

Appeal 2004



CAMEROON

Appeal no. 01.40/2004

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2004, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text¹, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget

Programme title	2004 in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Health and Care	330,958
Organizational Development	87,959
Total	418,917²

Please note that objectives, expected results, and activities associated with the Disaster Management programme are included in the narrative of this appeal; the budget associated with these activities is integrated within other programme budgets. [<Click here to go to the text>](#)

Please note that objectives, expected results, and activities associated with the Humanitarian Values programme are included in the narrative of this appeal; the budget associated with these activities is integrated within other programme budgets. [<Click here to go to the text>](#)

Please note that objectives, expected results, and activities associated with the Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships programme are included in the narrative of this appeal; the budget associated with these activities is integrated within other programme budgets. [<Click here to go to the text>](#)

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

² USD 314,620 or EUR 269,660

National Context

Situated in Central Africa, Cameroon has common borders with Nigeria to the west, Chad to the north east, the Central African Republic to the east, and Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea to the south. Its total surface area is 475,650 km², of which 8546 km² is water.

A period of economic growth was experienced in Cameroon around 1980 due to improved trade and a healthy fiscal situation. A recession in 1985-1994 led to a deterioration of the country's socio-economic and health indicators and a very negative impact on the debt burden. Consequently, a third of Cameroon's estimated 15 million people survive on less than a dollar a day. With a natural growth rate of 2.8%, the country is marked not so much by poverty, but by an increasing gap between the rich and poor.



Majority of the population cannot access health care while the inadequate health infrastructure is over stretched because the high HIV/AIDS prevalence. There is also a heavy rural urban drift with its attendant rise in poverty, precarious conditions and overcrowding which expose the populations to further risks such as epidemics and other disasters. The regional disparity is such that the urban areas are benefiting from this drift to the detriment of the rural areas, which are being abandoned.

Key Development Indicators	Value	Year
Population size	14.7 million	Mid 1999
Population growth rate (annual)	2.8	1999
Urbanization rate	49.2%	1999
Life expectancy at birth	59.0 years	1999
GPD per capita (USD) (estimate)	524	2000/2001
Annual economic growth rate (estimate)	5.4%	2000/2001
External debt (FCFA) as % of GPD (estimate)	74.8%	2000/2001
Proportion of population below national poverty line	50.0%	1999/2000
Prevalence of HIV in adult population	11.0%	2000
Population with access to safe water supplies	44.0%	1998
Proportion of underweight children (under 5 years)	22.2%	1998
Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	150.7	1998
Incidence rate for malaria	45.9%	1997
Immunization coverage	29.4%	1998
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	82.1%	1997/1998
Gross primary enrolment rate	81.8%	1998/1999
Net primary enrolment rate	61.7%	1997

Source: International/Millennium Declaration Development Goals June 2001

To cope with increasing demands and make up for the disruption of community solidarity, Cameroon needs a well-managed national society accessible to the most vulnerable in various localities nationwide. Sustained scaling up of its successes in social and health fields, and new commitment to advocacy, is essential if the living conditions of millions of highly vulnerable families are to be improved.

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A major problem facing the national society is the chronic lack of funding, in spite of the enormous opportunities that exist, even at the local level. This is explained by:

- Absence of solid historical relations with the countries that are actively involved in international cooperation, weakness in dialogue and lack of contacts with Anglophone funding agencies.
- The non-existence of a strong, well-managed and credible national society capable of providing quality community services through a volunteer network especially where the state and other donors are absent.
- The lack of a strategic plan for the national society to embrace a long-term vision to facilitate the establishment of a CAS³ framework.

This lack severely hampers the growth of the national society and limits support from the Federation. The **Cameroon Red Cross Society** has therefore subscribed to a participatory approach to collaborate with the regional office for Central Africa in a country project involving all stakeholders and aiming at a coherent long-term development plan. This is based on an accurate VCA⁴ analysis, an objective and transparent SWOT⁵ analysis and a CAS.

