

# Appeal 2004



## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### Appeal no. 01.45/2004

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 text<sup>1</sup>, 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*

	2004
Programme title	in CHF
<b>Strengthening the National Society</b>	
Health and Care	90,558
Organizational Development	85,282
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,840<sup>2</sup></b>

*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>*

<sup>1</sup> Identified by blue in the text.

<sup>2</sup> USD 132,062 or EUR 113,190.

## National Context

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea is a former Spanish colony situated between Cameroon and Gabon. Its capital, Malabo, is a small island off the coast of Cameroon, while the rest of the country, 90% of its territory, is on the mainland. A considerable part of the population lives in Cameroon and Gabon. In 2001, the country had an estimated population of 450,000 with a natural growth rate of 2.5%, doubling the population every 27 years.

When important deposits of oil were discovered and exploited in recent years, socio-economic indicators appeared to denote substantial riches in Equatorial Guinea. Yet, these statistics remain purely theoretical, for this wealth is in the hands of a minority; the majority of the population has little access to fundamental needs such as health, education and food.



Socio-economic indicators have begun to deteriorate since the country experienced inter-communal violence.

### Socio-economic indicators :

Population	450,000
Population density	14/km <sup>2</sup>
Urbanization	42.5%
GNP per capita (2001)	USD 4000
Life expectancy (1997)	50 years
Infant mortality rate (1997)	109 per 1000 live births
Literacy rate (1997)	80%

## Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

### Movement<sup>3</sup> Context:

The Federation Central Africa Sub-Regional Office (Yaoundé) considers it indispensable to establish a complete set of sub-regionally approved “cooperation strategies” to serve as a framework for carefully conceived programmes in the field of humanitarian action and capacity building. The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea has not yet adopted such strategies, due to the low volume of partner-supported activities and resource inadequacy.

The principal partner national societies working with the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea are the Spanish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross. The national society also receives occasional support from WHO and UNICEF. These partners support national society implementation of the following social and community activities:

- Raising awareness on AIDS prevention and condom distribution.
- Constructing 817 family latrines and protection of wells.
- Assisting the aged and the orphaned.
- Providing volunteer training in water and sanitation (WatSan).
- Establishing two training centres for the hearing-impaired.
- Constructing a school in Malabo for the very poor.
- Establishing a rural clinic to provide health services in areas with no health facilities.

Together with the ICRC, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea is undertaking activities to promote international humanitarian law.

<sup>3</sup> ‘Movement’ refers to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

## Equatorial Guinea; Annual Appeal no. 01.45/2004

### National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities:

The **Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea** gained ICRC and the Federation recognition in 1995. It is a national society which functions relatively well, with clear statutes based on a clear distinction between governance and management. It is present throughout Equatorial Guinea with local committees; it has a volunteer network estimated at 4,100 volunteers, which includes 1,300 youth (1998). There are still relatively few women.

The national society employs 39 salaried staff made up of a team of dynamic personnel at the central level. Member skills need to be strengthened to enhance response to future challenges.

Although relatively young, the national society has demonstrated an effective human resource management: several hundred volunteers were mobilized during the recent epidemics in the country to disseminate information about health and care. In spite of the national society's potential challenges, the principle of volunteering is well understood.

The national society is well known and respected by the Government of Equatorial Guinea (GREG), which provides an annual grant of CHF 10,000. The national society carries out self-assessments twice per year. Recognizing the importance and need for a strong resource base, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea is increasingly seeking to diversify its donors to reduce dependence on external funding.

The national society currently finances about 30% of its annual budget from its own resources and is endeavouring to increase this rate to enhance its autonomy.

The national society's main problems are:

- Non-diversification of its income sources.
- Inability to retain volunteer loyalty and enlarge its base.
- Inadequate disaster response preparedness.

At the regional planning meetings, the national society decided on the following priorities for the future:

#### 1. Operational Capacity Development:

- Developing local branches through better volunteer training/management to enlarge network and retain loyalty.
- Reinforcing leadership skills to elaborate and manage essential, relevant and coherent programmes.
- Strengthening and diversification of income-generating sources.

