

Plan 2009-2010



West and Central Africa Zone

Executive summary

The Federation's West and Central Africa Zone (WCAZ) priorities are guided by the following strategic initiatives intended to support the development and work of National Societies: the Global Agenda Goals and the Framework for Action, Strategy 2010, the African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative (ARCHI) 2010 and the Algiers Plan of Action¹.

Working within these initiatives, the Zone's immediate focus is to support National Societies in providing assistance to address the needs of vulnerable people. National Societies in the WCAZ face challenges in disaster management due to new disaster patterns related to climate change/variability. Risks are growing in large cities due to increasing violence, acute poverty, urban migration and flooding because of uncontrolled urbanisation. National Societies are integrating these into their ongoing programmes.

In 2009-2010, the WCAZ will focus on supporting the National Societies in disaster risk reduction including adaptation to climate change; early warning system development; preparation for, response to, and reporting on emergencies in a timely and appropriate manner. This will be done through supporting intervention initiatives at community level; and the creation of networks and partnerships to support disaster risk management including food security programmes and interventions based on the objectives of the Algiers Plan of Action.

In terms of preparedness and response to major disasters, tools such as National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) and Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) will be further strengthened to facilitate effective and timely interventions at both country and regional levels. Both tools are designed to be supported by the global Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) tool. With the ongoing support from British Department for International Development, Institutional Support (DfID IS), the Irish and Swedish Governments, the Federation will also continue to support National Societies in community-based risk reduction activities. With regards to partnerships, the ongoing work with governments and inter-governmental bodies such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Comité Inter-Etats pour la lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS) and the African Centre for Meteorological Applications and Development (ACMAD) will be further pursued and strengthened particularly as it relates to disaster management and International Disaster Response Law (IDRL). Partnerships with the academic institutions such as the Columbia University's (IRI) will be further strengthened to facilitate National Societies work in risk reduction.

Based on the Zone's recently adopted health and care strategy, National Societies will continue to be assisted in their programmes aimed at improving the health of mothers and children, thus contributing to improving living conditions of the most vulnerable.

Based on the Algiers Plan of Action, the 24 National Societies in the West and Central Africa zone will continue to scale-up their health and care activities by focusing on maternal and child health, malaria, water and sanitation, activities to reduce the risks, and respond to public health in emergencies. In terms of social mobilization, the Federation will also provide support to the National Societies in social mobilization during mass vaccination campaigns and the distribution of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN).

¹ For further information related to these initiatives please go to <www.ifrc.org>

As part of the global programme, the Zone will support the Mali Red Cross human pandemic (H2P) preparedness as one of the pilot countries, and will add 2- 3 additional countries to be identified and integrated in disaster risk reduction support to National Societies to respond appropriately to avian flu.

The support to the work of the National Societies aimed at reducing the vulnerability to HIV and AIDS through care, support and prevention activities will be further strengthened. Already five National Societies (Burkina Faso, Central Africa, Guinea, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo) are part of the Global Alliance on HIV and AIDS. With the recently launched Global Water and Sanitation initiative in the 24 countries in West and Central Africa, the Federation Zone office will continue to provide support and guidance.

Organisational development support to National Societies is aimed at strengthening their structures, both in terms of governance and management and to improve National Societies' capacities in service delivery to the most vulnerable, in line with the Federation's new directions. The purpose of the organisational development function is to facilitate the scaling-up of activities by providing strategic support in the programmes formulation process, and to facilitate an integrated approach of all project components. Key activities will include support and guidance to National Societies in ensuring effective volunteer and financial management.

Through support from the Spanish Government, institutional support to 8 National Societies (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal) will be extended to 16 more (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea Equatorial, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Togo). This will include core costs support, structural development and finance development. While attempting to provide support to all 24 National Societies in West and Central Africa, it is important to underscore the need to be more realistic given the limited resources available. To this end, some 6 National Societies will be identified to be provided with more hand-on support. This is aimed at ensuring that they work towards improving their governance and management structure that would further enable them to qualify for support through the Intensified Capacity Building (ICB) initiative. Efforts will also continue to focus on encouraging and facilitating knowledge sharing with peer-to-peer support.

A Zone principles and humanitarian values (PHV) unit will be created to focus on supporting the ongoing National Societies programmes targeting war affected communities (women and youth) in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire and Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as other marginalized groups (the pygmy community) and commercial sex workers in Cameroon and Nigeria. The PHV unit will also support initiatives of the National Societies and facilitate the mobilization of volunteers, governance and management bodies, government authorities, partner organisations and the general public to raise awareness and advocate on behalf of the most vulnerable.

Migration will also be an important area of focus for the Zone given the challenges being experienced by the National Societies in dealing with humanitarian consequences of migration since the region is both a producer and a transit point for migrants to Europe. Migration also has important political and social implications in both the producing and receiving States and civil societies. National Societies such as the Mauritanian Red Crescent, and the Senegalese and Mali Red Cross are implementing projects and activities to assist the migrants. Movement partners (the Spanish Red Cross and the International Committee of Red Cross, or ICRC) are providing spontaneous support. Other sister National Societies such as the Swedish and Norwegian Red Cross have also expressed interest to work with the Zone to assist the National Societies of the region. In order to define a common Movement strategy based on the resolution of the last International Conference, the West and Central Africa Zone intends to carry out a study on migration (causes and definition of roles and responsibilities of the International Federation) to better understand the context, and to facilitate effective and more strategic support and advice to the National Societies in their work with migrants. Through partnerships, the unit will attract funding from Movement and non Movement partners and implement activities in cooperation with United Nations (UN) Agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, UNAIDS) and with other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) to fight against all forms of violence, discrimination, exclusion and female genital mutilations (FGM).

The total 2009-2010 budget is CHF 13,222,831 (USD 12,086,682 or EUR 8,422,184) ([Click here to go directly to the attached summary budget of the plan](#))

Zonal context

The West and Central African zone is a diverse area comprising 24 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo), with an estimated population of around 350 million people.

