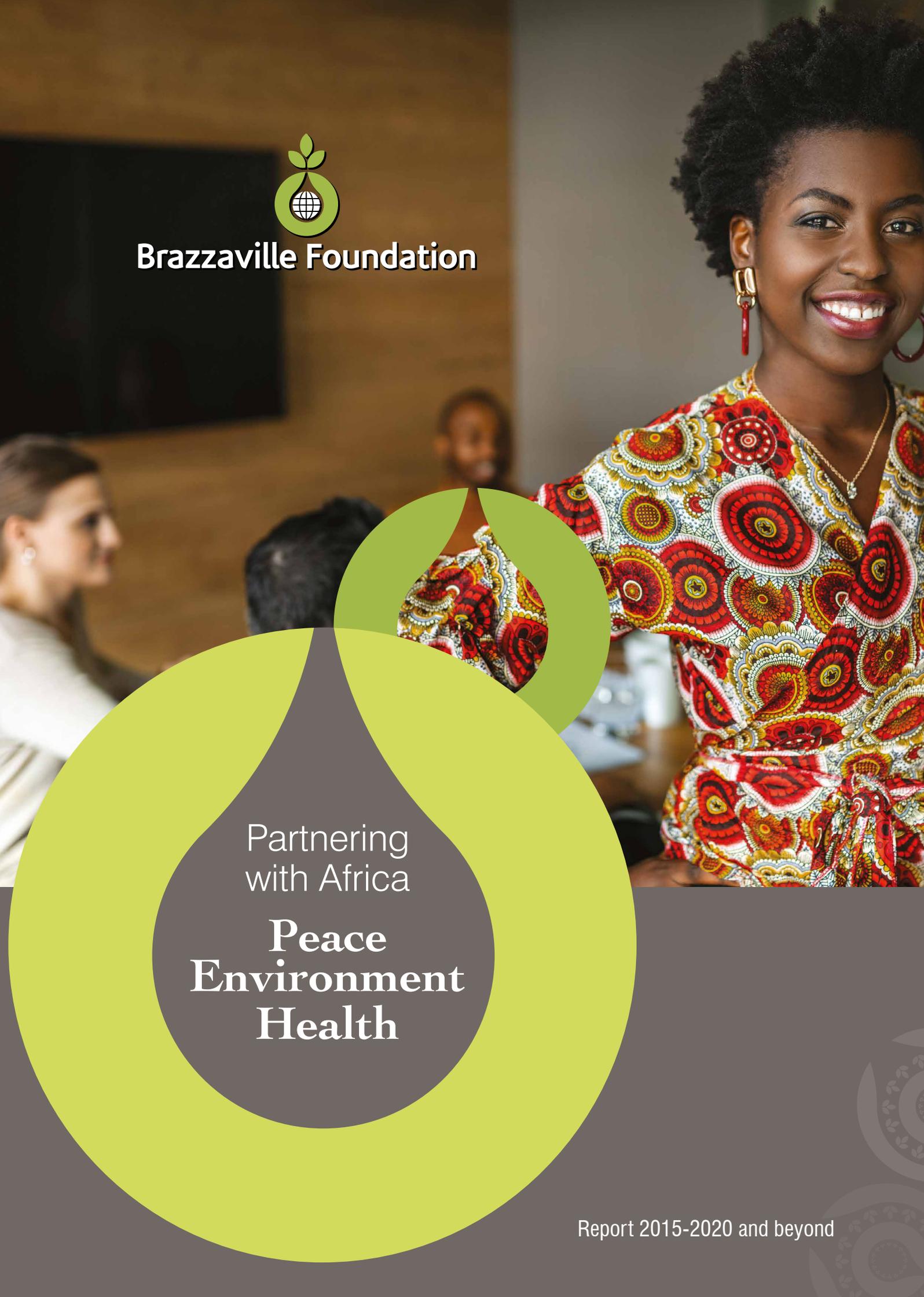




Brazzaville Foundation



Partnering
with Africa

**Peace
Environment
Health**

Report 2015-2020 and beyond



We believe in African dynamics to shape the continent's future. Because we are committed to changing the “discourse on Africa”, we support our African partners' ideas, and implement initiatives and programmes that respond concretely to their challenges. To achieve this, we work in favour of peace, the environment and health.



