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# Central Africa 2012-2015 Long Term Planning Framework

## 2013 Annual Report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**SP162/MAA62001**

**30 April 2014**

**This report covers the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013.**

*One of the boreholes constructed as part of the food security project implemented in the Far North Region of Cameroon, with funding from the Japanese Government, for the benefit of flood victims.*

— Photo courtesy IFRC



## Overview

In 2013, the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) were rocked by socio-political conflict. After the overthrow of President Bozize in late March 2013, the coming to power and forceful resignation of Michel Djotodia, security remained uncertain in CAR, with cases of murder and robbery reported almost on a daily basis. This situation escalated into inter-communal clashes when a new militia group known as the Anti Balaka came into the picture in late December 2013. This led to a massive influx of people fleeing the civil unrest into Cameroon, DRC, Congo and Chad.

In DRC, fighting between government and armed groups caused the displacement of thousands of people to neighbouring countries. Cameroonian defence forces, on their part, were attacked in the East Region; border with (CAR), orchestrated by Seleka assailants on 16 November 2013. This attack left about seven casualties, according to Cameroon military sources. Instability in north eastern Nigeria also led to an influx of Nigerian refugees into the Far North Region of Cameroon, where UNHCR has been in charge of response interventions.

These events severely affected the implementation of planned and ongoing operations. The food security project in the CAR, which was supposed to continue until February 2013, stopped prematurely in December due to this civil unrest.

The socio-political situation was relatively calm in Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe (STP) and Republic of Congo (RoC).

Unprecedented floods left close to 80,000 people homeless in northern Cameroon and 5,000 in Pointe Noire. A case of acute flaccid paralysis was reported in Malentuen, a locality in the West Region of Cameroon and a DREF aimed at responding to the situation through vaccination and awareness-raising was initiated, funded and response activities implemented.

Neighbourhoods in several subdivisions of Bangui, capital of the CAR, were also ravaged by local storms. The towns of Bimbo and Bouar experienced heavy rains accompanied by violent winds that caused extensive material

damage and left several persons wounded. Various emergency operations were initiated and funded, in a bid to meet the needs of victims of these disasters.

IFRC's Central Africa Regional Representation (CARREP) was mobilized in the course of 2013 to prepare core documents for the Malaria Round 8 Programme for CAR, funded by the Global Fund to fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), with the personal involvement of IFRC Regional Programmes Coordinator, Senior Regional Programmes Officer in charge of PMER, Regional Finance and Administration Delegate, and Regional HR Officer. A Status agreement was also signed between IFRC and the government of CAR. This Programme is already underway.

## Working in partnership

| Operational Partners  | Agreement  |
|---|--|
| Japanese Government   | Support for the food security project in the Far North Region of Cameroon and other emergency operations   |
| Canadian Government   | Support for emergency operations   |
| World Health Organization (WHO)   | Collaboration during immunization campaign and emergency health response operations.   |
| United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)   | Collaboration during social mobilization   |
| Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)   | Collaboration in HIV-AIDS control  |
| United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)                             | Development of collaboration ties on urban disaster risk reduction (UDRR) with local governments of countries of the region                      |
| United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)                       | Collaboration in the putting in place of humanitarian action plans   |
| United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNHCR)                              | Partnership agreement for assistance to CAR refugees in East Cameroon  |
| World Food Program (WFP)  | Partnership agreement for assistance to CAR refugees   |
| United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID)                                  | Regional disaster preparedness support in DCR and CAR  |
| Global Fund against Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS  | Partnership agreement for Malaria control in CAR (planning and intervention)   |
| European Commission – Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection (ECHO) and the European Union (EU)      | Partnership agreement for the operation to assist victims of the explosion in Brazzaville and flood victims in the Far North Region of Cameroon. |
| Roll Back Malaria (RBM)   | Agreement to host RBM Regional Coordination in the premises of CARREP.   |
| Organization for the coordination of the fight against endemic diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC) | Partnership agreement for the project to prevent HIV-AIDS in Central Africa (PPSAC)  |
| Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)  | Memorandum of understanding on IDRL (preparation)  |
| African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)                             | Collaboration on the use of meteorological data in the mitigation of climate change effects  |

## Progress towards outcomes

### Business Line 2: Grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people

**Outcome 1:** *The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P are supported to build-up robust essential disaster preparedness, response, and recovery capacities that also integrate risk reduction measures and enable them to deal predictably and effectively with anticipated disasters and crises.*

*Output 1.1: The strategic preparedness capacities of the National Societies of Cameroon, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, CAR, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome & Principe, and those of vulnerable communities in these countries are strengthened.*

*Output 1.2: The Red Cross National Societies of Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe and CAR have put in place well-structured disaster management departments, with qualified and well-organized volunteers, through the creation of well-trained national and community disaster response teams (NDRT & CDRT); and a regional disaster response team (RDRT) is trained.*

*Output 1.3: All the National Societies covered by this plan have updated their risk maps, and their respective communities have a better understanding of disaster risks and threats within their environment and have developed more efficient preventive actions, with special focus on food crisis, climate change and illegal migration.*

*Output 1.4: The food security capacities of the National Societies of Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe and CAR are strengthened.*

*Output 1.5: The risks associated with climate change are known and reduced in Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe and CAR through the intervention of their respective Red Cross National Societies.*

*Output 1.6: In collaboration with their partners within and outside the Movement, the Red Cross National Societies of Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe and CAR have responded effectively and quickly to emergency situations.*

*Output 1.7: A warehouse is well-managed and enables CARREP to facilitate rapid response to emergency situations by the National Societies of Central Africa.*

*Output 1.8: CARREP has improved on its human and material resources in order to be able to provide adequate technical and operational support to National Societies.*

*Output 1.9: The National Societies covered by this plan have received technical support from CARREP's DM department.*

| Measurement  |           |               |                     |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------------|
| Outcome indicators   | Base Line | Annual Target | Year to Date Actual |
| Number of National Societies that are well prepared to manage disasters        | 03        | 07            | 05                  |
| Type of disaster preparedness activities carried out in each National Society. | 07        | 07            | 2                   |