The average per capita gross national income is USD 400, and 55 percent of the population lives on less than one dollar a day (approximately 150 million people, or 40 percent, in the region, with 275 million, or 72 percent, living on less than USD 2 per day). Fifteen of the West and Central African (WCA) countries fall rank in the lowest 25 countries in UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI). The frequency of disasters, epidemics and food insecurity has created chronic vulnerability.

Access to clean water is available for around 60 percent of the population, while only 33 percent have access to proper sanitation. Acute malnutrition (wasting) of children less than five years of age affects 11 percent of the population in Mali, 13 percent in Mauritania and 23 percent in Burkina Faso (UNICEF). Chronic malnutrition of children under five years of age affects 40 percent of the population in Sierra Leone, 41 percent in Guinea Bissau and 50 percent in Niger (WFP). The under-five mortality rate was 191 in 2004, and seven of the ten countries with the highest under-five mortality rates in the world are located in this Zone.

Thousands of people across the Zone have been made homeless due to heavy rains and floods, partly influenced by climate change but also due to poor infrastructure. Thousands of people have fled their countries due to civil unrest and conflict. Drought, locust invasions, crop failure, and poor harvests have contributed to widespread food insecurity and malnutrition across the Zone. Between 1998 and 2007 over 13 million people were affected and over 17 thousand were killed by natural disasters in West Africa alone. In 2007, floods in West Africa affected over 800,000 people, with over 44,000 displaced and 210 killed in 13 countries (UNOCHA, 2007).

National Societies in the region need strong support from the Zone Office to fulfil their mandate and in most cases coaching and hands-on support to implement National Societies' programmes in the field. The WCAZ will promote sustainable disaster management units in National Societies to gain experience and deliver qualitative disaster management services since emergency interventions are the public face of the Federation. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the Zone, supported by the International Federation, are committed to improving the health conditions of vulnerable populations. This will be done through collaboration with their respective governments, Ministries of Health (MoH) and various partners, by mobilizing their network of approximately one million dedicated and motivated volunteers into action.

West and Central Africa countries are presently going through socio-political, economic and cultural transformation, while at the same time having to address pressing problems of growing poverty. Institutional reforms, although slow, remain the biggest hope for change. Sound economic policies, good governance and inter-regional cooperation will determine how resources are allocated and used to improve the humanitarian situation.

National Society priorities and current work with partners

WCAZ priorities are based on National Society strategic plans of National Societies that have existing during the past years. A number of National Societies have been supported in developing multi year strategic plans that will enable them to be more engaged and focused.

Most of these plans provided the basis for Federation Secretariat support during 2008 and beyond. The plans also provided the framework for new partnerships between the four National Societies and their

partners: Danish, Swiss and Spanish Red Cross with Mali, Irish and Qatar Red Crescent with Niger and eventually in Mauritania. New partnerships are being established between the Mauritania Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross in the area of branch development, while in Guinea, the Danish Red Cross is working on a partnership in the area of health.

The Spanish Red Cross /Federation project for 8 West African National Societies (Senegal, Gambia, Cape Verde, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, and Guinea Bissau, Guinea) for 2007-2008 will be extended to cover the other 16 National Societies in the zone. The areas covered through this project will include, institutional capacity building, community-based DM and finance development for the National Societies. With the support from the Irish Government, the zone has been able to provide support to several National Societies in West and Central Africa. Through this long term funding, several National Societies have been provided with funds to cover core cost, including salaries for some critical positions within the National Societies management. Part of these funds also support some health projects in National Societies mainly IMCH. The Swedish, British, Norwegian, Netherlands, Finnish, Japanese, German and Danish Red Cross also continue to support the National Societies in West and Central Africa through the Federation structures. Other multi lateral and governments such as the U.S. Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM), ECHO, EU, USAID and the UNHCR have also continued to support operations and programmes of the National Societies both through the Federation and bilaterally.

As food security is considered a priority in the zone, several National Societies have developed and are implementing food security projects some of which are funded through the DFID partnership with the International Federation. Another five National Societies have also developed food security projects as part of the Africa food security initiative. Three countries, including Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal have been identified by the Zone as part of the partnership on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) with the World Bank. Many National Societies have also expressed interest to be part of the Federation Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction. National Societies in Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Liberia have started implementing a disaster management capacity building project aimed at building a cross – border DM skills and links between the three National Societies as part of the partnership between the Zone, the Swedish Red Cross and the Swedish Rescue Service Agency. This is a multi-year pilot project that will be replicated in other countries in the zone if found feasible.

In terms of preparedness for H2P, Mali has been identified as one of the pilot countries being supported through the partnership between the Federation and USAID. A list of countries has already been provided for consideration in the second phase of the project.

The Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Chad, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire National Societies will continue to implement projects linked to Principles and Humanitarian Values targeting vulnerable communities such as, commercial sex workers, children, women and girls affected by war and the Pygmies. Those projects are supported by partners like the Swedish, British, Danish, American, Norwegian, Hellenic and Icelandic Red Cross Societies.

The newly created Zone Communications department has been working towards promoting the work of the National Societies in West and Central Africa. A bilingual quarterly Information Magazine featuring the programmes of the National Societies within the framework of the Global Agenda Goals is being produced. Furthermore, the communications department has published media releases and web stories and worked with both local and the international media in highlighting the work and activities of the National Societies especially during relief operations. An internal communications strategy has been developed to improve internal communications within the Zone. The immediate challenge for the communications team is to help create and strengthen communications capacities within the National Societies and build a network of communication officers for the National Societies in West and Central Africa.

To enable the West and Central Africa Zone to achieve its objectives, there is an urgent need for an effective planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems to be in place. However, this remains a challenge for the Zone that has a unit that is staffed with one person. The Zone plans to reinforce this unit, thereby aiming at improving programme quality through effective planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, with an emphasis on accountability.

