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Long Term Planning Framework Central Africa 2012-2015

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



In response to the 2011 cholera outbreak in Cameroon, the Canadian Red Cross supported the implementation of a hygiene promotion project in 8 schools of Limbe. Photo: Cameroon Red Cross

For many years, the countries of Central Africa have been suffering from the effects of epidemics and endemic diseases, as well as natural and man-made disasters. Conflicts have led to significant population displacements and put at further risk vulnerable groups that are already challenged to provide for themselves. Recently, the increasingly high cost of living has added a further burden to Central African populations. Deteriorating living conditions have led to problems of illegal immigration, disintegration of families and reduction in local manpower, thereby further increasing the risks of various crises.

The populations in Central Africa are exposed to numerous health problems including HIV/AIDS and malaria. While HIV/AIDS affects all the countries in Central Africa with prevalence peaks in CAR (13% prevalence rate), malaria remains the main cause of mortality within the region.

IFRC's Central Africa Regional Representation (CARREP) supports Central African National Societies and other Movement partners in addressing these challenges. In order to reach its objectives by 2015, one of the main elements on which CARREP's success depends is the quality of National Society management. Although the needs for National Society development are widely acknowledged, in recent years,

organizational development programmes have attracted few donors. CARREP and the National Societies in the region have the human resources required to achieve the outcomes highlighted in this 2012-2015 long-term planning framework and look to partners to assist with funding needs estimated at CHF 15,534,077 over the four-year period.

1. Who are we?

IFRC's Central Africa Regional representation (CARREP) covers six countries, namely Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Gabon, Republic of Congo (RoC), Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome & Principe (STP). Working from its base in Yaoundé, Cameroon, CARREP provides support to the Red Cross National Societies of these six countries and to Participating National Societies (PNS) working in Central Africa in emergency situations and in development programmes in favour of the most vulnerable.

2. What is our mission?

CARREP's mission is to make sure that all six National Societies covered by this plan are well prepared and provide timely assistance to vulnerable people in their respective countries in the areas of disaster management, health and care and promotion of humanitarian principles and values.

Indicators

1. *Number of National Societies that are well-prepared*
2. *Number of well-prepared National Societies that have delivered timely assistance to vulnerable people*
3. *Percentage of vulnerable people declaring to have received timely assistance from National Societies covered*

3. Who are our stakeholders?

- Vulnerable people in each of the 6 countries covered by CARREP:
- National Societies in the 6 countries.
- CARREP reports to the Africa Zone Office, which is based in Nairobi; and relies on the Dakar West and Central Africa Hub for additional technical support.
- CARREP provides support to all Partner National Societies (PNS) acting in Central Africa, either on a bilateral or multilateral basis. In 2011, the French Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross were present in Central Africa implementing health and food security projects respectively on a bilateral basis with National Societies.
- CARREP has been enjoying support from traditional partners such as the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), the British Government's Department for International Development (DFID), the Netherlands, Irish, Norwegian, Swedish, British, Monaco, Japanese and Finnish Red Cross national societies, Bill & Melinda Gate Foundation, the European Commission – Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection (ECHO) and the European Union (EU) through the Central Africa Economic and Monetary Commission (CEMAC).

4. Where have we come from and what have we done so far?

CARREP provides the financial and technical support required to enable the six National Societies covered by this plan to improve the quality and efficiency of their humanitarian, social and community-based services in favour of vulnerable people and other people exposed to different hazards, including epidemics and endemic diseases, as well as natural and man-made disasters. In addition, conflicts have often led to significant population displacements or created situations of vulnerability, which affected vulnerable groups (women, children, old persons and rural communities in general). Recently, the increasingly high cost of living has added a further burden to Central African populations. The illegal immigration phenomenon has intensified over the past years due to the rapid deterioration of living conditions. In fact, people chased away by conflicts and disasters, especially from the Central African Republic, the DRC and Chad, are forced to move, and this has intensified population movements within the region, the main destinations being Cameroon, Gabon, and in some cases Equatorial Guinea. Some even go as far away as Europe or USA in search of a better life. This

situation has undermined family unity in an alarming way, and reduced local manpower, thereby increasing the risks of various crises.



The NDRT for the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea was trained in December 2011. Photo: IFRC

Over the last couple of years, progress has been made in helping National Societies to address those challenges. National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) have been set up and trained in Cameroon, CAR, Congo Brazzaville, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. NDRTs have been instrumental in responding to emergency situations in their respective countries.