|  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <b>Output 1.2: The Red Cross National Societies of Cameroon, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, Sao Tome &amp; Principe and CAR have put in place well-structured disaster management departments, with qualified and well-organized volunteers, through the creation of well-trained national and community disaster response teams (NDRT &amp; CDRT); and a regional disaster response team (RDRT) is trained</b> |  |   |   |
| Number of RDRT members trained.  | NA   | 13  | 18  |
| <b>Output 1.3: The Red Cross National Societies of Cameroon, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, and CAR have updated their risk maps through the VCA training and their respective communities have a better understanding of disaster risks and threats within their environment and have developed more efficient preventive actions, with special focus on food crisis, climate change and illegal migration</b> |  |   |   |
| Number of National Societies with updated risk maps  | 07   | 07  | 07  |
| Number of VCA training conducted   | 01   | 04  | 1   |
| Percentage of community members assisted declaring to have better understanding of disaster risks and threats within their environment.  | 50%  | 50%   | 20%   |
| Type of preventive actions taken by communities.   | <p>Early warning on weather threats were disseminated in all 7 countries covered, in close collaboration with the respective departments for civil protection in the countries of Central Africa.</p> <p>The partnership with ACMAD was strengthened, and enabled the participation of CARREP in a workshop to disseminate weather forecasts in Brazzaville.</p> | <p>Weather information disseminated.</p> <p>Participation in the 3<sup>rd</sup> sub regional platform on disaster risk reduction with the national meteorology focal points, focused on seasonal forecasts Libreville, October 2013</p> | <p>Weather information disseminated.</p> <p>Participation in the 3<sup>rd</sup> sub regional platform on disaster risk reduction with the national meteorology focal points, focused on seasonal forecasts Libreville, October 2013</p> |
| <b>Output 1.4: The food security capacities of the National Societies of Cameroon, Congo Brazzaville, DRC and CAR are strengthened</b>   |  |   |   |
| Number of food security projects implemented in each country with the host National Society.   | 01   | 03  | 01  |
| Number of National Societies declaring to have benefited from food security capacity building  | 02   | 03  | 01  |
| <b>Output 1.5: The risks associated with climate change are known and reduced in Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome &amp; Principe and CAR through the intervention of their respective Red Cross National Societies</b>   |  |   |   |
| Number of climate change projects implemented in each country with the host National Society.  | 01   | 03  | 01  |
| Number of National Societies declaring to  | 02   | 06  | 06  |

|   |        |           |           |
|---|--------|-----------|-----------|
| know the risks associated with climate change in their respective countries.  |        |           |           |
| <b>Output 1.6: In collaboration with their partners within and outside the Movement, the Red Cross National Societies of Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome &amp; Principe and CAR have responded effectively and quickly to emergency situations</b> |        |           |           |
| Number of emergency situations to which each National Society covered has responded effectively and quickly.  | 07     | 07        | 07        |
| Number of people assisted in emergency situations   | 67,195 | 70,000    | 69,075    |
| <b>Output 1.7: A warehouse is well-managed and enables CARREP to facilitate rapid response to emergency situations by the National Societies of Central Africa</b>  |        |           |           |
| Number of warehouses maintained by CARREP.  | 01     | 01        | 1         |
| Quantity of goods stored in the warehouse   | 41250  | 41250     | 55722     |
| Number of people assisted with the goods stored in the warehouse  | 67,195 | 70,000    | 69,075    |
| <b>Output 1.8: CARREP has improved on its human and material resources in order to be able to provide adequate technical and operational support to National Societies</b>  |        |           |           |
| Number of people working in CARREP's DM department  | 01     | 02        | 02        |
| Results of the performance evaluation of CARREP's DM team.  | good   | excellent | Excellent |
| <b>Output 1.9: The National Societies covered by this plan have received technical support from CARREP's DM department</b>  |        |           |           |
| Number of monitoring missions conducted in each National Society covered.   | 09     | 10        | 10        |
| <b>Comments on progress towards outcomes and outputs</b>  |        |           |           |

- As part of collaboration with regional bodies, partnership ties were developed with ECCAS in a bid to ensure better coordination of country disaster management activities, with special emphasis on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and strengthening the auxiliary role of NSs to public authorities and respect for disaster response regulations.
- Development of collaboration ties with UNISDR on UDRR with local governments of countries of the region, development of a regional DRR framework for Central Africa shared with DRR focal points of countries of the region, OCHA and UNISDRR, ECCAS, Civil protection departments of various countries, national meteorological services, and ACMAD at regional level. There were strong collaboration ties with ACMAD and national meteorological services on seasonal/weather forecasts.
- Cameroon Red Cross volunteers continued to sensitize the population on the effects of climate change using communication tools developed in 2010.
- Deployment of an regional disaster management team (RDRT) shelter specialist within the framework of assistance to Central African Republic refugees in the East and Adamawa Regions of Cameroon.
- Supporting the area Operations Officer in the field (North and Far North Regions);
- Monitoring insecurity situation in the CAR;
- Monitoring activities of the CAR Food Security Project.
- Food security project in Cameroon: finalisation of project with Japanese Government, negotiation with administrative and local authorities, launching, implementation and final evaluation of the project in collaboration with a regional resource person. Food security project in the Mayo Danay Sub-division, Far North Region of Cameroon for flood victims grouped under various common initiative groups and according to the following components: agriculture, small ruminant and poultry breeding, easing access to safe water (construction of water points for the population and water troughs for animals). This project enabled the Cameroon Red Cross to construct an office for the Maga Sub-divisional Red Cross Committee in the Mayo Danay Division.
- Supporting the Gabonese Red Cross in preparing DREF on violent winds in the Ngounié Province.
- Supporting the DRC Red Cross in assessing the situation of refugees in the Equateur Province by a FACT Mission-Regional Representation, preparation of Emergency Appeal and approval of a DREF advance and DREF implementation arrangements made.
- Contribution to the participation of NSs in the Africa Drought Forum and DRR workshop.
- Participation in the 4<sup>th</sup> session of the Yaoundé Action Plan (YAP) Monitoring Committee, reference document of the sub-regional risk prevention, disaster management and adaptation to climate change strategy under the auspices of ECCAS/OCHA/UNISDR/IOM/IFRC.
- Contribution to the preparation of various reports: DREF/Emergency Appeals, development projects and specific reports.
- Supporting the Congolese Red Cross in monitoring DREFs on Floods in Brazzaville, Pointe Noire floods and cholera. (Preparing and updating intermediary and final reports)
- Monitoring Floods in Cameroon Emergency Appeal activities (capacity building, rehabilitation activities, distribution).
- Supporting the CAR Red Cross with DREF on assistance to victims of violent winds in Bangui and Bimbo-Bouar. (The DREF was closed due to persistent insecurity in the CAR)
- Support to DRC Red Cross in monitoring the implementation of activities to assist CAR refugees (recruitment of an Operations Manager, RDRT mission field trip, training of volunteers, awareness-raising, emergency health assessment etc.). One RDRT left, while the contract of another one was extended by one month (19 June to 19 July). Arrangements were made to face logistical challenges (transfer of Federation vehicle with driver from CAR to Gbadolite). Items were also purchased and kept at a local transport company. The operation continued, under the supervision of an operations manager and a shelter RDRT member. The national society later on took over, as part of the ownership of the operation, with a national disaster response team (NDRT) member and a national resource person to continue activities, especially those linked to emergency shelter.
- Central Africa Disaster Management Coordinator participated in a conference on environmental disasters (AGEE / Advisor Group on Environmental Emergencies) organised by UNEP (United Nations Environment Program) and OCHA in Geneva.
- Training and putting in place of a National Disaster Response Team in Sao Tome and Principe (20 NS volunteers and 2 partners, members of the Civil Protection Department, the Fire Brigade and the National Meteorological Department).
- Advocacy for the strengthening of collaboration/partnership between the Sao Tome and Principe NS and its partners in the area of disaster management.
- Participation in the 4th global platform on disaster risk reduction in Geneva and at the round table conference of donors for the Central Africa strategy on the prevention, management of disasters and