Secretariat supported programmes in 2009-2010

Disaster Management

a) The purpose and components of the programme

The 2009-2010 plan will focus on disaster risk reduction including adaptation to climate change; early warning system development; preparation for response to and reporting on emergencies in a timely and appropriate manner; the development of new food security intervention initiatives at community level; and the creation of networks and partnerships to support disaster risk management programme development in a coordinated manner. Support to National societies for avian flu contingency planning and community sensitisation will be considered as part of the overall community based risk reduction programmes.

The disaster management plan 2009-2010 for the Zone is in line with the Hyogo Framework of Action, the Global Alliance for disaster risk reduction, Strategy 2010, safer and more resilient communities and the Algiers Plan of Action.

DM activities will concern the entire disaster risk management cycle: prevention; early warning systems; mitigation; community preparedness for recurrent disasters; National Society capacity building; and timely and qualitative emergency response and recovery and reporting. These are designed to bridge humanitarian response to development activities and regular programmes. These steps will also apply to food security programmes with a focus on livelihood.

DM programme planning and development has taken place in consultation with the organisational development (OD) and health departments for a coordinated approach. These joint efforts will build upon each other's programmes and strengthen overall efforts.

DFID and the British Red Cross are engaged in a four year strategic partnership for institutional support for DM, including health in emergencies. The Swedish Red Cross is also providing regular financial support to DM programmes in West and Central Africa Zone. This regular funding allows the Zone to embark in DM strategic and long-term planning. The Irish Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross/AECI (Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo) are also becoming regular partners of the Zonal DM programmes. These stable partnerships will allow DM to implement the Global Agenda Goal, respond to National Societies priority needs, and make a difference at the community level.

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| Programme purpose² |
| Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters |

The disaster management programme budget is CHF 3,945,875 (USD 3,606,832 or EUR 2,513,296).

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| Programme component 1: Improved self-reliance of individuals and communities to reduce their vulnerability to public health emergencies and disasters including development of early warning systems (EWS) with climate institutions to support the food security programme and disaster risk contingency planning. |
| Component outcome 1: Vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) conducted in targeted National Societies and community based disaster mitigation project conducted and documented. |
| Component outcome 2: Culture of risk reduction promoted in schools in the framework of "risk reduction begins at school" and knowledge related to most frequent hazards increased among vulnerable groups in targeted areas. |

² In this plan, 'purpose' is defined as 'the publicly stated objectives of the development programme or project'. Source: OECD-DAC glossary.

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| Component outcome 3: Well trained National Societies staff and zonal consultants group in disaster risk reduction (DRR) |
| Component outcome 4: National Societies supported in disaster management strategy integrated in country DM policy. |
| Component outcome 5: A course is developed to translate climate information into community action (to inform farmers of predicted weather and precipitation and plan for disaster risk in case of potential drought or flood). |
| Component outcome 6: EWS is elaborated which links alert levels and information to communities' and Red Cross/Red Crescent volunteers' actions. |

In other words, the objective of building safer and resilient communities through Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) processes will serve as a baseline to measure progress towards DRR projects conducted by well trained staff in Risk Reduction. These activities should be integrated in a country framework and National Societies will be supported to have a complementary DM strategy and play an auxiliary role. A culture of risk reduction should be promoted in schools to fight the dominant culture of disaster fatality and encourage the younger generation to engage in disaster risk management.

Since most of the natural hazards in the WCAZ are climate related (drought, flood, famine, locust invasion, epidemics), partnerships are being built with climate institutions to provide the WCAZ with accurate and timely climate information. This information needs to be understood by Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers and translated into messages for community action to support disaster risk reduction, contingency planning and food security programmes in the field. DM department will work in collaboration with Zone communications staff to promote Red Cross and Red Crescent principles and values. Targeted messages will be developed and delivered whenever possible based on community experience. They will perform advocacy and communication on major DM programmes including disaster response, for greater programme visibility and funding opportunities to increase programme reach.

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| Programme component 2: Improved disaster response assistance to meet the needs of people affected by disasters and to restore or improve pre-disaster living conditions and to reduce the risk of future disasters. |
| Component outcome 1: National Societies have contingency plans for the most recurrent hazards including avian flu. |
| Component outcome 2: National Societies supported in response strategy based on NDRT and branch disaster response teams (BDRT) and regional disaster response teams (RDRT) of 10 people trained and appropriate framework defined for their early deployment (RDRT training will include sessions on recovery and shelter). |
| Component outcome 3: Cross border National Societies meeting to define common strategy to conduct possible cross border response. |
| Component outcome 4: Non-food items are appropriately stored close to targeted beneficiaries in a coherent zonal logistical approach. |
| Component outcome 5: Increased awareness of recovery as a component of Disaster Management and training of National Societies staff in recovery. |

The WCAZ will improve its DM service delivery in terms of timely response, qualitative interventions, effective beneficiary targeting and timely and accurate reporting. Capacity of the Zone, RDRT, and National Societies will be strengthened to conduct response operations in an appropriate and coordinated manner. Non-food items will be supported to have an operational contingency plan and related SOPs, taking into account cross border activities. Non-food items (NFI) will be positioned close to the areas at risk in a coherent zonal logistical approach.

Assistance to people affected by disasters and climate challenges to recover should be planned at the beginning of an emergency operation; response team will be both prepared to assume the responsibility for recovery steps. Reassessing the needs of affected communities after "life saving activities" is completed and will provide information to support affected individuals to recover from the

impact of the disaster and take action to improve resiliency for similar future disasters. Capacities of Zone RDRT and National Societies staff will be built in these important areas.