The Cameroon Red Cross Society has further committed itself to putting extra effort in seeking internal partners to improve the profile and promote the activities of the national society on the international scene. This will be complemented by external funding, through the secretariat.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement⁶ Context:

The priorities of and the chief support provided by the partner national societies active in Cameroon are the following:

French Red Cross:

- Support for the national society's centre in respect of medical equipment and instruments

Swedish Red Cross:

- Support for the project to fight HIV/AIDS among young people through educational discussion centres and theatre troupes.

Belgian Red Cross:

- Street children project in Cameroon which began with the national society is now being run with the Ministry of Social Affairs

ICRC

ICRC is pursuing a classic programme with the national societies in the following areas:

- Cooperation
- Emergency preparedness (conflicts)
- Dissemination of information / IHL⁷; tracing agency

The secretariat will strengthen its institutional base and exploit the comparative advantages of the Movement through internal and external support coordination. Support from the Federation will take into account the priorities of the national society which will be provided through the following programmes:

³ CAS – Cooperation Agreement Strategy

⁴ VCA – Vulnerability Capacity Assessment

⁵ SWOT – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (assessment methodology)

⁶ 'Movement' refers to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

⁷ IHL - International Humanitarian Law

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The programme to support multipliers:

This programme addresses the growing gap between the rich and the poor as well as the large number of people living below the poverty line. It aims at introducing coaches who will promote the branch development and volunteer recruitment and guidance. This will have a multiplier effect on activities in line with the conclusions of the ARCHI⁸ 2010 programme.

ARCHI 2010 and volunteerism:

Through ARCHI 2010 and volunteer programmes, the national society will attempt to improve the accessibility of the most vulnerable to the country's health infrastructures. The priorities defined by the ARCHI 2010 philosophy involve activities in which volunteers can have a real positive influence on public health and serve as a basis for defining objectives for long-term national community health programmes.

The 2003 appeal brought no funding for the volunteer programme, so that no support for a coaching mechanism was available to the national society. In 2004, the volunteer programme arising out of the ARCHI 2010 initiative will help the national society to recruit more qualified volunteers. Extra effort will be made to attract rural volunteers and encourage the national society's involvement in food security activities for the year 2005.

Analysis of the number of needed volunteers will help the national society identify and seek profiles which they lack at present.

The ARCHI 2010 programme will be continued in 2004 in Cameroon, to consolidate efforts made in the previous years.

Integrated pilot project to combat HIV/AIDS among sex workers

This project began in Yaoundé in 2003, will be reinforced and extended to Douala and Ngaoundere.

Regional disaster management programme:

This programme will pursue last year's efforts to strengthen the disaster preparedness and response skills and capacities of ERDAC⁹ and consequently those of the national society. The expertise developed in each national society in respect of WatSan and the epidemic management will be strengthened by full-size practical exercises. A set of procedures (contracts, insurance, financial procedures) will be developed to guarantee rapid deployment of the required regional disaster response teams in the field and to facilitate deployment of international teams (ERU¹⁰; FACT¹¹).

With a vision of connectedness within the Movement's structures, ERDAC will give Cameroon Red Cross an excellent opportunity to build its operational capacities through volunteer training, increased community risk awareness and disaster preparedness. A country team that is thoroughly integrated into the national disaster management system will be developed.

⁸ ARCHI – African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative 2010 builds on its strength: a Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in each of 53 countries in Africa and, in all, more than 2 million volunteers. The overall goal of ARCHI 2010 is to make a major difference in the health of vulnerable people in Africa. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/what/health/archi/>

⁹ ERDAC – Equipe de Réponse aux Désastres en Afrique Centrale

¹⁰ ERU – Emergency Response Unit is part of the Federation's disaster response tools. It provides specific support or direct services when local facilities are either destroyed, overwhelmed by needs, or do not exist. Using a standardized modular system of equipment and pre-trained teams of national society technical specialists, an ERU can be deployed within 48 hours. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/eru/>

¹¹ FACT – Field Assessment and Coordination Teams rapidly assess and coordinate humanitarian response to large-scale emergencies. The system is designed to form and deploy teams of highly trained Red Cross and Red Crescent response practitioners to a disaster site within 12 to 24 hours. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/fact/>

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The Cameroon Red Cross combined efforts with the Civil Protection Directorate for the development of volunteer networks in high-risk zones with a view to prevention, early warning and rapid response in the event of a disaster will be strengthened and extended to other zones at risk. A national disaster management plan involving all partners concerned with disasters in Cameroon will be drafted.