- adaptation to climate change, under the auspices of the ECCAS/OCHA/UNISDR/IFRC/IOM/OIPC;
- Follow up and dissemination to NSs of weather forecasts for Central Africa region. Information was systematically shared with NSs.
  - Participation in the meeting for the development of a national strategic plan for Cameroon within the framework of activities of International Civil Defence Organization on (ICDO), contribution to the preparation of various reports: DREF/Emergency Appeals, development projects and specific reports. Only the report on floods in Pointe Noire is pending finalization
  - Preparation of a disaster risk reduction strategic framework for Central Africa Red Cross NSs, with support from Africa Zone DMU team, the participation of the Economic Commission for Central African States (ECCAS)/UNISDR and the Cameroon Civil Protection Directorate, preceded by a field trip to Cameroon and RoC on the risk reduction, by a consultant commissioned by the zone.
  - Represented the IFRC at the third consultation meeting on disaster management in the Central Africa region, under the auspices of ECCAS and OCHA.
  - Represented IFRC at the second Central Africa regional disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation platform under the auspices of ECCAS and UNISDR and sharing of Central Africa draft DRR strategic framework with DRR focal points of Central African States.
  - Basic training for RDRT members (30) of Central and West Africa NSs (Sahel + West Coast) in Limbe, Cameroon, from 21 to 29 August 2013, with support from DMU Africa zone.
  - Monitoring, in collaboration with the Cameroon Red Cross, of the situation of Nigerian refugees in localities of the Far North Region of Cameroon. The Cameroon Red Cross was contacted for the construction of sanitary facilities in UNHCR camp.
  - Support to Cameroon Red Cross in the management of Central African refugees in the East and Adamawa Regions of Cameroon, following political instability in CAR.
  - Support to CAR Red Cross in providing assistance to displaced and wounded people following the crisis (field assessment and launching of emergency appeal). Operation managed by operations manager and deployment of a disaster management RDRT member.
  - Monitoring of Africa food security strategy in NSs (5 out of 7 NSs people are SECALIM (Africa food security strategy) focal points)
  - Mission to monitor SECALIM project and emergency appeal facilities (definite shelter, household and school latrines, and wells). Only 30% of boreholes were received. After discussions with the Swiss Red Cross Society, an RDRT member was deployed with Swiss Red Cross funds in order to support this operation through the construction of semi-durable shelters. A total of 65 shelters were built in the locality of Blangoua. Still under this emergency appeal, shelters were also built in the two flood-affected regions as follows: Far North: 64 in the Mayo Danay Division, 165 in the Logone and Chari, and 121 in the North region.
  - Assistance from Japanese International Cooperation Agency in the operation to assist flood victims in the Far North Region of Cameroon. (customs clearance of 100 tents from port and transportation with IFRC truck to Maroua)
  - Assisted French Red Cross in their operations in Far North Cameroon (transportation of equipment with IFRC truck)
  - The IFRC also assisted the UNHCR in the operation to assist CAR refugees in the East Region of Cameroon (transportation of NFIs with IFRC truck).
  - Participation in the Kampala UDRR meeting.
  - Designed a UDRR project for the Cameroon Red Cross. Through this project, a vulnerability and capacity assessment was conducted in the Yaounde 6<sup>th</sup> Subdivision.
  - Collaboration with UNISDR in the campaign on resilient towns, with local government/municipality commitment through the facilitation of online registration for the Yaounde 6 sub-divisional council.
  - Preparation of an NDRT training workshop for CAR, but suspended due to political instability in the country; workshop postponed to 2014.
  - Participation in the training workshop on environmental emergency in Brazzaville on better disaster preparedness beyond response, organized by the UN Environmental Program and OCHA West and Central Africa Office, in November 2013, with the risk reduction focal points of ECCAS and ECOWAS and country civil defence departments.

**Outcome 2: Enable healthy and safe living**

*Output 2.1: STIs or HIV-positive sex workers have received appropriate treatment in Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), DRC and Congo Brazzaville.*

*Output 2.2: The supply of blood products to national blood transfusion centres is improved and benevolent blood donors have adopted risk-free behaviours.*

*Output 2.3: Communities in Central Africa are sensitized to the fact that it is free to live with PLWH.*

*Output 2.4: Red Cross and community volunteers in Central Africa are actively engaged in social mobilization to facilitate immunization campaigns.*

*Output 2.5: Red Cross and community volunteers in Central Africa are trained on the use of community-based health and first-aid (CBHFA) tools.*

*Output 2.6: An increased number of children are reached by anti-measles and polio massive immunization campaigns and Expanded Immunization Programmes in Central Africa.*

*Output 2.7: The populations in Central Africa actually sleep under Long Lasting Impregnated Mosquito Nets (LLIMN), and have access to malaria treatment.*

*Output 2.8: Female genital mutilations (FGM) are reduced in Cameroon and CAR.*

*Output 2.9: Excision practitioners have abandoned the practice of female genital mutilations (FGM) in Cameroon and CAR.*

*Output 2.10: Moderate and acute malnutrition is controlled in refugees and host populations in Cameroon.*

*Output 2.11: The National Societies of Central Africa have contributed to the prevention and response to epidemics, particularly to cholera in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo Brazzaville, DRC and Sao tome & Principe, meningitis in Cameroon and CAR, Ebola in Gabon and Congo Brazzaville, yellow fever in CAR and Cameroon, and Chikungunya in Gabon and Congo Brazzaville.*

*Output 2.12: An emergency stock of drugs, IEC and protection materials is built up and prepositioned at CARREP level in Yaoundé to be distributed when necessary*

*Output 2.13: CARREP's Health Department has enough human resources to implement activities as planned.*

