating ideas for the implementation of priority projects. This instrument is not just as a national society framework of reference but also a resource for consultations with partners and coordination.

The current national society leaders and officers are technically ill equipped to manage projects and lack sufficient funds to cover basic costs and implement programmes. Following the last military conflict, the national society is now confronted with inadequate infrastructure for its offices, warehouses and health services that can generate significant income. There also exists a yawning lack of basic transport and communications equipment.

The organizational development programme under way in the Central African Republic since 2002 is structured around two main activities:

- Strengthening the national society's local resource capacity with a view to increasing its credibility.
- Improving the national society's volunteer and programme management capacity.

In 2003, the Central African Red Cross began the process of strategic planning. The VCA has been started and will complement the documentary review already carried out with several stakeholders. In 2004, this process should be continued to elaborate on the national society's cooperation agreement strategy. With better training in the national society, the projects and programmes included in the strategic plan will be better outlined to provide more relevant services to the vulnerable populations and strengthen the national society's capacities.

Goal: Improvement of the performance of the Central African Red Cross in the core areas of Strategy 2010.

Objective: The Central African Red Cross's governance, operational and management capacities are strengthened.

Expected Results:

- The governance bodies of the Central African Red Cross know and apply the principles of good governance and management.
- The national society's statutes and internal rules of procedure are revised in accordance with the Federation's guidelines and adopted by the general assembly.
- The national council, the management committee and officers at headquarter are trained in good governance and management.
- Mechanisms for self-evaluation of the governance bodies are established.
- The organizational capacities of the Central African Red Cross are strengthened
- A relevant and competent management team is established.

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- The national society project team mastered programming and management methods and techniques
- The national society strategic plan was established.
- The country project team were trained in PPP, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.
- Headquarters staffs were trained in logistic systems and procedures, financial management and reporting.
- The national society's financial and material capacities have been strengthened
- Basic equipment and materials for the headquarters office have been obtained.
- Computer and communications equipment for the headquarters office have been installed.
- The resource development committee has been set up and functions
- The national society has a quality information system
- Standards, procedures and systems for the management of human, logistic and financial resources have been developed.
- The mechanisms for monitoring the national society's operations are operational.
- The audit system is operational.

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

Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

International Representation

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Background and achievements

As the largest humanitarian organization in the world, the Federation has a responsibility to defend the rights and interests of the millions of vulnerable people it is committed to serving globally. With its prestigious image and credibility with the public and the government of the Central African Republic, it has unrivalled potential for advocacy in favour of the vulnerable individuals and groups who are often forgotten by the media and sometimes by politicians. In its intent on remaining discreet in their activities, the Federation and its component national societies have not always made the best use of this potential to draw the attention of the media and the public to the plight of the vulnerable and the reasons and causes for their vulnerability. The Federation now realises that it can help to reduce vulnerability and suffering over and above its capacities for direct intervention through mobilizing communities and authorities to act when humanitarian action is forced to accept its limits. Typical examples are in the fight against poverty, discrimination and stigmatization, sexual violence and child abuse.

In 2003, the Central Africa sub-regional office succeeded in mobilizing various partners around an original project aimed at combating HIV/AIDS among sex workers, thereby proving the Federation's ability to mobilize international attention to meet important humanitarian challenges.

Goal: The public, government, diplomatic corps and donors (target group) provide more active support for Federation and Central African Red Cross activities.

Objective: The public, the authorities, the diplomatic corps and donors will have better knowledge and understanding of the Central African Red Cross and Federation's humanitarian positions and activities thus securing their loyalty.

Expected Results:

- Monthly reports are prepared by the national society and sent to the regional office. This enhances understanding of the national society's humanitarian efforts, and motivates partner national societies to provide greater support.
- A continuous flow of humanitarian messages is made available to the national society, which relayed them to the network of journalists in the country.
- A press network has been set up to disseminate Central African Red Cross's advocacy for the vulnerable.
- Campaigns against HIV/AIDS discrimination and stigmatization are strengthened through pertinent messages.

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- Actions to promote the national society's potential as an operational partner in the execution of the humanitarian activities have been identified and implemented.
- The ICRC has developed and implemented an advocacy strategy for the vulnerable

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BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.41/2004

Name: Central African Republic

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	25,000
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	25,000
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	3,879	0	0	11,466	0	0	15,345
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	3,879	0	0	11,466	0	0	15,345
Programme Support	5,768	0	0	15,095	0	0	20,863
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	5,768	0	0	15,095	0	0	20,863
Personnel-delegates	3,693	0	0	58,008	0	0	61,701
Personnel-national staff	5,719	0	0	41,900	0	0	47,619
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	9,412	0	0	99,908	0	0	109,320
W/shops & Training	61,270	0	0	48,600	0	0	109,870
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	61,270	0	0	48,600	0	0	109,870
Travel & related expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General costs	8,409	0	0	32,168	0	0	40,576
GENERAL EXPENSES	8,409	0	0	32,168	0	0	40,576
TOTAL BUDGET:	88,738	0	0	232,237	0	0	320,975