Fund-raising programme:

The national society must strengthen its efforts to seek both human and material resources within the communities, to offset the present global low level of interest.

A new fund-raising programme is proposed to find partners in the world of industry and business to complement traditional donors. In the same context and with the aim of minimizing the consequences of occupational accidents, commercial training in First-Aid, will be proposed to businesses and private companies.

International representation:

To strengthen links between the Cameroon Red Cross Society and potential institutional funding agencies, more attention will be paid to Federation contacts with the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations.

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities:

Priorities of the Cameroon Red Cross Society are:

Strengthened operational capacities:

- Development of local branches through improved organization and appropriate training and volunteer participation.
- Enhancement of senior staff's programme management capacity.

Community health:

- Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS and discrimination.
- Combating epidemics through volunteer involvement in awareness campaigns.
- Improving hygienic conditions through WatSan.

Disaster and conflict preparedness and response:

- Community-Based First-Aid training and disaster preparedness.
- Training and establishment of volunteer early warning teams on epidemics.

These priorities are not exhaustive since the national society is yet to identify the issues that are of concern and the choice of its priorities, taking account of the areas covered or presumably covered by different partners.

Context

The Central Africa regional office is convinced of the need to establish a CAS to serve as a framework for carefully designed programmes in the field of humanitarian action and capacity building. The small number of partner-supported activities and the insufficiency of resources to define and implement relevant strategies explain why the Cameroon Red Cross Society is yet to adopt them. A CAS could not be adopted, since the national society did not have a strategic plan with long-term objectives.

A country project team supported by the regional office has started the process of drafting a strategic plan for the year 2003. The team's mandate before the second quarter of 2004 includes:

- Establishing a VCA in the targeted localities.
- Carrying out a stakeholders and SWOT analysis

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

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Supporting community health

Context and achievements

Like many countries in the sub-region, Cameroon has one of the most alarming health statistics. Children are victims of diarrhoeal and other preventable diseases while measles is one of the 10 principal causes of child mortality. Vaccination cover, which was better in the nineteen-eighties, remains a low 30%. Similarly, although hazards due to improper faecal disposal seem to have been overcome in rural areas, access to drinking water is still poor: 40% in sub-urban areas. The economic crisis has also given rise to a rural urban drift, swelling the urban populations who live in precarious circumstances.

With the support of the Ministry of Health, WHO, UNICEF and other cooperating agencies, the Cameroon Red Cross has subscribed fully to the ARCHI 2010 Strategy by committing itself to the activities set out in the health development plan. To meet this objective the human potential represented by the national society's volunteer network has been deployed in a range of activities in the field of health in the past three years.

Polio Eradication:

Red Cross volunteer participation enhanced the national and local vaccination programme and facilitated accessibility to target populations who were difficult to access. No cases of acute flaccid paralysis due to a wild poliovirus were reported in the region. Thus volunteer participation has also improved epidemiological surveillance.

Campaign against measles:

In the year 2002, the American Red Cross initiative to support global measles campaign began in Cameroon. Volunteer participation was the key to the success of the national campaign. At least, 1500 volunteers contributed to the social mobilization campaign ensuring 100% vaccination coverage of under-fives. The success obtained in Cameroon's two northern provinces in the 2002 volunteer-supported measles vaccination programme, motivated UNICEF to further fund a national society campaign against measles in 2003 in seven central and southern provinces.

The Ministry of Health recognized the decisive contribution made by Cameroon Red Cross volunteers in the success of this operation.