#### 2. Community Health:

- Dissemination and introduction of the ARCHI<sup>4</sup> 2010 philosophy in the local branches.
- Controlling epidemics through volunteer involvement in awareness campaigns.
- Improving hygienic conditions through WatSan.

#### 3. Disaster/Conflict Preparedness and Response:

- Training in Community-Based First Aid (CBFA) and disaster preparedness.
- Increase in the number of First-Aid posts.
- Training and establishment of early warning teams of volunteers (epidemics).

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<sup>4</sup> 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/>

## **Strengthening the National Society**

Federation assistance involves coordination of internal and external support to strengthen the national society's financial resource capacity, through the diversification of its revenue and the development of its local branch volunteer network.

The sub-regional office strategy involves assisting the national society to formulate a strategic plan and a cooperation agreement strategy (CAS).

## **Health and Care**

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### **Background and achievements/lessons to date**

While many children suffer a heavy toll from preventable diseases, the national immunization coverage remains very low. Similarly, HIV/AIDS prevalence, practically unknown until five years ago, is now a major national epidemic (0.05% in 2000). The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea believes it is time to act on a relevant scale to mitigate the spread of HIV, through community awareness and commitment.

In spite of its national wealth, the government has yet to institute a social policy that protects the most vulnerable groups; the old and orphans are abandoned and suffer discrimination.

The national society fully subscribes to the ARCHI 2010 strategy and collaborates with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in related activities. In the last three years, the national society's volunteer network has been involved in health and social welfare activities.

The Ministry of Health now recognizes the importance of volunteers in improving the quality of life of the vulnerable population through community awareness and mobilization campaigns. The national society is aware of these assets and plans to have a trained volunteer network to carry out community activities with modest resources but high impact, to consolidate previous achievements.

**Goal: Reduction of the population's social and health vulnerability.**

**Objective: The target populations working with the programme will adopt safety behaviours and use the national society's services to achieve improved health care and social actions in Equatorial Guinea.**

### **Expected results:**

- Local branches familiar with the community's health problems, identified priority activities to resolve them.
- The national society developed an original programme for HIV/AIDS control, particularly targeting high-risk groups.
- The national society developed its local branch network through volunteer recruitment, supervision, organization and loyalty to achieve a relevant volume of community activities.
- Volunteers supervised community health promotion activities.
- The national society extended its women training centre activities to a greater number of beneficiaries nationwide.
- The national society provided socio-psychological support and health care for 500 elderly and an equal number of abandoned orphans.
- The national society provided a permanent aid to the aged through an income-generating project.
- The number of families with the latrines, constructed by the national society, doubled.
- The number of families with protected wells, completed by the national society, doubled.

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

## Disaster Management

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### Background and achievements

With support from the Federation Disaster Management and Coordination (DMC) unit, the sub-regional office organized a theoretical and practical training workshop in 2002 for the Disaster Response Team for Central Africa (ERDAC).<sup>5</sup> This multi-dimensional team from Central Africa's national societies got acquainted with the components of disaster management.

In 2003, ERDAC members received further training in the basic concepts of disaster management, needs assessment techniques, vulnerability/capacity evaluation and risk mapping methods. Two specialized training courses were held to provide the region with teams specialized in epidemic management and WatSan.

The Federation aims to give greater regional responsibilities to encourage good connections within its disaster management structures in the framework of the change process. This programme deserves to be strengthened by continuous training and practical exercises to maintain a high level of preparedness and timely response.

The two disaster management fields of epidemics and WatSan will retain their priority status, as agreed in 2003.

This initiative will give team members valuable specific skills to deal with regional disasters. This complies with the Federation's disaster management policy. When the level of the disaster exceeds the operational capacities – locally or regionally - of a national society, support will automatically be requested for the deployment of a FACT<sup>6</sup> and/or an ERU.<sup>7</sup> The regional team is not thus a fixed physical structure in competition with the Federation's disaster management arrangements, but a list of readily available regional human resources capable of prompt emergency response. This makes for continuity of action within the Movement.