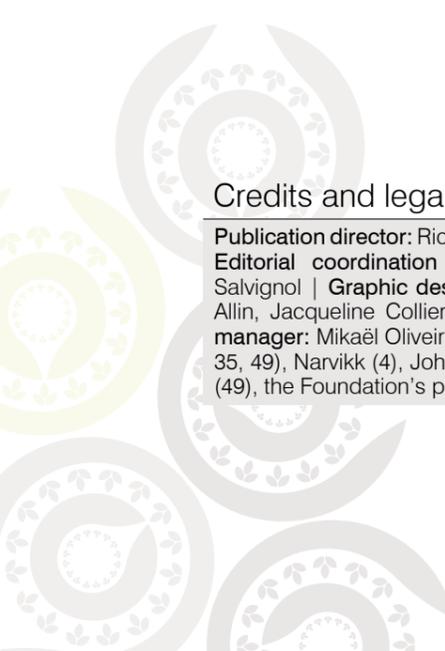
Jean-Yves Ollivier
Founding Chairman

Credits and legal

Publication director: Richard Amalvy, Chief Executive | **Editorial board:** Jean-Yves Ollivier, Martine Chayriguès | **Editorial coordination and translations:** Jacqueline Collier Jespersen, Claudine Garrigou, Véronique Salvignol | **Graphic design, cartography and computer graphics:** Simon Bourges | **Editorial team:** Ariane Allin, Jacqueline Collier Jespersen, Philippe Jonnart, André Malong, Nathaniel Moatti | **Communications manager:** Mikaël Oliveira | **Photo credits:** Jonathan Erasmus (1, 6, 51), Bruno At (4), Guenter Guni (4, 31, 33, 35, 49), Narvikk (4), Johnny Greig (12), Andrey Gudkov (34), Kasia Janus (40), Zeljko Santrac (45), Africa 924 (49), the Foundation's photo fund (other images).

Responsibility

The Brazzaville Foundation is an independent non-governmental organisation (NGO), registered with the *Charity Commission for England and Wales*. This registration makes it accountable for its activities and funding to the English regulatory body (NGO no. 1160693, registration approved on 27 February 2015).



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The Foundation believes in Africa's huge potential and has a proven track record of promoting and supporting African initiatives to resolve conflict, protect the environment, and improve people's health and well-being.

Three key areas of work

Peace

There is an urgent need to help resolve international and internal conflicts, often involving a multiplicity of local actors across Africa and beyond. Expertise, agility and trust are needed to pave the way for international mediation, successfully end conflict, secure the release of hostages and build lasting peace at international, regional and local levels.

Environment

In Africa and elsewhere, populations depend on the climate, water, the natural environment, wildlife and diverse environmental services to lead healthy, happy and prosperous lives. Building coalitions with governments, technical experts, civil-society organisations and local communities provides a basis for protecting ecosystems, resources, biodiversity and communities, and to foster the development of human communities. This is the purpose of the Congo Basin Blue Fund.

Health

People's health and well-being is far more than just the absence of disease or disability. It is about ensuring that each individual reaches his or her full potential, by opening up access to high-quality medicines and medical treatment, combatting falsified medicines, and supporting public and private health initiatives that transform people's lives. The Lomé Initiative was launched to safeguard this right.

Africans at the heart of the action

Our vision

To empower African populations and leaders across the public, private and civil-society sectors to co-develop lasting solutions to Africa's key challenges.

Our mission

To promote and support African initiatives in:

- **Peace** – including resolving international and internal conflicts;
- **Environment** – including protecting ecosystems, biodiversity and communities;
- **Health** – including protecting and improving people's health and well-being.

