

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

25 January 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA035; Programme Update no. 02, Period covered: July to December, 2005; Appeal coverage: 84.2%; Outstanding needs: CHF 250,120 (USD 190,640 or EUR 160,693). [Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website.](#)

For Programme Update no.1 please refer to- <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA03501.pdf>

Appeal target: CHF 1,586,382 (USD 1,260,000 or EUR 1,021,800).

Related Appeals: Emergency Appeal no. 05EA004 (Democratic Republic of Congo: Cholera in South Kivu). Please refer to- http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?05/05EA004.pdf

Programme summary: The main activities conducted to implement the Programme Initiative Congo (PIC) in the Équateur, Eastern Kasai as well as Northern and Southern Kivu provinces from July to December 2005 focused on the main priorities outlined in the Red Cross Society of the Democratic republic of Congo¹ Plan of Action.

In the Northern and Southern Kivu provinces, the following activities have been conducted: door-to-door information sessions on the Movement's Fundamental Principles, which helped to broaden the volunteer base, sexual violence issues were addressed to help open the debate on this phenomenon which has been growing across these provinces; awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS and assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA); WatSan activities to reduce the number of cholera cases. At national level, participation in the co-operation Agreement Strategy (CAS) workshop was an opportunity for the national society's self-evaluation against the requirements of efficient partnership.

In the Eastern Kasai and Équateur provinces, three water points/wells were built in Mbandaka. In Mbuji-Mayi, 18 wells rehabilitated, 38 paving stones for latrines were constructed and about 23,000 people were sensitized on hygiene promotion and disease surveillance. The approach, which was essentially based on request, encouraged a strong public mobilization around the actions of Red Cross in the two provinces. As the different formations were well-organised, this contributed to enhancing the response capacity of the national society in terms of community-based emergency relief, WatSan, IT support and planning. The national society secured relief equipment and managed to broaden its volunteer base through the door-to-door dissemination of on the Fundamental Principles of the Movement.

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Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning. All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Operational developments

From July to November 2005, the socio-political context in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) was marked by activities carried out to urge people to enrol for the next general elections, and operations worked relatively well. The socio-economic situation is still dominated by poverty and the poor purchasing power of the entire population.

The security situation has not improved at all, with the persistence of criminal acts (theft, rape, etc.) and clashes between militiamen and government forces in some resistance pockets. Such a situation significantly reduces access to some areas (Walungu territories in Southern Kivu, Walikalé and Rutsuru territories in Northern Kivu). In the Eastern Kasai (Mbuji-Mayi) and Équateur (Mbandaka) provinces, the security situation was dominated by a relatively calm atmosphere following violent protests in May and June 2005 in Mbuji-Mayi, and in the first half of July 2005 in Mbandaka, with six deaths. These events considerably slowed down the activities planned by the national society in Mbandaka (July, 2005) and Mbuji-Mayi (May and June 2005).

In the health sector, there are still some areas with epidemics. Measles has decreased in the city of Kinshasa, in the Équateur and Eastern provinces; however the epidemics reached a peak in Bas-Congo, Bandundu province, as well as in the health district of Bunyakiri, Bukavu. Monkey Pox has been rolling back at the Tshuapa health district in Équateur province.

Cholera has also been recurring in Eastern Kasai, Northern Kivu and Southern Kivu provinces. The peak of the cholera epidemic was reported in Nundu between Uvira and Baraka and Kalemie. The cholera operation of the Southern Kivu provincial committee was supported by the Federation, and it contributed to scaling down the disease in the city of Bukavu and the territories of Fizi and Uvira. Other activities carried out in the eastern part of the country included promoting basic water and sanitation (WatSan), disaster preparedness and fighting against sexual violence.

