

# Appeal 2006-2007



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## CENTRAL AFRICA SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

### Appeal no. MAA62001

*This appeal seeks CHF 2,346,180<sup>1</sup> to fund programmes and activities to be implemented in 2006 and 2007. These programmes are aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".*

#### *Global Agenda goals:*

- 1. Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
- 2. Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*
- 3. Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross and Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.*
- 4. Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.*

*The International Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries. Our aim is to build safer communities, able to prevent and respond to human suffering in times of crises and distress, and where people work together to promote hope, dignity and equity. We work to support vulnerable communities through neutral, impartial, independent humanitarian action, in accordance with our Fundamental Principles and in line with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Code of Conduct, the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, and the SPHERE Project.*

*Click below to visit the Federation website, with links to the national societies' profiles and directories.*

*[Cameroon](#)    [Central African Republic](#)    [Democratic Republic of Congo](#)    [Equatorial Guinea](#)*

*[Gabon](#)    [Republic of Congo](#)    [Sao Tome and Principe](#)*

*Click here to access the appeal budget summary.*

*Click here to access the 2006-2007 Federation support strategy.*

*Click here to view the attached map of the Central Africa sub-region.*

<b>Programmes</b>	<b>2006 Budget in CHF</b>	<b>2007 Budget in CHF</b>	<b>Total Budget in CHF</b>
Health and Care	501,758	496,881	998,639
Disaster Management	321,422	230,325	551,747
Humanitarian Values	97,596	61,767	159,363
Organizational Development	171,804	166,671	338,475
Implementation and Coordination	148,978	148,978	297,956
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,241,558</b>	<b>1,104,622</b>	<b>2,346,180</b>

<sup>1</sup> USD 1,788,247 or EUR 1,516,110

## **Focus in 2006**

In the past five years, the Central African countries have increasingly been getting richer and their per capita Gross Domestic Products (GDPs) are relatively high. However, this enrichment is more in theory than in practice as the gap between the rich and the poor continues to grow. In fact only 10% of the population owns close to 90% of the wealth. Majority of the population is becoming poorer and poorer and lack access to basic social and health services. Community-based solidarity is progressively vanishing as the populations are becoming increasingly vulnerable.

Rural exodus in search of jobs in towns has become the order of the day for able young people; leaving villages no longer able to produce food and thereby exposing the populations to hunger. Promiscuity in towns exposes an increasing number of persons to epidemics and other disasters. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is gaining ground in an alarming way, further weakening the already precarious health system and labour force. The pandemic is a threat to the past 20 years of development efforts in Central Africa. It is also responsible for the appearance of new behaviours characterized by stigma and discrimination.

During the 2004 regional coordination meeting, all eight national societies of Central Africa sub-region unanimously renewed their determination to develop significant projects, within the framework of four main strategic priorities (health and care, disaster management, organizational development and Humanitarian Values) in favour of vulnerable people. Consequently, the national societies of Central Africa sub-region have planned to develop community-based programmes, in 2006- 2007, that will impact the lives of vulnerable people.

## **Strengthening national societies**

In collaboration with the Federation regional delegation in Dakar and the Secretariat, the Regional Office for Central Africa (BRAC<sup>2</sup>) organized a coordination meeting in August 2004, to define a strategy for better support of the Secretariat to the national societies of Central Africa. That meeting enabled participants to:

- Identify the main challenges of each national society, both at national and international levels, and their respective priorities for the years ahead- taking into consideration the development plan of each national society.
- State clearly the role each stakeholder (national societies and the Secretariat) is supposed to play. The role of national societies will be decision-making, assuming responsibility as well as in implementing and reporting on programmes. The Secretariat will coach, advise, assist national societies and support their respective visibilities before partners.