In other countries, needs remain. STP is yet to benefit from NDRT training and the NDRT team that was trained for the Gabonese Red Cross has been dissolved.

Another major challenge that has constrained the National Societies of Central Africa is weaknesses in PMER (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting) systems. CARREP has succeeded in getting the National Society to understand the importance of PMER, but the actual practice of PMER is held back by limited resources to support PMER development in National Societies.

5. Where are we going and how are we going to get there?

Within the IFRC secretariat's business model to realise Strategy 2020 and the objectives of the Secretary General, CARREP's work contributes to its 'business lines,' with special emphasis on business line 2: To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people. CARREP's work is also aligned with the objectives of the Africa Zone. The CARREP outputs and outcomes contributing to the IFRC objectives under Strategy 2020 are described in the following table:

Business lines	Expected outcomes / deliverables for Central Africa	Outcome indicators	Expected outputs at Central Africa level	Comments
I. TO RAISE HUMANITARIAN STANDARDS	<p>1. CARREP has supported the National Societies of Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Gabon, Republic of Congo (RoC), Equatorial Guinea (EG) and Sao Tome & Principe (STP) to monitor and analyse trends in humanitarian indicators and to use findings to inform their Humanitarian Service Delivery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of National Societies covered that have contributed information to help update the regional trend report.</i> • <i>Number of National Societies covered that have updated their projects or programmes in accordance with available humanitarian trends in their respective countries.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The humanitarian trends collected in each country are utilised by the corresponding National Societies to inform programming. 	<p>CARREP will assist the National Societies in putting in place a system for monitoring and analysing trends in humanitarian indicators in their respective countries. The information gathered will then be used to update the projects and programmes of the respective National Societies in favour of vulnerable people.</p>
	<p>2. CARREP has contributed information regularly for the establishment of a databank of objectively-analysed National Society capacities, and the National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP have greater self-awareness of their profile at all levels, services, strengths, gaps, and their future potential for boosting their own development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of National Societies covered that have good mastery of their profile.</i> • <i>Number of National Societies having information on them in the Africa regional data bank.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each National Society of Central Africa has contributed information annually to the databank with support from CARREP. 	<p>CARREP will help National Societies analyse their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats as a way of enabling them to know their profile and take necessary measures to correct where necessary.</p>
	<p>3. CARREP has strengthened the professional qualifications and competences of National Society staff and volunteers at all levels in Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP through mentorship, internship and regional peer network by creating opportunity for training and knowledge-sharing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training and knowledge-sharing opportunities created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP are facilitated to share and learn from Peer National Societies in the region and in global forum. • The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP are supported to establish linkages with learning institutions for operational research. 	<p>CARREP will see into it that each National Society covered has qualified staff to deliver better services to vulnerable people in their respective National Societies.</p>

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II. TO GROW RED CROSS RED CRESCENT SERVICES FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE	<p>CARREP will support its National Societies to carry out activities in the area of Disaster Management (DM), Health and Care (H&C) and the Promotion of Humanitarian Principles and Values (PHPV). Therefore, the outcomes outlined below are distributed as follows: outcome 1 is for DM, outcome 2 is for H&C, and outcome 3 is for PHPV.</p>			
	<p>1. The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of National Societies covered that have responded predictably and effectively to disasters and crises.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategic preparedness capacities of the National Societies of Cameroon, Congo Brazzaville, CAR, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome & Principe, and those of vulnerable communities in these countries are strengthened. • The Red Cross National Societies of Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, 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). • 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. • The food security capacities of the National Societies of Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe and CAR are strengthened. • The risks associated with climate 	<p>Disaster risk reduction, community preparedness and rapid response are efficient in case of emergency. In order to guarantee the success of the disaster management programme of CARREP that falls in line with the strategic aim No 1 of Strategy 2020, i.e. to save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises, emphasis will be led on finalizing and/or updating existing contingency plans and pursuing the creation of operational disaster management teams at national and local levels. Other priorities will include vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA), the implementation of community-based programmes, and the development of emergency early alert and rapid intervention systems.</p> <p>In addition, the ongoing operations to assist refugees in Cameroon and Congo Brazzaville will be pursued and used as frameworks for building the operational capacities of the local Red Cross branches involved in emergency relief management, rehabilitation and community development.</p> <p>One of the key priorities of CARREP's</p>