Combating HIV/AIDS: seeking innovative solutions

With support from the regional office, Cameroon Red Cross Society initiated an integrated programme to fight HIV/AIDS among sex workers in Yaoundé in 2003. This highly innovative project attracted the attention and interest of the government and other partners, who pledged financial support. Confident that the project will have an impact, the Ministry of Health has requested the Federation to consider extending it to other large towns nationwide.

The Cameroon Ministry of Health now recognizes the importance of volunteer participation in improving the conditions of the vulnerable population through awareness and mobilization campaigns. This has motivated the Cameroon Red Cross to set up a network of trained volunteers to carry out high-impact community activities. This move will ensure the consolidation of the previous gains in reducing disease morbidity and mortality. The national society is counting on the Federation to consolidate the 2003 results in 2004.

Goal: Reduction of the vulnerability of populations in respect to health.

Objective: Target populations will adopt less risky behaviour patterns and make more use of the Cameroon Red Cross's health and care services.

Expected Results:

- The communities have a better awareness of their health problems and understand the importance of preventive measures.
- Volunteers lead community health promotion activities.
- Volunteer participate in communal epidemiological surveillance help in the polio eradication.
- Volunteers participate in the EPI¹² and contribute to the control of childhood diseases.
- The communities participate actively in promotional health activities and disease control is maintained.
- The national society is member of the nation's interagency committees and participates actively at meetings.
- The national society benefits from local funding.

Combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis

Context and achievement

The HIV/AIDS prevalence in Cameroon increased by 2% to 11% between 1992 and 2002. This alarming situation is aggravated by the increase in commercial sex activities last year. In addition, PLWHA¹³ are rejected and discriminated against by their employers or community when their HIV status becomes known. Recent studies in Cameroon and the Central Africa Republic show that HIV/AIDS awareness activities only reach out to a few people aged between 12 and 20 years. This is precisely the most vulnerable sector of the population with the highest new HIV/AIDS cases. The precarious urban living conditions induce girls to accept unprotected sex proposed by older people.

Since October 2001, the eight regional national societies have committed themselves to combating HIV/AIDS with support from the Federation. This involves youth peer education activities in secondary schools and religious communities.

These activities have ensured the annual training of an average 500 peer educators in Cameroon, and the setting up of theatre troupes which perform in schools and public places in Yaoundé. More employers are calling on these troupes to create awareness among their employees. Mass literature has also been produced to ensure wider dissemination of information on HIV/AIDS.

The national society has created a framework within the PLWHA network as well as an association of sex workers to address discrimination against PLWHA. Discrimination and stigmatization figure among the themes developed as part of the theatre troupes' awareness-raising activities at the work place.

The national society aims at reducing the propagation of HIV/AIDS through an innovating programme bringing together a number of partners with potential for funding from the United Nations global funds.

The Cameroon Red Cross Society started this integrated project in 2003 with the support of the regional office and partners to counter HIV/AIDS among 1000 sex workers in Yaoundé. It focuses primarily on prevention through condom promotion among high-risk groups. In addition, the national society encourages medical follow-up and care, provides ARV¹⁴ drugs in case of HIV/AIDS infection, and socio-economic rehabilitation as an economic alternative to working as a commercial sex worker.

This project, which integrates the three essential components of effective action against the spread of HIV/AIDS, is worth strengthening and extending to two other localities where HIV/AIDS prevalence is particularly high: Douala and Ngaoundere, approximately 900 km from Yaoundé.

Goal: Reduction of the propagation of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis among high-risk populations.

Objective: The target populations will adopt low risk behaviour patterns and ensure more use of the national society's prevention, screening and care services.

