

Appeal 2004



REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Appeal no. 01.44/2004

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	200,529
Disaster Management	94,265
Humanitarian Values	4,866
Organizational Development.	152,241
Total	451,901²

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

² USD 339, 392 or EUR 290, 892.

National Context

The Republic of Congo covers 342,000 square kilometres and borders with the River Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to the Southeast, Central African Republic (CAR) to the North, Cameroon and Gabon to the West and the enclave of Cabinda to the South. Two-thirds of its estimated 3.1 million inhabitants live in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, the country's two largest cities. It is divided into 11 administrative departments, including the capital Brazzaville, divided into seven districts.



Human development indicators at a glance :

	Republic of Congo	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Life expectancy at birth (years), 2001	51.0	46.5	66.7
Adult literacy (% age 15 and above), 2001	81.0	62.4	-
Adult literacy (female as % of male), 2001	85	77	-
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, 2001	63	44	64
Gross domestic product per capita (USD), 2001	825	475	
Persons living with HIV/AIDS, adults (% age 15-49), 2001	7.2	9.0	1.2
Refugees (thousands), in/out, 2001	123/28	-	-

Source: UNDP Website (<http://www.undp.org/hdr2002/indicator>)

The armed conflicts that have plagued the Republic of Congo since 1993 led to the loss of many lives and property. The situation remains precarious with inadequate access to health care, education and food security creating serious humanitarian concerns. However, there is some hope to a return of political stability as several thousand militiamen begin to abandon the forests in the Pool Region. In July and August 2003, the Congolese Red Cross Society participated in a joint mission with the government and other partners, covering the entire Pool region. Although weakened by war, the local branches are providing relief to vulnerable people.

Cyclical flooding affects the Republic of Congo from December to February yearly, causing considerable material damage and occasional life loss. This phenomenon has intensified with time, as a result of the ecological disruptions. According to the Congolese Meteorology Agency, in 2001-2002 flooding was particularly serious in Mossaka, Lokolela and Ntokou in the Region of Cuvette and in Makotipoko in the Plateaux Region. The Congolese Red Cross participated in a needs assessment mission in 2002 and carried out disaster relief operations in the affected areas.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement³ Context:

The main objectives of the priority programmes are as follows:

- Operational capacity building in terms of human, material and financial resources.
- Good governance and acquisition of the characteristics of a well-functioning national society.
- Financial autonomy through income-generating projects and an effective management system.
- Strengthening of partnerships with all internal and external actors.
- Formulation of a development plan for the national society.

The different components of the Movement - the Federation, the ICRC and the partner national societies, have supported the Congolese Red Cross in the following areas:

Partner	Contribution
Federation	Three delegates in place to support the national society in capacity building, health and relief, finance and administration, personnel training and equipment and material; head of delegation provided support to the national society for coordination (governance and management), advocacy, disaster management, delegation representation and management.
Swedish Red Cross	Supports the Federation Delegation, the Organizational Development programme and has provided funding for the Ebola hemorrhagic outbreak in 2003 in the Cuvette-Ouest.
British Red Cross	Contributed to the cost of a development delegate covering the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo. DFID ⁴ , through the British Red Cross, provided funding for the Ebola operation.
Irish Red Cross	Supports the Federation delegation and the Ebola operation.
German Red Cross	Provided bilateral assistance to rehabilitate health care services in nine health centres in the Pool region, promoted the Congolese Red Cross institutional development with membership card sale project and the German Government, through the German Red Cross, provided funding for the Ebola operation.
Finnish Red Cross	Supported the Ebola operation.
Monaco Red Cross	Supported the Ebola operation.
Swiss Red Cross	Supported a health delegate in 2002 and through the Swiss Government, Swiss Red Cross allowed the Federation to be operational in supporting the national society.
ICRC	Works with the national society in the areas of information dissemination, tracing and disaster management (preparedness for conflicts).
Spanish Red Cross	Bilateral support to the Congolese Red Cross development activities with income-generating projects (boat project and Mpoumako project), through funding for the Ebola operation.
French Red Cross	Involved in the fight against AIDS with two mobile health clinics in Pointe Noire and Brazzaville.