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			<p>change are known and reduced in Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe and CAR through the intervention of their respective Red Cross National Societies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanks to the support of the National Societies of Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe and CAR, the risks associated with illegal migration are reduced. • In collaboration with their partners within and outside the Movement, the Red Cross National Societies of Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe and CAR have responded effectively and quickly to emergency situations. • A warehouse is well-managed and enables CARREP to facilitate rapid response to emergency situations by the National Societies of Central Africa. • CARREP has improved on its human and material resources in order to be able to provide adequate technical and operational support to National Societies. 	<p>disaster management department in support to National Societies in 2012-2015 will be advocating for the diversification of partners and building the loyalty of the latter. In the same vein, supporting the supply of relief materials to National Societies in Central Africa, and prepositioning emergency stocks at regional level or in some National Societies form an integral part of CARREP's support strategy to the operational preparedness of National Societies within the region.</p> <p>The crisis and disaster risk reduction programmes of National Societies will essentially focus on food security, community flood preparedness, and the creation of first-aid brigades along the boundaries (Cameroon, CAR and Chad). Likewise, food security focal points (supervisors and community-based animators) will be trained in Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville and CAR with the view to developing such programmes like community farms.</p> <p>Concerning logistics, the response to numerous emergency situations in Central Africa over the recent years has exposed a certain number of logistics constraints. In fact, in three years, CARREP has rented trucks for amounts exceeding the</p>

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				<p>cost for purchasing a truck. Moreover, the rent of truck has exposed Red Cross humanitarian aid to theft and other misuse by the drivers who are not Red Cross workers. Adding to this, CARREP has prepositioned an emergency stock in Yaoundé. This has prompted the renting of a warehouse and the recruitment of security guards; but this has never been taken into consideration in annual plans. In addition, the scope of CARREP's activities has increased considerably over the recent years, thereby making it very difficult for a single person to handle the logistics department.</p> <p>Until the end of July 2010, the DM team in Yaoundé was composed of a Regional Disaster Management (DM) Delegate and a Regional DM Officer. The delegate's mission ended and the Regional DM Coordinator has been left alone. This will be a major constraint in 2012-2015. There is therefore the need to recruit another DM Officer, or at least a DM assistant.</p> <p>This disaster management programme is intended to directly assist about 400,000 vulnerable people each year from 2012 to 2015 through community-based activities carried out by Red Cross volunteers, the members of community-based disaster response teams (CDRT), and food security focal points. This figure includes the populations in targeted communities,</p>

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				<p>refugees and other people affected by various emergency situations through DREF operations.</p>
	<p>2. Enable healthy and safe living</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of people enjoying healthy and safe living. Number of diseases put under control thanks to Red Cross intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STIs or HIV-positive sex workers have received appropriate treatment in Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR) and Congo Brazzaville. Red Cross volunteers have carried out behaviour change communication (BCC) and referral activities in Cameroon, CAR and Congo Brazzaville. The institutional capacities of selected community organizations of sex workers are enhanced in Cameroon, CAR and Congo Brazzaville. A selected number of community organizations of sex workers have received technical and financial support. The living conditions of 200 PLWH are improved in Gabon, CAR, and Sao Tome & Principe. Income-generating activities (IGA) are carried out in Gabon, CAR, and Sao Tome & Principe in favour of PLWH. The supply of blood products to national blood transfusion centres is improved and benevolent blood donors have adopted risk-free 	<p>Central Africa is a region with an abundance of climates, varying from the equatorial climate with four seasons to the Sahel climate, including the tropical climate. The vegetation is aligned with this variety of climates: the equatorial forest that alternates with the steppe, and even desert. The populations in Central Africa are exposed to numerous health problems that differ according to the type of climate, geographic area, socioeconomic and political situation. Some of those health problems include HIV/AIDS which affects all the countries in Central Africa, with prevalence peaks in CAR with 13% prevalence rate, and in the DRC with 3 million people living with HIV (PLWH). However, malaria remains the main cause of mortality in Central Africa.</p> <p>Several diseases with epidemic potential have taken up residence in Central Africa. Some of these diseases include cholera, meningitis, and most recently chikungunya in Gabon and Congo Brazzaville, and yellow fever in CAR and Cameroon. Some epidemics that are more virulent and particularly deadly hit the region on sporadic occasions. Such epidemics include the Ebola virus haemorrhagic fever in Congo Brazzaville and Gabon.</p> <p>In the east and Adamaoua regions of</p>

