

ANNUAL REPORT



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

CENTRAL AFRICA SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

8 June 2006

In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA038; Appeal target: CHF 1, 942, 272 (USD 1,603, 466 or EUR 1,245,855; Appeal coverage: 66.6%. [Click here to go directly to the attached Financial Report.](#)

Annual Appeal: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA038.pdf>

Programme Update no. 1: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA03801.pdf>

Programme Update no. 2: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA03802.pdf>

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

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Operational context

With support of BRAC¹, the National Societies of Central Africa carried out their activities as planned in the 2005 Appeals. Emphasis was laid on the fight against HIV/AIDS, community-based health (CBH) and disaster management. The capacity of the Central Africa Disaster Response Team (ERDAC²) was built, and the team is now capable of providing pertinent response to disasters. ERDAC members were deployed on various occasions in 2005. Volunteers distinguished themselves in the fight against poverty as they carried out development-oriented activities.

The National Societies of Central Africa contributed to the fight against all sorts of discrimination. They executed projects aimed at sending young girls to school, taking care of children with hearing/speaking impairments as well as promoting respect for the elderly and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). These activities consolidated the popularity of the Red Cross and reduced vulnerabilities in Central Africa.

Despite all the programmes and the support of BRAC, there are still many challenges that need international and national solidarity mechanisms to be overcome.

¹ Bureau Régional pour l'Afrique Centrale

² Equipe de Réponse aux Désastres en Afrique Centrale

Analysis of 2005 programmes

Health and care: sub-regional

Goal: The living conditions of vulnerable people in Central Africa are significantly improved and the sustainability of this status is ensured.

Objective: BRAC supports the National Societies of Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) to carry out a pertinent volume of community-based activities related to the promotion of health and to the fight against diseases. BRAC also supports the involvement of affected communities in the activities.

Achievements

In 2005, BRAC supported the National Societies (NSs) of Cameroon, Chad, Equatorial Guinea as well as São Tomé and Príncipe in the fight against cholera epidemics that occurred in these countries. The Federation's support enabled NSs to carry out activities such as prevention, sensitization of behavior change communication (BCC) for and hygiene and sanitation campaigns in the affected areas. Red Cross action was carried out in the various countries in close collaboration with the respective governments. For example, the cholera epidemic that occurred in several towns of Cameroon (Bafoussam, Mbouda, Mbanganté, Foumbot, and Douala) was contained due to the timely intervention of Red Cross volunteers. In Equatorial Guinea and STP, Red Cross volunteers distinguished themselves in the construction of latrines and water points, with the participation of the beneficiaries.

From 5 to 6 April 2005, the acting head of BRAC and the regional health officer participated in the first partnership meeting in Libreville (Gabon) to develop a working plan to combat malaria in Central Africa. BRAC continues to lead Wednesday afternoon teleconferences where anti-measles and malaria activities are identified and planned. From 5 to 7 October 2005, the traditional meeting of health officers in Central Africa was held in Kribi (Cameroon) under the patronage of BRAC and the support of the Secretariat. Representatives of the Swedish Red Cross, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), French Cooperation, MEPHA (a Swiss pharmaceutical company) and MSD laboratories also attended the forum. It stood out at the meeting that several successes have been obtained in the fight against malaria, epidemics, diseases covered by the expanded programme on immunization (EPI) as well as HIV/AIDS. BRAC participated in the fifth World Forum on Malaria that took place in Yaoundé (Cameroon) in late November 2005. The meeting provided an opportunity to reaffirm the commitment of the Red Cross in the fight against malaria, presenting a summary of activities carried out by the Red Cross in that domain. BRAC participated in that forum in its capacity as a member of the Roll Back Malaria Committee.

One of the added values of that meeting was the setting up of the Central Africa Red Cross Health Initiative (CARCHIN). Its main activities include networking as well as sharing of information, competences and experience among members. CARCHIN went operational immediately after its creation, as documents and information related to Avian-flu were shared among members. BRAC has been participating actively in teleconferences to prepare a response to the probable occurrence of an outbreak.

National societies of CAR, Cameroon, and Chad participated actively during the National Immunization Days (NID) against polio and measles in their respective countries. In CAR, the 300 volunteers who participated in anti-polio campaign performed so well that the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Ministry of Health (MoH) decided that, in future, the Red Cross will be the only organization responsible for social mobilization during NIDS. A 95 per cent coverage rate was achieved during the various immunization campaigns.

The Bill Gates and Melinda Foundation and the BASF chemical company, which participated in the Forum, visited the Cameroon Red Cross Society and assessed the activities being carried out to combat malaria. The two companies intend to involve the Red Cross in the process of testing mosquito nets that they have been producing.

The head of BRAC paid a courtesy call to the head of the French Cooperation in Yaoundé. These two institutions have several common objectives and priorities and hence they plan to organize meetings with their respective technical services (health and disaster management) in view of harmonizing interventions to achieve a synergy of action.

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BRAC prepared a project to combat female genital mutilation (FGM) in Cameroon, CAR and Chad. This project was presented to some embassies in Yaoundé (Cameroon). The Canadian High Commission showed a lot of interest in it specifically in Cameroon, and promised to support it. The procedures to obtain the promised funds are currently being finalized.