The Federation, the ICRC and the partner national societies have agreed to help the Congolese Red Cross in keeping with the principle of universality. The Federation, ICRC and some national societies provided technical, logistic and financial support to develop local expertise in disaster relief and disease control. This support covers property acquisition, management training and provision of equipment. The national society has requested support in evaluating the humanitarian challenges it faces and the options open to it, particularly with regard to rehabilitation of family homes, water and sanitation requirements and community health structures.

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

⁴ DFID – Department for International Development (U.K. Government)

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities:

Since 1993, the socio-political situation of the Republic of Congo has been marked by armed conflicts. During the wars and the post-conflict relief operations, the **Congolese Red Cross** gained considerable recognition through the work of its volunteers in providing valuable first aid services to the vulnerable.

In 2000, the national society embarked on development programmes harnessing the potential of its human resources. To optimize performance, volunteers have taken part in several specialized training courses. Of the national society's 13,000 volunteers, a total of 626 have already received training in community-based First Aid (CBFA), 238 have received training in HIV/AIDS, and over 850 have actively participated in campaigns in the fight against Polio, Malaria, Ebola and other diseases.

These efforts not only contribute to the planned reconstruction of the national society in a transition from relief to sustainable development, but offered exceptional development opportunities in 2003.

The Congolese Red Cross lost almost all its assets during the war and is currently working to rebuild its national headquarters on government-donated premises with offices for Executive Committee and staff in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Dolisie, Kinkala and Owando. In appreciation of the services provided by its volunteers, the government donated two vehicles to the national society and a grant.

The Congolese Red Cross is seen as an auxiliary to the government due to its involvement in National Health Development plan as well as in activities carried out by the Ministry of Health and regional health authorities. All Congolese Red Cross programmes in the present appeal seek to resolve specific priority problems identified by the government.

A strong focus is placed on the estimated 650,000 young people living in the four target areas. The project aims at providing young people with useful, reliable information on STD⁵/HIV/AIDS prevention. This is especially useful since poverty, family displacement and casual employment have exposed young people to unprotected sex.

Persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are monitored at two outpatient clinics, specifically 850 in Pointe-Noire, 650 in Brazzaville, and at the three large health facilities in Dolisie and Owando. Psychosocial support is provided for sufferers both at the referral facility and at home. The families of an estimated 15,000 PLWHA will receive training in care for sufferers. They will also get material support such as food, agricultural kits and income-generating micro-projects.

The involvement of trained volunteers in activities will strengthen the national society's human resource capacities. Its community outreach awareness networks on HIV/AIDS/STD will be reinforced with the creation of AIDS discussion centres and clubs. Congolese Red Cross volunteers will receive specific training and motivation in caring for AIDS sufferers. In compliance with the ARCHI⁶ 2010 strategy, a dynamic coaching-based multiplication mechanism targeted at high-risk groups will be used to check the HIV spread. Through the various conflicts, the Congolese Red Cross faced difficulties but remained neutral in its activities.

The Congolese Red Cross has formulated its five-year strategic plan (2004-2008) and its cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) will be implemented during 2004. An approximate breakdown of funding is as follows: government - 10.8%; own funds - 5.5%; Red Cross Movement (ICRC, Federation, partner national societies) - 78%; and external funding (for example, UNFPA, donations from celebrities, etc.) - 5.7%.

⁵ STD – Sexually-transmitted disease

⁶ ARCHI – African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative 2010 builds on its strength: a Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in each of 53 countries in Africa and, in all, more than 2 million volunteers. The overall goal of ARCHI 2010 is to make a major difference in the health of vulnerable people in Africa. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/WHAT/health/archi/>

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Proper support at management and implementation level will play a key role over the next five years in helping to strengthen the national society's capacities. The development strategy will concentrate on five target branches to implement a profound change process with main objectives being the strengthening of the national society's revenue base through income-generating projects and reviving its branches.