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| Programme component 3: Reduce the risk of food insecurity and improve the living conditions of populations at risk. |
| Component outcome 1: Food security projects are implemented at the community level and beneficiaries and Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers are trained to achieve project objectives. |
| Component outcome 2: Networks and communication systems are in place to provide farmers and pastoralists with relevant climate information. |
| Component outcome 3: Africa Food Security initiative is implemented with a focus on the five selected National Societies. |
| Component outcome 4: Volunteers are trained in the surveillance of malnutrition and are able to orient concerned families to appropriate health centres. |

Food insecurity is a major threat in West and Central African countries. WCAZ will support the Africa Initiative, but will also develop innovative approaches with small community level food security projects to help vulnerable groups supplement their daily meals and/or income. The range includes the distribution of early growing seeds, establishment of a dropping system, local cereal transformation, and other projects based on community livelihood experience and new technologies. WCAZ will focus on volunteers and communities' communication networks to bring useful climate information to vulnerable farmers to help them adapt to climate variability. Volunteers will also be trained to identify malnourished children and refer them to the closest health centre.

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| Programme component 4: Build partnerships and enhance coordination to support and translate global level Federation engagement at Zone level. |
| Component outcome 1: Strong partnerships are built with meteorological organisations, ACMAD and its partners (Met UK, IRI, Météo France and with CILSS) to support food security programme quality and adequate contingency planning. |
| Component outcome 2: The DM unit leads the natural disaster committee of the regional Inter-Agency Working group (equivalent of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee) and played a role in global humanitarian reform. |
| Component outcome 3: The DM unit played its role within the International Strategy for Disaster Response (ISDR), as a credible actor in the Hyogo framework for action and in leading the regional shelter cluster when appropriate. |
| Component outcome 4: Partnerships are built with academic institutions to develop durable human resources training to support DM programmes |
| Component outcome 5: Information is shared with WCAZ units and with Geneva and working relationships with potential donors and Participating National Societies (PNS) is coordinated. |
| Component outcome 6: International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) is advocated for and more widely recognized. |

Disaster management is a multisectoral field in need of coordination and partnership to ensure successful programme implementation. Risk reduction and disaster response require the involvement of various departments within the Federation and close contact with PNS and donors to ensure transparency, accountability and sufficient resource mobilisation.

The involvement of academic institutions in Zone DM training will ensure durability. WCAZ will also encourage partnerships such as DFID IS III which focus on support of the existing DM Zone plan. The WCAZ will lead the Federation's global engagement at regional level within the ISDR, particularly with the shelter cluster role.

Partnerships with the meteorological institutions involved in prediction will help the Federation to improve the quality and precision of related DM programmes. There is a project in conjunction with meteorological organizations to establish early warning systems. Early warning information will be

gleaned from the climate information and forecasts of the African Centre for Meteorological Applications and Development (ACMAD), the International Research Institute for Climate and Society, Columbia University (IRI), and other meteorological organizations. The DM unit is in discussion with these organizations to produce models that are tailored and accessible to International Federation needs with more immediate forecasts.

International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) will be integrated into disaster response contingency planning. Risk reduction efforts will promote IDRL. Contingency plans will consider IDRL issues by facilitating response intervention. Through coordination and partnerships, DM will advocate for the understanding and promotion of IDRL to ensure that it is recognized and operational.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

The DM programme will support National Societies in the zone in risk reduction programme development, contingency plan development for appropriate response and community based food security programmes. Dissemination of accurate information to increase knowledge and community resilience through the media will significantly increase the audience and the DM programme will be able to reach 1,000,000 target beneficiaries.

c) Potential risks and challenges

Most National Societies in the Zone require both capacity building and coaching to implement activities in a qualitative manner, particularly at branch level, and produce accurate and timely reports on their activities. A minimum input from organisational development is needed as a basis for projects implementation. Programmes will identify risks and assumptions in all planning exercises, using logical frameworks, to ensure that appropriate steps are taken to address issues as they arise. Another challenge is to see that funds are available for risk reduction activities and for interventions to mitigate impact before disasters.

Health and Care

Health and care is a core area of the work of the International Federation and its National Societies. The guiding principles of the work undertaken to improve the health of the most vulnerable populations are established in ARCHI 2010 approach and the Algiers Plan of Action adopted by all the National Societies in 2004 which are based and geared towards achieving the Global Agenda Goal 2; "Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies."

a) The purpose and components of the programme

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| Programme purpose: |
| To establish appropriate mechanisms in the zone for effective technical coordination, planning, performance monitoring and evaluation as to assist national societies in developing and establishing sustainable community based health programmes and develop improved preparedness and response in the health sector in line with the Global Agenda Goal 2. |

Programme areas and activities in health in 2009/2010 will be a continuation of efforts started since 2006-2007. Therefore focus will be on further improvement of internal (within the Movement) coordination activities as well as the expansion of collaboration and coordination with external partners. With different priorities in separate technical fields – HIV and AIDS; tuberculosis; voluntary non-remunerated blood donation; community based health and first aid; maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH); measles and polio; malaria; emergency health; psychosocial support; water and sanitation; and avian and human influenza pandemic – the role of the zonal health and care unit will be to assure that all technical aspects are respected and developed while leaving place for the natural diversity of national society health programmes.

With the decentralisation of services closer to the National Societies through the creation of zone offices there's a demand for an increased performance of the zonal health and care unit which will therefore need to increase its own capacity through consolidation, training and further recruitment. Though the overall zone team is comprised of staff at the zonal office, regional representation and

country representation level, the emphasis of this process will be at the closest level to the National Societies in line with the new operating model and decentralisation process. The zone office team in Dakar will act as coordinator and facilitator in this process.

The health and care programme budget is CHF 5,480,429 (USD 5,009,532 or EUR 3,490,719)

Programme component 1 : Community based health and first aid

Component outcome: Increased “healthy communities” which are able to cope with health and disaster challenges achieved through community based integrated health and first aid activities.

The continued reinforcement of community based programmes and the volunteers’ basis of National Societies should go hand in hand with any project implementation. The Zone health and care team will support national societies to carry out this double task to ensure ongoing capacity building down to volunteers at community level in line with ARCHI 2010. The new CBFA training manuals will be available during the second half of 2008. The manuals will provide the basis for volunteer training programmes at National Society level. Activities here should be closely linked to the emerging public health problem of Road Safety, where the zone took a first step in 2008 in engaging with National Societies to strengthen their work in this field.

Maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH)

Component outcome: Improved MNCH through National Societies community based activities, including safe motherhood and child health initiatives, vaccination and nutrition activities.

MNCH is the combination of various activities and programmes already listed under other programme components, mainly community based health, measles and polio, malaria, water and sanitation and Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD). The integrated approach of these components within a community based health programme ensures the maximum effect on maternal and child health.

Measles and polio

Component outcome: Increased uptake of immunization services during both mass vaccination campaigns and routine immunization services.

Polio and measles campaigns are important activities aimed at eradicating the first one (polio) and reducing the burden of disease and mortality for the other (measles). National Societies are encouraged to participate in those campaigns and the zonal health and care unit will support National Societies in planning and implementation.

Malaria

Component outcome: Vulnerable populations, children under five years of age, pregnant women, PLWHA are protected from malaria.

The Red Cross malaria programmes constitutes one successful way to strengthen both programme and volunteer management. The programmes also have an impact on health by reducing the malaria burden through increased net-availability and net-use and will therefore be reinforced in 2009-2010. Participation in large scale malaria-net distribution is becoming a priority for National Societies in almost all countries engaged in this programme. Increased technical support for this is required from the Zone. Volunteers’ visits to ensure net-use following the distribution have proved to be highly efficient. The longer-term Keep-Up approach currently supported and functioning in a number of countries will be further promoted.

Tuberculosis

Component outcome: Awareness about TB/HIV is increased, and stigma associated to TB/HIV is reduced through advocacy, communication and social mobilisation.

Tuberculosis is a disease, and with the emergence of XDR-TB, a threat, closely linked to HIV. However, the rest of the populations are as well at risk. Very few national societies are actively involved in TB programming and efforts will be made to engage National Societies into this important technical area.

Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD)

Component outcome: Populations are sensitized to “voluntary non-remunerated blood donation” in order to reduce maternal and child mortality, HIV/AIDS, and other diseases.

National societies in the Zone are involved at various levels in “voluntary non-remunerated blood donation” activities. These activities are not very prominent and more work needs to be done within the Zone to look at the possibilities for interested National Societies to start in this sector. The close link of VNRBD to a number of Millennium Development Goals (MDG 4, 5, 6 and 8) indicates the importance and the need for further engagement.

Programme component 2: Public Health Emergency

Component outcome: Access to curative and preventive health services improved in the disaster prone areas and prevention and preparedness of/for health disaster has increased.

The aspect of further increasing the capacity in disaster preparedness and response throughout the Zone and within National Societies will generally be further developed in 2009-2010. The focus here will be on the combination of national societies' preparedness for a large number of target countries and disaster response team training, both funded through specific projects and linking Public Health Emergency (PHE) and Disaster Management (DM). Intense follow-up and support on zonal and regional level for these programmes will be needed to make them a success and increase the level of preparedness and response capacity to crisis in the Zone through improved human resources and available equipment.

Psychosocial support

Component outcome: People have access to social and mental health services to reduce mental health morbidity, disability and social problems.

Psychosocial support is not actively supported in West and Central African programmes, though every activity in an emergency context is automatically linked to PSP. Further more technical work within the Zone is required to mainstream and highlight this important sector in the activities undertaken.

Water and sanitation

Component outcome: Access to safe water and sanitation services is improved in the target area and diarrhoeal disease preparedness and response increased in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Water and sanitation programming needs to be further developed throughout the Zone with projects aligned with the Global Water and Sanitation Initiative (GWSI). Watsan capacity building for National Societies will be emphasized by training of trainers for Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation PHAST (in development and emergency context), ensuring a stable roster of qualified RDRT watsan members and trainers and supporting Emergency Response Unit (ERU) and Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT) training for staff of the national societies from the Zone. Watsan activities will aim at the prevention of epidemics of water related diseases, as well as increasing food security and access to save water and basic sanitation. Education on hygiene and sanitation issues and use of water and sanitation infrastructure will be carried out through the PHAST

process at all levels, including children of school age (Healthy school projects). Epidemics prevention especially for diarrhoeal diseases will be reinforced by the diarrhoeal disease unit (DDU) for Sub-Saharan Africa hosted by the WCAZ, in close collaboration with East and Southern Africa Zones. Technical advice is focused on watsan programme planning, implementation and evaluation as well as coordination.

Avian and Human Influenza pandemic

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| Component outcome: Avian and Human Influenza preparedness is achieved. |
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The identified above discussed aspect of further increasing the capacity in disaster preparedness and response throughout the Zone and within National Societies is especially important for avian influenza and human pandemic preparedness and response as this is a major threat linking all aspects of PHE and DM and requiring a joint effort. Though the lead for the activities is not within the health department any longer, strong collaboration is envisioned to ensure success.

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| Programme component 3: Regional Initiative: HIV Global Alliance |
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| Component outcome: Vulnerability to HIV and its impact reduced through preventing further infection, expanding care, treatment, and support, and reducing stigma and discrimination. |
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An important area to develop further is the zonal and national HIV programming in West and Central Africa, which took a huge step forward with the launch of the HIV Global Alliance in five countries. The Global Alliance for HIV is promoting the scale-up of activities in the sector and reaching 10% of national programme needs by 2010. This support will continue throughout 2009/2010 to National Societies that have already started the process, while simultaneously expand coverage of the programme throughout the Zone. The HIV appeal will last from 2008 up to the end of 2010 and will be further extended to cover the needs for more countries.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

Beneficiaries of the Zone health coordination programme are the secretariat regional and country representations and the 24 National Societies. Coordination and outside representation will enable the health programmes in the zone to further develop and therefore ultimately achieve the Global Alliance Goal 2. Most activities of the zonal health coordination programme will be implemented through the regional representations. Strengthening the human resources basis at that level (regional officers) is important and will lead to the increase of funds sought for 2009-2010.

c) Potential risks and challenges

Risks and challenges at Zone level are mainly centred on funding. The availability and sustainability of funding is a continuous challenge to programme implementation. The human resources basis for technical support is particularly concerned by this and solutions should be sought to mobilize funds through external project and programme funding. The absorption capacity of National Societies for increased funding is certainly another challenge and though sometimes substantial funding might be available, the technical support to National Societies, including OD support, will need to bear in mind the capacity of the National Societies throughout the implementation period to avoid vertical programme implementation which will not have the desired effect of NS system strengthening.