Impact

- Governments in Central Africa and the populations that benefited from the intervention of the Red Cross in the fight against the various epidemics view the Movement as a reliable partner.
- According to all the partners, the Red Cross stands out as the leading organization as far as social mobilization is concerned
- The capacity of each NS of Central Africa was built significantly in at least one of the following domains; water point and latrine building, the fight against cholera, Ebola, meningitis, female genital mutilations, discrimination and stigma against the elderly, orphans and PLWHA.

Constraints

- The delay in funding of BRAC activities, and more specifically those of the health department, slowed down the process of carrying out activities planned for 2005.

HIV/AIDS Control

Goal: The spread of HIV/AIDS and stigma against PLWHA is reduced.

Objective: All eight National Societies of Central Africa were effectively involved in the process of HIV/AIDS control, and carried out several activities to that effect.

Achievements

- In 2005, BRAC ensured the follow-up of the “Filles Libres³” project, for the Cameroon Red Cross Society. This led to the extension of the project to Douala, Cameroon. 222 educational talks were organized, 22 volunteers sensitized about 711 “filles libres” 44 of whom have been visiting the educational talk centre of the Wouri local Red Cross branch. The ambition of the Red Cross is to make at least 20 “filles libres” become peer educators by 2006.
- On March 18 2005, BRAC participated in the presentation of a project proposal to mobilize the Cameroonian civil society in the fight against HIV/AIDS. This two-year project is funded by the Global Fund to fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, (to the tune of CFA 3.17 billion) and falls in line with the national AIDS control strategy. The funds are in the custody of CARE International Cameroon, an international humanitarian non-governmental organization (NGO) which stands as the main beneficiary.
- On March 21 2005, the Cameroon Red Cross Society was selected alongside two other NGOs (FESADE and ACMS) to represent the civil society in the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM), the body that coordinates the Global Fund at national level.
- BRAC supported the organization of a two-day discussion workshop from 26 to 27 April 2005 at the Mont-Febe Monastery. The objective of the workshop was to develop a health project to be presented to CARE International Cameroon. In collaboration with Cameroon’s Social Marketing Programme (PMSC), the Wouri local branch of Cameroon Red Cross Society executed a programme aimed at sensitizing populations by demonstrating how to use condoms;
- The Central African Red Cross Society is currently executing a project to combat HIV/AIDS with the support of BRAC. 300 “filles libres” were sensitized by Red Cross volunteers in 2005.
- To commemorate the World AIDS Day on 1 December 2005, the NSs STP and CAR carried out several activities namely; radio programmes, organization of a football match, a fair, parades, sensitization, distribution of free screening bonds and theatre shows among others.

3 « 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”.

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Impact

- The complete transfer of competence of the “Filles Libres” project to the Cameroon Red Cross Society is a clear indication that BRAC has been coaching NSs of Central Africa accordingly.
- The “Filles Libres” project initiated in Cameroon turned out to be a success and was extended to STP and CAR.

Constraints

- The delay in the financing of BRAC activities, more specifically those of the health department hampered the implementation of planned activities.
- There is still lack of an efficient community-based health programme.

Health and care: Cameroon

Goal: The vulnerability of Cameroonians to health issues is reduced, and the spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis in the high-risk communities is reduced.

Objective: The targeted populations in the communities working with the programme adopted risk-free behaviours as far as health is concerned, and continued using the quality health care facilities put at their disposal by the Cameroon Red Cross Society.

Achievements

- Development of a health policy and plan of action.
- Training of 30 Red Cross volunteers and community leaders in WatSan.
- Holding of 840 educative talk sessions on 17 subjects.
- Organization of several immunization campaigns; 3 against polio, 173 against tuberculosis, 111 against yellow fever, 145 against measles, 729 against polio for children below the age of five, 535 DTC/HEPB for children below the age of three, and 684 anti-tetanus campaigns (with 2,377 doses administered).
- 24,977 consultations and 18,229 laboratory tests were made.
- 23,930 patients were received at the Henry Dunant Health and Social Welfare Centre.
- Monitoring of the cholera epidemic with the support of BRAC.

Impact

- The capacity of the Cameroon Red Cross Society was built in WatSan, social mobilization, vaccine management and malaria control domain.

Constraints

- Lack of equipment and logistical means to implement the health strategic plan and policy at the local level.
- Lack of training for staff in specialized domains.

HIV/AIDS control and the fight against tuberculosis

Objective: The targeted population adopts risk-free sexual behaviours and continues to use the prevention, screening and treatment services put at their disposal by the national society.

Achievements

- The Cameroon Red Cross Society held several sensitization and consultation meetings.
- A dynamic partnership with female associations to combat HIV/AIDS was established.
- Behaviour change communication activities were carried out.
- Pre and post-test counselling was conducted.
- The NS participated in meetings organized by the National Aids Control Committee and the CCM for the GFATM.
- The NS followed up partnerships with BRAC, the Cameroon National AIDS Control Committee, the Centre Pasteur du Cameroun, and the National Mobile Hygiene Laboratory in view of consolidating the execution of the “Filles Libres” project.