Our method

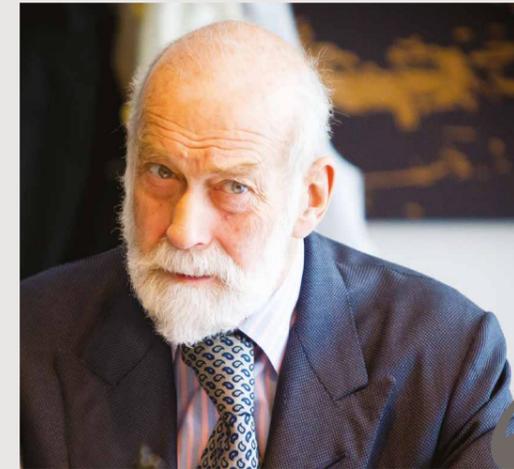
Our approach is to put African populations and their leaders at the heart of actions that concern them to ensure they make a lasting impact. To do this, it is based on several pillars: mutual trust, confidentiality, diplomatic agility and the ability to adapt to circumstances and meet changing needs.



The spirit of Brazzaville

The Foundation takes its name and inspiration from the Brazzaville Protocol, signed in 1988 in the Congolese capital at the invitation of President Sassou N'Guesso. A key moment in the history of modern Africa, this was an example of negotiations led by Africans themselves, leading to the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Southern Africa. They paved the way for Nelson Mandela's release, Namibia's independence and the end of Apartheid. During this process, Jean-Yves Ollivier played a major role, as an international mediator, throughout this process.

Royal patronage Rallying for Africa



Message from HRH Prince Michael of Kent

HRH Prince Michael of Kent's father, Prince George, Duke of Kent, was the fourth son of King George V. His mother, Princess Marina, was the daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece and of Grand Duchess Helen Vladimirovna of Russia. Prince Michael has formally represented Queen Elizabeth II on numerous occasions, at home and abroad. A qualified Russian interpreter, also fluent in French and with a working knowledge of German and Italian, Prince Michael was awarded the Russian Order of Friendship in 2009. Prince Michael runs his own consultancy business, and heads up a number of international charities and organisations including RoadSafe (the major international road safety charity) and the Royal Life Saving Society (reducing the number of drowning incidents worldwide).

In 2014, Jean-Yves Ollivier, whose vision was to create an organisation that would bolster concrete initiatives in peace and conservation in Africa, created the Brazzaville Foundation and I agreed to grant it my patronage. The Foundation is aware that there are pressing challenges for the continent's future and its people.

Today, I am immensely proud of the work accomplished by the Foundation, and I would like to pay tribute to the heads of state and members of government who have personally committed themselves to ambitious projects such as the creation of the Congo Basin Blue Fund, in order to find sources of prosperity that respect the environment, as well as to the Lomé Initiative to combat the trafficking of falsified medicines.

Public and private partners at every level, together with their supporters involved in our various projects, have made vital contributions to the Foundation's work, and for this we are very grateful.

I invite the readers of this anniversary report to support the Foundation's objectives and to help bring about lasting and positive change.



The Board of Trustees

The Brazzaville Foundation is governed by an experienced Board of Trustees chaired by our Founder, Jean-Yves Ollivier. Each member has been chosen for his or her commitment to African progress and expertise in a field relevant to the Foundation's work. All board posts are voluntary.



Jean-Yves Ollivier

Founding Chairman

Jean-Yves Ollivier has had a career as a commodities trader in China, the Middle East and Africa and has been personally involved in international mediation, putting his professional contacts at the service of peace. Keen to act in the field of philanthropy, he created the Brazzaville Foundation in 2015 and is its main donor. He has received several French and African decorations, including the insignia of Grand Officer of the Order of Good Hope awarded by President Nelson Mandela.



Charles Carr

Trustee, Treasurer

Founding Partner of C&F Partners and a specialist in risk consulting, Charles Carr has 25 years of global experience advising his clients on, i.a., financial crime, anti-money laundering, sanctions, regulatory compliance and fraud investigations. He has assisted financial institutions and governments worldwide with economic crime-prevention initiatives and financial-intelligence functions.



Nicholas Chance

Trustee

Nicholas Chance saw active service with the Royal Green Jackets during the 1960s "Confrontation" in Borneo. He passed the Civil Service Selection Board for the Foreign Office, before joining the Financial Times focusing on Central and Eastern Europe. Subsequently, he served on the boards of a number of international financial and industrial companies, whilst also serving as a magistrate for 25 years. He was appointed Private Secretary to HRH Prince Michael of Kent from 1997-2016, and granted the rank of Commander of the Victorian Order (CVO) by HM The Queen in 2014.