Organisational Development/Capacity Building

The overall OD activities match with the global agenda goal No 3 with an emphasis on capacity building within national societies and communities. The objective of the OD programme is to improve National Societies' capacities in service delivery to the most vulnerable persons in conformity with the Federation's new directions. The purpose of the OD function in the Global Agenda implementation process is to facilitate the scaling-up of activities by providing strategic support in the programmes formulation process, facilitate an integrated approach of all project components and crosscutting issues, and finally help ensure an environment and working conditions for an efficient achievement of the mission. To ensure this the following results are expected:

- A platform for strategic planning & Federation overall support at sub-zone and Zone level is established;
- Volunteer management guidelines and policy are in place and implemented;
- Financial management guidelines and procedures are in place and adhered to by all National Societies.

The Zone OD team will provide technical coordination of OD plans within the regional offices, technical field support and facilitate cross regional experience sharing. Given the challenges in handling the needs of 24 National Societies, the Zone will identify some between 6 or 8 National Societies that will be provided more focused or hands-on OD support, while the other National Societies will also continue to be supported.

a) The purpose and components of the programme

| Programme purpose |
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| Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross and Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. |

The organisational development/capacity building programme budget is CHF 1,208,035 (USD 1,104,236 or EUR 769,449).

| Programme component 1: Leadership capacities |
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| Component outcome 1: Revised Statutes in compliance with the Federation guidelines for the Mali Red Cross and Senegalese Red Cross. |
| Component outcome 2: National Societies governance and management leaders at headquarters and branch levels will have a better understanding of the different roles that governance and management play. |
| Component outcome 3: New partnerships with Government, PNS, International Organisations, etc. are created. |

The OD department will provide facilitation support through a consultant to the Sahel sub-region in the process of revision of statutes with a focus on Mali and Senegal. It is expected that the legal advisor of both National Societies will benefit in terms of capacity building through this exercise.

The OD department will provide facilitation support using OD resource persons from the zone to the Sahel and the West Coast sub-regional offices in governance and management training. In the Sahel this training will be targeted at Mali and Senegal, while in the West Coast the beneficiaries of this training will be the Ghana and Nigeria National Societies.

The Zone OD will support the regional representations in the search for partnerships and in the organisation of partnership meetings along with other technical departments. The Zone OD focus is on supporting the Guinea Bissau and Mauritania National Societies in developing partnerships.

| Programme component 2: Sustainable systems, procedures and skilled staff. |
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| Component outcome 1: Clear job descriptions are available for the Secretary General, Programme Coordinator, Volunteers Management Coordinator and Finance and Administration Manager positions in the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire. |
| Component outcome 2: Non-finance staff trained in financial and administration management is available for the Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal National Societies. |
| Component outcome 3: Proper and effective financial procedures and guidelines are put in place in six National Societies in the Sahel sub-region namely Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal Red Cross. |
| Component outcome 4: Proper and effective accounting and reporting systems are developed in six National Societies in the Sahel sub-region namely Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal Red Cross. |
| Component outcome 5: Annual financial and narrative reports are published in six National |

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| Societies in the Sahel sub-region namely Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal Red Cross. |
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| Component outcome 6: Annual audit is conducted by an external auditor, and recommendations acted on by Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal Red Cross. |
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The Zone OD unit will also support in the recruitment process including developing job descriptions. The priority will be given to supporting the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire in the West Coast sub region, with has recently published its strategic plan for 2009-2012. The zone OD will provide hands-on support to the Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal Red Cross in the development of financial and administrative procedures manuals.

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| Programme component 3: National Societies grassroots units and services. |
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| Component outcome 1: Branches within the six identified National Societies are developed through implementation of long-term community health project. |
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| Component outcome 2: Volunteers' management systems are improved in six National Societies. |
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The OD department will support regional representations in ensuring that the National Societies become eligible and benefit from resources available within the framework of the ICB and CBF. The focus of the current plan is to support Guinea Bissau in their application for the ICB funds.

The Zone OD department will reinforce the regional representations in supporting National Societies regarding volunteer policy and database development through organising workshops on volunteer management. The zone OD will, in turn, be backed up by the Movement partners, including the Belgian, Danish and the Swiss Red Cross and the ICRC. In the Sahel, the focus is on 6 out of 9 National Societies, whereas in West Coast, the Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cote D'Ivoire Red Cross will benefit from this support. From the Central Africa sub-region, the focus is in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The zone OD will facilitate experience sharing with regional representations on strategic planning, project planning, and best practices. The Gambia and Senegal National Societies will receive hands-on support in strategic planning and project planning for long-term programmes health programmes.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

The target beneficiaries of the OD programme are in the range of 50-60 technical and management staff, and governance members who are mainly drawn from National Societies' governance and management structures and sub zone Federation technical staff. However the ultimate beneficiaries of the programme will be those targeted by health and disaster management programmes. The link between the OD programme and the impact on the beneficiaries can be measured through the systems and processes of the National Societies and the efficiency of their staff in delivering results on the programmes.

c) Potential risks and challenges

The main challenge of the Federation Zone secretariat is the size of the Zone (24 countries) and the relatively small number of OD staff to support all National Societies. The West Coast regional representation does not have OD staff to support the seven National Societies in their sub region. The Sahel regional representation with its nine National Societies does not have a dedicated staff to handle OD issues. There is only one finance systems development manager in the zone with the enormous challenge of supporting the Sahel countries and the West coast sub region countries where there are needs to improve financial management practices. Funding of the finance systems development manager position beyond 2008 is still not certain and may present a challenge if there is to be continuity in the work already started in 2008.

