

# ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

15 April 2004

### In Brief

**Appeal No.:** 01.43/2003 ([Click here to access the 2003 Appeal](#))

**Appeal target:** CHF 1,905,547 (USD 1,307,497 or EUR 1,295,578)

**Appeal coverage:** 76.0% ([Click here to access the Final Financial Report](#))

**Appeal 2004:** Democratic Republic of Congo no. 01.43/2004 ([Click here to access the 2004 Appeal](#))

*This Annual Report reflects activities implemented over a one-year period; they form part of, and are based on, longer-term, multi-year planning.*

*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, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

**For further information specifically related to this Annual Appeal please contact:**

- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Matthieu Musepulu, Secretary General Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kinshasa; [croixrougerdc@hotmail.com](mailto:croixrougerdc@hotmail.com); Phone 243.98.22.52.14
- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo: M. Momodou Lamin Fye, Federation Head of Congo Delegation, Kinshasa; Email [hod.kinshasdel@wireless.ifrc.org](mailto:hod.kinshasdel@wireless.ifrc.org); Phone 243.81.884.55.82
- In Geneva: Mark Willis, Federation Regional Officer for West and Central Africa, Africa Dept.; Email; [mark.willis@ifrc.org](mailto:mark.willis@ifrc.org); Phone 41.22.730.42.60; Fax 41.22.733.03.95

### Overall analysis of the programme

Although the intensity of the conflict has diminished recently following the signature of Pretoria Accord by the different war parties, pockets of fighting in Ituri district and in other parts of eastern provinces worried the national and international communities. However, the new government of national unity has put a lot of effort in the peace restoration process all over the country.

Amid the peace crisis in the country the [Red Cross Society of the Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) (Red Cross of DRC), was involved in humanitarian intervention among the affected population of the DRC in the areas of health and care and disaster management. A major concern for the national society is the HIV/AIDS pandemic. While the increase in the rate of sexually transmitted diseases is affecting both men and women, the effect of the war is especially disastrous on women; for instance in the eastern provinces of the country, where sexual abuse is a common practice, are the most affected. The Red Cross of DRC responded to this situation in initiating a project of "causerie educative" in the 24 communes of Kinshasa and in some target schools. Campaigns to develop awareness were carried out in public places, caserns, schools and markets to sensitize the population on HIV/AIDS.

The national society in collaboration with the National Reproductive Health Programme engaged in reproductive health activities to strengthen the services given in this area. These activities resulted in the refurbishing of two health centres in Kinshasa, namely Matadi Mayo and Lisalisi health centres, with further support from the British Red Cross. Campaigns to roll back malaria took place in some strategic areas in Kinshasa. Mosquito-nets were sold and many of the community members now use them properly. Water and sanitation conditions in the target provinces have improved with the water points set up, notably in Mbuji Mayi.

The disaster management was reinforced through the Geographical Information System set up with the assistance the Institut Géographique du Congo experts, with the support of the Federation delegation and the [ARCHI 2010](#) / regional disaster preparedness (DP) programme. This exercise resulted into a risk mapping exercise to identify damage of floods and erosions to selected communes. As a new initiative, the Red Cross encouraged the creation of disaster management groups and reinforced their capacities to better identify, prevent or respond to local vulnerabilities. As a result, the number of deaths due to flooding and erosions has considerably dropped.

Humanitarian values activities were also carried out. They included advocacy campaigns and creating awareness; both activities focused on discrimination against women, reduction of HIV/AIDS, malaria prevention, International Humanitarian Law and disasters preparedness, response and mitigation. In some schools, for example, the change of behaviour is quite obvious. Local media, including newspapers, radio and television stations, relays Red Cross sensitization messages and activities to the community. The journalists in charge of this are members of a structure called “Club des Journalistes Amis de la Croix-Rouge”<sup>1</sup> who are the Red Cross public voices.