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Impact

- The HIV/AIDS-related psycho-social and community care capacity of the NS volunteers was established;
- The popularity of the Cameroon Red Cross Society's HIV/AIDS programme was strengthened. The NS is now playing an important role in the fight against stigmatization and social reintegration of sex workers. Personnel working at the centre now show professionalism and know-how in handling test results and maintaining confidentiality.

Constraints

- Severe competition in the domain of HIV/AIDS control. The Henry Dunant Health and Social Welfare Centre is too close to the Yaoundé Central Hospital and the Centre Pasteur du Cameroon.
- The NS's HIV/AIDS programme is not well known.

Health and care: Chad

Goal: The vulnerability of the population in Chad with respect to health threats is reduced.

Objective: The targeted population adopted health-friendly behaviours and continued using the quality health care services put at their disposal by the Red Cross of Chad.

Achievements

- The NS trained 100 volunteers, peer educators, monitors and first aid workers to carry out activities such as combating polio, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS, and other diseases with epidemic potential.

Impact

- The popularity of the Red Cross has been consolidated as the members are now warmly welcomed and listened to by the communities. Government and partners look at the Red Cross of Chad as a key partner in social actions in favour of vulnerable people.

Constraints

- A large number of women still believe in FGM because they have not yet perceived the dangers related it.

Fight against HIV/AIDS and TB

Goal: The spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis among the highly exposed population in Chad is reduced.

Objective: The targeted population has adopts risk-free sexual behaviours and continues using the prevention, screening, and treatment services put at their disposal by the national society.

Achievements

- Red Cross of Chad volunteers carried out sensitization activities in the fight against HIV/AIDS. They targeted schools, enterprises, and public squares among others.

Impact

- Despite the fact that some people were reluctant because of taboo and/or religious beliefs, Red Cross volunteers continued to carry out sensitization campaigns, touching an ever increasing number of people.

Constraints

- The HIV/AIDS programme of the Red Cross of Chad is not yet well known.

Health and care: Equatorial Guinea

Goal: The vulnerability of the population in Equatorial Guinea to social and health threats is reduced.

Objective: The targeted population adopts risk-free behaviours and continues using the quality health care and social welfare services put at their disposal by the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea.

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Achievements

- Several latrines and water points were constructed in the country.
- Volunteers and peer educators were trained on the prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS, as well as on sensitization techniques. The volunteers carried out sensitization and social mobilization activities to combat STIs and HIV/AIDS, malaria, vector and waterborne diseases and measles.

Impact

- The Red Cross activities are highly appreciated and the beneficiaries are happy to work with the volunteers.

Constraint

- The Red Cross does not have enough resources to take care of the elderly who are increasingly being abandoned by their families.

Health and care: STP

Goal: The vulnerability of the populations in STP to social and health threats is reduced.

Objective: The targeted population adopts risk-free behaviours and continues using the quality health care and social welfare services put at their disposal by the national society.

Achievements

- The “Filles Libres” project that originated from Cameroon was extended to STP;
- Volunteers of the NS carried out activities such as sensitization and condom distribution to help stop the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country;
- Within the framework of community-based health, the NS built several latrines and water points (street fountains).

Impact

- The popularity of the Red Cross is consolidated, and beneficiaries are happy to work with the members of this society.

Constraint

- The NS does not have enough resources to carry out its activities.

Health and care: Central African Republic

Goal: The vulnerability of the population in the prefectures of Sibut, Bossembélé and the 3rd and 7th districts, to major health problems is reduced.

Objective: The population in the prefectures of Sibut, Bossembélé and the 3rd and 7th districts have adopted attitudes and behaviours that can enable them solve major health problems.

Achievements

- With the support of BRAC, the “Filles Libres” project was extended to CAR in an attempt to help stop the spread of STIs and HIV/AIDS;
- In collaboration with BRAC, a project was developed to combat poverty and malaria;
- With the financial support of the Federation, the NS developed and executed a social mobilization project to fight against measles.

Impact

- The fight against HIV/AIDS has become more serious and the population has begun to understand the role of the Red Cross in this context;

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- The Ministry of Health promised to entrust the Central African Red Cross Society the exclusive responsibility of carrying out sensitization campaigns and following up volunteers in the field during the national anti-polio immunization days.

Constraint

- The NS received funds very late.

Disaster management: sub-regional

Goal: The vulnerability of the population in Central Africa to disasters is reduced.

Objective: The technical capacity of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT/ERDAC) is reinforced in the domains of water and sanitation (WatSan) and in the construction of camps for both refugees and internally displaced persons. Practical provisions are made to facilitate the deployment of RDRT/ERDAC members in the event of a disaster.