Mindful of this strategic choice, BRAC will pursue and reinforce its support to the capacity building of national societies in Central Africa sub-region especially in the following areas:

- Giving a sense of responsibility at internal level and standardizing the institutional basis: Taking into consideration the needs of each national society, support will be given to update legal documents to meet Federation's standards. Leaders will be assisted in their efforts to understand their role. They will also be exposed to strategic planning, self assessment and volunteer management tools.
- The development of volunteer networks at local levels so as to increase the volume of the various programmes of the national societies: More explicit and aggressive volunteer management policies will attract more volunteers, especially in rural areas, with various profiles that are compatible with the programmes of the national societies.
- Technical coaching of the key programmes of the ARCHI 2010 strategy following an integrated approach: BRAC will continue to support national societies of Central Africa in the implementation of the Algiers Plan of Action, ARCHI 2010 and the Ouagadougou Declaration to better respond to the needs of vulnerable people. Each programme will focus on people who suffer from social exclusion, discrimination, and stigma. They will also enable national societies to develop their local branches and to build the orientation, management and coaching capacities of their respective headquarters.
- Coordination, cooperation, and strategic partnership: The lessons learned during the past years will be analysed and exploited, the successes will be multiplied to be used as reference for the development of long-term visions through strategic plans that mobilize more partners and new sources of funding within the framework of CAS. The regional office will support a more aggressive fundraising policy initiated by

---

<sup>2</sup> Bureau Régional pour l'Afrique Centrale (BRAC).

national societies. The policy will focus on the improvement of project quality, a greater visibility of community-based services as well as the improvement of the image and reliability of national societies through quality narrative and financial reporting. The regional office will strengthen its visibility before international institutions, meetings, and organizations.

- Building the regional disaster management capacities: The capacities of ERDAC<sup>3</sup> will be reinforced in terms of profile, competences and material- taking into consideration the type of disasters that hit West and Central Africa over the past two years. The option for a greater regionalization will be developed and the mechanisms of connection between international structures- Emergency Response Units (ERU) and Field Assessment Coordination Committees (FACT) - and ERDAC will be finalized.
- Support to governance: The regional office will provide an efficient support to the regional coordination committee to enable national societies participate actively in discussions and decisions made at Federation's governance by better information sharing and relaying system.
- Management: In conformity with the commitment taken by the Secretariat during the meeting, to define a strategic approach for better support to national societies, a permanent system to assess the quality of services of the regional office will be established in collaboration with national societies. Staff performance appraisal method will be used regularly to reshuffle the personnel based on the needs and the plans of national societies. Progressively, priority will be given to the development of regional human resources based on the essential needs of the region. Solidarity between national societies will be developed to facilitate the coverage of such needs.

## **Health and care**

Various diseases continue to take a heavy toll on the Central Africa sub-region population. Whereas malaria is the leading cause of mortality in children below 5 years in the region, only 1% of the estimated 15,925,000 children sleep under impregnated mosquito nets, which is the best method to prevent the disease. To date, over 1 million cases of malaria have been registered in the region. There are over 1,954,000 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Central Africa. Today, close to 500,000 children have become orphans as a result of the pandemic. Diarrhoeal diseases affect an average of 35% of children below 5 years. The situation is not helped by the fact that only a negligible part of the population in Central Africa has access to potable water, latrines or adequate sanitation facilities. The region is also prone to emerging and re-emerging diseases such as cholera, meningitis and Ebola hemorrhagic fever, just to name a few.

The national societies of Cameroon, Chad, Central Africa Republic (CAR), Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome & Principe (STP) have decided to implement the ARCHI 2010 approach as they ratified the Algiers Plan of Action. The main intention is to improve the health condition of the populations in Central Africa through a network of about 200,000 committed and motivated volunteers.