The capacities of the national society and those of the community members have improved following the implementation of the Federation’s Programme Initiative Congo (PIC) in the pilot branches of Kinshasa, Mbandaka, Mbuji Mayi and Goma. Communities now rely on their own efforts rather than on the Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies to respond to emergencies, thanks to the PIC strategy which emphasises the involvement of the community in every activity. Water points and latrines were constructed by the Federation in Mbandaka and Mbuji Mayi with the support of the Swedish Red Cross and the Canadian Embassy in Kinshasa. As a result, the number of cholera cases has decreased drastically in Mbuji Mayi due to availability of clean drinking water and proper use of latrines.

The national society has developed a strategic plan detailing its priorities, resourcing (source of income) monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The four core areas of [Strategy 2010](#) of the Federation were taken into account in the programme.

The national society has also done well in its financial and administrative analysis, thanks to the Federation’s support. The national society has improved its finance management; a national fund-raising committee has been set up to work together with the national society in these efforts. Governance and management now work closely than before. The national society has also come up with a new fundraising strategy and policy.

The Federation delegation transferred management and coordination skills to the national society through knowledge sharing, human resource exchange between the national society, the Red Cross of the Republic of Congo and other national societies in the region. Through the personal involvement of the head of delegation, the Federation values and programming were well known by all stakeholders in the DRC. Some Embassies, UN agencies and local and international NGOs supported the national society activities such as in the fight against the cholera epidemic in Mbuji Mayi.

---

<sup>1</sup> Club of Journalist Friends of Red Cross

## Objectives, Achievements, and Constraints

### Health and Care

**Goal:** The health status of the populations in the targeted provinces of the DRC is improved.

**Objective:** The Red Cross of DRC continues to provide adequate health care services to vulnerable groups in target provinces in collaboration with partners.

#### Expected result

**1. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is reduced.**

#### Achievements

- Some 24,892 people were reached through HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns in Kinshasa, Bandundu and Matadi; condoms provided by UNFPA were distributed as well as food from WFP. These campaigns were mostly carried out in schools, caserns, markets places, churches, ports of entry of the country, etc. 66 peer educator and first aid volunteers, who were trained for the AIDS project in Kinshasa also distributed food for work (rice, vegetable oil, soap, salt and sugar)
- Three hundred and ninety-two (392) peer educators trained at Kinshasa, 34 peer educator coaches trained at Bandundu, Bandundu province. They organized field activities for 28 national society volunteers and six schoolteachers.
- Anti HIV/AIDS clubs were set up at schools in Kinshasa. Many students are now aware of the pandemic and have reformed their behaviours accordingly. Promotion, sale and demonstration of the use of condoms by young people in these schools covered by the project. 14,400 units were purchased.
- People living with HIV/AIDS and members of their families were visited and now have a better understanding of HIV/AIDS and have made behavioural changes.

**2. The mortality and morbidity rate has been reduced by the malaria rollback project**

#### Achievements

- To combat the propagation of malaria in the health zone, the community carried out sanitation activities with the support of the national society staff and volunteers. The activities include; scrub clearance, draining of water channels as well as destruction and burying of tin cans. The national society also launched sanitation activities in the Kikimi health zone of Kimbanseke municipality while volunteers continued to organize and facilitate meetings on sanitation in the Ngampani health area. Information, education and communication (IEC) and sanitation materials are available in the national society's health and care department and have been in distribution in the municipality since 13 January 2003.
- More sanitation campaigns and IEC activities were undertaken in the Petipeti health area in the Ngiri Ngiri health zone, where 325 treated mosquitoes were sold by 37 volunteer coaches, marketers and impregnators trained in sanitation techniques and the impregnation and use of mosquito-nets and their importance. An awareness campaign and survey of 1,626 households had earlier been carried out there in respect of the impregnation and promotional sale of mosquito nets. Two hundred mosquito-nets (200) and disinfection tablets were given to coaches, marketers and impregnators in the framework of the malaria control programme. The results of the survey showed that 48 children of under five years, eight pregnant wives, 48 children aged between six and 15 years and 33 people aged between 16 to 40 years and above, use impregnated mosquito nets in the health area of Ngiri Ngiri.
- Thirty (30) volunteer women of the national society conducted sanitation activities were carried out at public places of the city of Mbandaka, Equateur province. These activities were carried in the framework of PIC programme to fight malaria and diseases caused by unhygienic conditions, particularly dirty hands.