*Output 2.14: The National Societies covered by this plan have received technical support from CARREP's Health department.*

| Measurement  |        |               |                     |
|--|--------|---------------|---------------------|
| Outcome indicators   | BL     | Annual Target | Year to Date Actual |
| <b>Output 2.1: STIs or HIV-positive sex workers have received appropriate treatment in Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), DRC, and Congo Brazzaville.</b> |        |               |                     |
| Number of STI-positive sex workers treated within the framework of Red Cross interventions in the countries covered.   | 6,691  | 800           | 1,623               |
| Number of HIV-positive sex workers treated within the framework of Red Cross interventions in the countries covered.   | 1,294  | 1,500         | 974                 |
| Percentage of STI and HIV-positive sex workers declaring to have received appropriate treatment through Red Cross interventions in their respective countries.   | 29.55% | 100%          | 76%                 |

|  |        |         |         |
|--|--------|---------|---------|
|  |        |         |         |
| <b>Output 2.2: The supply of blood products to national blood transfusion centres is improved and benevolent blood donors have adopted risk-free behaviours.</b>   |        |         |         |
| Quantity of blood donated through Red Cross interventions.   | NA     | 7       | 7       |
| Number of benevolent blood donors sensitized to the importance of adopting risk-free behaviours.   | NA     | 70      | 3,850   |
| <b>Output 2.3: Communities in Central Africa are sensitized to the fact that it is free to live with PLWH.</b>   |        |         |         |
| Number of people sensitized.   | 11,458 | 10,000  | 10400   |
| <b>Output 2.4: Red Cross and community volunteers in Central Africa are actively engaged in social mobilization to facilitate immunization campaigns.</b>  |        |         |         |
| Number of people sensitized.   | 11,458 | 150,000 | 535,048 |
| Number of immunization campaigns covered.  | 07     | 07      | 04      |
| Immunization coverage rates.   | 99%    | 100%    | 99%     |
| <b>Output 2.5: Red Cross and community volunteers in Central Africa are trained on the use of community-based health and first-aid (CBHFA) tools.</b>  |        |         |         |
| Number of Red Cross volunteers trained.  | 7500   | 400     | 339     |
| Number of community volunteers trained.  | 750    | 300     | 240     |
| Number of training sessions organized.   | 120    | 7       | 8       |
| <b>Output 2.6: An increased number of children are reached by anti-measles and polio massive immunization campaigns and Expanded Immunization Programmes in Central Africa.</b>  |        |         |         |
| Immunization coverage rates  | 99%    | 100%    | 99%     |
| Number of people sensitized.   | 11,458 | 150,000 | 535,998 |
| Number of immunization campaigns covered.  | 07     | 07      | 04      |
| <b>Output 2.7: The populations in Central Africa actually sleep under Long Lasting Impregnated Mosquito Nets (LLIMN), and have access to malaria treatment.</b>  |        |         |         |
| Number of LLINs distributed in each country covered.   | 14,225 | 7,000   | 6,270   |
| Number of families actually sleeping under LLINs.  | 7,770  | 7,000   | 25%     |
| Number of people having access to malaria treatment in each country covered.   | NA     | NA      | NA      |
| <b>Output 2.8: Moderate and acute malnutrition is controlled in refugees and host populations in Cameroon.</b>   |        |         |         |
| Number of cases of moderate and acute malnutrition controlled.   | 3,150  | NA      | NA      |
| <b>Output 2.9: The National Societies of Central Africa have contributed to the prevention and response to epidemics, particularly to cholera in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, and Sao tome &amp; Principe, Meningitis in Cameroon and CAR, Ebola in Gabon and Congo Brazzaville, Yellow Fever in CAR and Cameroon, and Chikungunya in Gabon and Congo Brazzaville.</b> |        |         |         |
| Number of cholera prevention and response projects implemented.  | 03     | 03      | 01      |
| Number of meningitis prevention and response projects implemented.   | 01     | 01      | 0       |

|  |    |    |    |
|--|----|----|----|
| Number of Ebola prevention and response projects implemented.  | 01 | 01 | 0  |
| Number of yellow fever prevention and response projects implemented.   | 01 | 01 | 0  |
| Number of Chikungunya prevention and response projects implemented   | NA | NA | NA |
| <b>Output 2.10: CARREP's Health Department has enough human resources to implement activities as planned.</b>                    |    |    |    |
| Number of people working in CARREP's Health and Care department.   | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| Results of the performance evaluation of CARREP's Health and Care team.  | NA | NA | NA |
| <b>Output 2.11: The National Societies covered by this plan have received technical support from CARREP's health department.</b> |    |    |    |
| Number of monitoring missions conducted in each National Society covered.  | 01 | 02 | 01 |
| Number of evaluation missions conducted in each National Society covered.  | 02 | 02 | 01 |

#### Comments on progress towards outcomes and outputs

In 2013, within the framework of the fight against HIV/AIDS and STIs, the PPSAC (Project to prevent HIV/AIDS in Central Africa) project trained 18 sex workers in peer education. 420 sex workers received treatment against STIs and 4,400 people sensitized (truckers, people living along the Yagoua-Bongor cross border area). However, despite progress made, the Global Alliance project that was being implemented in the CAR was interrupted due to insecurity in the country.

Within the context of the second round of joint synergistic cross-border activities (ACSTF) of the PPSAC project, the Red Cross participated in the second round in the Kousserie-Nguélinode, from 25 November to 1 December 2013. During this activity, 3,500 people were mobilized, 1,127 people tested for HIV and STIs. At the end of the screening, 51 people were diagnosed HIV-positive, and referred to the Authorized Treatment Centre (ATC), and 347 STI cases treated.

The Global Alliance project was implemented in the CAR, during the third quarter of the year. During this implementation period, 105 awareness sessions were conducted, and 455 people voluntarily tested, and 12,120 male and female condoms distributed. In addition, volunteers paid 450 visits to 102 PLHIV, and 21 conciliation meetings between stigmatized PLHIV and their families were held.

Voluntary blood donation campaigns were also organized in the CAR in order to strengthen the capacity of the national blood transfusion centre that always experienced stock outs due to the military and political crisis raging in the country.

In collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, the CAR Red Cross Society launched a Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) distribution campaign in the different districts of the city of Bangui. In total, 204 CAR RC volunteers were trained in household enumeration techniques, LLINs hang up and awareness on the importance of using LLINs in preventing malaria. During the enumeration activities, 121, 064 LLINs were distributed to 6, 532 households (out of the 7,036 households planned) thus, a completion rate of 86%.

The CAR Red Cross Society signed a partnership agreement with the Ministry of Health for the implementation of the Program to strengthen the '**Halte à la tuberculose**' (Stop TB) strategy in the following three Health Regions (HR): Health Region No. 3 (Ouham and Ouham Péné health prefecture), Health Region No. 5 (Bamingui - Bangoran, Haute Kotto and Vakaga health prefecture) and Health Region No. 6 (Basse Kotto, Mbomou and Haut – Mbomou health prefecture). As such, 100 volunteers in the HR No.3 were trained in psychosocial techniques and community support for TB patients under TB treatment; they raised awareness within the population on the early tuberculosis diagnosis. The program was interrupted due to the civil unrest.