The British Red Cross programme officer for West and Central Africa made an evaluation visit to Mbuji-Mayi (where the British Red Cross has funded a cholera prevention project) from 22 to 24 November 2005. The visit provided an opportunity for working sessions with members of the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Congo (provincial and local committees) in Mbuji-Mayi, well owners, mothers clubs and the provincial officer in charge of disease surveillance. Construction works (wells and paving stones) and micro-projects of mothers clubs were visited. The programme officer was satisfied with the already completed activities and confirmed that the British Red Cross would continue its financial support to the activities in the eastern Kasai province in 2006. Although the implementation of the construction activities was delayed due to the worsening security situation in May and June 2005, the provincial committee deemed that the time remaining was adequate for achieving other activities planned for the year.

The Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Congo completed the following activities: organization of a CAS workshop in Kinshasa, (26-27, September 2005), which was an opportunity for the national society to set key cooperation priorities for the future with its different partners; financial and administrative audit - with recommendations to the national society to reorganize its secretariat; adoption of manuals of volunteer management

procedures and policies as well as the review of some articles of its Statutes. The Swedish, Spanish, Danish, Belgian, German and French Red Cross delegates as well as embassies, government, business community and civil society representatives participated in the CAS workshop where a Plan of Action 2005-2006 for the national society was adopted. A review of the Memorandum of Understanding that partners have to sign, with recommendations to improve the content was done. The document was to be signed during the General Assembly that took place in Seoul, Korea in November 2005.

Health and care

Goal: Improve the target populations' state of health in the four target provinces of DRC.

Objective: The target vulnerable populations of Kinshasa, Équateur, and Eastern Kasai and North Kivu provinces have access to adequate health services as a result of the contribution of the Red Cross of DRC with partners' support.

Expected result 1: Through the Programme Initiative Congo (PIC), the surveillance and response to diseases with epidemiological potential have improved in the target provinces.

Expected result 2: The PIC application has reinforced the communities and the local Red Cross capacities in Mbuji-Mayi, particularly in the locality of Misesa to prevent, mitigate and respond to cholera.

Expected result 3: The PIC application in target provinces has improved the quality of water supply and environmental sanitation for the vulnerable populations.

Achievements

- 10 people (Red Cross and community members) were trained on participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) in Mbuji-Mayi, Northern Kasai province. This activity helped in raising the raise coaches' awareness on the advantages of using visual mediums.
- In Mbuji-Mayi 150 volunteers were trained in disease surveillance (including cholera) and hygiene promotion for three days. The volunteers carried out door-to-door sensitization on diseases under epidemiological surveillance and referred suspected cases to the nearest health centres. This activity was strongly supported by World Health Organization (WHO) and the Provincial Health Inspectorate, which mainly facilitated the training sessions. Every trained volunteer monitored some 20 households.
- The number of picture boxes for WatSan sensitization in Mbuji-Mayi.
- 18 wells have been constructed in the neighbourhood of Misesa in Mbuji-Mayi, to reduce risks of water contamination from faeces.



A traditional well in Mbuji-Mayi, eastern Kasai province (before rehabilitation work started).



Red Cross Volunteers rehabilitating the same well.

- 200 latrine paving stones have been built in Mbuji-Mayi. Enough time was allocated to sensitization prior to the beginning of construction activities.
- 36 latrines have been constructed: communities contributed by digging the pits, providing sand, and gravel and constructing shelters. The local Red Cross branch provided technical support, cement, concrete, iron and the sheet metal to make the roof.
- 39 wells have been constructed: by the help of the communities in the digging wells, providing stones and gravel. Construction is done on request.
- Procurement of relief equipment to face cholera outbreak.
- Support was given to the Eastern Kasai provincial committee in carrying out a baseline study and analyzing findings for the monitoring and evaluation of a project designed to reduce cholera risks in the Misesa neighbourhood of Mbuji-Mayi. This study involved 796 household heads and used questionnaires. The assessment of 54 wells found in the neighbourhood revealed the following:
 - About 55% of the respondents do not wash their hands with soap when they come out of the toilets and before eating;
 - About 40% only recognise the bad condition of the wells;
 - Less than 30% of the wells have the minimum equipment that guarantees the quality of water whereas about 90% of them are used to provide drinking water;
 - Nearly 80% of the population have latrines which are in bad condition and, either too close to (less than 10 meters) and/or upstream from water points ;
 - At least 36% of the respondents are not involved in water and sanitation issues.
- In Mbandaka, the Équateur province three public wells were reinforced with concrete.
- 5,000 people received sensitization messages on hygiene promotion, thanks to the volunteers within the Red Cross committees and mothers' clubs;
- In Gemena 61 volunteers were trained on hygiene promotion and disease surveillance (including cholera) for three days.