### 3. Reproductive health services are improved

#### Achievements

- The partnership between the Red Cross of DRC and the National Programme of Reproductive Health (PNSR) has strengthened the reproductive health services. Forty-five (45) trainers of trainers have been trained in Kinshasa in IEC, counselling, condom distribution techniques, etc. The resources were available to the PNSR. Thirty nurses under contract and 10 coaches at 10 health zones at Kinshasa were trained; they work at 11 health centres.
- With support from the Federation, the national society equipped Matadi Mayo Health Centre, a referral health centre. The centre now offers good medical services and welcome conditions to beneficiaries. The number of deliveries and patients has increased. Another Red Cross health centre (Lisalisi) has been renovated and provided with medical equipment. These two centres were renovated thanks to the financial support of the British Red cross.

### 4. Water and sanitation conditions of the vulnerable are improved.

#### Achievements

- Water and sanitation needs among the populations of Goma, Mbandaka and Mbuji Mayi were evaluated. At Mbandaka, 40 national society volunteers, coaches and members of the community were trained in vulnerability and capacity evaluation techniques. Over three days, 37 members of the provincial, community and local committees were given training in income-generation activities, ARCHI 2010, volunteer management, etc.
- The number of sanitation activities in the zones of Mbandaka has increased including sanitation of two large markets in Mbandaka with 400 volunteers, inspection of watering places, etc. At Mbuji Mayi, many latrines and water points were constructed in the framework of support to cholera control. In Mwene Ditu, women volunteers made water potable to promote hygiene.
- In respect of the cholera epidemic, a regional resource person and a national society coordinator were dispatched to Mbuji Mayi to support the Red Cross provincial committee in its efforts to eradicate the epidemic. First aid volunteers were trained in communication techniques, hygiene rule, cholera prevention measures, etc. Awareness-raising campaigns and information and accompaniment of patients at the Cholera Treatment Centres (CTC) were organized. The volunteers also took care of disinfecting patients' homes and property and burying those who had died from the epidemic. To receive more support from local partners, two advocacy sessions were organized, one in Kinshasa and another in Mbuji Mayi.

#### Impact

- People have appreciated the need to work towards prevention of HIV/AIDS, a factor learnt from the numerous awareness campaigns conducted by the volunteers. The awareness raising campaigns carried out among volunteers had significant impact. Condoms are shamelessly shared out in different Red Cross offices.
- Some PLWHA<sup>2</sup> admitted to have been reconciled with their families. Family members have also accepted them and take them without discrimination. The few visited and followed up that PLWHA are well integrated with their families. Many of them are accepted by their family members and take care of them without discrimination.
- More people have been enlightened on the use of impregnated mosquito nets and are now using them. The mosquito nets were on high demand though the supply was limited. The awareness-raising campaigns carried out on the use of impregnated mosquito-nets in the targets areas bore fruits. People buy and use them accordingly. More people needed them but the stock was insignificant.
- More people are seeking medical care at Matadi Mayo and Lisalisi health centres has increased as a result of the improved services and renovated equipment.
- The community members of the target provinces are aware of water and sanitation problems; they now avoid drinking water from unprotected wells.

---

<sup>2</sup> PLWHA – Persons living with HIV/AIDS

### **Constraints**

- Morbidity and mortality through the malaria rollback project were almost not reduced because many people of the target populations were not able to afford to buy impregnated mosquito-nets. There were difficulties in achieving progress in the malaria rollback programme because most of the population could not afford mosquito nets.
- The solar panels provided to Matadi Mayo health centre have maintenance problems. Since the centre staff cannot repair them, the national society regularly sends a technician to fix them.
- The number water points set up in the target provinces is insignificant to lack of funds. Due to lack of enough funds, the national society constructed limited water points which are not enough for the population.