One of the best practices applied in the region is the implementation of the "Filles Libres Project"<sup>4</sup> in Cameroon and its duplication in STP and CAR in order to reduce incidences and the prevalence rate of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS. Another best practise is the quick and efficient intervention of the Cameroon Red Cross Society when cholera epidemics occurred and that of the Congolese Red Cross in responding to the Ebola epidemic. Additionally, the national societies of STP and Equatorial Guinea constructed dozens of latrines and rehabilitated water points in order to improve the living conditions of their respective populations. Finally, to fight against stigma and discrimination, an association of women living with HIV/AIDS and an association of "Filles Libres" were offered office space within the premises of BRAC where they work on a daily basis.

For the period 2006- 2007, the national societies of Central Africa sub-region have promised to use a crucial number of volunteers to implement the Algiers Plan of Action- which was inspired by the ARCHI 2010 Strategy and its priorities- and the Ouagadougou Declaration.

---

<sup>3</sup> In French : Equipe de Réponse aux Désastres en Afrique Centrale

<sup>4</sup> « Filles Libres » are young girl commercial sex workers. The Cameroon Red Cross Society, which initiated the project, prefers to maintain the name "Filles Libres" in all languages because it serves as a trademark. In addition, the girls themselves do not like to be referred to as sex workers or prostitutes. They prefer the name "Filles Libres".

**Goal: The vulnerability of the populations of Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), the Republic of Congo (RoC), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon as well as Sao Tome and Principe (STP) to major community health problems is reduced.**

**Objective: Improve the health condition of vulnerable populations in Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), the Republic of Congo (RoC), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon as well as Sao Tome and Principe (STP) by developing and implementing quality health and HIV/AIDS programmes.**

**Expected Results:**

1. The national societies of Cameroon, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and STP have reinforced their programmes to combat HIV/AIDS, especially for the benefit of 3,000 “Filles Libres”, 30,000 women, and 1,000,000 young persons, through sensitization and the promotion of the use of condoms.
2. The national societies of Cameroon, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and STP have developed volunteer and personnel networks by recruiting people with technical know-how to carry out quality health and HIV/AIDS programmes.
3. The national societies of Cameroon, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and STP participate efficiently in immunization campaigns organized by their respective ministries of health.
4. The national societies of Cameroon, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and STP have contributed to the reduction of malaria cases in their countries.
5. The national societies have contributed to the improvement of the health of vulnerable people exposed to epidemics, diarrhoeal disease and waterborne diseases and have carried out sanitation activities with ERDAC’s WatSan team.
6. The national societies of the sub-region have reinforced partnerships with associations of “Filles Libres”, PLWHA, ministries of health and other partners (WHO, UNICEF and diplomatic missions among others).
7. The national societies of the sub-region are engaged in the fight against discrimination and stigma as they execute projects to combat female circumcision, to improve the living conditions of “Filles Libres”, to provide home-based care and assistance to orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) as well as to the elderly.
8. A system is put in place to ensure regional coordination and cooperation in the domain of health (meeting of health officers).

*< Refer to the Logical Framework: Health and Care >*

*<[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?/annual06/logframes/africa/MAA62001HC.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual06/logframes/africa/MAA62001HC.pdf)>*

## **Disaster management**

Africa is exposed to all sorts of disasters such as hunger, drought, cholera and Ebola epidemics. In recent years, the Central Africa sub-region experienced toxic gas outbreaks in lakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides and floods in overpopulated lowlands. The majority of the populations in Central Africa are not aware of the dangers surrounding them. Consequently, they are not sufficiently prepared to respond to disasters. Additionally, urban development and land-use planning policies in most countries of the sub-region fail to make provisions for disaster management, thereby exposing the populations to greater dangers. This explains why, in addition to the competences that were developed and reinforced in each country, the national societies of Central Africa sub-region (in the name of regional solidarity) unanimously adhered to the idea of developing a regional disaster management mechanism known as ERDAC<sup>5</sup>. The idea, which was initiated by BRAC, is now being extended to West Africa.