The main priorities of the Congolese Red Cross in 2004 are:

- Focus on good governance and management skills and in the setting-up of community-based planning, evaluation and motivation systems using local resources.
- Promoting gender and development since the target groups include women, children, young people, single mothers, widows, elderly people, orphans, etc., with focus on food security and social reintegration.
- Efficient financial and administrative management and reporting mechanisms, along with mechanisms to improve volunteer management skills.
- Strengthening the society's capacities in disaster management through vulnerability and capacity assessment, risk mapping, contingency planning and implementation of community-based disaster management.
- Reducing major diseases such as HIV/AIDS/STD, Ebola and malaria and also build strong partnerships with other stakeholders in the area of health and access to reliable information on health issues.

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

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Background and achievements/lessons to date

Public health is a serious problem in the Republic of Congo where daily deaths due to high incidence of diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, measles, tuberculosis and meningitis, occur.

The 2003-2004 health scheme is an integral part of the Congolese Red Cross's development programme and is in keeping with the government's national health development policy. The main difficulties encountered in the programme implementation are the lack of financial and material resources, deficient management systems; inadequate volunteer management, over dependence on per diem payments and an absence of a multiplication mechanism to achieve an objectively measurable impact on communal health.

Through the programme, the Congolese Red Cross seeks to strengthen cooperation with the Ministry of Health and its partners with a view to extending its field of action and management capacities. Its relationship with the government will enhance its integration into state-sponsored programmes.

This programme, like previous ones, requires partnerships with local NGOs, international organizations, partner national societies and the government. In 2001-2002 for example, the AIDS programme was carried out with the support of UNFPA and the Aids Network in awareness campaigns and peer educator training. The UNFPA-funded reproductive health project, started in 1998, was implemented in partnership with organizations like the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and local NGOs, coordinated by the General Population Council. The project, "Improved access to health care in the Pool region", received funding from the German Red Cross and UNICEF.

Since 2000, the Republic of Congo has suffered two outbreaks of Ebola hemorrhagic fever in Mbomo and Kellé in the West Cuvette Region. A total of 207 cases leading to 180 deaths have been reported. (2001-2002 outbreak: 65 cases resulting in 52 deaths, leading to mortality rate of 80%; 2002-2003 outbreak: 142 cases resulting in 128 deaths, giving mortality rate of 90%). The Congolese Red Cross volunteers, valued partners of the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organisation played an active role.

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The Ebola operation was implemented jointly with WHO and MSF-Holland and coordinated by the Directorate General for Health. Between February and June 2003, 126 volunteers were involved in efforts to combat the Ebola epidemic, through awareness and social mobilization campaigns within their respective branch areas. They isolated patients, buried bodies, distributed food and non-food items, disinfected the belongings and homes of patients and provided psychological support to the affected families and survivors.

At the start of the campaign against the Ebola epidemic, public awareness activities in three districts encountered difficulties, as the Red Cross was being confused with Rose-Croix (pink cross), which has a sinister reputation among the people in the area. To allow for successful Ebola awareness campaigns, 18 community leaders from the Kelle-Oyabi axis participated in an awareness meeting about the epidemic during which the distinction between the Red Cross and Rose-Croix was clarified.

As a result of this programme, the Congolese Red Cross acquired trained human resources, restructured several local branches, acquired a communication network consisting of eight HF radio stations and created two discussion centres.

A German and Spanish Red Cross-sponsored programme has been established to improve accessibility to health care. In recent years, HIV/AIDS has become one of the main causes of mortality. Statistics clearly reveal 9.8% HIV prevalence with peaks in Brazzaville (12%) and Pointe-Noire (17%). Factors such as ignorance about AIDS (30% males and 40% females in the country's two largest cities claim no knowledge of the disease), contribute to its rampant. Some believe that AIDS is a curse or an invention to discourage promiscuity and many are unaware of protective measures. According to a Brazzaville survey⁷, only 75% male and 64.5% female respondents believed in using condoms; 24.1% males and 17% females, in limiting sex partners; 20% male and 26.9% females, in fidelity to one partner; 9.3% males and 3.9% females, in abstinence; 19% males and 1% females, in using medicinal plants; and 2.6% males and 0.3% females, in using amulets.

An extensive social mobilization programme is underway in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, where 50 AIDS clubs and two discussion centres are in operation. Specific health structures will receive logistic and financial support to enhance the prevention capacity of health workers. The Congolese Red Cross will play intermediary roles between communities and health services and use its volunteer network in different facilities.