Cholera operations

The national society's response to the cholera outbreak in South Kivu (under emergency appeal no. (05EA004) achieved the following:

- The 350 team members trained as part of the cholera operation in Southern Kivu carried out early warning about cholera cases and referred new cases to the nearest health centres. The members also carried out other activities including water chlorination, sensitization sessions in public places (markets, churches, schools, water supply points) and within households through proximity sensitization. A total of 65, 320 people were reached by the sensitization programme.
- Water chlorination continued at 37 supply points in Bukavu, Uvira, Sange, Baraka and Fizi for 300,000 families.
- Monitoring the management of two water fountains in the neighbourhoods of Nyantemu I and II in Bagira, for the benefit of over 500 households among the most affected in the city of Bukavu. Every water fountain caters for about 3,500 people.
- Monitoring the maintenance of three drinking water sources, including two in Baraka in the localities of Bitobolo and Kimanga and another one in Kabindula Uvira territory.
- Management of the two public latrines (with pits and dry stonework with four boxes each), at Funu market in the Commune of Kadutu in Bukavu and at the Maendeleo beach market in Uvira (according to the feasibility study). Each box can serve up to 175 users per day
- Rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of family latrines in Rusayo and Muja: a total of 65 family latrines were dug, including 30 built in Rusayo and 15 in Muja, periphery of Goma.
- Continued establishment of home skips, clearing dumps in public places, of public waste bins and management of the waste disposal system in Goma and its surroundings. A total of 28 new households in Rusayo, 12 in Muja and 35 in Saké already have their own waste bins in their houses. A dump was cleared in Saké and 22 proximity sensitization sessions were carried out on household waste management by the members of the three PIC teams.

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- Monitoring the management of 31 public waste bins located in two markets in Goma (Alanine and Mikeno) and in the Saké market (28 Km from Goma in the Masisi territory).
- Establishment of skips in Alanine market in Goma.

Impact

- Strong mobilization and involvement of beneficiaries in the activities to improve their living conditions.
- Access to acceptable quality water for the target areas of the programme in the Équateur and Eastern Kasai provinces.
- Better visibility for the Red Cross, as following successful WatSan initiatives in the Équateur and Eastern Kasai provinces.
- Improved sanitation in markets through waste management activities in Saké, Goma, Muja, Monigi and Rusayo.

Constraints

- Heavy rains in the Équateur province slowed down the implementation of activities.
- The hard nature of soil patterns did not facilitate latrines and wells construction in the Eastern Kasai province.
- Expensive building material, especially in Eastern Kasai (a bag of cement was going for over USD 30 in November 2005).
- Activities of the cholera project in Mbuji-Mayi were delayed for two months due to security problems in the city. The extension of the transition period beyond 30 June, 2005 resulted in violent street protests.

HIV/AIDS (Community-based approach through the PIC application to combat HIV/AIDS)

Expected result: The PIC in the target provinces has reduced the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

Achievements

- Organization of advocacy meetings.
- Home visits to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).
- Organization of educational chats within organised circles.
- Distribution of support kits to PLWHA.
- Sensitization sessions in open spheres.