### **Disaster Management**

**Goal: Target provinces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are able to predict, prepare for, mitigate, cope with and respond to disasters that affect their daily lives.**

**Objective: Selected communes in Kinshasa, Mbandaka, Mbuji Mayi and Goma have a good knowledge of risks and are able to anticipate, cope with and manage these disasters in collaboration with local authorities and partners.**

#### **Expected results**

- 1. Hazard mapping and disaster planning is made in selected communes.**

#### **Achievements**

- The disaster management groups (DMG) formed during the training workshop organized in mid-November 2002 in the municipality of Limeté, Kinshasa, organized simulation exercises to test and amend their disaster management plans. The DMG of the municipality of Limeté received basic equipment such as wheelbarrows, shovels, spades, carts, canoes (pirogues), speedboat and gloves among other things. Earlier, the municipalities of Kisenso and Matete had received the same set of disaster management materials.
- The selected municipalities have become more aware of disasters and their impact on the environment and activities to be undertaken to attenuate disasters at local level; there has been a decline in casualties in these municipalities. Awareness-raising activities are continuing in the municipalities and districts at risk with a view to educating the population in flood, erosion and sand coverage.
- Data collection to establish hazard zones mapping to develop a database of the existing hazards through Geographic Information System was carried out in Mbandaka, Mbuji Mayi and Goma following the successful implementation of the mapping exercise in Kinshasa. These hazard maps will allow the Red Cross volunteers to efficiently and quickly respond to disasters.

- 2. Training activities in disaster mitigation are completed in selected communes.**

#### **Achievements**

- Thirty-four (34) volunteers have received training in CBFA in Luima in Bas-Congo province while 325 volunteers (305 women and 19 men) were trained in CBFA in Djolu in the Equateur province. Thirty-eight (38) new recruits were given basic training in Mbandaka, capital of the Equateur province. In the city of Bandundu, the capital of the province of Bandundu, 23 members of the Red Cross response disaster team were given refresher course in CBFA where 62 were trained in Goma.
- Twenty one (21) volunteers of the municipalities of Matete, Limeté and Kisenso in Kinshasa are now actively involved in awareness-raising techniques of disaster mitigation following the training workshop organized on their behalf in mid November 2002. They are all active and the number of casualties has considerably declined. A contingency plan for the three municipalities was established.
- Simulation exercises on saving lives during river accidents were organized in Kinshasa. Participants expressed their satisfaction for participating in the exercises and now able to respond to river accidents.

### **3. Community disaster awareness is increased.**

#### **Achievements**

- The national society has maintained good collaboration with the popular national and international media; a database of print, radio and TV media is maintained at the national headquarters. Press releases and articles on Red Cross activities relating to disasters are published by the local press. The media mostly used by the national society are: print media - Le Phare, La Tempête des Tropiques, La Référence Plus, Uhuru; radio RTNC, Raga, Radio Okapi e.tc and TV; RTNC, Antenne A.
- The Red Cross of DRC closely collaborates with the media which have been organized in a structure called 'club des journalistes amis de la Croix-Rouge'.

#### **Constraints**

- Due to political instability and lack of funds, hazard mapping and disaster planning were not conducted in the eastern provinces of the DR Congo. This restricted data collection which would have helped develop a database of existing hazards through Geographic Information System.
- Access to some media was difficult.

#### **Impact**

- The populations trained in disaster preparedness and disaster response in selected areas are able to cope with disasters. They responded efficiently to disasters that occurred.
- The Red Cross volunteers successfully used hazard mapping for quick response to disasters in Kinshasa.
- The number of deaths due to flooding in the neighbouring of Limeté has fallen to zero after the community members were trained in disaster management.

## **Humanitarian Values**

**Goal: There is improved respect for human life, more effective solidarity with vulnerable individuals, families and groups, and a more cohesive community.**

**Objective: The national society has improved its public image visibility and is more vocal in advocacy issues.**

#### **Expected result**

- 1. The national society has engaged in information dissemination and advocacy.**