A voluntary blood donation campaign took place in Cameroon at the end of the year. For one month, volunteers sensitized people and students on the importance of voluntary blood donation. Blood donation sessions were held in 5 high schools in the capital city and 314 blood units collected in collaboration with health facilities in the city of Yaounde.

A mass vaccination campaign against measles was organized in the CAR and saw the participation of 300 Red Cross volunteers at the rate of 30 volunteers per subdivision in social mobilization activities. This campaign recorded a 99% immunization coverage rate. Red Cross volunteers also helped in improving routine immunization indicators in the DRC. These Red Cross volunteers conducted intensive activities in the Ubangi province for one month, in collaboration with other community outreach workers.

A mass vaccination campaign was held in Cameroon, in response to the polio epidemic that began in the West Region. To this end, 470 volunteers and 47 supervisors were mobilized to support the Ministry of Public Health.

Five CBHFA (community-based health and first aid) training sessions were held, during which 75 volunteers were trained in Cameroon, following the requirements of the DREF operation on floods, while the rest of the volunteers were trained in the DRC.

A vaccination campaign against measles took place in the DRC, and saw the participation of the Red Cross. The efforts of the Red Cross helped in the immunization of 122,900 children aged 6 to 59 months. In addition, 48 cases of refusal were resolved by Red Cross volunteers.

As part of the implementation of a project to reduce morbidity and mortality due to malaria through monitoring, enumeration and distribution of LLINs in Kinshasa, 40 volunteers of the DRC RC and 4 district supervisors were briefed on distribution and hang up techniques. During the implementation of activities, these volunteers visited and identified 45,605 households for distribution, but 118 cases of rejection were reported.

In South Kivu province, a children's recovery activity within the routine EPI took place for 07 days. The activity was carried out through parent education. As such, 2,476 DRC Red Cross volunteers were mobilized resulting in the discovery of over 100,000 unvaccinated children.

In the Opienge and Yaleko health areas in Orientale Province, the Dongo health area in the Equateur Province and the Kabashula and Kabaredans health areas of South Kivu province, hygiene, sanitation and drinking water provision activities enabled 200 volunteers to be trained in hygiene, the digging of 04 wells, 04 public taps and development of 06 sources of drinking water.

Within the context of the fight against cholera in Katanga, activities were conducted in Lubumbashi in the Kenya, Kamalondo and Kasenga health areas. These activities which mobilized 397 volunteers lasted for 6 months. The activities of the volunteers helped raise awareness among 209,806 people on preventive measures against cholera. Several television

spots were aired, 2,068 traditional wells disinfected and 208 households with traditional wells were trained in water chlorination. Furthermore, 92,875.457 litres of water was treated with chlorine in Kalemie, Moba, Lubumbashi and Kasenga; 12,700 pieces of soap distributed in Lubumbashi and Kasenga. During the second half of 2013, **4,520 households** were educated on the use of water purifiers (Aquatabs and micro-pure) in the Kenya, Kamalondo and Kasenga health areas and at least 34,720 Aquatabs tablets distributed thus, **22,472,834** litres of chlorinated water in the 66 taps in the Kenya and Kasenga health zones and 2025 households provided with chlorinated water with an average of 6 litres / day / person during the 3 months of intervention. **21,225** households had access to safe drinking water after the disinfection of **1,415** unprotected wells in the Kenya health zone in Lubumbashi, **3,977** contaminated households in the Kenya, Kamalondo, Kasenga Kampemba, Katuba, Lubumbashi and Ruashi health areas were disinfected by spraying (2% and 0.5% solutions) with the distribution of a hygiene kit made up of 1 piece of laundry soap and 2 Aquatabs strips added to appropriate awareness-raising. Furthermore, **44 cases** of cholera were referred to health centres and indoor residual spraying (IRS) carried out. **13,900** vulnerable households in the Kenya and Kasenga health areas received a bar of soap each with appropriate awareness on hands washing.

As part of Malaria control activities, the Congolese Red Cross volunteers carried out malaria awareness, disinfestation and sanitation activities for one month, in a Division of Pool in Congo. Seventy volunteers were mobilized for the implementation of this activity and 1,720 people reached.

Regarding the fight against the cholera epidemic in the 07 affected departments, 270 volunteers from the Congolese Red Cross were trained in CBHFA. Thanks to the actions of these volunteers, 20,623 households were reached, enabling them to raise awareness among over 68,492 people.

Within the volunteer capacity strengthening activities in response to epidemics and other health situations related to natural disasters, 150 volunteers from Pointe Noire and Kouilou were trained in the response against cholera in Pointe Noire. The 150 volunteers, armed with IEC, disinfection and sanitation materials conducted several awareness and sanitation activities.

A batch of generic drugs was given to the Congolese Red Cross by the Chinese Embassy for the Mpoumako Integrated Health Centre.

Following the cholera epidemic that occurred in Pointe Noire, Republic of Congo, a DREF was granted and has been implemented. Furthermore, no Meningitis, Ebola or Chikungunya epidemic has been reported in the Central Africa region, though a response to a yellow fever outbreak in the Littoral Region of Cameroon is planned by the World Health Organization (WHO), for this year.

The Gabonese Red Cross carried out several activities throughout the year 2013. Regarding activities in the fight against HIV, volunteers conducted several outreach activities that enabled them to visit 7,494 households; reach out to 13,494 young people aged 15 to 24 years and distribute 153,685 condoms.

As part of a pilot project for community health and traveling medicine, which aimed at promoting mother and child health in three groups of village in the Cap commune, the Gabonese Red Cross identified 25 community workers trained in CBHFA to conduct activities throughout the year. As such, 175 children below age 1 were vaccinated against vaccine-preventable diseases, 775 children under 5 years were disinfected and received Vitamin A. 157 households with pregnant women and children under 5 were sensitized on the prevention of malaria, 1,000 LLINs were distributed to pregnant women and children under 5 years, 180 pregnant women were sensitized on the importance of antenatal consultations, breastfeeding and the fight against diarrheal diseases, 3,000 people living in the Cap department were consulted at least once during the mobile medical consultations and finally, 1,000 people were tested for HIV and

diabetes/hypertension.

On 3 November 2013, a complete solar eclipse crossed Gabon from east to west. The total eclipse band was mainly located in the Equator, while in the rest of the country, the eclipse was only partially noticed. As a result of this, the Gabonese Red Cross (GRC), in partnership with the Interministerial Technical Committee, was selected to distribute protective goggles to target populations, through its network of volunteers present across the country. Thus, 480,000 sunglasses were made available to the GRC and 297,000 glasses were distributed.