Impact

- 140 leaders were identified and sensitized.
- 31 advocacy meetings were held.
- Eight educational chat sessions in organized circles were held in Kinshasa for 226 people (Youth and church associations).
- One educational chat session has been held in Matadi (Bas-Congo) for 29 beneficiaries.
- In Kinshasa Sensitization sessions were organised: five in market places, bars and hotels (with 2,430 participants); five in provinces (one in Matadi and four in Bandundu), with 392 participants.
- 102 home visits were carried out to PLWHA.
- Seven kits offered by Medecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Belgium were distributed to extremely vulnerable PLWHA, including seven mattresses, seven pairs of bed sheets, seven towels and three cartons of soap.
- Following sensitization campaign, there is now positive community behaviour change with regard to HIV/AIDS.

Constraints

- Lack of educational materials (leaflets, posters, video tapes and megaphones).
- Transportation problems linked to coordination and supervision.
- Lack of funding hindered the implementation of activities in Eastern Kasai and Northern Kivu.

Reproductive health

Achievements

- Sensitization session with children-bearing women on family planning and desired pregnancies.
- Educational talks with child bearing women.

Impact

- Three sensitization and vaccination sessions were organized on family planning in the health centres for 285 pregnant women.
- Two educational talks were carried out in two schools of the Kintambo Commune.

Constraints

- Lack of motivation among volunteer.
- Inadequate numbers of educational aids (leaflets) and other equipments.
- Lack/inadequacy of sustained funding for the programme.

Malaria prevention (Community-based services through the PIC/ARCHI 2010)

Expected result: Malaria morbidity and mortality incidence is reduced in the target provinces.

Achievements

- 36 households and 72 people were sensitized about hygiene and the use of ITN.
- Three sanitation activities were conducted in the Bandalungwa commune.
- 65 households/410 people were sensitized about water and sanitation issues in Ngiri-Ngiri, Kinshasa.
- Waste collection in three avenues, weeding in four health areas of the Kimbanseke, Bandalungwa and Ngiri-Ngiri communes.

Impact

- Households are aware of the importance of cleaning their environment and of the use of ITN

Contraints

- Inadequate and decrepit sanitation equipment.
- Shortage of educational materials.
- Lack of chemicals for the treatment activities.
- Demoralizing of volunteers.
- Lack/inadequacy of sustained funding for the programme.

Disaster management

Goal: The target provinces are in a position to predict, prepare and respond to disasters that impact their daily lives.

Objective: Through the PIC, selected communities of Kinshasa, Mbandaka, Mbuji-Mayi, Goma, Bukavu and Lubumbashi are informed on the risks and are better positioned to predict and manage disasters with the local authorities' coordination and partners' support.

Expected Results: Risk mapping and disaster planning are carried out in the targeted communities.

Achievements

- Volunteers have been trained on community-based first aid PSBC and organization of workshops for team leaders.
- Repatriation of displaced people.
- Several relief operations have been carried out across the country.
- Waste water pipe has cleared in some neighbourhoods of Mbandaka.
- Clearers were supported with protective equipment, especially with boots.

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- 370 volunteers were trained in Mbandaka to improve disaster response capacity. The trained volunteers were recruited after the door-to-door sensitization activities organised by the local branch.
- Assistance was provided to 600 displaced people: welcome, care and assistance on the way back to Bankusu and Kisangani in the Eastern Province from Mbandaka.
- Equipment was provided to the Mbuji-Mayi provincial committee, including cholera response equipment (chlorine, stretchers, SRO, gloves etc).
- Emergency kits were distributed in the provinces.
- A contingency plan for the distribution of relief equipment was also developed.
- Monitoring activities have been conducted in aid of provincial committees.
- 1,730 relief staff have been trained in the 11 provinces alongside 290 team leaders in seven provinces.
- 1,815 displaced persons were repatriated via the Kinshasa-Kisangani road by a team of 50 volunteers of the national society.
- 5,701 victims were assisted across the country.
- The relief kits donated by ICRC were shared among all provinces.
- Distribution of motor kits and lump amounts of fuel, bicycles, kits, pirogues (small boats), relief kits and flags and numbers (also ICRC donation).
- Four trips have been completed by the National SPC leadership in the Katanga, Maniema, Équateur and Bandundu provinces.