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			<p>behaviours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Clubs 25” for blood donation are set up in Gabon and Cameroon. • Secondary school students know their serological status in Equatorial Guinea and in Sao Tome & Principe. • Secondary school students have undergone HIV screening tests and have collected their results in Equatorial Guinea and in Sao Tome & Principe. • The discrimination and stigma against PLWH in Central Africa and against people affected by genetic diseases in Gabon is reduced. • Communities in Central Africa are sensitized to the fact that it is free to live with PLWH. • RC volunteers have sensitized both patients and communities on tuberculosis. • People who are affected by tuberculosis in Cameroon and Sao Tome & Principe have received appropriate treatment. • Red Cross and community volunteers in Central Africa are actively engaged in social mobilization to facilitate immunization campaigns. • Red Cross and community volunteers in Central Africa are trained on the use of community-based health and first-aid (CBHFA) 	<p>Cameroon where CAR refugees are scattered, there is a global 7% acute malnutrition prevalence rate, which particularly affects children from 6 to 35 months. There is also a worrying situation of women of childbearing age, 54% of whom are underweight. In addition, the case management programmes dropout rate is estimated at 26%, and the coverage rate is very low.</p> <p>Access to potable water and adequate sanitation facilities remains a luxury reserved for some. For example, only 42% of the population has access to improved potable water sources.</p> <p>Diseases like poliomyelitis and measles continue to affect the population, which means that the immunization coverage remains insufficient.</p> <p>Female genital mutilation (FGM) in Cameroon and CAR, and mother and child health are the main regional concerns in the area of reproductive health.</p> <p>Victims of road accidents are also a group of vulnerable that need to be managed.</p> <p>Faced with this situation, the Red Cross National Societies of Cameroon, Congo Brazzaville, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, CAR and Sao Tome & Principe have made the commitment, with the support of CARREP, to contribute to improving the health of vulnerable people in their respective countries by implementing projects and programmes in the areas of</p>

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			<p>tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increased number of children are protected against measles and polio in Central Africa. • An increased number of children are reached by anti-measles and polio massive immunization campaigns in Central Africa. • Access to sanitation services is improved in Congo Brazzaville and Equatorial Guinea. • Sanitation facilities (latrines) are built and the populations are sensitized on how to use them in Congo Brazzaville and Equatorial Guinea. • Access to potable water is improved in Equatorial Guinea and in Congo Brazzaville. • Water facilities (potable water points) are built and the populations are sensitized on how to use them in Congo Brazzaville and Equatorial Guinea. • The populations in Central Africa are protected against malaria. • The populations in Central Africa actually sleep under Long Lasting Impregnated Mosquito Nets (LLIMN), have access to malaria treatment, and live in a healthy environment. • The health of women and young girls is improved in Cameroon and 	<p>HIV/AIDS, integrating the creation of “Clubs 25” for the voluntary and free blood donation, and the fight against tuberculosis or all sorts of HIV/AIDS-related discrimination and stigma. In addition, the integrated community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach will be promoted, with focus on immunization, mother and child health, the supply of potable water, hygiene and sanitation, road safety, malaria control and the fight against malnutrition.</p> <p>With regard to current issues characterized by emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, the prevention and response to all sorts of epidemics remains a priority. To that effect, several activities are planned, including the training and retraining of volunteers, the identification of specific needs, the sensitization of people targeted, all sorts of social mobilization activities, hygiene and sanitation, the distribution of mosquito nets or other health-related kits, the spraying of houses, the screening and management of cases of malnutrition, STI/HIV/AIDS or tuberculosis-related activities, the construction of latrines or water wells, the organization of community meals, home coaching, and income-generating activities (IGA) to ensure people-reached autonomy.</p> <p>Our target populations include sex workers, the youths, vulnerable women, female excision practitioners, children, families with children suffering from genetic diseases, refugees, drivers and</p>

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			<p>CAR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excision practitioners have abandoned the practice of female genital mutilations (FGM) in Cameroon and CAR. • Malnutrition is reduced in refugees and host populations in Cameroon. • Moderate and acute malnutrition is controlled in refugees and host populations in Cameroon. • The number of victims of road accidents is reduced in Gabon and Cameroon. • Road safety is promoted in Gabon and Cameroon. • The vulnerability of populations in central Africa is reduced, particularly the vulnerability to cholera in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo Brazzaville and Sao tome & Principe, meningitis in Cameroon and CAR, Ebola in Gabon and Congo Brazzaville, yellow fever in CAR, and chikungunya in Gabon and Congo Brazzaville. • The National Societies of Central Africa have contributed to the prevention and response to epidemics, particularly to cholera in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo Brazzaville and Sao tome & Principe, meningitis in Cameroon and CAR, Ebola in Gabon and Congo Brazzaville, yellow fever in CAR, and chikungunya in Gabon 	<p>other road users, and the population as a whole. The people targeted by this programme in the 6 countries covered by this plan are estimated at about 1,079,430 each year.</p> <p>In order to ensure the smooth implementation of this programme, a Health Programme Assistant will be recruited as from 2012 to assist the health team presently composed of a Regional Health Coordinator and a Regional HIV Officer.</p>