Goal: A reduction is achieved in the disease-related vulnerability of people living in the areas targeted by the programme.

Objective: With the support of the Ministry of Health and other partners, the Congolese Red Cross improves access to community health services in the areas of the country targeted by the project.

Expected programme results and related projects :

Project: HIV/AIDS/STD in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Dolisie and Owando

HIV transmission is reduced among high-risk groups, namely young people, soldiers, sex workers and long-haul drivers, and care for AIDS sufferers is improved.

- Community-based first aid is extended throughout the country.
- Targeted groups have access to reliable information on STD/HIV/AIDS, encouraging them to develop responsible behaviour.
- The outpatient clinic and other health facilities in Brazzaville, Dolisie and Pointe-Noire receive assistance to provide home care to AIDS sufferers and psychosocial support for PLWHA.
- 550 trained Congolese Red Cross volunteers carry out awareness activities targeting youths to encourage behavioural and attitudinal changes as HIV/AIDS preventive measures.
- Two discussion centres are set up and put into operation in Dolisie and Owando. The two centres in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire continue to receive young people and provide them with reliable information.
- 80% of AIDS sufferers receive psychosocial support from the Congolese Red Cross volunteers.

⁷ Reproductive health KAP survey, "Results analysis report", Brazzaville, 2000.

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- The 550 trained volunteers/peer educators carry out grassroots awareness and information, education and communication (IEC) sessions yearly in their respective districts in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire through 2,680 educational talks.
- The 110 trained volunteers make 26,400 home visits to sufferers.
- 90% of monitored AIDS sufferers have at least one relative or friend trained to provide them regular care and effective socio-psychological support. 100% of monitored sufferers receive supplementary food rations each month for the 12 months duration.
- The availability of condoms reduces by at least 50% the incidence of complications resulting from opportunistic infections in AIDS sufferers.
- The outpatient clinic dropout rate falls from 8.7% to 4%.
- 50% of the families of monitored AIDS sufferers have a profitable income-generating micro-project, and new ones are set up.
- A coaching mechanism allows the pilot project to be multiplied in other parts of the country and extended to cover more beneficiaries.

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

Project: ARCHI 2010 (fight against Ebola hemorrhagic fever)

Social mobilization activities to combat Ebola hemorrhagic fever are carried out in the four districts exposed to the infection.

- Affected communities receive assistance during the epidemic.
- 20 trained volunteers work in Mbama.
- 82 volunteers are involved in social mobilization activities in the four target districts.
- Awareness on the disease improves and 75% attitude change is achieved.
- 60 Ebola clubs are set up throughout the four districts.
- 60 Ebola clubs are equipped with materials for protection against the disease.
- Three local branches are provided with bicycles.

[<Click here to access the PPP document for Health and Care-ARCHI 2010 \(in French\)>](#)

Disaster Management

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Background and achievements/lessons to date

In recent years, water has risen to unusually high levels in the Central Cuvette I region and areas previously affected have been partially or totally flooded. There has been a systematic destruction of homes, property, crops, as well as renewed outbreaks of endemic diseases in the region (malaria, respiratory infections, diarrhoeal and skin diseases, etc.). Although coastal dwellers are accustomed to this phenomenon, they still find it difficult to cope with new living conditions and are consequently exposed to flood-related risks. To help the vulnerable deal with the situation, the Congolese Red Cross decided to improve the operational capacities of its provincial branch in the region.

The Congolese Red Cross participates in joint missions to assess the population's needs and capacities during flooding. With extensive experience in First Aid, the national society is in a good position to play a liaison and catalysing role in community-based development activities aimed at improving disaster preparedness to ensure an effective response on emergency.

The assessments provided the team with adequate information on the most vulnerable regions. The floods forced 33,855 of the estimated 72,648 inhabitants of the coastal villages out of their homes last year. The Congolese Red Cross decided to strengthen the operational capacities of its provincial branch in the Central Cuvette to help the most vulnerable cope with this situation.

Goal: A reduction is achieved in the disaster-related vulnerability of people living in the target districts in the Republic of Congo.

Objective: The national society disaster management capacities are improved to provide rapid and effective response in emergencies.