Martine Chayriguès

Trustee

For 20 years, Martine Chayriguès worked in the French defence industry, e.g. for SOFRESA, PRO-GIAT and GIAT Industries, specialising in communications and marketing. In 2002, she became Deputy Chairman of the Centre for European Policy Studies, a think tank and forum for debate on EU affairs. She was later CDC's Head of Communication, Institutional Relations and Sponsorship.



Tim Perry

Trustee

Founder and Senior Partner at Spring Law, Tim Perry specialises in disputes, intelligence acquisition and investigations. His expertise includes London High Court disputes and advocacy. He previously worked as a corporate lawyer at Simmons & Simmons, specialist in litigation at Denton Wilde Sapte, then Head Group Counsel for a listed company managing the group's legal department Internationally.



Kishore K. Sakhrani

Trustee

During his career, Kishore Sakhrani has advised corporate clients and high-net-worth individuals on taxation, corporate structuring, accounting, regulatory and trust-related matters. He is a Director and Co-owner of Greater Asian Advisors Ltd and is licensed to provide trustee and corporate services in Hong Kong. He is also a Director of The Amber Foundation and The Zubin Foundation.

Acknowledgements

The Brazzaville Foundation would like to express its heartfelt appreciation to former members of the Board of Trustees for their dedication to our cause and valuable contributions of their expertise and time in support of our work:



Lord Timothy Bell
(2014-2018)



Philip Prettejohn
(2014-2019)



Oliver Scutt
(2018-2020)



All of the Foundation's governing bodies meet once a year to discuss the programmes implemented. This meeting provides an opportunity for a substantive exchange among the members of the Advisory Board, the Board of Trustees and the executive team. Distinguished guests are regularly invited, such as here, Morocco's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Salaheddine Mezouar.

The executive team

The executive team is based at the Foundation's headquarters in London. It provides technical support to the partners in running the programmes and assists the Advisory Board and the Board of Trustees.



Richard Amalvy

Chief Executive

Richard Amalvy has a long record as a leader of international NGOs and has co-designed peace programmes in the African Great Lakes Region, the Middle East and the former Yugoslavia. Youth Policy consultant at the World Bank and Public and General Affairs consultant at the OECD, he served as a Board Member of the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe and Vice-President of the Conference of NGOs at the UN.



Ariane Allin

Chief Operating Officer

Ariane Allin joined the Brazzaville Foundation team in August 2019 as Executive Assistant to the Chief Executive. During her studies in political science and humanitarian action and development, she worked in Malawi and Ivory Coast as Project Officer focusing on education and health issues (2015-2016). She has been Chief Operating Officer since August 2020.

Towards a multidisciplinary and multicultural team

The year 2020 saw several changes to the professional team based in London. This transformation included integrating young African executives and new skills. As of 1 December 2020, in addition to the Chief Executive and Chief Operating Officer, the team included:

- Mikaël Oliveira, Communications Manager, responsible for monitoring and implementing the communication strategy (branding, digital ecosystem, corporate communications);
- André Malong, Project Officer, working on the Young African Talent programme;
- Nathaniel Moatti, Project Officer, intern working on the Ambassadorial programme.

A Lomé Initiative Programme Manager is currently being recruited.

Acknowledgements



Sir David Richmond

Former Chief Executive

Sir David Richmond served as the first Chief Executive of the Brazzaville Foundation from 2015 to June 2020, and we are grateful for his dedication and enduring contributions to the Foundation's cause. A former British diplomat with more than 30 years' experience in international affairs, his overseas postings included Baghdad, Sana'a, New York and Brussels. Formerly the Foreign Office Director General for Defence and Intelligence and a member of the Foreign Office Board, he is Chairman of the British Lebanese Association.

We warmly thank the former members of the team who worked under the leadership of Sir David Richmond:

- Ms Benazir Hilali, Project Coordinator (2016-2019);
- Mr Kim Doyle, Director of Programmes and Partnerships (2018-2020);
- Ms Sarah Gouia, Lomé Initiative Programme Manager in charge of legal issues (2019-2020).

The Advisory Board

The Advisory Board comprises a panel of leading personalities committed to mediation and negotiation, and international experts working in the Foundation's fields of action. Their role, which is voluntary, is incompatible with political mandates.