#### **Achievements**

- Production and distribution of 20,000 copies of Red Cross magazine "ECHO DE LA CROIX-ROUGE" to the Red Cross committees. The populations in Kinshasa and the provinces are aware of the activities the Red Cross carried out.
- On World Red Cross day, more than 2000 volunteers in the provinces of Kinshasa, Bandundu, Bas-Congo, Kasai Oriental and Equateur participated in public campaigns at schools, public institutions, public places and military caserns, disseminating information on Red Cross movement, HIV/AIDS, blood donation, IHL and human rights. Households have been sensitized on prevention measures against STI/HIV/AIDS and protection of mother and child, with emphasis of spacing of births and early and late pregnancies. These awareness-raising campaigns were also carried out all over the year with the support of the Federation, the ICRC and other operational partners.
- A working meeting was held with the head of the fundamental principles and humanitarian values department of the Secretariat in Kinshasa. Senior officers of the Red Cross of DRC and the Congolese Red Cross participated in the meeting.
- Follow-up of 100 school sections trained in the Dissemination of Humanitarian Norms, a programme run by the Belgian Red Cross in close collaboration of the Red Cross DRC. The youths in these schools practice humanitarian norms. Fights, theft and insults in these schools have considerably diminished.

## **Democratic Republic of the Congo; Appeal no. 01.43/2003; Annual Report**

- . Some street children were persuaded to go back to the families. Sixty-five street children completed their training in bakery, pastry-making, shoe-repairing, agriculture, dressmaking and breeding. They were financially supported by the Belgian Red Cross in a project called “Street Children” by the 180 trained volunteers.

### **Impact**

- Journalists members of ‘club des journalistes amis de la Croix-Rouge’ know the Red Cross ideals well and serve as its mouthpiece to disseminate the information on humanitarian values and principles, HIV/AIDS and gender.
- At least 5000 students from the 100 selected schools who are members of the Humanitarian Standards Projects in Kinshasa listen to their broadcast on Radio Sango Malamu every Wednesday from 10.30 to 11.00 a.m and from 15.30 to 16.00 p.m. As a result, humanitarian values are more and more put into practice by these students both at school and out of school.

### **Constraints**

- Some catholic schools did not accept the message on the use of condoms to avoid catching HIV/AIDS. They think this is a way to promote sexuality and rather accept messages on abstinence.
- Access among armed forces to convey the message on the respect for women during the war was difficult. Many of the women they encountered during their military campaign were raped, according to reports from humanitarian sources.

## **Organizational Development**

**Goal: The Red Cross of DRC is a focused, responsive and well-functioning society.**

**Objective: Well functioning governance and management teams exist in the provinces of Kinshasa and Kinshasa City, of Equateur (Mbandaka), of Eastern Kasai (Mbuji Mayi) and of North Kivu (Goma).**

### **Expected result**

**1. The national society has improved its governance, management, youth activities and volunteer management.**

### **Achievements**

- On the basis of the Red Cross of DRC central committee’s recommendations of December 2002, the component representatives (the Federation organizational development delegate and the ICRC cooperation delegate) and the vice-president of the national society have reviewed the organization chart of the Secretariat and have decided on a new formula and staff reduction from 46 to 28, by approximately 40%.
- The committees of the 11 provinces of the DRC have received copies of the new statutes, financial procedures, logistical procedures and administrative procedures for reference in work.
- Training of the senior officers of Goma, North Kivu province, in administrative and financial management. Those from Bukavu, Kisangani and Maniema also participated in the training. It was organized by the Federation Finance and administrative delegate. The quality of the work has improved considerably so far.
- Participation of the national society in the Youth and Action forum uniting thousands of young people for an exchange of experiences and promotion of skills in various work fields, organized by the Ministry of Youth and Sport. The event was held from 10 to 15 February 2003. On this occasion, the national youth council was set up following the elective general assembly.
- The national society has developed a strategic plan spelling out their priorities, source of income, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The four core areas of strategy 2010 of the Federation were taken into account in the programme.
- In April 2003, a new Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General were appointed. This eased the situation which was so tense with the resignation of the former Secretary General.