Principles and Values

a) The purpose and components of the programme

The components of this programme are focused on improving Federation and National Societies staff, and volunteers as well as community members' understanding of the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values. The Federation's Zone aims to cooperate with the National Societies in order to reach out to the communities with strong Red Cross messages. Therefore, the Federation will take advantage of traditional African communication methods such as songs, talks and debates, and dances to improve awareness and to encourage the communities to ensure respect of the values associated with the Red Cross Principles, including empowering vulnerable groups against discrimination, violence and exclusion. Principles and values as well as efforts to advocate against discrimination, violence and exclusion will be integrated as appropriate in DM, Health and OD programmes.

The Principles & Value Programme Budget is CHF 1,212,748 (USD 1,108,544 or EUR 772,450).

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| <p>Programme purpose: To promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.</p> |
| <p>Programme component 1: Internal promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values.</p> |
| <p>Component outcome 1: Zone staff and National Society volunteers, management and governance bodies have acquired better understanding and knowledge of the recommendations from Movement statutory meetings regarding the Fundamental Principles and Values. Relevant Red Cross activities are developed, integrating all policies, strategic framework and pledges made by National Societies and the Federation to encourage friendship, peace, tolerance, respect of diversity and fight against discrimination, all forms of violence and exclusion.</p> |
| <p>Programme component 2: Operationalization of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values.</p> |
| <p>Component outcome 1: The Zone has ensured that National Societies programmes (mainly DM and Health) in West and Central Africa are implemented with the underpinning values of the Movement's Fundamental Principles.</p> |
| <p>Component outcome 2: Existing training materials developed by the Federation and National Societies in the field of Principles and Values are made available, new materials are developed and adequately disseminated as required by the recommendations, policies and resolutions from the Movement's statutory meetings.</p> |
| <p>Component outcome 3: Improved daily practice of the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values including anti-discrimination and violence prevention/reduction programmes is achieved at community level through cultural initiatives of artists, and the use of traditional rules and customs for peaceful settlement of conflicts and the education/and development of youth..</p> |
| <p>Programme component 3: Map and coordinate projects of Movement members to assist migrants and develop a common strategy for an intervention as a Movement on this issue</p> |
| <p>Component outcome 1: Clear mapping of projects and activities implemented by different members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the Zone, including type of activities, target beneficiaries, geographical area of intervention, quantity and funds, lessons learned and coherence with Movement policies.</p> |
| <p>Component outcome 2: A coordination mechanism between all Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement members engaged in projects to assist migrants in the Zone is established.</p> |
| <p>Component outcome 3: Studies are conducted to establish a common strategy to assist migrants: a study of the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants, and the root causes for migration; and another study on the role the Red Cross Movement can play to alleviate suffering of migrants and the socio-political implications with West and Central African governments.</p> |
| <p>Component outcome 4: A common strategy for Movement members to assist migrants, enabling a coordinated and efficient approach that avoids competition, duplication of efforts and maximises the use of available resources and strengthens our positions with governments.</p> |
| <p>Component outcome 5: Federation's project proposals to support migrants are elaborated.</p> |

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

As required by the Federation's 2006-2010 Global Agenda Goal no. 4, the target beneficiaries of this programme, as already mentioned in the National Societies' plans are horizontal and cross-cutting into all other programmes. These are mainly women of child bearing age, children under five years, elderly persons, people with specific disabilities and refugees, Internally Displaced People (IDP), ethnic and tribal minorities and people affected by conflicts and disasters. Potential categories of indirect beneficiaries particularly in West and Central Africa will be children (street children, orphaned children) and youth living under difficult circumstances. They will be identified according to the local context. Their numbers will be measured through disaggregated data providing information on school enrolment rates for children, or access to health care services. These beneficiaries will be further distinguished according to age, economic status, and marital status in order to have a targeted and adequate programme response.

c) Potential risks and challenges

The main internal risk for this programme is that increased operational demands may reduce the amount of time that other programmes managers feel they have to spend on issues around the promotion of humanitarian values. This risk will be reduced and properly managed through the creation of a regional department in charge of Principles and values for West and Central Africa. This department will work in close coordination with the DM and health programme managers, with a strong emphasis on using the integration of humanitarian values issues to improve effectiveness of other programmes.

The key external risks in some countries are security challenges, lack of donor interest and in almost every country, there may be the reluctance of powerful community members to allow discussions and activities around the reduction of discrimination and violence. This will be tackled through ensuring cooperative efforts including all sections of the community, with a special emphasis on engaging discussions with community leaders to advocate on behalf of the most vulnerable.

Role of the secretariat

The secretariat's budget for its support role is CHF 1,375,744 (USD 1,257,535 or EUR 876,270).

a) Technical programme support

OD support at Zone level:

- Monitoring of the whole OD agenda for the Zone
- Support for experience sharing on planning tools and activities if necessary
- Technical support to Sahel, West Coast National Societies in the implementation of their OD Agenda until the position related to these sub-regions are filled
- Technical support for restructuring processes and relevant trainings where needed
- Technical support for finance development
- Technical support for volunteering development
- Regular OD coordination meeting with stakeholders to monitor progress
- Workshops for finance managers of Sahel, West coast and Central Africa
- Workshops for volunteer management officers for Sahel, West coast and Central Africa
- Meeting of OD focal and resource persons on strategic and project planning

Health support at Zone level:

- Monitoring of the overall health agenda for the Zone
- Support for experience sharing on planning and implementation if necessary
- Technical supports to Sahel, West Coast and Yaoundé regional offices as well as country representations in the implementation of the health agenda
- Technical support for programme design and relevant trainings where needed
- Regular health coordination meetings with stakeholders to monitor progress
- Organization of relevant technical workshops for health components together with Sahel, West coast and Central Africa offices

DM support at Zone level:

- Implementing and monitoring DM related to Global Agenda and operational Alliances at zonal level
- Providing support to National Society in priority areas mainly, disaster risks reduction, disaster response and recovery and food security
- Provide technical support and financial support to National Societies in DM programme development, capacity building and in implementing related plans of action
- Ensure contact with potential partners to ensure a DM coordinated contingency planning and project at the Zone and country level
- Design appropriate framework to ensure a stable training on DM issue through partnership with Academic institutions
- Organise technical meetings with National Societies DM focal points and DM Zonal reference group to ensure programme review and ensure harmonised DM objectives and priorities.
- Promote and implement the use of climate information to improve DM programme delivery on the Zone.

b) Partnership development and coordination

Disaster risk management is a multisectoral and multidisciplinary area. Strong partnerships both inside and outside the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is needed to support field work and concrete coordinated vulnerability reduction activities. The Federation's global role in the Inter Agency Standing Committee will be translated at Zone level. ECAZ is leading the "Natural Disasters" Inter Agency Working Group which includes all regional organisations dealing with disaster risk related issues.

WCAZ plays a credible role within the ISDR system in implementing the Hyogo Plan of Action according to its mandate and coordinating support to government and National Societies in disaster preparedness. It also builds partnership with academic institutions in capacity building and training, in climate, agriculture and hydrology to improve service delivery to vulnerable population in the areas of risk knowledge, food security, Early Warning System (EWS) and contingency planning.

The main role of the zonal health coordination programme is to provide technical support and coordinate the overall health activities in the zone. Implementation of programmes will be followed-up by members of the zonal health team that are closer to the National Societies, i.e. the regional and country representations. Whereas partnership with existing partners both within (PNS, ICRC) and outside (UN, NGO, and donors) the Movement will be fostered and strengthened, new partnerships with technical, implementing and supporting partners will be actively sought.

The OD department strategy is widely shared among the Movement partners in the field and the capacity building activities coordinated through an all inclusive experience sharing workshop, such as the recent OD coordination meeting in April 2008. This meeting gathered OD practitioners from selected National Societies, PNS, the ICRC and OD focal persons from the various Federation offices in the Zone. It is envisaged that similar coordination meetings will be held in 2009-2010.

c) Representation and Advocacy

One of the key responsibilities of the zone management will be to represent the International Federation at all regional and international fora. The WCAZ DM team will continue to represent the Federation in all events which are aligned with its principles and values particularly those which match both global agenda and country priorities. The DM team will undertake appropriate advocacy work to ensure involvement of government/local authorities, PNSs, credible partners to complement National Society field projects and guarantee appropriate resources and sustainability.

The zonal health team will represent the Federation at local, regional and global technical meetings, workshops and events. This will be done in conjunction with the National Society of the country hosting the respective event when possible. The technical events will also be used to advocate on behalf of the Federation and the National Society for the work and the goals of the Federation in general and the technical aspects and objectives of the specific event.

d) Communication

The Zone Communications Department promotes the programmes and the image of the International Federation and its member National Societies in West and Central Africa Zone. A quarterly bilingual West and Central Africa Information Magazine is produced to highlight National Society programmes and activities in disasters, in health emergencies and in organisational development promoting the fundamental principles. The Magazine not only improves the internal communication in the Zone but also ensures the visibility of the donors and PNS.

A special emphasis will be given to strengthen communications capacities in National Societies. The Zone communications department will organise a practical and tailored workshop for selected National Society communicators in order to increase their capacity to disseminate information and photos of emergencies and National Societies programmes and hence increase the visibility of Red Cross actions. Special sessions will focus on crisis communication and reputation management as well as on media relations.

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| Programme component 1. Production of quarterly West and Central Africa Zone information magazine |
| Component outcome 1: Regular, trustworthy and quality information on emergencies, programmes and volunteer action is shared throughout the Zone. |
| Component outcome 2: The skills of National Society's and Federation' communicators in producing articles to support National Society priority programme, Zonal Strategy and the Federation global agenda are improved. |
| Component outcome 3: Visibility of donors and PNS is ensured. |

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| Programme component 2: Capacity building of National Societies and the Federation communicators |
| Component outcome 1: National societies and regional representations have skilled and proactive communicators working closely with the Zone office in accordance with the Federation's communication and advocacy strategy and the Red-Cross and Red Crescent Fundamental Principles. |

Promoting gender equity and diversity

Gender equity and diversity will be promoted and "implemented" as women, particularly women leading households, constitute an appropriate targeted group for vulnerability reduction and recovery interventions.

Staff (both at Zone and National Society levels) will use all direct contact opportunities with communities to promote the Movement's principles and values and gender equity and diversity.

Gender equity and diversity will be promoted both within the zonal team and towards the National Societies' health programmes and staff. In a number of health programmes, the inclusion of men into the traditional female oriented approach to health and care is important to achieve sustainable change of behaviour and long-term results.

The zone OD department will be encouraging National Society to promote gender equity and diversity in staff recruitment and governance board composition. This approach will be applied in the recruitment of volunteers.

Quality, accountability and learning

The main objective of the DM department at global level and Zone reference group at regional level is to improve quality of DM service delivery. Main directions to reach this objective in the WCAZ are to focus on pre-disaster activities, EWS, timely and qualitative response and appropriate beneficiaries targeting.

Monitoring the quality, ensuring accountability and continuous learning from programmes are aspects vital to the zonal coordination programme and overall programme implementation, especially in times where scaling-up of programmes to reach more vulnerable people is the overall goal. Therefore the

zonal health team will focus on these elements and ensure regular information sharing on these points between zone office, regional and country representations and the implementing National Societies.

Best practices in all OD components will be documented and shared with the National Societies. The Zone will hold regular coordination meetings with all stake holders, including PNS, ICRC and the National Societies to discuss and monitor progress.

| How we work | |
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| The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity". | Global Agenda Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.• Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.• Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.• Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity. |
| Contact information | |
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