Achievements

- Within the framework of the Sudanese refugees operation, an ERDAC health team was deployed in Chad in December 2004 for three months. The team's mandate was extended until June 2005 because of the achievement of good results;
- In collaboration with the Cameroon Red Cross Society's director of relief and emergency, BRAC developed a plan of action to facilitate the participation of the NS in activities to mark the World Civil Protection Day (WCPD). In this regard, 60 Cameroon Red Cross Society volunteers carried out sanitation activities around water points in the Mvog-Ada neighbourhood (Yaoundé) from 2 to 3 March 2005. In total, the volunteers treated 21 wells and sensitized the local populations on the need of pursuing those activities;
- In collaboration with the SOS Disaster Network, Cameroon Red Cross Society volunteers carried out cleaning and draining activities in the Nkolbisson neighbourhood with financial support of the World Conservation Union (IUCN⁴).
- Within the framework of the partnership agreement between DPC⁵/MINATD⁶ and the Federation, the regional disaster management officer at BRAC participated in several meetings alongside Cameroon Red Cross representatives. Some of the meetings included.
 - Meeting to plan the development of the relief organization plan;
 - Crisis meetings to develop the plan of action of the response to floods that occurred in Nkam (Littoral Province);
 - Meeting to identify the measures to be taken in the event of a new gas emanation from Lake Nyos. Such emanation occurred over ten years ago, killing almost everybody in the surrounding village;
 - Regional meeting (October 2005) to set up a regional natural hazards observatory in Yaoundé.
- From 7 to 14 November 2005, the regional workshop to retrain ERDAC members on WatSan was held in Kribi (Cameroon). Participants came from the NS of Central Africa, the Federation's delegations in Chad and Dakar, the Belgian Red Cross project in Benin and the ICRC delegation in Bangui;
- Since November 2005, the two ERDAC members that had been deployed earlier in Benin, were transferred to Chad to assist vulnerable people in refugee camps;
- Within the framework of the Togolese refugees operation in Benin, three ERDAC members (two WatSan specialists from Cameroon and one self-assessment specialist from Congo) were deployed in Benin. Another ERDAC member was deployed in November as a camp manager;
- BRAC also deployed some ERDAC members (logistics and relief specialists) in Niger for the food insecurity operations.
- BRAC updated the database of ERDAC members on a regular basis and forwarded it to the regional delegation in Dakar.

⁴ IUCN stands for International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the former name of World Conservation Union.

⁵ Direction de la Protection Civile

⁶ Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et Décentralisation

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Impact

- The West and Central Africa has a team specialized in WatSan, which is capable of intervening in the field under the supervision of a single Emergency Response Unit (ERU) WatSan team leader;
- The technical sheets that were developed by the participants, during the retraining workshop, will enable them to work faster in case they are deployed in the field;
- The exchange of human resources consolidated the concept of solidarity among the NSs;
- The government of Cameroon now looks at the Cameroon Red Cross Society as a key actor in disaster management;
- The partnership with DPC/MINATD enabled the Red Cross to consolidate its popularity to the Cameroon government.

Constraints

- Some NSs failed to send representatives in the WatSan training workshop;
- NSs failed to share information as required;
- NSs did not use objective criteria in selecting their members for training sessions or for deployment;
- NSs failed to follow up on the restitution of training outcome back home.

Disaster management: Cameroon

Goal: Reduce the vulnerability of the populations in high-risk areas of Cameroon to disasters.

Objective: Build the capacity of five local branches of the NS in disaster preparedness and response, and start food security programmes in two local committees of the northern part of Cameroon.

Achievements

- About 100 volunteers were trained and retrained on first aid in five local committees - Mfoundi, Limbe, Mounoun, Nyos, and Douala.
- With the support of the Federation, the Cameroon Red Cross Society launched a project on food security in the Far North Province.
- The disaster management team of the Cameroon Red Cross Society assisted their health team in responding to the cholera epidemic that occurred in the country.
- In collaboration with the ICRC, BRAC supported the training of 20 volunteer first-aid workers on the management of displaced persons in the northern part of Cameroon.

Impact

- The population in the targeted areas now understands the mission of the Red Cross.
- Local authorities now look at the Cameroon Red Cross Society as a reliable partner.
- All the activities carried out by the Cameroon Red Cross Society, in collaboration with DPC, contributed to consolidating the NS position as an auxiliary to the government.

Constraints

- Lack of materials for WatSan activities.
- Lack of logistics means.
- Lack of training opportunities;
- Poor financial commitment from the partners.

Disaster management: Chad

Goal: To reduce the vulnerability of the population in Chad in high-risk disaster areas and to develop pilot projects on food security in three rural areas.

Objective: Train and animate disaster management teams in four local branches that are highly exposed to disasters, and develop a pilot project on food security.

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Achievements

- With the financial support of BRAC, executives from the 18 regional committees of the Red Cross of Chad were trained on vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA), community-based first aid (CBFA) and food security;
- In September 2005, the Red Cross of Chad transported 1,342 Chadian refugees from CAR to their respective original localities, in collaboration with the UNHCR. The operation was conducted by 25 volunteers deployed in two transit centres (Gore and Koumra) under the supervision of the emergency activities coordinator of the Red Cross of Chad;
- The beneficiaries targeted in October 2005 by the WatSan project of the Red Cross of Chad were the users in the Madjorio and Gassi schools of N'Djamena. Students in those schools were sensitized along hygiene and sanitation (cleaning of latrines, water points and playgrounds). The students also participated in the maintenance of the garden and in the distribution of water to the classrooms when the temperature was high. A follow-up strategy is being studied to make sure that these activities do not stop when the Red Cross withdraws from the project. It is expected that the project will help change the behaviours of school children in view of sustaining school facilities and the school environment.