## **2. The national society has engaged in financial resource development.**

### **Achievements**

- Production, presentation and sale of the new membership card at grassroots level in all provinces; a total of 100,000 cards were sold. Cards for honorary members were also printed for the members of the national fundraising committee.
- Establishment of sectorized strategies for the fundraising committee, that is, the installation of the fundraising committee via the provincial structures.
- The new members of the fundraising committee have received training on the work of the Red Cross. A national fundraising plan has been developed.
- The Red Cross of DRC received a container of second hand clothes from the British Red Cross. A team has been set up to manage and sell them; the first batch of these clothes was sold at the International Fair of Kinshasa while others are being sold at the Red Cross headquarters. Two other food and non food items containers were received from the Iranian Red Crescent.

### **Constraints**

- Lack of funds to implement most of the activities planned.
- The organizational development delegate's mission ended while his support was still needed.
- Armed conflict in the country stopped the Federation delegates from being more regular in the field, mostly in the eastern provinces.

### **Impact**

- Financial and administrative procedures are implemented and respected by the national society.
- The national society has improved its governance, management, youth activities and volunteer management. There is less friction between governance and management.
- Fundraising activities are carried out by the national society and funds are available for minor activities, like the production of membership cards.
- The national society's senior officers use computers properly; some speak English after a training they took.

## **Federation Coordination**

**Goal: Management and coordination skills are transferred to the national society.**

**Objective: Cooperation Agreement Strategy associated memoranda of understanding and other coordination mechanisms with participating (partner) national societies (PNS) are developed and managed by the national society with Federation support.**

### **Expected result**

**1. The Federation in DRC is profiled through the promotion of Strategy 2010 and the [Ouagadougou Declaration](#).**

### **Achievements**

- Within the framework of a Cooperation Assistance Strategy, the Federation, ICRC, PNS, government have supported the capacity building of the Red Cross of DRC to meet humanitarian needs of vulnerable communities in priority provinces in the DRC.
- Regular work meetings with the Red Cross of DRC finance department were held during the year. At these meetings, we attempted to put the recommendations of finances system of the national society into practice by explaining the new management strategies recommended by the Secretariat. In February we set up structures to accompany these strategies; several training sessions took place for this purpose.
- The delegation sent a team to Mbuji Mayi, to support the Red Cross of DRC provincial committee in its cholera control activities. The Red Cross of the Republic of Congo's head of the health department represented the national society in his capacity of the regional resource person, to coordinate this operation. In exchange, a resource person from the Red Cross of DRC coordinated the Ebola operation in Republic of Congo. In

Kinshasa, the coordination meetings between the components of the Movement allowed a rapid response to be made to the cholera and Ebola epidemics and enabled exchanges on the activities of the various players.

- Following the needs-assessment mission undertaken in 2002, capacity building and rehabilitation programmes, now named PIC (Programme Initiative Congo) began with the installation of new Federation presence in Mbandaka and Mbuyi-Mayi, with representation by the water and sanitation delegate and a health delegate respectively. The delegates started work with the Red Cross of DRC branches with vulnerability capacity analysis (VCA) and auto-evaluations of their strengths and weaknesses. VCA were organized with the national society and the involved communities. In Goma, the same PIC formula was also applied with a disaster preparedness/response delegate.
- Visits and meetings were organized with partner delegates from the British Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross who travelled to some of the Red Cross of DRC and the Federation activities sites; other visits have been from the Director General of the Belgian Red Cross, and a meeting/training sessions on evaluations were attended by the head of the Central Africa regional office at Yaoundé and two facilitators from the Secretariat in Geneva, one of them being the head of the fundamental principles and humanitarian values department.
- The Federation held a lot of meetings with the governance and management of the two national societies (Red Cross of DRC and Congolese Red Cross) to discuss the implementation of the programmes in 2003. It has been noticed that some activities did not respect the implementation calendar. Corrective measures were taken to improve this situation.
- The Federation delegates based in Kinshasa and in provinces regularly meet with their counterparts and programmes coordinators of the provincial committees on project management. To be closer to the national society, the delegation office is now at the premises of the Red Cross of the DRC headquarters. Most delegates share offices with their counterparts.

### **Constraints**

- The instability in the Great Lakes region has stopped the national societies in the region from exchanging human resources.
- Delay in the government issuing of authorization papers when disasters occur.
- The organizational delegate was not recruited because of lack of funds.