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			<p>and Congo Brazzaville.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An emergency stock of drugs, IEC and protection materials is built up and prepositioned at CARREP level in Yaoundé to be distributed when necessary. CARREP's Health Department has enough human resources to implement activities as planned. The National Societies covered by this plan have received technical support from CARREP's Health department. 	
	<p>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Number of social inclusions facilitated.</i> <i>Percentage of beneficiaries declaring to be satisfied with Red Cross intervention.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination and social exclusion are reduced, and human dignity is respected in Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, STP, CAR, Cameroon and Congo Brazzaville. Young girls living in areas with low education level in CAR and Cameroon are identified and registered in schools and in vocational training centres, with the approval of their parents. FGM are reduced in Cameroon and CAR. The right of deaf-mute children to go to school is respected in Equatorial Guinea. The dignity of old people is respected and their living conditions and management are improved in 	<p>Within a context characterized by conflicts, numerous disasters and the deriving discriminations and stigmas, the National Societies of Central Africa have made the commitment to remain closer to vulnerable people in order to provide them with comfort through the principles and values programme. The bulk of projects that will make up this programme of CARREP in 2012-2015 will include: 1) fighting against child trafficking, the overall intention being to get the parliament to adopt a law to ban child trafficking; 2) fighting against female genital mutilations (FGM); 3) the schooling of young girls in areas where they are wilfully denied the right to go to school; 4) the schooling of abandoned deaf-mute children; and 5) the management of old people who have been accused of witchcraft and thus abandoned by their respective families.</p> <p>The sensitization of communities affected</p>

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			<p>Sao Tome & Principe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gabonese Government authorities are sensitized and encouraged to develop and implement policies aimed at combating child trafficking, and the populations in Cameroon, Congo Brazzaville, CAR and Equatorial Guinea know the consequences of illegal migration. 	<p>by crises and other social disorders is a key dimension of the efforts to mitigate the risks of things getting out of control in times of unrest. It will also be a concern of the Federation's Regional Representation.</p> <p>Sensitization activities will be carried out to enable the Red Cross to consolidate the basis of its humanitarian commitment before vulnerable communities, especially at a time when the African traditional values of solidarity, brotherhood, sharing and dialogue are progressively fading out.</p> <p>To that effect, working with the media will provide unequalled opportunities for the dissemination of Movement messages on the respect of life and human dignity, the respect of differences, and on the consideration of gender issues, to a greater number of persons, and within the shortest possible timeframe. The media remain everyday partners, in times of war, disaster, epidemics or lull. Their contribution will be sought, especially in the area of the promotion of the fundamental principles and humanitarian values. The media will also be involved in the sensitization campaigns on the consequences of illegal migration and child trafficking which is a real social issue in Central Africa.</p> <p>The populations targeted directly by this programme, which are estimated at about 2,002,700 vulnerable people each year, include children victims of child trafficking, excision practitioners, young girls who are denied the right to go to school, deaf-mute children, old people, journalists, Red</p>

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				Cross members and volunteers, and the numerous people sensitized directly. The populations targeted indirectly by this programme, estimated at about 3,000,000 vulnerable people each year, include people sensitized by various means.
III. TO STRENGTHEN THE SPECIFIC RED CROSS RED CRESCENT CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT	1. CARREP has scaled up systematic effort to build-up the leadership and institutional capacities of the National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP to extend their sustainability and the reach and quality of their services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of National Societies supported by CARREP</i> • <i>Number of long-term development projects/programmes developed and implemented by National Societies covered.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP have each developed a long-term Strategic Development Plan (SDP). • The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP have developed short-term implementation plans of their respective SDP. • The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP have implemented programmes that contribute to achieving the aims of IFRC Strategy 2020 Development Agenda. 	
IV. TO HEIGHTEN RED CROSS RED CRESCENT INFLUENCE AND SUPPORT FOR OUR WORK	1. The development of the auxiliary partnership role of the National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP is further supported to enable these National Societies to gain greater access and resources from their respective national governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of National Societies covered having experienced an increase in the support from their respective national governments.</i> • <i>Number of National Societies covered that are perceived as good humanitarian partners by their respective national</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The auxiliary role of the National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP is promoted through enhanced branding and public image. • IDRL guidelines are incorporated into country DP/DRR policies. 	