Impact

- A large number of volunteers attended to the refugees.
- The living conditions of vulnerable communities have improved.

Constraints

- Poor financial commitment from the partners.

Disaster management: Equatorial Guinea

Goal: Reduce the vulnerability of the Equatorial Guinea population in high-risk disasters areas.

Objective: Local branches in high-risk areas of Equatorial Guinea have multi-disciplinary teams capable of ensuring disaster prevention, preparedness, and response. The national society established a flexible and efficient mechanism to ensure interconnection between the headquarters and local branch teams.

Achievements

- 25 volunteers were trained on the techniques of tapping water and the construction of wells and latrines;
- Several latrines were constructed all over the country.

Impact

- Communities now live in a healthier environment.

Constraints

- The NS does not have enough resources to carry out its actions.

Disaster management: Central African Republic

Goal: The vulnerability of the population in the prefectures of Sibut, Bossembélé, and the 3rd and 7th districts to hazards, natural and man-made disasters is reduced.

Objective: The capacities of the populations in the local committees of Central African Red Cross Society and those of community leaders in the targeted prefectures and districts are built.

Achievements

- In 2005, the NS was able to respond efficiently to the floods that occurred in the country with the support of the Federation. Red Cross volunteers acted on the field as a link between the population, other NGOs, and the United Nations system in CAR. These volunteers ensured the distribution of all the donations to floods victims,

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- With the technical support of BRAC and ICRC, 20 members from the various local committees of the Central African Red Cross Society were trained on CBFA;
- Though the NS did not sign the letter of understanding governing the deployment of ERDAC members because it was facing an institutional crisis at that time (September 2003), the newly elected president was briefed on the issue and did not hesitate to express his commitment in 2005. As a result, a member of Central African Red Cross Society took part in the ERDAC-WatSan retraining workshop in Kribi in November 2005.

Impact

- The Central African Red Cross Society consolidated her position as an auxiliary to the government, as a result of the role played in floods management;
- The NS was designated as the focal point and coordinating body for all the activities related to response to floods. The president of the society was appointed to manage the various donations (in cash and nature) for the floods operation;
- The NS has executives with commendable CBFA skills, capable of preparing volunteers for the prevention of disasters.

Constraint

- The NS does not have enough resources to carry out its activities.

Disaster management: STP

Goal: Reduce the vulnerability of the population in STP in high-risk disasters areas.

Objective: Reinforce the technical know-how of disaster prevention, preparedness, and response teams in four targeted local committees, and set up a flexible and efficient mechanism to ensure interconnection between the headquarters team and those of local branches.

Achievements

- With respect to WatSan, STP Red Cross participated in the construction of two standpipes in the Mezeche and Cantagalo districts.

Impact

- The communities of Mezeche and Cantagalo now have access to potable water.

Constraint

- The NS did not have enough funds to carry out its actions.

Humanitarian values: Sub-regional

Goal: People who suffer from all sorts of discrimination and stigma have access to assistance services.

Objective: The National Societies of Central Africa have aggressively advertised the positions of the International Federation regarding all sorts of discrimination, with special emphasis on the discrimination against PLWHA, through the media or through the intervention of internationally renowned personalities.

Achievements

- BRAC continued to support the NSs in the establishment and animation of humanitarian journalist clubs.
- Several journalists covered Red Cross events namely; the presentation of the Federation's mandate, the missions of BRAC and paying tribute to partners that support BRAC and its NSs. This was aired over the Cameroon-based television channel "Canal 2 International".
- In August 2005, BRAC presented a paper on reporting techniques during the seminar of communicators of the Cameroon Red Cross Society for the purpose of building their capacities.

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Impact

- Vulnerable people (PLWHA, orphans, young girls and the elderly) now consider the Red Cross as a trustworthy friend that can facilitate their integration within their respective communities. The various governments in the region have welcomed the important role played by the NSs of Central Africa in improving the living conditions of vulnerable people.
- The capacity of each NS of Central Africa was enhanced in the fight against discrimination and stigma against the elderly, orphans and people living with HIV/AIDS.

Constraints

- As far as assistance to the underprivileged is concerned, demand is higher than supply. Therefore, there is a need to increase support to promote Humanitarian Values.

Humanitarian values: Cameroon

Goal: Reduce discrimination against specific groups of people.

Objective: Dissemination and promotion of Humanitarian Values through the national society's theatre group led to a reduction in discrimination against specific groups of people.

Achievements

- With the support of BRAC, the Cameroon Red Cross Society launched a project to advocate for the enrolment of 200 vulnerable young girls in schools.

Impact

- The 200 young girls that were sent to school are potential full-fledged development actors for their respective regions;
- With the support of BRAC, the NS contributed to the fight against poverty.