Expected programme results and related projects :

Risk mapping and disaster preparedness activities are carried out in Brazzaville, Central and West Cuvette.

- Accurate information is gathered on vulnerability and capacities in the three target departments. Three risk maps are produced in 2004 for Brazzaville, Central and West Cuvette.
- One national disaster response and two departmental teams are formed and made operational in Brazzaville, Central and West Cuvette in 2004.
- 17 community disaster management committees are set up and made operational in 2004 in Brazzaville (7), Pointe-Noire (4), Owando (3), Mossaka (1), Lokolela (1) and Ntokou (1).
- Target populations in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Owando, Mossaka, Lokolela and Ntokou increase their knowledge of disaster preparedness and the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross.

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

Humanitarian Values

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Background and achievements/lessons to date

During hostilities, the Congolese people suffered lack of respect for human rights, violations of the Geneva Conventions and the deterioration of family values. Limited capacities and inadequate means of communication have weakened the Congolese Red Cross's ability to implement programmes to promote humanitarian values over the past two years. Based on lessons learned, the Congolese Red Cross has limited its humanitarian values programme to the promotion of international humanitarian law and tracing in accordance with well-defined objectives and with ICRC funding.

To meet the growing humanitarian challenges, however, the Congolese Red Cross plan to review its strategy to increase public awareness. This new orientation goes beyond the traditional dissemination of activities aimed at securing media exposure to include Advocacy for HIV/AIDS, food security and promotion the Fundamental Principles. The Congolese Red Cross programmes are therefore aimed at promoting child welfare and family values, involving young people in peer education, and teaching them how to develop tolerant attitudes and alternatives to violence.

Among other things, the national society in 2004 will focus on improving the dissemination of news and reduction of discrimination against certain vulnerable groups such as pygmies, the disabled, PLWHA and victims of rape and violence.

Goal: Respect for human dignity and more effective solidarity with the vulnerable are assured through the promotion of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values.

Objective: The level of discrimination against pygmies, PLWHA, the disabled and rape victims is reduced in the target areas (Pointe-Noire and the regions of Pool and Lékoumou).

Expected programme results and related projects:

- Through knowledge sharing, training and the experiences gained through project implementation, the capacity of the Congolese Red Cross volunteers in the target areas in dealing with the very sensitive issues of discrimination and stigmatization affecting the vulnerable is improved by the end of 2004.
- The baseline study on the causes and depth of discrimination especially against victims of rape and torture and the problem of land ownership and other rights of the pygmy population in the target regions have enhanced the Congolese Red Cross data base for effective programme planning.

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- The Congolese Red Cross advocacy campaigns to promote more respect for the pygmy population and marginalized women have resulted in positive government and public attitude to alleviate the conditions of the vulnerable.
- The new Congolese Red Cross sections created within the Pygmy community have resulted in the enlargement of the national society's volunteer base and increased its capacity to identify and address vulnerabilities.
- Reliable information is provided to reduce discrimination in the target regions.

<Click here to access the PPP document for Humanitarian Values (in French)>

Organizational Development

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Background and achievements/lessons to date

The Congolese Red Cross 2002 General Assembly resulted in the adoption of new statutes, rules and regulations giving new directions characterized by the clear separation of governance and management.

In December 2002, the national society appointed a new Executive Committee, to reinforce the management team to run the various national departments and services. The general management is responsible for the national society's project and programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Under the coordination of the Director General, the National Directors and Programme Coordinators work with the community to jump start core programmes and projects and ensure their successful implementation.

Regular follow-up meetings and field supervisions are organized which sometimes include the Executive Committee and partners both inside and outside the Movement (Federation, ICRC, partner national societies, UN organizations, the government and NGOs). At the operational level, national, intermediate and local coaches and team leaders provide monitoring, in compliance to ARCHI 2010. Monitoring reports should follow the same circuit of transmission from the most operational level to the national level. The national society has a network of branches throughout the country, providing adequate coverage in quantitative terms. It has branches in each district, commune and district. The Congolese Red Cross has a national headquarters office, an office in each department and offices in three out of five communes and in certain districts. The national society covers water, electricity and telephone expenses.