The resulting enhancement to regional competence will exert a multiplying effect and develop the national society's Disaster Management teams. It will also advocate the establishment of a national disaster plan in Equatorial Guinea.

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea leaders will utilize these regional skills to develop a risk/disaster management plan in the country in conjunction with the Civil Defence Ministry. The national society-acquired WatSan expertise and epidemic management will be strengthened.

**Goal: Reduction of the vulnerability of the population of Equatorial Guinea following disasters.**

**Objective: The technical competencies of a national disaster management team in water and sanitation and epidemic management is improved while the national society's mechanisms for the reception of an ERDAC, FACT or ERU team and local branch capacities for prevention, preparedness and response in areas at risk is strengthened.**

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<sup>5</sup> ERDAC – Equipe de Réponse aux Désastres en Afrique centrale

<sup>6</sup> 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/>

<sup>7</sup> 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/>

**Expected Results:**

The acquired competences of the national society leaders in the course of ERDAC training led 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 Civil Defence Ministry, a national disaster response team became operational and strengthened the local branch disaster preparedness and response capacities.
- The national Disaster Management team, strengthened by the Health Ministry competences, encouraged the extension to local branches, especially those located in high-risk areas.
- The national society's human resources are competent and capable of an effective intervention in an epidemic outbreak.
- The acquired regional skills are used to reinforce national capacities to receive an international or regional team if necessary.
- The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea developed collaboration with the Government in disaster management that led to the drafting of a national disaster plan.

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

**Humanitarian Values**

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**Background and achievements/lessons to date**

The Central Africa sub-region generally promotes humanitarian values and the peace culture through theatre troupes and youth activities to combat HIV/AIDS stigmatization. In the context of Equatorial Guinea, where discrimination and violence of all kinds are common, the relevance of the programme to promote humanitarian values becomes imperative.

The Federation position on certain discriminatory behaviours can be expressed through simple but poignant messages. A network of journalists empathetic to the Movement and the national society could be set up and regularly provided with messages illustrating the sub-regional national societies' efforts and Federation positions on humanitarian issues. A constant flow of messages will be produced to sustain campaigns against discrimination and stigmatization.

The aged are abandoned because of an absence of a social support system, while orphans with no support or protection take to the streets to look for subsistence. This exposes them to all kinds of personal abuse. Traditionally, the education of girls is not a priority in families, which only results in further female discrimination.

The national society has some experience in assisting these three particularly vulnerable groups, but resources limit its outreach capacity. A strategy of advocacy can help to mobilize internal funding in Equatorial Guinea and improve donor and government awareness on these problems.

**Goal: Elimination of discrimination towards the aged, the orphaned and women.**

**Objective: With assistance from the media, theatre troupes and celebrities, public awareness and understanding of the rights of old people, orphans and women is increased.**

**Expected Results:**

- The network of empathic journalists is built up and is regularly supplied with RC messages.
- These clubs regularly disseminate RC messages.
- Local community solidarity towards the aged is developed.

*[<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 national society's current three-year development plan is evaluated annually. Although it is good to have this document, it needs to be improved as indicators for results, criteria and evaluation methods and monitoring/management procedures are not clearly present. The national society's leaders and officers are technically under-equipped to manage projects.

The fact that the national societies' potential donors are essentially the Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and ICRC limits possibilities for the development of relevant Red Cross activities. There is the need to engage in a cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) that will mobilize donors around long-term projects and promote the national societies advancement towards self-sufficiency.

### Goal: Improved performance of the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea in the core areas of Strategy 2010.<sup>8</sup>

**Objective: Financial capacity to cover basic costs and implement Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea programmes will be strengthened.**

### Expected Results:

#### The sources of national society funding were diversified.

- A national fund-raising committee is set up.
- A financial resource development plan is prepared and implemented.
- Fund-raising committee members are trained in methods/techniques of financial resource mobilization.
- Fruitful exchange of experience in national resource mobilization is made through a bi-annual bulletin.
- A CAS process is set in motion for 2005.