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		governments.		
	2. The resource mobilisation capacities of the National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP are strengthened to inspire more reliable contributions to their humanitarian projects and programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of new partnerships established.</i> • <i>Number of projects/programmes funded within the framework of newly established partnerships.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The financial management capacities of the National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP are improved. • Domestically generated resources for each of the 6 National Societies covered by this plan have increased by 50%. 	
	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, EG and STP through a concerted effort in coordination and networking with all Key Stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of new partners willing to or actually working with the Red Cross in Central Africa.</i> • <i>Number of projects submitted to partners upon their own request.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP take a progressive leading role in sectoral coordination within the International Community in their respective countries. • The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP progressively engage with local corporate to promote their image and brand as the choice partner for Corporate Social Responsibility funds. 	
V. TO DEEPEN OUR TRADITION OF TOGETHERNESS THROUGH JOINT WORKING AND	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of National Society staff deployed to assist other National Societies.</i> • <i>Number of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP and Movement partners establish a new MoU and National Society-led coordination platform. • The National Societies of 	

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ACCOUNTABILITY	Movement.	<i>agreements signed between National Societies and other Movement partners.</i>	Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP take a progressive leading role in sectoral coordination within the Movement.	
	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of training sessions organized.</i> • <i>Number of learning and experience sharing missions facilitated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP actively participate in COSNAC (<i>Coordination des Sociétés Nationales de la Croix-Rouge en Afrique Centrale</i>) and other regional network meetings with support from CARREP. 	
	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of National Societies that use a logical framework approach for planning.</i> • <i>Number of National Societies that have used long-term plans.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Societies of Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, RoC, EG and STP are supported to establish strong and effective PMER units. • 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. 	

6. What are some of the key risks/assumptions?

One of the key assumptions on which CARREP's success will depend is the level of voluntary funding received from partners. In fact, over the past 5 years, CARREP's programmes have attracted few donors, even when it is widely recognized that there are numerous humanitarian challenges in Central African countries. CARREP and its National Societies have the human resources required to achieve all the outcomes highlighted above. Thus, if funding is available, good results will be obtained from Central Africa. Additionally, funding received often comes towards the middle of the year, thereby making it very difficult to plan activities and actually carry them out in a timely manner.

Another major assumption that may jeopardize the achievement of CARREP's outcomes is climate change. Over the past years, clear signs of climate change effects have been perceived in some countries of Central Africa, with food insecurity being the immediate consequence. Thus CARREP's food security initiatives will only be a success if climate change effects remain at a controllable level.

It has also been noticed that National Society staff turnover in Central Africa is an issue. A key to success will be to maintain the same staff at their posts for a longer period, possibly throughout the lifetime of this four-year plan. In any case, CARREP will work with its National Societies and partners to improve workforce stability.

7. How much will it cost?

Business lines (all figures in CHF)	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
BL1.Humanitarian Standards	1,172,830	160,000	160,000	160,000	1,652,830
BL2.Disaster Management Services	3,937,072	2,555,000	2,555,000	2,555,000	11,602,072
BL3.Sustainable Development	170,338	200,000	200,000	200,000	770,338
BL4.Humanitarian Diplomacy	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000
BL5.Cooperation and Coordination	108,837	200,000	200,000	200,000	708,837
TOTAL	5,589,077	3,315,000	3,315,000	3,315,000	15,534,077

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 Humanitarian 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.

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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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

- **In the Central Africa Regional Representation:** Denis Duffaut, IFRC Central Africa Regional Representative; phone: (office) +237 22217437; mobile +237 77117797; email: denis.duffaut@ifrc.org
- **In the Africa Zone:** Alasan Senghore, Director; phone: +254 20 283 5000; email: alasan.senghore@ifrc.org
- **In the Africa Zone:** Dr Asha Mohammed, Head of Operations; phone: +254 20 283 5000; email: asha.mohammed@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **West and Central Africa hub:** Elisabeth Seck, Resource Mobilization Officer, Dakar; phone: +221 33 869 36 60; mobile: +221 77 450 59 49; email: elisabeth.seck@ifrc.org