### **Outcome 3:** Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

*Output 3.1: Action is taken to reduce the number and the effects of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in DRC.*

| Measurement   |    |               |                     |
|---|----|---------------|---------------------|
| Outcome indicators  | BL | Annual Target | Year to Date Actual |
| Number of cases of SGBV in January 2013 compared to the number in December 2013.                            | NA | NA            | NA                  |
| Type of action taken  | NA | NA            | NA                  |
| Number of victims of SGBV declaring to be satisfied with the action taken by the Red Cross by December 2013 | NA | NA            | NA                  |

#### Comments on progress towards outcomes and outputs

With the launch of a DREF operation in December in CAR, we included a psychosocial activity with a gender-based violence (GBV) component. The objective was to focus on 10 IDP sites (approximately 25,000 persons), to identify GBV victims and to refer them to appropriate health centres. This activity was done in coordination with the protection cluster in Bangui.

### **Business Line 3:** Strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development

**Outcome:** CARREP has scaled up systematic effort to build-up the leadership and institutional capacities of the National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P to extend their sustainability and the reach and quality of their services.

*Output 1.1: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC., DRC, EG and ST&P have each developed a long-term Strategic Development Plan (SDP).*

*Output 1.2: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P have developed short-term implementation plans of their respective SDP.*

*Output 1.3: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P have implemented programmes that contribute to achieving the aims of IFRC Strategy 2020 Development Agenda.*

| Measurement   |    |               |                     |
|---|----|---------------|---------------------|
| Outcome indicators  | BL | Annual Target | Year to Date Actual |
| Number of National Societies having developed long-term SDPs.   | 04 | 07            | 06                  |
| <b>[Output 1.2: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and STP have developed short-term implementation plans of their respective SDP.]</b>                                   |    |               |                     |
| Number of National Societies having developed short-term implementation plans of their respective long-term SDPs.   | 04 | 07            | 05                  |
| <b>Output 1.3: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and STP have implemented programmes that contribute to achieving the aims of IFRC Strategy 2020 Development Agenda.</b> |    |               |                     |
| Number of National Societies' SDPs aligned with Strategy 2020.  | 04 | 07            | 06                  |
| Number of programmes implemented by National Societies to achieve the aims of IFRC Strategy 2020.   | 01 | 04            | 04                  |
| The aims of Strategy 2020 to which each programme has contributed.  | 00 | 03            | 03                  |

| Comments on progress towards outcomes and outputs  |
|--|
| <p>In 2013, the NSs of Gabon, Congo Brazzaville and Cameroon updated their SDPs, bringing the total number of Central Africa NSs with updated SDPs to 6.</p> <p>The NSs have not shared information on their operational plans. The food security project funded by the Japanese Government in Cameroon came to an end.</p> <p>The Japanese Red Cross donated three medical ambulances to the NSs of Congo Brazzaville, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome &amp; Principe. Three projects to support the management of these ambulances have been prepared and submitted to partners for funding.</p> <p>One 18-ton truck was hired for activities within the region. One pickup truck was made available for SECALIM in Cameroon. 1 PRADO sent to CAR to support NS in events in the country. To remedy the digital divide problem, one V-Sat antenna was installed in the Equatorial Guinea Red Cross headquarters, and a VoIP telephone also installed to facilitate communication. This system will be installed at the headquarters of each NS. Office computers have been migrated to Windows 7.</p> |

**Business Line 4:** Heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work

**Outcome 1:** *The development of the auxiliary partnership role of the National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P is further supported to enable these National Societies to gain greater access and resources from their respective national governments.*

*Output 1.1: The auxiliary role of the National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P is promoted through enhanced branding and public image.*

*Output 1.2: IDRL guidelines are incorporated into country DP/DRR policies.*

| Measurement   |    |               |                     |
|---|----|---------------|---------------------|
| Outcome indicators  | BL | Annual Target | Year to Date Actual |
| Number of advocacy missions conducted   | 07 | 03            | 03                  |
| Number of National Societies recognized as key humanitarian partners by their respective governments. | 06 | 03            | 03                  |
| <b>Output 1.2: IDRL guidelines are incorporated into country DP/DRR policies.</b>                     |    |               |                     |
| Number of National Societies that have contributed to the revision of their country DP/DRR policies.  | 02 | 03            | 01                  |
| Number of country DP/DRR policies updated to incorporate IDRL guidelines.                             | NA | NA            | NA                  |

| Comments on progress towards outcomes and outputs  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication monitoring of the March 2013 political unrest in CAR in collaboration with NS communication Officer and SG / regular feedbacks to Zone communication on the situation / photos sharing and production of a web story.</li> <li>• April 2013, joined IFRC/ DRC RC / Finnish Red Cross communication mission to Gbadolité DRC aimed at collecting new data to update the population movement emergency appeal published in March 2013. Seven articles were produced addressing health, shelter, water and sanitation, food distribution and other related issues on living conditions of hundreds of thousands of refugees in Equateur Province in DRC.</li> <li>• May 2013, support to NSs in the preparation of world Red Cross day and drafting of a web story on the event with photos shared with Zone Communication.</li> <li>• June 2013, media coverage of the official ceremonies of distribution of material and farming tools to beneficiaries of the food security project implemented in Pouss and Guirvidic flood-affected localities, in Far North region Cameroon. Project financed by the Japanese government.</li> <li>• Regular update of the COSNAC website with emphasis on on-going operations implemented by NSs and funded by IFRC.</li> <li>• June 2013, support to Cameroon Red Cross in the organization of the Red Cross youth forum for Central Africa /production of communication tools for the event (banners, T-shirts and training of participants about the movement.</li> <li>• March 2013, support in the drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding with NSs within the region on the implementation of emergency operations and projects.</li> <li>• October 2013, Participation in the first global beneficiary communication boot camp organized by IFRC aimed at building a strong understanding of the importance of integrating beneficiary communication at all levels of disaster management and disaster risk reduction, health prevention and social inclusion work including early warning and needs and impact assessments. National Societies were urged during the workshop to integrate community engagement in program design and management.</li> <li>• September 2013, survey on communication needs in Central Africa. The questionnaire completed by each National Society served as a basis to design top priority activities for 2014 discussed and agreed on during the Africa Zone annual communication meeting held in Addis Ababa from 2 to 5 December.</li> </ul> |