Olusegun Obasanjo

Olusegun Obasanjo's military career included UN peacekeeping missions and overseeing the restoration of civilian rule in Nigeria in 1979. After twice being elected President, he was ECOWAS' Special Envoy to the Ivory Coast, head of AU electoral observation delegations, and the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for the Great Lakes.



Kabiné Komara

Kabiné Komara has previously held top-level posts as Guinea's Prime Minister, Director of the African Export-Import Bank in Cairo, and High Commissioner of the Organisation for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS). Experienced in economic planning and cooperation, Mr Komara also has experience in the mining sector.



Kgalema Motlanthe

Starting out as a student activist, trade unionist and African National Congress member fighting against Apartheid, Kgalema Motlanthe has served as the ANC's Deputy President, then as President of South Africa. He now heads the Motlanthe Foundation committed to education and human rights, and fosters social change nationally.



Dr Aminata Touré

Former President of Senegal's Economic, Social and Environmental Council, Dr Aminata Touré fosters democracy in Africa. Previously Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals, Prime Minister and Special Envoy for Internal and External Affairs, her international posts at UNFPA have included heading the Gender, Human Rights and Culture Branch.



Dr José Ramos-Horta

1996 Nobel Peace Prize winner Dr José Ramos-Horta is renowned for his efforts to find a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in Timor-Leste. After serving as Timor-Leste's President, he became the UN's Special Representative to Guinea-Bissau and chaired the UN's High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations.



Amama Mbabazi

A lawyer by profession, Amama Mbabazi has held top governmental posts in Uganda, including Prime Minister. He played a key role in resisting dictatorship and was a founding member and later Secretary General of the Ugandan National Resistance Movement. He has a proven track record, i.a., in conflict resolution and in combatting AIDS.



Dr Joyce Banda

Dr Joyce Banda, Malawi's first female President and Africa's second, is a long-standing, multiple award-winning champion of women's and girls' rights. Her foundation has improved education, maternal health and women's rights and empowerment for 1.3 million Malawians. She has regularly been voted one of the most powerful women in Africa.



Dr Nakedi Mathews Phosa

Having negotiated with the former South African government in 1990 to end Apartheid and establish democracy, Dr Nakedi Mathews Phosa held top ANC posts including Treasurer-General. His peace and mediation efforts impacted Mozambique, Angola, Burundi, N. Ireland and Iraq. He promotes education, chairing the UNISA Council.



Pär Stenbäck

A former Minister of Education and Minister of Foreign Affairs, then Secretary General of the IFRC, Pär Stenbäck specialises in crisis management. A founding board member of the International Crisis Group, he monitored humanitarian agreements in Israel and Palestine. He was also a member of the Inter-Faith Action for Peace in Africa (IFAPA).



Ilmas Futehally

Ilmas Futehally co-authored "Big Questions of Our Time" and is Co-founder and CEO of The Strategic Foresight Group, a global think tank advising governments and institutions in 60 countries. Experienced in conflict resolution, her diplomatic initiatives include resolving transboundary water conflicts and assessing the impact of conflicts.



Amara Essy

Amara Essy is a member of the Global Leadership Foundation. In his long, distinguished diplomatic career, he has been, i.a., Foreign Minister of the Ivory Coast, Secretary General of the OAU, Ivory Coast's Permanent Representative to the UN, and President of the 49th Session of the UN General Assembly. In 2000, he was appointed UN Special Envoy for the Central African Republic and the Republic of Congo.



Philipp von und zu Liechtenstein

As Chairman of the LGT Group, Prince Philipp von und zu Liechtenstein manages his family's fortune and supervised the international expansion of the LGT Bank. On top of his international banking activities, he is a governor of the European Financial Forum in London and a founder member of the European Centre of the Austrian Economics Foundation (ECAEF).



Jan Kohout

Jan Kohout, a Czech diplomat, researcher in international relations and former Foreign Minister, has extensive international experience, serving as Ambassador to the EU, Director of the UN Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Deputy Head of the Czech Republic's Permanent Mission to the UN and to the OSCE in Vienna.