Over the past three years, ERDAC has responded rapidly and efficiently to disasters and saved many lives. Some examples worthy pointing out include ERDAC’s rapid intervention to combat the Ebola epidemics- in RoC and in Gabon in 2002 and 2003. Many lives were saved and a response plan was developed. An ERDAC health team was also rapidly deployed in Chad within the framework of an operation in favour of Sudanese refugees. After the emergency phase of the operation, ERDAC took over responsibility from the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) in

---

<sup>5</sup> In French: Equipe de Réponse aux Désastres en Afrique Centrale (Regional Disaster Response Team for Central Africa)

2004-2005. Earlier in 2005, ERDAC's WatSan team efficiently and actively responded in favour of Togolese refugee operation in Benin. ERDAC has also been active in the on-going "Hunger in Sahel" operation in Niger.

Mindful of the relevance of ERDAC, there is need to build the capacities of its members in the already existing and other areas, taking into consideration the diversified nature of the disasters that occur in the region. During 2006-2007, the WatSan and epidemic management capacities of ERDAC will be built, in addition to the support to disaster management activities that are traditionally organized in each country. An ERDAC logistics team will be put in place and ERDAC members will be trained on evaluation, budget planning as well as financial management.

**Goal: The vulnerability of the populations of Central Africa sub-region to disasters is reduced.**

**Objective: The disaster management capacity of the populations is increased through the services rendered by national societies and the Regional Disaster Response Team for Central Africa (ERDAC).**

**Expected Results:**

1. The WatSan capacity of ERDAC has been increased.
2. The epidemic management capacity of ERDAC is strengthened.
3. The logistics capacity of ERDAC is reinforced.
4. The evaluation, budget planning and financial management capacities of ERDAC are increased.
5. The Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, and STP national societies' disaster management capacities are fostered.
6. Management of the epidemic cycle is successful in Cameroon.
7. The concept of food security is developed with agricultural techniques successfully duplicated in the north of Cameroon.
8. Emergency materials in the Malabo and Bata warehouses, Equatorial Guinea, have been replenished.
9. Procedures required to ensure rapid deployment of ERDAC teams are put in place.

*< Refer to the Logical Framework: Disaster Management >*

*<[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?/annual06/logframes/africa/MAA62001DM.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual06/logframes/africa/MAA62001DM.pdf)>*

## **Organizational development**

Social imbalance within the Central Africa sub-region is continuously escalating and public institutions are no longer capable of playing their role. The direct consequence of the situation is an increase in the vulnerability of the populations. Faced with the urgent needs of these populations, the Central Africa sub-region national societies are called upon to take the following challenges:

- Eradicate poverty which has become endemic due to irregular distribution of wealth;
- Reduce HIV/AIDS infection rate;
- Reduce the increased exposure of the populations to disasters as a result of urbanization.

Unfortunately, the national societies have very limited access to funding and donors show limited interest to support programmes. Over the past two years, national societies of Central Africa, with support from the Federation, have worked hard to find solutions to various institutional challenges. Considerable funds have been invested in good governance and capacity building of the headquarters. However, today, there is an urgent need to develop the same capacity at the local branches that are closer to vulnerable people.

After internal evaluations in 2004 and in conformity with the Strategy 2010, the national societies of Central Africa decided to increase their capacities by developing resources to render quality services to communities and improve on their images. With that in mind, the Federation intends to assist the national societies to render quality services, improve their credibility and to facilitate their access to local funding.

In 2005, activities were essentially focused on good governance and capacity building of technical teams. During 2006- 2007, emphasis will be laid on the mastery of the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) process and the capacity building of local branches to enable them to develop partnerships with other organizations of the civil society prior to obtaining local funding in favour of their programmes.

**Goal: The operational capacities of the national societies of Cameroon, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, and STP are increased.**

**Objective: The national societies of Cameroon, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, and STP have better access to funding and render quality services to vulnerable people.**

**Expected Results:**

1. The national societies of Cameroon, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, and STP adopt and implement CAS.
2. The national societies of Cameroon, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, and STP have developed more partnerships and have increased their funding in favour of programme activities.