¹² EPI – Expanded Programme in Immunization

¹³ PLWHA – Persons living with HIV/AIDS

¹⁴ ARV – Anti Retroviral

Expected Results:

- The national society carries out peer education among youths.
- The national society implements a programme to promote condom use through promotional sales.
- A network of sex workers carries out peer education in Cameroon.
- The national society undertakes awareness-raising activities with voluntary, confidential testing.
- The national society works to limit the disgrace occasioned by HIV/AIDS.
- The national society carries out home based care activities.
- The national society participates in the fight against tuberculosis in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.
- 1000 sex workers in Yaoundé and 1000 in Douala have access to medical follow-up and specific treatment when found to be infected.
- 40 sex workers in Yaoundé and 40 in Douala each receive training in the management and funding of an income-generating micro-project.
- The national society shares its experiences (successes and challenges) with the other regional national societies.
- PLWHA collaborate actively and usefully with the Cameroon Red Cross Society in the fight against HIV/AIDS.
- An on-going advocacy strategy against discrimination and stigmatization of PLWHA is established and implemented.

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

Disaster Management

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Context and achievements

In 2002, with the support of the Federation's DMC¹⁵ division in Geneva, the regional office organized a theoretical and practical training workshop for ERDAC. This team, made up of a variety of skills from the Central Africa's national societies familiarized itself with the components of disaster management. In 2003, the members of ERDAC were given refresher training on the basic notions of disaster management, needs evaluation techniques, vulnerability and capacity assessment and the drawing up of risk maps. Two specialized training courses provided the region with specialist teams for epidemics and WatSan management.

As part of the current change process, the Federation aimed at giving more responsibilities to the regions and promoting better connections within its disaster management structures. The programme will be strengthened through retraining and practical exercises to maintain a high level of preparedness for appropriate, measured and timely responses. The two regional disaster management priorities identified in 2003, epidemics and WatSan, will retain their priority status. This initiative will provide members of the team with specific skills that will serve the region during a disaster. Such a process is perfectly in line with the Federation's disaster management policy. When a disaster exceeds the national or regional operational capacities, support will automatically be requested for the deployment of a FACT or an ERU. The regional team is therefore not a rigid physical structure in competition with the Federation's own disaster management facilities but a directory of readily available multi-disciplinary human resources from national societies in the region. There is thus a continuity of actions during emergencies.

The regional skills developed in this way will serve to propagate training efforts to create and develop country disaster management teams in the national societies and advocate in favour of a national plan in each country involving different partners under government coordination. The Cameroon Red Cross Society supervisors, with support from the regional office and acquired regional skills, have developed a sustained, pragmatic collaboration with the civil protection directorate. In concrete terms, this collaboration means:

¹⁵ DMC – Disaster Management Coordination

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- The national society, with support from the Federation, is among the privileged partners of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, which coordinates the national disaster prevention and management plan.
- The joint establishment of a disaster management plan in two localities involving the communities and volunteers play a sentry role within the very high-risk communities. The plan aims to render the populations of Limbe (a coastal town prone to floods and landslides) and the lakes (emanation of toxic gases from Nyos and Monoun) secure.

Goal: Reduction of the populations' vulnerability in the wake of disasters.

Objective: The technical disaster management skills of a national team will be strengthened in the fields of WatSan, epidemic management and food security. Mechanisms for the national society's hosting of an ERDAC, FACT or ERU team are in place and the prevention; preparedness and response capacities of the local branches in the high-risk zones are strengthened

Expected Results:

- The acquired skills of national society officers through ERDAC training courses favour the training and establishment of a national disaster management team.
- The national society has a map of the potential risks and their location in the country.
- Through collaboration with the civil protection directorate, an operational national disaster response team is in place, strengthening the risk reduction and the local branch disaster preparedness and response capacities in high-risk areas.
- The national disaster management team, is strengthened through acquired skills from the Ministry of Health, promotes local branch awareness in high-risk zones.
- The national society's human resources possess skills which will enable them intervene effectively during an epidemic.
- The acquired regional skills serve to train capacities at the national level and prepare the national society to host an international or regional team if necessary.
- The Cameroon Red Cross is collaborating with the government to develop a disaster management framework leading to the drafting of a national ORSEC plan.
- Two local committees in rural areas (Garoua and Maroua) are ready to master the concept of food security.
- The concept of food security is clearly understood by the management of the Red Cross.
- Red Cross volunteers are in place, especially in rural areas, and receive specific training on the problems of food security.
- The Cameroon Red Cross takes a decision concerning its involvement in an effort to improve the country's food security and begin the work of developing branches in target rural areas.
- The two targeted local committees are ready to participate in the 2005 food security programmes.