Impact

- There is increased awareness among the local communities where long waste water pipes are regularly cleared, with the Red Cross mobilization since the operation began.
- The Red Cross services improved during the operations to assist the most vulnerable.

Constraints

- Due to heavy rains in Mbandaka, the cleared neighbourhoods were flooded and some families were forced to go back to the areas they were in before.
- Some provincial committees did not distribute and use kits properly.
- Life jackets were not distributed correctly as provincial committees did not access the pirogues.
- Lack of training tools and equipment (complete kit).
- Lack of relief and emergency response equipment.
- Lack of motivation among volunteers.
- Lack of adequate funding to support disaster management activities (preparedness and response).

Organizational development

Goal: The Red Cross of DRC becomes a well-functioning national society.

Objective: Through the PIC in the target provinces, well-functioning governance and management teams exist in the target provinces in 2005.

Expected Result: From lessons learnt through the PIC, the national society has improved governance and management in the identified provinces.

Expected Result: In line with the PIC multiplier approach, the Society is committed to developing financial resources.

Coordination of PIC and multiplier mechanisms are developed and managed by the national society with Federation's support.

Through the CAS, the national society's partnership, coordination and management capacities are strengthened.

Achievements

- English language training for senior staff at headquarters.

- Management training for provincial senior management.
- Legal documents have been printed and sessions have been organized to interpret the documents.
- Seven provincial committee members from Eastern Kasai and Equateur were provided with basic IT training.
- A national society representative attended the retraining workshop for the Central Africa Regional Disaster Response Team (ERDAC)² WatSan members from 7-14 November, 2005. This practical retraining programme particularly focused on experience sharing among participants, leadership exercises and the implementation of a supply system. Participants were also introduced to hygiene promotion using the PHAST method.
- 370 new volunteers were trained on the Red Cross Principles in Mbandaka, Équateur province.
- 150 local committee members in Mbandaka were briefed for 3 days on the rules governing the Red Cross, the financial system and the PIC approach.
- Door-to-door sensitization campaigns on the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross were conducted in the Misesa neighbourhood (where the cholera risks reduction project is going on) in Mbuji-Mayi, Mbandaka and Gemena; 40,000 people were reached during the campaign by over 100 volunteers previously briefed in this regard. This helped to enrol 281 volunteers (80 female and 201 male) in Mbandaka and Gemena, Équateur province, as well as 74 (32 female and 41 male) in Mbuji-Mayi, Eastern Kasai.
- Financial and technical support was provided to four micro projects of the Mothers' Clubs in Mbandaka (poultry project) and in Mbuji-Mayi (cattle rearing, market gardening and handicrafts). Such income generating projects will help to finance a health mutual fund.
- Five new mothers' clubs in Mbuji-Mayi and two in Mbandaka.
- A meeting to assess the PIC in Northern Kivu was organized with the attendance of senior members from the provincial committee headquarters, local coaches and team leaders. The meeting provided the opportunity to address some of the challenges and the creation of a new consultation framework.
- A local branch has been created in Misesa, Dibindi Commune in Mbuji-Mayi, and elections have been held in two neighbourhood committees in Mbandaka.
- A multiplier plan was developed, as well as mechanisms to monitor PIC activities in Northern Kivu.
- Training for provincial headquarters senior staff and commune/territorial committees in Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVC)³ skills. Two Presidents and a delegate attended the national CAS workshop
- EVC achieved in Bukavu.
- A mini information workshop held on the activities and strategies of the Red Cross with regard to reducing the risks of cholera outbreaks in Mbuji-Mayi. WHO, the provincial health inspection, UNFP, administrative and political authorities and neighbourhoods' chiefs attended the meeting.
- Ordinary assemblies have been held in two Red Cross provincial committees in Northern and Southern Kivu.
- Training/retraining was conducted for micro projects supervisors.
- Funding for micro-projets.
- Micro-projects supervisors were provided with bicycles.
- Nine managers had English language training at the ISC Japanese centre.
- 500 copies of the legal documents have been printed.
- 43 micro projects supervisors were trained and re-trained.
- 84 micro projects were developed.
- 31 micro projects are operational.
- Bicycles have been distributed to supervisors in nine provinces.