*< Refer to the Logical Framework: Organizational Development >*  
[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?/annual06/logframes/africa/MAA62001OD.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual06/logframes/africa/MAA62001OD.pdf)

## **Humanitarian values**

For some years now, the situation in Central Africa is characterized by armed conflicts and natural disasters. In addition to these calamities, HIV/AIDS stands out as the number one silent-killer in the region. Socio-political instability, the impoverishment of the populations as a result of unfair distribution of wealth and criminality are rampant in Central Africa.

Discrimination and stigmatization against PLWHA, the elderly- who are considered witches (in STP), HIV/AIDS orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and women victims of female circumcision is on the rise. In addition, young girls are forced to marry men who are four to five times older in the name of tradition, ignorance and parental greed while persons who have hearing and speech impairments (in Equatorial Guinea) are easily marginalized as they are seen as extra burden to their families. As a result, promotion of Humanitarian Values is pertinent and relevant. Renowned personalities, national and multinational companies as well as state-owned companies will be sensitized to support the fight against stigma through shows and other artistic activities.

The sub-regional office will actively support all the activities aimed at raising funds, such as the organization of social weeks in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and STP. In 2003, the sub-regional office set up a club of Red Cross-friendly journalists and transferred it to the Cameroon Red Cross Society to build its capacity. The club will still be utilized to contribute in relaying the efforts of member national societies and the positions of the Federation in the fight against discrimination.

In 2005, the sub-regional office supported the enrolment of 120 young girls in six primary schools in the Far North Province of Cameroon. This programme will be pursued in 2006-2007. It is expected that by 2009, over 2,500 young girls will have been enrolled in primary schools. The collaboration, which started in 2004 in Cameroon (at the Yaoundé-based Catholic University of Central Africa) where the Federation presented its position about the challenges facing young people (disasters and HIV/AIDS and its consequences) will be pursued, reinforced and extended to other regional universities in 2006- 2007. This initiative will facilitate the diffusion of Red Cross Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values in the university milieu.

Furthermore, to develop a pertinent base for the collaboration with journalists, a knowledge-sharing meeting of info-reporting officers from member national societies will be organized in the capital of one of the eight countries. This project will be focusing on creating awareness through the media about the position of the Federation regarding all sorts of discrimination in all concerned countries.

**Goal: Access to basic social and community services is improved for people who suffer from all sorts of discrimination.**

**Objective: Through the media and internationally renowned personalities, the national societies of Central Africa will disseminate the position of the Movement on discrimination.**

**Expected Results:**

1. The public and national media (televisions, radios and newspapers) in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and STP disseminates Red Cross information on a regular basis.
2. The programmes addressing discrimination in STP and Equatorial Guinea are supported by business people, oil companies, state-owned companies and breweries.
3. PLWHA have better access to media in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and STP.
4. 600 personalities contribute over CFA 40 million in favour of girls who are not attending school in Cameroon, hearing/speech impaired children and OVC in Equatorial Guinea as well as the elderly in STP.
5. Over 2 million persons have been sensitized through the activities of theatre groups in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and STP to combat discrimination against the elderly, the hearing/speech impaired, and young girls that are not attending school in rural areas.
6. BRAC has multiplied partnerships with universities and higher training institutions in Central Africa.

*< Refer to the Logical Framework: Humanitarian Values >*

*<[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?/annual06/logframes/africa/MAA62001HV.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual06/logframes/africa/MAA62001HV.pdf)>*

**Implementation and coordination**

In August 2004, the regional office- in collaboration with member national societies- developed a strategic approach to attract more support to Red Cross programmes in the region. The approach implies that the national societies are the main decision makers and actors while the regional office plays the coordination, coaching and supporting role. The regional office will support this committee and use it as a regional cooperation and solidarity opportunity.