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

Humanitarian Values

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Context and achievements

In Cameroon, humanitarian values and the fight against HIV/AIDS stigma are promoted mainly through youth activities and theatre troupes. In a national context where discrimination and violence of all types are rampant, the value of a programme promoting humanitarian values is self-evident.

The Federation's position on issues such as economic sanctions, country boycotts, discrimination at work, stigmatization of PLWHA, ethnic or customary sexual circumcision, can be broadcast through the media, leaders, influential personalities and other well-known figures.

A network of empathetic journalists can be set up and regularly provided with information on the sub-regional national societies' efforts and the Federation's humanitarian views. A constant flow of messages is produced to support a sustained campaign against discrimination and stigmatization.

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The charisma of certain personalities famous for their stand against the suffering and pain of exclusion can be used to carry the messages of the Federation and the Cameroon Red Cross (e.g. the Princess of Belgium). The Cameroon Red Cross's current experience of including PLWHA and sex workers in the Red Cross theatre troupes, to give a voice to these oft-marginalized groups, will be extended to all the national societies in the sub-region. As well, the network of journalists will strengthen its contribution to disseminating Movement messages and provide a voice to victims of discrimination and advocate in their favour.

Goal: Elimination of discrimination of specific groups of vulnerable people.

Objective: The population, public authorities and employers are familiar with and appreciate the position of the Federation in respect of all forms of discrimination, with special emphasis on stigmatization due to HIV/AIDS.

Expected Results:

- The club of the Cameroon Red Cross Society journalist friends is strengthened.
- These clubs regularly disseminate Red Cross messages.
- A dinner at the invitation of an international personality, in this case the Princess of Belgium, will be organized in Cameroon for key people in the business world to discuss the importance of the fight against HIV/AIDS.
- PLWHA will have better access to media.
- Sex workers and PLWHA will take part in the Red Cross theatre troupes and will speak of themselves.

Organizational Development

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Context and achievements

The Cameroon Red Cross Society, with its 58 committees, is present throughout the territory. In spite of its infrastructures, the Cameroon Red Cross Society is yet to acquire the characteristics of a well-functioning national society. This is explained by the following factors:

- Weak work relations between governance and management.
- Absence of a development plan.
- Limited staff and local branch capacity to plan and manage programmes to attract the required skills.
- Inadequate financial resources owed to the absence of an aggressive fund-raising policy.
- Lack of professionalism in volunteer and staff management.

Efforts were made in the year 2003 to initiate the strategic planning process. In this regard, VCA was started which could complement the documentary review already undertaken in respect of Red Cross stakeholders. This process needs to be pursued leading to elaboration of a CAS for the national society. Better training of national society supervisors and managers will improve the elaboration and implementation of programmes and projects in the strategic plan. This will enhance the possibility of offering corresponding services to the nation's vulnerable populations. The organizational development programme in place in Cameroon since 2003 is structured around two lines of support:

- Strengthening the national society internally through improvement of its legal base and promotion of good governance at both Headquarter and Branch level.
- Better volunteer management.

The results for 2003 show that in addition to strengthening organizational, technical and managerial capacities, the Cameroon Red Cross Society needs to reinforce its financial capacities to improve performance.

Goal: Improvement of the performance of the Cameroon Red Cross Society in the core areas of Strategy 2010.

Objective: The financial capacities of the Cameroon Red Cross Society permitting to cover its basic outlay and implement programmes are strengthened.

Expected Results:

- The national society has a CAS with the partner national societies, the ICRC and other donors.
- The strategic plan and quality programmes are in place.
- They have a better understanding of the national and regional society priority needs and accept to work together to provide more appropriate support in 2004.