Ruben Vardanyan

Armenian philanthropist and entrepreneur Ruben Vardanyan served as CEO and Chairman of the Board at Troika Dialog, a leading investment bank in Russia and the CIS. He co-founded the Initiatives for Development of Armenia (IDeA) and is Co-Founder and Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Board of Moscow School of Management Skolkovo.



Cécilia Attias

Cécilia Attias has held various posts in ministerial cabinets and at the National Assembly in France. While First Lady in 2007, she was involved in successful hostage negotiations in Libya. As President and Founder of the Cécilia Attias Foundation for Women, and a communications expert, she fosters positive change for women worldwide.



Dr Sundeep Waslekar

Dr Sundeep Waslekar is President of The Strategic Foresight Group, an India-based think tank advising governments and institutions, i.a., on water diplomacy and terrorism. He is also a senior executive at the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) in Stockholm. He has mediated between India and Pakistan and among water authorities in Africa and the Middle East.



Jean-Louis Bruguière

A distinguished former French judge internationally known for his work on antiterrorism cases, Jean-Louis Bruguière has played a key role in investigating high-profile terrorism. Amongst his various commitments, he is a member of the Chertoff Group's Advisory Board and helps the Foundation in its work on falsified and substandard medicines.

Acknowledgements

Jean-Paul Delevoye

Former French minister and mediator of the republic, and ECOSOC Chairman in France, he served on the Advisory Board until 2017.



Xavier Guerrand-Hermès

Founder and Chairman of the Guerrand-Hermès Foundation for Peace, he served until 2019.





Supporting an African dynamic

As a civil society actor and philanthropist, Jean-Yves Ollivier has, since the mid-1980s, built up his expertise as an international mediator that he has independently put at the service of sensitive negotiations in Africa and the Middle East: the release of hostages in Lebanon, prisoner exchanges and assistance in conflict resolution. The “Ollivier method” consists in enabling irreconcilable issues to be brought to the table in complete neutrality. Since creating the Brazzaville Foundation in 2015, with a number of leading personalities among his friends who shared the same vision of development, Jean-Yves Ollivier has extended this peace mediation capability in support of programmes that tackle major challenges affecting the future of the African continent.



At the Lomé Summit, in January 2020, heads of state, members of government and representatives of intergovernmental organisations brought together by the Brazzaville Foundation and Jean-Yves Ollivier made a commitment to combatting falsified medicines. From left to right: Dr Idi Illiassou Mainassara, Minister of Public Health, Niger; Ms Jacqueline Lydia Mikolo, Minister of Health and Population, Republic of Congo; HRH Prince Michael of Kent, Royal Patron; Dr Jane Ruth Aceng, Minister of Health, Uganda; HE Yoweri K. Museveni, President of Uganda; HE Omar Hilale, Vice President of Unicef’s Executive Board; HE Faure Gnassingbé, President of Togo; Pr Moustafa Mijiyawa, Health Minister, Togo; HE Macky Sall, President of Senegal; Dr Aminata Touré, former Prime Minister, Senegal; Dr Abdoulaye Diouf Sarr, Minister of Health and Welfare, Senegal; Dr Joyce Banda, former President of Malawi; Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the WHO; Jean-Yves Ollivier, Founding Chairman of the Brazzaville Foundation; Dr Kwaku Agyeman Manu, Minister of Health, Ghana; Amama Mbabazi, former Prime Minister of Uganda.



“If there are any miracles in politics, South Africa experienced one when Nelson Mandela was released: Apartheid ended, without bloodshed, and the country’s future was negotiated among the involved parties, South Africans themselves, without outside interference. What was the key to this success? One word: ‘Brazzaville’, meaning an African initiative, a series of negotiations and a peace agreement in Southern Africa that paved the way for the reconciliation that Mandela had dedicated his whole life to,” says Jean-Yves Ollivier, who was awarded the Order of Good Hope, South Africa’s highest honour for foreign dignitaries. In 1987, he was made an Officer by Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then a Grand Officer by President Nelson Mandela in 1995.

Interview with Jean-Yves Ollivier Founding Chairman



What led you to create the Brazzaville Foundation?