In addition, the regional office will ensure that the image, visibility and credibility of member national societies are improved before the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), governments, embassies and international organizations to facilitate partnership development in favour of Red Cross programmes.

In the process of negotiating partnerships, emphasis will be laid on the Federation's leadership and unique volunteer network within the framework of community-based health and HIV/AIDS, disaster preparedness and response as well as advocacy in favour of the most vulnerable. With of the impact the national societies' image in establishing partnerships in mind, the regional office will work in collaboration with the regional coordination committee to solve the internal problems facing some of its members.

In addition, it will develop its info-reporting and communication service to make it become a powerful marketing and business tool at the service of member national societies. To that effect, an aggressive communication plan will be developed- in collaboration with national and international media- to advertise the successes of members and advocate in favour of vulnerable people. The regional office will also improve on the quality of its reports in favour of donors and will strive to meet deadlines.

**Goal: BRAC effectively represents the Federation in Central Africa and develops an efficient management system which makes it possible to follow up Red Cross programmes with professionalism and creativity.**

**Objective: BRAC brings quality support to national societies of Central Africa sub-region to enable them to assist vulnerable people in their respective countries by mobilizing the volunteer network and developing fruitful partnerships.**

**Expected Results:**

1. The regional coordination mechanism of national societies of Central Africa functions efficiently and facilitates cooperation and coordination.
2. BRAC supports national societies in their efforts to establish partnerships and to have better access to funding needed to implement programmes in favour of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and its related stigma.
3. The regional disaster management preparedness and response capacities are strengthened.
4. Integrity issues of the Gabonese Red Cross Society are solved through the regional coordination committee.

5. A professional and reliable programme and resource management system is put in place and contributes to the increased visibility of BRAC before national societies, partners and donors.

*< Refer to the Logical Framework: Implementation and Coordination >*  
[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?/annual06/logframes/africa/MAA62001IC.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual06/logframes/africa/MAA62001IC.pdf)

***For further information please contact:***

- ***In Cameroon:*** Daniel Sayi, Federation Acting Head of Central Africa Sub-Regional Office, Yaoundé; Email: [Daniel.sayi@ifrc.org](mailto:Daniel.sayi@ifrc.org); Phone: +237.221.74.37; Fax: + 237.221.74.39
- ***In Senegal:*** Alasan Senghore, Federation Head of West and Central Africa Regional Delegation, Dakar; Email: [alasan.senghore@ifrc.org](mailto:alasan.senghore@ifrc.org); Phone. +221.869.36.41; Fax +221. 860.20.02.
- ***In Geneva:*** Helene Ruud, Federation Regional Officer for Central Africa, Africa Dept.; Email: [helene.ruud@ifrc.org](mailto:helene.ruud@ifrc.org); Phone +41.22.730.49.14; Fax +41.22.733.03.95

[Appeal budgets below; Click here to return to title page](#)