- Regular support for the production of the zone newsletter (Africa Reportage) December issue.
- November 2013, development of a communication plan for the floods operation in CAR. Continuous support to CAR in the implementation of activities related to communication and Red Cross visibility for the operation. Operation (production of a web story and photo sharing)
- December 2013, drafting of a communication strategy to support the population movement emergency appeal for Cameroon. The implementation of the communication plan was not effective because of low funding.
- December 2013, communication support to the Cameroon Red Cross for the organization of a meeting with the media aimed at building a partnership with them for more visibility on Red Cross activities and in preparation of the celebration of the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Red Cross Movement and 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of existence of the Cameroon Red Cross.
- December 2013, participation in a meeting with the media organized by the Cameroon Red Cross in preparation for the 50th anniversary of existence of the National Society.
- December 2013, discussion with Cameroon Red Cross on the organization of a diplomatic gala night aimed at presenting the food security project and promoting NS achievements.
- December 2013 to date, implementation of a communication plan for information sharing monitoring of the ongoing crisis in CAR: production of a daily SITREP on the situation for internal sharing. Production of communication tools including facts and figures; key messages; reactive lines; web stories; fundraising toolkit aimed at raising awareness on the civil unrest and promoting on-going CAR Red Cross activities in the field.
- The taking into account of the auxiliary role of national societies, various advocacy sessions with authorities (ministries, national assembly etc.) were held during different missions carried out by the Representative or other team members. This helped publicise the role that the Red Cross has to play in the humanitarian field. Of the 3 NSs that were planned to be supported, only the Cameroon Red Cross was supported.

**Outcome 2:** *The resource mobilisation capacities of the National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P are strengthened to inspire more reliable contributions to their humanitarian projects and programmes.*

*Output 2.1: The financial management capacities of the National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P are improved.*

*Output 2.2: Domestically generated resources for each of the 7 National Societies covered by this plan have increased by 50%.*

| Measurement  |            |               |                     |
|--|------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Outcome indicators   | BL         | Annual Target | Year to Date Actual |
| <b>[Output 2.1: The financial management capacities of the National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and STP are improved.]</b> |            |               |                     |
| Output indicators  | BL         | Annual Target | Year to Date Actual |
| Number of manuals revised  | 02         | 03            | 03                  |
| Number of procedures manuals developed   | 01         | 03            | 03                  |
| Availability of an harmonized procedures manual for the National Societies of Central Africa   | The manual | 07            | 07                  |

|  |                                  |     |     |
|--|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
|  | is available and shared with NSs |     |     |
| Number of training sessions held and quality of trainees   | 02                               | 02  | 02  |
| <b>Output 2.2: Domestically generated resources for each of the 7 National Societies covered by this plan have increased by 50%.</b> |                                  |     |     |
| Number of projects/programmes funded locally in each country   | 00                               | 07  | 07  |
| Percentage of increase compared to baseline information  | 100                              | 100 | 100 |

#### Comments on progress towards outcomes and outputs

Five new partners-at least one new partnership agreement signed by each NS. For example in Cameroon Red Cross with Nestle, for each product sold, a contribution will be sent to the Red Cross. UNICEF and WHO signed contract with Cameroon Red Cross against cholera. Nestle in Cameroon, and Toto loto in STP and various petroleum companies in RoC and Gabon contributed to NSs budgets.

**Outcome 3:** A strong positive projection of our image, brand, and messaging is ensured to enable external partners to know us better, trigger fuller utilisation of our potential and allow an expansion of access, space, and market share for Red Cross Red Crescent actions in Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P through a concerted effort in coordination and networking with all Key Stakeholders.

*Output 3.1: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P take a progressive leading role in sectoral coordination within the International Community in their respective countries.*

*Output 3.2: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P progressively engage with local corporate to promote their image and brand as the choice partner for Corporate Social Responsibility funds.*

| Measurement  |    |               |                     |
|--|----|---------------|---------------------|
| Outcome indicators   | BL | Annual Target | Year to Date Actual |
| <b>Output 3.1: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and STP take a progressive leading role in sectoral coordination within the International Community in their respective countries.</b> |    |               |                     |
| 1. Number of National Societies covered that have coordinated at least one sector of humanitarian intervention in their respective countries at least once.  | 04 | 07            | 07                  |
| 2. Number of international bodies that have worked with the Red Cross National Societies of Central Africa and acknowledge them as leading partners in their respective countries.                                 | 10 | 15            | 15                  |
| <b>Output 3.2: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and STP progressively engage with local corporate to promote their image and brand as the choice partner for Corporate</b>             |    |               |                     |

| Social Responsibility funds.   |         |    |    |
|--|---------|----|----|
| Number of partnerships established with local corporate bodies.  | Unknown | 07 | 07 |
| Contributions of corporate social responsibility funds to the budgets of the National Societies of Central Africa. | 00      | 3  | 4  |

#### Comments on progress towards outcomes and outputs

- Missions to some NSs especially in Equatorial Guinea, DRC where the regional representative met government officials in a bid to support their NSs. In Congo Brazzaville, state subvention increased significantly from 4 to above 60 million FCFA due to this activity in 2012.
- Cameroon RC (Red Cross) got into new partnership with Japanese government on food sec project, Global Fund on-going partnership with CAR, and UNAIDS and DRC; SANRU (the Federation will be Sub Recipient on HIV in Bas Congo; DRC), Qatar Red Crescent in negotiations with Cameroon RC and Canadians with DRC RC on bilateral cooperation in DM, capacity building, OD)
- Integration agreement to be signed with French RC
- Regional Finance Delegate supervised closure of CARREP, DRC and Chad CODA.
- Finance and logistic support provided to RoC, DRC and CAR NSs to implement emergency operations.
- DRC RC external audit finalized and report made available. Winbook was upgraded in order to allow use of USD and Congolese Franc. In addition 5 new workstations for Finance, which include Winbook software was donated to DRC RC
- April 2013, joint communication mission to Gbadolité DRC aimed at collecting new data to update the population movement emergency appeal published by the Federation in March 2013 (CA regional communications Officer, DRC Communications Officer and Finnish photographer) / writing of web stories on living conditions of refugees in Gbadolité (DRC).
- June 2013 support to Cameroon RC in the organization of a gala reception aimed at communicating on the NS's activities in general and the food security project in particular and as well attracting potential partners within the diplomatic circle.
- Following CAR crisis, the CAR NS attended cluster meetings with international organizations, took the co-lead of the Food Security cluster, and started negotiations with UN Agencies in order to distribute food / NFI / seeds.
- Major partners in 2013 included the Japanese government, Standard Diagnosis, WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNOCHA, UNISDR, UNHCR, WFP, DFID, Global Fund against Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, the European Commission – Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection (ECHO) and the European Union (EU), Roll Back Malaria, OCEAC, ECCAS, ACMAD.
- Five new partners- at least one new partnership agreement signed by each NS. For example in Cameroon Red Cross with Nestle, for each product sold, a contribution will be sent to the Red Cross. UNICEF and WHO signed contract with Cameroon Red Cross against cholera. Nestle in Cameroon, and Toto Ioto in STP and various petroleum companies in RoC and Gabon contributed to NSs budgets.
- NSs were effectively supported in their communication actions and initiatives aimed at promoting their image.