The national society has very few permanent staff members and many highly dependable volunteers at headquarters. At the decentralized level, all the officers are volunteers, and some are seconded government officials. The Federation delegates work with their counterparts in the Congolese Red Cross, and coaching efforts are becoming increasingly effective. The tripartite meetings of the Congolese Red Cross, ICRC and the Federation continue to hold.

The Congolese Red Cross has requested the Federation assistance in evaluating the humanitarian challenges confronting it in 2004. Particular attention will be paid to community-based disaster management, focusing on the rehabilitation of homes, and water and sanitation community health structures. With the help of the Federation, the Congolese Red Cross will select five branches, from the eleven districts, with the strongest capacities to act as pilot cases for branch network development, and work with the vulnerable communities in identifying activities pertinent to their needs. This move aims at helping the national society achieve the characteristics of a well-functioning society. The Congolese Red Cross will then formulate a plan of action to meet headquarters and target branch requirements in relation to training in project preparation, management, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

These five pilot branches will form a national programme management sub-group process with clear regulations and instruments in the project implementation process. Once a project is running effectively, an effective multiplication system is applied to progressively extend it to other regions.

Goal: The Congolese Red Cross progresses towards becoming a well-functioning national society.

Objective: The Congolese Red Cross is technically and financially self-sufficient and capable of meeting its major challenges through its volunteer network.

Project: Good Governance and Management

Expected programme results and related projects :

The Congolese Red Cross is focused, responds and functions well. The capacities of national and targeted departmental structures are improved.

- Separation/complementariness of governance and management at all levels (nationally between the Executive Committee and the General Secretariat; regionally between the Regional Branch Office and General Management; and locally between the Local Branch Office and General Management).
- Communication between governance and management structures is improved, and all officers at all levels are aware of issues relating to Congolese Red Cross integrity.
- Statutory bodies function well and play their part in ensuring observance of legal provisions.
- The skills and expertise of the national society's officers are developed in the areas of management, reporting, volunteer management and Red Cross youth development.
- The operational capacities of Congolese Red Cross headquarters and targeted branch structures are strengthened in terms of human resources.
- 80% of those involved in carrying out national society activities are young people.
- Support the Congolese Red Cross in identifying five out of the eleven branches with the strongest capacities. The Congolese Red Cross formulates a plan of action and is capable of addressing the needs of the population.

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

Project: Financial Resource Development

Expected programme results and related projects :

By the end of 2004, the national society's own financial resources are sufficient to cover 50% of activities carried out to assist the vulnerable (missions to evaluate emergency situations) and 80% of expenses.

- A national society resource management and development system is implemented in the Congolese Red Cross.
- A thorough feasibility and viability analysis is conducted for income-generating activities for the women's group (project for single mothers).
- Existing income-generating micro-projects (first-aid training for businesses, project for the production of soap, perfumes, First Aid kits and silk screening) run profitably, and new projects are started.

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

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BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.44/2004

Name: Republic of Congo

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	1,875	0	0	0	0	0	1,875
Medical & first aid	36,632	0	0	0	0	0	36,632
Teaching materials	0	23,730	0	0	0	0	23,730
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	3,875	5,625	0	10,908	0	0	20,408
SUPPLIES	42,382	29,355	0	10,908	0	0	82,645
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	3,500
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	1,375	0	0	1,375
CAPITAL EXPENSES	3,500	0	0	1,375	0	0	4,875
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme Support	13,034	6,127	316	9,896	0	0	29,373
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	13,034	6,127	316	9,896	0	0	29,373
Personnel-delegates	0	0	0	11,400	0	0	11,400
Personnel-national staff	80,675	8,230	4,550	24,889	0	0	118,344
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	80,675	8,230	4,550	36,289	0	0	129,744
W/shops & Training	18,865	33,995	0	73,535	0	0	126,395
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	18,865	33,995	0	73,535	0	0	126,395
Travel & related expenses	1,875	2,700	0	5,600	0	0	10,175
Information	24,541	8,450	0	0	0	0	32,991
Other General costs	15,657	5,408	0	14,638	0	0	35,703
GENERAL EXPENSES	42,073	16,558	0	20,238	0	0	78,869
TOTAL BUDGET:	200,529	94,265	4,866	152,241	0	0	451,901