#### The national society planned pertinent projects and produced high quality narrative and financial reports.

- The national society's officers are trained in Project Planning Process.
- A reporting officer masters the techniques of standard report writing and produces a weekly report for the public and development partners.
- A trained national society officer is made responsible for the preparation of standard financial reports.

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

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<sup>8</sup> Strategy 2010 is the International Federation's guiding framework for the decade 2000 to 2010. This overall strategy identifies the following four CORE areas as the cornerstones upon which the International Federation will continue to build its collective expertise and reputation: humanitarian values; disaster preparedness; disaster response; and health and care in the community. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/who/strategy.asp>

## Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

### Representation, Management, and Implementation [<Click here to return to title page>](#)

#### Background and achievements/lessons to date

As the largest humanitarian organization in the world, the Federation has a global responsibility to defend the rights and interests of the millions of vulnerable people it is committed to serving. The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea with its prestigious image and credibility, has unrivalled potential for advocacy in favour of vulnerable individuals and groups often forgotten by the media and sometimes by politicians. Intent on remaining discreet in their activities, the Federation and its component national societies have not always made the best use of its potential to draw media and public attention to the plight of the vulnerable and the reasons for their vulnerability, especially in cases where humanitarian action alone is insufficient to remedy them. The Federation realizes that it can help to reduce vulnerability and suffering beyond its capacities for direct intervention by mobilizing communal, local and national authorities to act when humanitarian action is limited. Typical examples are the fight against poverty, discrimination and stigmatization, sexual violence and child abuse.

In 2003, the sub-regional office succeeded in mobilizing various partners (Government, UN agencies, NGOs working in Cameroon) around an original project to combat HIV/AIDS among commercial sex workers, thereby proving the Federation's ability to mobilize international attention to meet important humanitarian challenges.

**Goal: The public, the authorities, the diplomatic corps and donors will provide greater support for the Federation and Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea activities.**

**Objective: A better knowledge and understanding of the Federation and Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea humanitarian position and activities is created among the publics, the authorities and all concerned partners.**

#### Expected Results:

- The national society prepares and sends standard monthly reports to the sub-regional office, the Regional Delegation (Dakar), the Federation Secretariat (Geneva) and the partner national societies; this allows the recipients to be better informed of the national society's humanitarian efforts and motivates them to provide more active support to national society activities.
- A continuous flow of humanitarian messages is made available to the national society for relay to the network of journalists.
- The journalists' network is strengthened to facilitate pertinent dissemination of national society advocacy for the vulnerable.
- Campaigns against HIV/AIDS discrimination and stigmatization are strengthened through the regular output of pertinent messages.
- Actions to promote national society potential as an operational partner in the execution of the humanitarian activities are identified and implemented.
- The ICRC develops and implements advocacy strategy for the vulnerable.

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# BUDGET 2004

## PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.45/2004

Name: Equatorial Guinea

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	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
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
<b>SUPPLIES</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	2,500	0	0	5,000	0	0	7,500
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CAPITAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,500</b>
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	6,393	0	0	5,577	0	0	11,970
<b>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</b>	<b>6,393</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,577</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,970</b>
Programme Support	5,886	0	0	5,543	0	0	11,429
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>	<b>5,886</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,429</b>
Personnel-delegates	6,156	0	0	17,385	0	0	23,541
Personnel-national staff	6,971	0	0	7,814	0	0	14,785
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>13,127</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,199</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,326</b>
W/shops & Training	36,950	0	0	34,790	0	0	71,740
<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>36,950</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,790</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71,740</b>
Travel & related expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General costs	10,702	0	0	9,173	0	0	19,874
<b>GENERAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>10,702</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,874</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET:</b>	<b>90,558</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85,282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>175,840</b>