Constraints

- In the northern and eastern parts of Cameroon, most parents still believe that girls should not go to school.
- The NS does not have enough resources to carry out its activities.

Humanitarian values: Equatorial Guinea

Goal: Reduce discrimination against the elderly, orphans and young girls.

Objective: The public knows, understands and respects the rights of the elderly due to the activities carried out by the media, theatre groups, and nationally and internationally renowned personalities.

Achievements

Following its commitment to combat discrimination and stigma, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea developed a project to improve the health and living conditions of orphans. In this light, BRAC provided financial support to help rehabilitate its motel. The resources accruing from the exploitation of this motel are used to ensure minimum comfort for the orphans.

Social action

- Within the framework of assistance to the most vulnerable people, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea chose as its target (besides the elderly), children with hearing/speech impairments. From 1 to 30 June 2005, a training session on the techniques of imparting knowledge to the people with hearing/speech impairments was organized in Malabo with assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and a Cuban medical team;

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- From 25 to 30 October 2005, the NS organized a training session on the culture of peace. 35 volunteers from primary and secondary schools in Malabo attended the training session that was animated by two first-aid monitors of the youth Red Cross.

Impact

- The elderly and children with hearing/speech impairments are progressively regaining their dignity as human beings.

Constraints

- The NS does not have enough resources to carry out its activities.

Humanitarian values: STP

Goal: Reduce discrimination against the elderly.

Objective: Make the public aware of the rights of the elderly through the media, theatre groups, or renowned national and international personalities.

Achievements

- The STP Red Cross built several flats for the elderly. Through this, it has respected its commitment to the improvement of the vulnerable people.
- With the support of BRAC, the winnings of TOTOLOTO (the national lottery of STP) were reinforced and the benefits accruing from them are today used to improve the living conditions of the elderly.

Impact

- The elderly people who used to be considered as witches are now respected as normal persons.

Constraint

- The NS does not have enough funds to carry out its actions.

Organizational development: Sub-regional

Goal: Build the capacities of National Societies of Central Africa in the four main domains of the ARCHI 2010 strategy.

Objective: Build the capacities of National Societies of Central Africa in good governance, management of human resources, local branches and programmes and in finance.

Achievements

- A database of organizational development and gender and development programme officers was developed and is now available for reference. In addition, BRAC facilitated the participation of a volunteer from the Central African Red Cross Society in a training session on organizational development in Nairobi, Kenya.

Impact

- Organizational development officers can easily be contacted thanks to the database that was put in place.

Constraint

- The delay in the disbursement of funds made it very difficult to carry out organizational development activities in Central Africa. Some planned activities were not carried out due to time constraints.

Organizational development: Cameroon

Goal: The Cameroon Red Cross Society improved its performance in the essential domains of the ARCHI 2010 Strategy.

Objective: Programmatic costs of the Cameroon Red Cross Society were covered as a result of enhanced resource mobilization and financial management.

Central Africa sub-regional programmes; Appeal no. 05AA038; Annual Report

Achievements

- Organization of a workshop on good governance for 18 members from three divisional committees - Mfoundi, Lom, Djérem and Vina.
- Restructuring of five divisional committees - Nyong et Mfoumou, Mbam et Inoubou, Mémé, Koupé Manengouba, Mefou Afamba.
- Signing of a contract programme with a well-defined budget line between the Cameroon Red Cross Society and BRAC within the framework of the activities of the Capacity Building Fund (CBF).
- Office and sanitation equipment was put at the disposal of the local committees.
- The national organizational development officer of the Cameroon Red Cross Society visited the targeted local committees to launch the income-generating activities.
- A seminar organized in Garoua, the capital of the North Province, by the national headquarters of the NS brought together 14 communicators from the Cameroon Red Cross Society's divisional committees of the northern part of the country. This included five from the Far North Province, five from the Adamaoua Province and four from the North Province. The seminar, which was animated by five facilitators from the NS, ICRC and the Federation (BRAC), was based on the importance of communication within a Red Cross divisional committee.

Impact

- More awareness on the new guidelines of the Federation.
- More awareness on the new vision of the Cameroon Red Cross Society.
- Increasing number of functional local branches.
- More opportunities for the national staff to go to the field.
- Concrete achievement in the field with the beneficiaries.

Constraints

- The distances between localities are too long, and the NS lacks logistics means.
- The delay in the disbursement of CBF funds.

Organizational development: Equatorial Guinea

Goal: The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea performance is improved in the essential domains of the ARCHI 2010 Strategy.

Objective: The financial capacity of the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea was built to cover all the charges related to the execution of its programmes.

Achievements

- The NS accelerated the decentralization process in order to give more responsibility to local branches. To that effect, 60 volunteers were trained on human, material and financial resource management.
- The local branches of Bata, Banei, Nyefang, Ebibeyin and Mbini were provided with chairs, tables, typing machines and cupboards.

Impact

- The local branches of the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea are acquainted with governance and management tools and have the minimum equipment required to render better services to vulnerable people.

Constraints

- Limited financial resources did not permit the NS to carry out all its activities.