Impact

- Two committees followed explanations on the statutes and internal regulations.
- ERDAC WatSan members (from Chad, Benin, DRC, Congo Republic and CAR) may relevantly be deployed with Emergency Response Unit (ERU) equipment to assist in water supplying and basic sanitation to at least 5,000 people in emergencies, following the three series of training/retraining provided.
- The planning capacity of the relevant committees is now enhanced following successful training
- There is more consideration for the specific needs of women, through the activities of mothers' clubs.

² In French : Equipe de Réponse aux Désastres en Afrique Centrale.

³ In French : Évaluation de vulnérabilité et de capacité.

Democratic Republic of Congo; Appeal no. 05AA035; Programme Update no. 2

- A broader volunteer base has been established.
- More dynamic committees have been set up.

Constraints

- No supervisors available in Southern Kivu.
- Malfunction of the Katanga and Maniema committees.
- Reallocation of bicycles by ICRC.
- Creation of a poultry micro project in Gemena (about 170 hens) in the Équateur province by women members of the Mothers' Clubs. The project helped to enhance the capacity of the mothers' clubs, who assisted up to 80 malnourished children.
- Income generating activities in Monigi, in the Nyragongo territory, Northern Kivu, were carried out.
- Inactive local branches in neighbourhoods where income generating activities are conducted are the major obstacle to mobilizing the communities.
- Inadequacy of the support compared to real needs.
- Lack of communication about the dates for provincial assembly meetings.

Humanitarian Values

Goal: There is an improvement in respect for human life, more effective solidarity with the vulnerable, their families and groups and a more cohesive community.

Objective: Discrimination, stigmatization and rejection are reduced in the provinces of Eastern and Oriental Kasai, North and South Kivu and Katanga.

Expected Result: Through the PIC application, discrimination is reduced and humanitarian values are respected.

Achievements

- 247 sessions were held for the internal and external dissemination of the Movement's principles across the country.
- Exhibition on the Red Cross activities at the International Kinshasa fair (FIKIN⁴) 2005 edition.
- 21,609 volunteers and other targets were sensitized about the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, its principles and International Humanitarian Laws. 26,478 people visited the Red Cross exhibition at the FIKIN event.
- 231 communication staff members were trained/re-trained.
- 180 primary school directors and teachers of Kinshasa were trained. In Goma and Bukavu five sessions were held for internal and external dissemination, reaching over 600 people.

Impact

- The capacity of disseminators and communication staff members was enhanced.
- Change of behaviour among volunteers and Red Cross staff.
- More Red Cross visibility to communities and public authorities.
- Dissemination activities have enhanced

Constraints

- Inadequacy of documents for distribution to target people.
- Lack of dissemination tools and adequate documentation
- Transportation problems to reach some target dissemination areas.
- Poor accommodation conditions and lack of transportation allowances demoralized participants from inland provinces.

⁴ In French: La foire Internationale de Kinshasa

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

Goal: Stakeholders in Democratic Republic of Congo are familiar with Federation values and programmes.

Objective: The delegation represents the Federation at national, regional and international levels to promote Red Cross values and have its programmes appreciated.

Expected Results: The Federation's profile in the DRC is established through the promotion of PIC, Strategy 2010 and the Ouagadougou Declaration.