**Business Line 5:** Deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability

**Outcome 1:** Update and strengthen harmonious working by sharing capacities and resources, and building alliances and partnerships that maintain unity and achieve higher value from our work together as a Movement.

*Output 1.1: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P and Movement partners establish a new MoU and National Society-led coordination platform.*

*Output 1.2: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P take a progressive leading role in sectoral coordination within the Movement.*

| Measurement   |    |               |                     |
|---|----|---------------|---------------------|
| Outcome indicators  | BL | Annual Target | Year to Date Actual |
| <b>[Output 1.1: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and STP and Movement partners establish a new MoU and National Society-led coordination platform.]</b> |    |               |                     |
| 1. Percentage of MoUs signed.   | 00 | 06            | 05                  |
| 2. Number of National Society-led coordination platforms established.   | 03 | 03            | 01                  |
| <b>[Output 1.2: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and STP take a progressive leading role in sectoral coordination within the Movement.]</b>             |    |               |                     |
| 1. Number of National Societies covered that have coordinated at least one sector of humanitarian intervention in their respective countries at least once.                         | 00 | 04            | 07                  |
| 2. Percentage of Movement partners that have worked with the Red Cross National Societies of Central Africa and acknowledge them as leading partners in their respective countries. | 12 | 15            | 17                  |

| Comments on progress towards outcomes and outputs  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoU with movement partners in DRC and one with ECCAS on IDRL are still to be signed as negotiations are far advanced.</li> <li>For Cameroon and DRC, negotiations for the putting in place of coordination platforms are ongoing. That for CAR has already been signed.</li> <li>These four NSs (Cameroon, CAR, RoC and DRC) were part of the coordination team during various emergency operations in 2013.</li> </ul> |

**Outcome 2:** *Keep up to date effective management structures, that bring the secretariat in Central Africa closer to Movement Partners, and modernise key business processes that impact on cost effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability with priority to: (a) planning and budgeting; (b) human resources development.*

*Output 2.1: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P actively participate in COSNAC (Coordination des Sociétés Nationalés de la Croix-Rouge de l'Afrique Centrale) and other regional network meetings with support from CARREP.*

*Outcome 3: Support the establishment of a Federation-wide planning and reporting system that fosters joint responsibility through mutual accountability and good governance at all levels, and shows partners, donors and the public that we are an effective, accountable, and trustworthy market leader.*

*Output 3.1: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P are supported to establish strong and effective PMER units.*

*Output 3.2: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P provide quality reports on time to all major donors with assistance of PMER officers in each National Society.*

| Measurement   |    |               |                     |
|---|----|---------------|---------------------|
| Outcome indicators  | BL | Annual Target | Year to Date Actual |
| Number of COSNAC meetings organized.  | 00 | 02            | 01                  |
| Number of National Societies attending each COSNAC meeting.                               | 00 | 07            | 07                  |
| Number of regional network meetings attended by the National Societies of Central Africa. | 00 | 02            | 02                  |

| Comments on progress towards outcomes and outputs  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The annual COSNAC meeting generally scheduled for October could not take place in 2013 mainly because IFRC General Assembly was organised during the same period.</li> <li>Four NSs out of 7 signed the MoU on projects and operations implementation.</li> </ul> |

**Outcome 3:** Support the establishment of a Federation-wide planning and reporting system that fosters joint responsibility through mutual accountability and good governance at all levels, and shows partners, donors and the public that we are an effective, accountable, and trustworthy market leader.

*Output 3.1: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P are supported to establish strong and effective PMER units.*

*Output 3.2: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, DRC, EG and ST&P provide quality reports on time to all major donors with assistance of PMER officers in each National Society.*

| Measurement   |            |               |                     |
|---|------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Outcome indicators  | BL         | Annual Target | Year to Date Actual |
| Number of National Societies having a PMER Unit.  | 00         | 03            | 03                  |
| Number of PMER units functioning well.  | 00         | 03            | 01                  |
| <b>Output 3.2: The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP provide quality reports on time to all major donors with assistance of PMER officers in each National Society.</b> |            |               |                     |
| Quality of reports submitted by National Societies  | Acceptable | Good          | Acceptable          |
| Percentage of reports submitted in time   | 50         | 50%           | 25%                 |
| Percentage of reports prepared by National Society PMER officers  | 00         | 3             | 1                   |

### Comments on progress towards outcomes and outputs

- UNAIDS-IFRC partnership: A proposal is being prepared within the framework of HIV treatment in the DRC.
- PMER Assistant attended M and E training organized by EU Red Cross in Brussels in June 2013;
- DMC attended training on proposal writing and Project management organized by EU Red Cross in Brussels in June 2013;
- Only DRC has a functional PMER unit.
- Finalization of GF malaria project in CAR;
- MoU signed to cover the salary of the PMER officer for RC of DRC

## Stakeholder participation and feedback

Within the framework of emergency operations, rapid evaluations were conducted with the participation of affected populations to determine the type of intervention to plan for. This facilitated the streamlining of beneficiary needs. As far as the operation to assist CAR refugees in Cameroon is concerned, the plan of action was reviewed to take into consideration the expectations of the beneficiaries. The same approach was adopted for the food security funded by the Japanese Government in Cameroon. Beneficiaries were also involved in the implementation of planned activities to ensure that their expectations are fully met. Reports from field missions indicated that beneficiaries of the various operations were satisfied with interventions and encouraged the Red Cross to intensify their actions.

## Key Risks or Positive Factors

| Key Risks or Positive Factors  | Priority<br>High Medium<br>Low | Recommended Action   |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Civil unrest in CAR  | High                           | Risk to be taken into account in all interventions planned in this region.   |
| Growing insecurity in the northern region of Cameroon following the infiltration of Boko Haram militants | High                           | Risk to be taken into account in all interventions planned in this region. Some field trips to this region were cancelled. |

## Lessons learned and looking ahead

1. Funding should be secured early enough to allow sufficient time for implementation before the end of the reporting period.
2. Although we were aware of the terrible conditions of the population in CAR during the socio-political events during this reporting period, we were only able to start our activities on 24 December, following the approval of the DREF. A reflection needs to be made as to how to assist the populations in such situations in the future.
3. Insufficient development projects in NSs do not encourage full mastery and ownership by the NSs of the assets of various actions. Advocacy with donors should be intensified so that such actions are funded, and so that the resilience of these beneficiary populations is enhanced. This situation does not also facilitate cross-cutting organizational development, and should be taken into account in all projects.

## Financial situation

[Click here to go directly to the financial report](#)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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