The national society provides timely and relevant information to concerned parties.

- Trained reporting personnel who understands the techniques of drafting reports in line with the Federation and donors requirements.
- The national society establishes and implements a set of appropriate logistic and financial procedures.

The national society effectively mobilizes financial resources

- National and departmental fund-raising committees are created at headquarters and pilot local committees.
- Members of the fund-raising committees are trained in the methods and techniques of mobilizing financial resources.
- A development plan for the financial resources of the national society is established and implemented.
- A bi-annual newsletter is produced to exchange valuable national fund-raising experiences.

Better-managed volunteers provide better quality services.

- An explicit volunteer management policy on the basis of its development plan is in place.
- Mechanisms to multiply and follow up volunteer activities are set up in the Cameroon Red Cross Society local committees selected for implementation of the national programmes.
- Volunteer network base is expanded with particular attention paid to rural areas, privileged sites for the development of food security programmes.
- Volunteer network base is improved qualitatively with emphasis on certain types of expertise, relations and circles that could bring added value to community action.

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

Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

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International representation

Context and achievement

As the largest humanitarian organization in the world, the Federation has a global responsibility to defend the rights and interests of millions of vulnerable people it is committed to serving. By its image and credibility with the general public and the Cameroon government, it has unequalled potential to advocate in favour of individuals and vulnerable groups that are often forgotten by both the media and sometimes political leaders. On account of its desire to remain discreet, the Federation and its constituent national societies have not always managed to make full use of its potential to attract the media and public attention to the fate of the vulnerable and the reasons of their vulnerabilities. The Federation now realizes that it can reduce vulnerability and suffering beyond its own capacities by mobilizing local and national communities and authorities to act where humanitarian action is obliged to recognize its limits. Typical examples are in the fight against poverty, discrimination, sexual violence and child abuse.

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In 2003, the regional office mobilized various partners around an innovative project to combat HIV/AIDS among sex workers, thus demonstrating Federation capacity to mobilize international attention around major humanitarian challenges

Goal: Public, authorities and funding agencies will provide greater support for the work of the Federation and the Cameroon Red Cross Society.

Objective: The public and all concerned parties will have a better knowledge and understanding of Federation humanitarian views and activities thereby sustaining their loyalty.

Expected Results:

- The participating national societies are better informed of the national society's humanitarian efforts and motivated to provide more active support through regular reports.
- A constant flow of humanitarian messages is sent to the national society and forwarded to a network of journalists in the country.
- A network of journalists is established and strengthened to improve dissemination of the Cameroon Red Cross's advocacy for the vulnerable.
- Campaigns against HIV/AIDS discrimination are strengthened by the regular transmission of relevant messages.
- Actions to promote the national society as an operational partner in the execution of humanitarian activities are identified and implemented.
- An advocacy strategy in favour of the vulnerable is developed and implemented by the ICRC.

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BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.40/2004

Name: Cameroon

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	23,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	28,000
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
SUPPLIES	27,500	0	0	5,000	0	0	32,500
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	4,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	16,000
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	124,000	0	0	0	0	0	124,000
CAPITAL EXPENSES	128,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	140,000
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	2,731	0	0	6,962	0	0	9,693
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	2,731	0	0	6,962	0	0	9,693
Programme Support	21,512	0	0	5,717	0	0	27,229
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	21,512	0	0	5,717	0	0	27,229
Personnel-delegates	2,462	0	0	12,230	0	0	14,691
Personnel-national staff	15,852	0	0	8,078	0	0	23,929
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	18,314	0	0	20,308	0	0	38,621
W/shops & Training	115,320	0	0	28,800	0	0	144,120
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	115,320	0	0	28,800	0	0	144,120
Travel & related expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General costs	17,581	0	0	9,172	0	0	26,753
GENERAL EXPENSES	17,581	0	0	9,172	0	0	26,753
TOTAL BUDGET:	330,958	0	0	87,959	0	0	418,917