Organizational development: Chad

Goal: The performance of the Red Cross of Chad has improved in the essential domains of the ARCHI 2010 Strategy.

Objective: The governance, technical and financial capacities of the Red Cross of Chad are built.

Central Africa sub-regional programmes; Appeal no. 05AA038; Annual Report

Achievements

Partners in the Mandoul region have understood the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS)

From 10 to 20 October 2005, the Coordinator of the CAS process in Chad led a mission to Koumra to install decentralized structures for the implementation of this strategy in Mandoul. Subsequently, a committee, which has about 800 first-aid workers and sanitarians, was formed.

Impact

- Leaders of NS in the Central African Republic have begun to understand the CAS process.

Constraint

- Some NS are yet to have their own strategic plans.

Organizational development: Central African Republic

Goal: The performance of the targeted local committees in at least one essential domain of the ARCHI 2010 strategy is improved upon.

Objective 1: The principles of good governance and management are implemented by the members of the Executive Committee and by leaders of the targeted local committees.

Objective 2: At least 50 per cent of the needs of qualified and permanent personnel as well as qualified volunteers are covered.

Objective 3: The auto-financing capacities of local committees are increased by at least 5 per cent.

Objective 4: The equipment and materials needed for the execution of these programmes are available.

Objective 5: The project management capacity of the targeted local committees is reinforced.

Achievements

Follow-up of CBF activities

Training sessions on good governance and management were organized at the headquarters and local branches. The objectives of the training sessions were to revise the rules and regulations of the NS, and to expose participants to the new governance and financial management tools in place at the Federation.

Impact

Although the NS is still under restructuring process, it is progressively recovering with full integrity. Governing members are now acquainted with good governance and management mechanisms.

Constraint

- The NS is still under restructuring process.

Organizational development: STP

Goal: The performance of São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross has improved in the essential domains of the ARCHI 2010 Strategy.

Objective: The financial capacity of the national society is enhanced to enable the coverage of all the charges related to the execution of their programmes.

Central Africa sub-regional programmes; Appeal no. 05AA038; Annual Report

Achievements

- The major activity carried out this year was the organization of the fifth General Assembly of the NS in May 2005. On that occasion, the president and the Secretary General were re-elected for another term in office.

Impact

- Good governance and management principles are implemented at the STP Red Cross.

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

Goal: The performance of National Societies of Central Africa is strengthened.

Objective: The partnership between National Societies of Central Africa, with other members of the Red Cross Movement, and with international organizations was reinforced.

Achievements

- In early July 2005, the acting head of BRAC took part in the management meeting held in Dakar, Senegal. He also visited the STP Red Cross to sign the contract programme relating to the duplication of the “Filles Libres” project with the Secretary General of the NS.
- The head of BRAC visited the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea and held working sessions with the Secretary General and the technical staff of the NS.
- BRAC facilitated the participation of presidents of the NSs in Central Africa in the meeting to prepare the General Assembly that was organized by the head of regional delegation.

Impact

- There is an atmosphere of trustworthiness between BRAC and the NSs of Central Africa.

Effective representation and advocacy

Goal: The public, the authorities, the media, and donors, are encouraged to take an active part in the humanitarian activities carried out by the International Federation and by National Societies of Central Africa.

Objective: The advocacy activities carried out by both the Federation and National Societies of Central Africa are efficiently relayed to the authorities, the media, the diplomatic corps, the public, and other partners.

Achievements

- Presentation of new year wishes to the chairperson of Cameroon Red Cross Society on January 28, 2005;
- Participation in the meeting of heads of delegation in Dakar from 1 to 3 February 2005.
- Participation in a meeting (on 4 February 2005) to follow up the implementation of the recommendations of the Alger Pan African meeting.
- Participation in the West and Central Africa partnership meeting from 5 to 6 February 2005.
- Participation in the General Assembly of the Cameroon Red Cross Society from 23 to 25 February 2005;
- The acting head of BRAC took part in several activities namely.
 - A courtesy visit to the director of the Centre Pasteur du Cameroun on 10 March 2005. The two leaders discussed about the partnership of the “Filles Libres project”.
 - The opening ceremony of a course in International Humanitarian Law (IHL) which was organized by the ICRC on 14 March 2005.
 - A joint Cameroon and Geneva World Health Organisation (WHO) mission to fight against measles on 22 March 2005.
 - The Roll Back Malaria meeting which took place in Libreville (Gabon) from 4 to 6 April 2005.
 - Was invited by several ambassadors during their respective national days.

Central Africa sub-regional programmes; Appeal no. 05AA038; Annual Report

- Visits to top-ranking personalities, including the High Commissioners of Great Britain and Canada in Cameroon, the Ambassadors of Japan and Greece, etc., in an attempt to establish new partnerships and ensure popularity of the Cameroon Red Cross Society and BRAC.

Impact

- BRAC is now well known in the diplomatic milieu in Cameroon.
- New local funding opportunities were explored and used. For example, the government of Canada offered CAD 25,000, which was used to reimburse CAR floods-related DREF. The same institution financed the project on FGM in Cameroon to the tune of CHF 52,000.
- On its part, Japan intends to fund a project on food security in Cameroon. The Japanese government supported the regional health programme of BRAC to the tune of JPY 10 million.
- Public awareness and the popularity of the Red Cross have increased amongst the diplomatic milieu in Cameroon.