Achievements

- One delegate attended the CAP 2005 interim review workshop in Kinshasa. The workshop provided the opportunity for humanitarian organisations to focus again on the different scenarios on the situation in DRC and review their objectives. It was agreed that reducing vulnerability should remain a major focus of the 'lives saving' objective in order to bridge emergency and development.
- The Congo delegation was actively involved in monitoring the preparation of the forthcoming CAS workshop.
- Participation in inter agency meetings and meetings of the Movement partners.
- Support for the national society to prepare its contingency plan in anticipation of violence during the forthcoming election period.
- Follow up of the development of delegation reports.
- Technical support has been provided to the different ERDAC resource persons deployed to the Sahel, Benin and Chad operations.
- The HoD, finance and administration (FOD) as well as the health delegates actively participated in the activities of the CAS workshop held in Kinshasa on 26-27 September 2005.
- Presentation to members of the national society central committee on separation of roles and accountable resource management as well as on good working relationships at all levels. These are the indicators of good governance.
- Supporting the national society in conducting audit of its books of accounts in August/September, 2005. Preparing a proposal to process the findings, with recommendations to implement them.
- Regular meetings to consult, share information and standardize views with the ICRC delegation, The Spanish Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, with regard supporting the national society.
- Field delegate meeting with the leaders of the ICRC sub-delegations in Goma and Bukavu. Two technical meetings were held with the ICRC psychological and social assistance unit in Bukavu as part of the « sexual violence project.
- Evaluation and standardization of meetings on the activities of the sexual violence" project in the Northern and Southern Kivu provinces.

Impact

- At the CAS workshop, the delegation loudly voiced out the importance and minimum requirements of a good cooperation with partners according to the Federation.
- The CAS process has become the engine of the PIC, which can give the Red Cross of the Democratic republic of Congo the characteristics of a well functioning national society.
- There is now improvement in the working relationships between governance members and management members since misunderstandings among governance members has been cleared.
- Improved and enhanced collaboration among the Movement components in Kinshasa, a top information sharing and standardizing views.
- By referring to the Statutes, everybody can better understand their roles and responsibilities.

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

APPEAL No. 05AA035

PLEDGES RECEIVED

10/01/2006

| DONOR | CATEGORY | QUANTITY | UNIT | VALUE CHF | DATE | COMMENT |
|-------|----------|----------|------|-----------|------|---------|
|-------|----------|----------|------|-----------|------|---------|

CASH

| REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF -----> | | | | | 1,586,382 | TOTAL COVERAGE 84.2% | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------|-----|-----------|-----------|---|-------|
| OPENING BALANCE | | | | 47,020 | | | |
| AUSTRALIAN - PRIVATE DONOR | | | | 100 | 07.04.05 | | |
| BRITISH - RC | | 10,000 | GBP | 21,810 | 14.01.05 | ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT | |
| BRITISH - GOVT/DIFD GRANT | | | | 78,000 | 01.01.05 | ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH | |
| BRITISH - RC | | 36,576 | GBP | 83,320 | 28.09.05 | CHOLERA PREVENTION | |
| JERSEY OVERSEAS AID | | 41,091 | GBP | 89,619 | 06.05.05 | CHOLERA PREVENTION | |
| CANADA - GOVT/CIDA/HAPS | | 247,500 | CAD | 232,652 | 08.03.05 | | |
| IRISH - GOVT | | 58,493 | EUR | 90,577 | 04.02.05 | PROGRAMME INITIATIVE CONGO | |
| SWEDISH - RC | | 800,000 | SEK | 136,800 | 07.03.05 | ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & COORDINATION | |
| SWEDISH - RC | | 103,589 | SEK | 17,714 | 23.03.05 | PIC MBANDAKA | |
| SWEDISH - GOVT/RC | | 3,150,000 | SEK | 538,650 | 10.05.05 | HEALTH, PIC ACTIVITIES, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, HOD | |
| SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH | | | | 1,336,262 | CHF | | 84.2% |

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

| DONOR | CATEGORY | QUANTITY | UNIT | VALUE CHF | DATE | COMMENT |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|------|-----------|------|---------|
| SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES | | | | | | |
| | | | | 0 | CHF | 0.0% |

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

| DONOR | CATEGORY | QUANTITY | UNIT | VALUE CHF | DATE | COMMENT |
|-------|----------|----------|------|-----------|------|---------|
| | | | | | | |

Democratic Republic of Congo

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05AA035

PLEDGES RECEIVED

10/01/2006

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