### **Impact**

- The technical committee in close collaboration with the Federation delegation has closely assessed the partnership profile of the Red Cross of the DRC headquarters and selected branches. The national society now has a Cooperation Assistance Strategy defining the roles and contributions of partners such as the ICRC, the Federation and PNS.
- The Federation delegation has notably promoted human resource exchanges between the various departments of the Red Cross of the DRC and the Congolese Red Cross, to respond to Ebola in the Republic of Congo and cholera epidemic in the DRC.
- The regional office for Central Africa used the health and disaster management personnel of the Red Cross of the DRC to support other national societies of the West and Central Africa regions.

## **International Representation**

**Goal: Federation values and programming are known by all stakeholders in the DRC.**

**Objective: The delegation represents the Federation at regional and international levels in order to promote its values and programming.**

### **Expected result**

- 1. The Federation in the DRC is profiled through the promotion of Strategy 2010 and the Ouagadougou declarations.**

### **Achievements**

- During the year, meetings were held to plan the regional meeting at Kribi (16 to 22 January 2003), at which all the national societies of Central Africa came together with the head of the Africa department, PNS and ICRC, under the coordination of BRAC (Bureau National pour l'Afrique Centrale) and the Congo delegation.
- The head of delegation attended many Federation meetings, Geneva, Dakar, Nairobi and Johannesburg among others, which have brought significant changes in the delegation management.
- In January, the ICRC in DRC received a visit from the programme director for Africa, who convened a work meeting in the office of the ICRC head of delegation, during which exchanges were made on the security situation and the political environment. This meeting was attended by the members of the delegation in Kinshasa, the British Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, the President and the Secretary General of the Red Cross of the DRC.
- The members of the delegation held several meetings to present the 2003-2004 appeal.
- The head of delegation continued his round of the accredited diplomatic missions in Kinshasa to present the Federation's 2003 plan of action and invite possible cooperation. After meeting the British ambassador, the head of delegation presented the programmes, and a copy of the 2003-2004 appeal, to the head of DFID. Following discussions with the Canadian ambassador, the Federation received funds from CIDA to fight the cholera epidemic in Mbuji Mayi, Eastern Kasai province.
- The delegation set out its efforts in building its relations with the Participating National Societies to attract them to the region in general and the DR Congo in particular. The delegation strengthened its contacts with the British Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Finish Red Cross. New contacts were made with the German Red Cross. As for the Danish Red Cross, it honoured the national society with a visit of the desk officer in Kinshasa. In February 2003, the desk officer of the British Red Cross visited Kinshasa and programmes in the Eastern Kasai province.
- The delegation negotiated for food for work with the WFP in the framework of the cholera programme in Mbuji Mayi, Eastern Kasai province. Due to transportation constraint, the programme did not succeed. The Red Cross of DRC signed an agreement with the Canadian Embassy for a contribution to the funding of some priority activities, including the construction of latrines in Mbuji Mayi.
- The delegation relationships with the government (through the Ministry of Health) and the humanitarian partners based in the DR Congo, namely; UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, OCHA, CRS, IRC and CONCERN, among others is excellent.

### **Constraints**

- Most partners have tight work schedules and are not available for regular meetings. So there is always delay in programme s implementation.
- The Federation delegation's support to the Republic of Congo (also covered by the Delegation) was limited for security reasons. The Republic of Congo government was not able to insure the Federation delegates' security.

### **Impact**

- UN agencies, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, MONUC, UNOCHA, and FAO, and the embassies of Japan, Great Britain, USA, Canada, China and Germany, have strengthened their relationship with the Federation/Red Cross of DRC. Funds were received from some of these Embassies to fight the cholera epidemic in Mbuji Mayi, while moral and material support was received from others.
- The visit of the Secretary General of the Swedish Red Cross has raised the profile of the national society and impacted the volunteers' involvement in the fight against sexual abuses in the provinces of North and South Kivu.
- The ministry of health collaborated effectively with the Federation and the Red Cross of the DRC on issues related to management and governance. The minister of health personally participated in the General Assembly in November 2003.

[Click here to return to the title page](#)