Constraints

- BRAC failed to invite members of the diplomatic corps (for example on 8 May) because of lack of funding.

[Final financial report below; click here to return to title page and contact information.](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

CENTRAL AFRICA SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMM

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2005/1-2005/9998
Appeal	M05AA038
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	570'012	271'795	89'400	485'536	525'530	1'942'273
B. Opening Balance	44'563	1	9'781	62'556	37'859	154'759
Income						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross		63'603	29'814	29'814		123'231
Finnish Red Cross				12'874		12'874
Irish Government	40'256			76'487		116'743
Japanese Red Cross Society	112'532					112'532
Other	0					0
Swedish Red Cross	490'063	189'923		132'690		812'676
C1. Cash contributions	642'851	253'526	29'814	251'865		1'178'055
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
DFID - British Government			0	0		0
Irish Government				24'290		24'290
Swedish Red Cross	6'049		835	0		6'884
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)	6'049		835	24'290		31'174
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income	6'365				2'685	9'051
C6. Other Income	6'365				2'685	9'051
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	655'266	253'526	30'649	276'155	2'685	1'218'281
D. Total Funding = B + C	699'828	253'527	40'429	338'711	40'544	1'373'040

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	44'563	1	9'781	62'556	37'859	154'759
C. Income	655'266	253'526	30'649	276'155	2'685	1'218'281
E. Expenditure	-522'414	-149'696	-39'206	-286'212	-37'281	-1'034'809
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	177'415	103'831	1'223	52'499	3'263	338'230

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2005/1-2005/9998
Appeal	M05AA038
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		570'012	271'795	89'400	485'536	525'530	1'942'273	
Supplies								
Construction	20'000	11					11	19'989
Clothing & textiles	2'000	802		115			917	1'083
Food		29	1'080				1'109	-1'109
Seeds,Plants	8'000	2'387	1'768				4'155	3'845
Water & Sanitation	500	17'935					17'935	-17'435
Medical & First Aid	26'500	4'294					4'294	22'206
Teaching Materials		2'374		4'740			7'114	-7'114
Utensils & Tools		7'302	1'271		3'970		12'544	-12'544
Other Supplies & Services	500	11'858			5'651		17'510	-17'010
Total Supplies	57'500	46'992	4'120	4'855	9'622		65'588	-8'088
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	3'000				4'200		4'200	-1'200
Computers & Telecom	9'500	1'507			5'830		7'336	2'164
Others Machinery & Equipment		3'533			3'478		7'011	-7'011
Total Land, vehicles & equipme	12'500	5'039			13'508		18'547	-6'047
Transport & Storage								
Storage		449			1'201		1'649	-1'649
Distribution & Monitoring					12'907		12'907	-12'907
Transport & Vehicle Costs	96'873	17'101	8'732	198	16'848	7'361	50'240	46'633
Total Transport & Storage	96'873	17'550	8'732	198	30'955	7'361	64'796	32'077
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	250'800	51'415			21'113		72'529	178'271
Delegate Benefits	216'000	46'099	3'651	7	711	1'150	51'618	164'382
Regionally Deployed Staff		528			134		662	-662
National Staff	207'955	70'002	30'573	17'393	30'696	3'957	152'621	55'334
National Society Staff		41'837	2'820	2'944	15'410	645	63'656	-63'656
Consultants	27'500							27'500
Total Personnel Expenditures	702'255	209'881	37'043	20'344	68'065	5'752	341'086	361'169
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	422'220	44'997	42'489		19'375	8'274	115'134	307'086
Total Workshops & Training	422'220	44'997	42'489		19'375	8'274	115'134	307'086
General Expenditure								
Travel	29'000	14'065	2'187	1'937	19'677	2'628	40'494	-11'494
Information & Public Relation	339'300	5'395	558	5'895	2'012	123	13'983	325'317
Office Costs	152'877	47'271	2'139	1'399	60'372	2'469	113'651	39'226
Communications		16'471	8'870	1'250	16'597	3'444	46'632	-46'632
Professional Fees	3'500	6'549	2'096		6'349	2'381	17'374	-13'874
Financial Charges		-3'122	2'586		-255	2'284	1'493	-1'493
Other General Expenses		730			741	2'815	4'287	-4'287
Total General Expenditure	524'677	87'360	18'436	10'481	105'493	16'144	237'914	286'763
Program Support								
Program Support	126'248	33'957	9'730	2'548	18'604	2'423	67'263	58'985
Total Program Support	126'248	33'957	9'730	2'548	18'604	2'423	67'263	58'985
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		76'638	29'146	780	20'591	-2'672	124'482	-124'482
Total Operational Provisions		76'638	29'146	780	20'591	-2'672	124'482	-124'482
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1'942'273	522'414	149'696	39'206	286'212	37'281	1'034'809	907'464
VARIANCE (C - D)		47'598	122'099	50'194	199'324	488'249	907'464	