# BUDGET 2006

## PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 06AA62

Name: YAOUNDE SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	3,360	0	0	0	0	0	3,360
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	3,480	0	0	0	0	3,480
Water & Sanitation	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	42,000
Medical & First Aid	31,200	0	0	0	0	0	31,200
Teaching Materials	28,560	0	6,000	0	0	0	34,560
Utensils & tools	19,200	0	0	0	0	0	19,200
Other Supplies & Services	35,520	3,600	8,750	0	0	0	47,870
<b>SUPPLIES</b>	<b>159,840</b>	<b>7,080</b>	<b>14,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>181,670</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	5,040	14,400	0	14,400	0	0	33,840
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>LAND, VEHICLES &amp; EQUIPMEN</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,840</b>
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	19,210	13,078	6,740	8,612	6,840	0	54,480
<b>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</b>	<b>19,210</b>	<b>13,078</b>	<b>6,740</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54,480</b>
International Staff	24,400	12,200	0	36,600	0	0	73,200
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National staff	60,538	34,240	16,642	30,975	33,284	0	175,678
National Society Staff	110,280	22,584	0	21,600	0	0	154,464
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>195,218</b>	<b>69,024</b>	<b>16,642</b>	<b>89,175</b>	<b>33,284</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>403,342</b>
Workshops & Training	44,640	162,360	16,250	26,880	60,000	0	310,130
<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>44,640</b>	<b>162,360</b>	<b>16,250</b>	<b>26,880</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>310,130</b>
Travel & related expenses	16,440	1,824	0	0	0	0	18,264
Information & Public Rela	750	4,758	18,200	2,900	20,500	0	47,108
Office Running Costs	10,931	10,931	7,287	7,287	7,287	0	43,722
Communication Costs	8,075	8,075	5,383	5,383	5,383	0	32,300
Professional Fees	4,125	4,125	2,750	2,750	2,750	0	16,500
Other General Expenses	4,875	4,875	3,250	3,250	3,250	0	19,500
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>45,196</b>	<b>34,588</b>	<b>36,870</b>	<b>21,570</b>	<b>39,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>177,394</b>
Asset Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS &amp; TRANSFERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme Support	32,614	20,892	6,344	11,167	9,684	0	80,701
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>	<b>32,614</b>	<b>20,892</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>11,167</b>	<b>9,684</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,701</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET:</b>	<b>501,758</b>	<b>321,422</b>	<b>97,596</b>	<b>171,804</b>	<b>148,978</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,241,558</b>

# BUDGET 2007

## PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 06AA62

Name: YAOUNDE SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	2,400	0	0	0	0	0	2,400
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	3,840	0	0	0	0	3,840
Water & Sanitation	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	42,000
Medical & First Aid	33,840	0	0	0	0	0	33,840
Teaching Materials	26,280	0	0	0	0	0	26,280
Utensils & tools	21,600	0	0	0	0	0	21,600
Other Supplies & Services	16,800	6,000	0	0	0	0	22,800
<b>SUPPLIES</b>	<b>142,920</b>	<b>9,840</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>152,760</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	0	9,600	0	9,600	0	0	19,200
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>LAND, VEHICLES &amp; EQUIPMEN</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,200</b>
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	18,010	12,238	6,740	8,612	6,840	0	52,440
<b>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</b>	<b>18,010</b>	<b>12,238</b>	<b>6,740</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52,440</b>
International Staff	24,400	12,200	0	36,600	0	0	73,200
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National staff	61,858	35,104	16,642	30,975	33,284	0	177,862
National Society Staff	111,720	22,392	0	21,600	0	0	155,712
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>197,978</b>	<b>69,696</b>	<b>16,642</b>	<b>89,175</b>	<b>33,284</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>406,774</b>
Workshops & Training	49,440	78,720	0	23,040	60,000	0	211,200
<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>49,440</b>	<b>78,720</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,040</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>211,200</b>
Travel & related expenses	24,120	2,664	0	3,840	0	0	30,624
Information & Public Rela	750	4,590	15,700	2,900	20,500	0	44,440
Office Running Costs	14,291	10,931	7,287	7,287	7,287	0	47,082
Communication Costs	8,075	8,075	5,383	5,383	5,383	0	32,300
Professional Fees	4,125	4,125	2,750	2,750	2,750	0	16,500
Other General Expenses	4,875	4,875	3,250	3,250	3,250	0	19,500
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>56,236</b>	<b>35,260</b>	<b>34,370</b>	<b>25,410</b>	<b>39,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190,446</b>
Asset Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS &amp; TRANSFERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme Support	32,297	14,971	4,015	10,834	9,684	0	71,800
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>	<b>32,297</b>	<b>14,971</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>10,834</b>	<b>9,684</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71,800</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET:</b>	<b>496,881</b>	<b>230,325</b>	<b>61,767</b>	<b>166,671</b>	<b>148,978</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,104,621</b>



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

# Central Africa region



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, Federation