From de Gaulle to Mandela, the name “Brazzaville” has been imbued with symbolism. In 1940, General de Gaulle established the capital of Free France in Brazzaville. In 1944, he delivered a speech opening the way to the emancipation of the African peoples, heralding the end of colonisation. Finally, in December 1988, it was also in Brazzaville that the eponymous agreements were signed that led to the resolution of conflicts in Southern Africa, paving the way for Nelson Mandela’s release, the independence of Namibia and the end of Apartheid. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of this peaceful settlement, my friend Denis Sassou N’Gusso, current President of the Republic of Congo, called for the spirit of these agreements to be kept alive. Together with several leading personalities among my friends, I responded to this call by creating the Foundation.

What guides your action?

Peace, because only peace can ensure that nations prosper and develop. We encourage African alliances, initiatives and partnerships that bring concrete responses to the continent’s major challenges in the fields of peacekeeping, improving public health and preserving African biodiversity.

What legitimacy does the Foundation have to act?

Our legitimacy stems from the requests to intervene that we receive from states or leading African personalities.

Is it your ambition to develop African leadership?

The Foundation not only works with political leaders but also engages with decision makers from the private sector and representatives of civil society. As an NGO, its vocation is to help civil society fulfil its aspirations. The question of leadership is all the more important in Africa because its demographic base is extremely young, and we need to think about the human capital that’s in the process of being formed. This is one of the parameters that we take into account when designing the programmes we support.

Are you optimistic about Africa’s future?

Of course, and it’s this optimism that drives my action and that of the Foundation. Africa has a great future ahead of it – I’m convinced of this. This report tells the story of how programmes such as the Congo Basin Blue Fund and the Lomé Initiative against falsified medicines are part of an African dynamic that gives grounds for optimism. It’s to strengthen this dynamic that we’re inviting others to join us.

Do you have any new plans?

We’ve been reflecting on the migration issue and we’ll soon launch an initiative to help democracy take root in Africa by identifying a type of governance adapted to the continent’s needs. In a nutshell, to achieve our mission we keep our finger on the continent’s pulse.



Responding to the continent's changing needs

Interview with Richard Amalvy
Chief Executive



During your discovery phase, following your arrival, which aspect struck you most?

The efficiency of the philanthropic infrastructure. The Foundation's cost-effectiveness is exemplary.

What reasons lie behind producing this report?

It's a way of celebrating the work accomplished and paying tribute to everyone who's contributed to it. It's also customary to report to beneficiaries, donors and monitoring bodies. But beyond the question of accountability, it's also a matter of advocacy and fundraising.

How do you see the Foundation's prospects?

As far as organisation is concerned, we need to maintain frugal, agile and efficient operations, while also extending our capacity for action with partner states. We want to better embed our programmes in Africa by inviting young African talent to join us. Finally, we remain attentive to our partners' expectations and needs, in order to ensure that our programmes make a greater impact.

What about the existing programmes?

In partnership with the Congo Basin Climate Commission, we'll support advocacy for the Congo Basin and marketing for the Blue Fund in preparation for the Glasgow Climate Change Conference in 2021. When it comes to combatting falsified medicines, we're working with the health ministers of the six signatory countries to get ready to implement the recommendations of the legislative audit conducted in 2020, now that we've identified gaps in the pharmaceutical supply chain. We're also considering extending the Lomé Initiative to other countries. We're planning to attend the World Health Assembly in May 2021 to encourage initiatives and to report back. We want to involve African youth in seeking solutions, by organising an awareness-raising campaign and a forum to which we'll invite those proposing solutions. We also hope to accompany a major project on the issue of democratic governance in Africa. To make a lasting impact, we need to respond to the continent's changing needs.

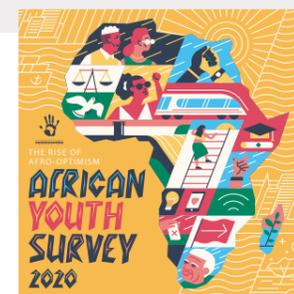
Fostering young African talent

According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the demographic composition of the continent is predominantly young, with those under 35 accounting for nearly 60% of the population. As a resource and a lever for development, they face various obstacles: insufficient skills and a low rate of integration into the professional world; problems in capitalising on and promoting their qualifications; discriminatory behaviour linked to certain cultural practices that take precedence over skills when it comes to recruitment.

The private sector struggles to identify and attract young specialised graduates, because they are more attracted to administrative careers. What is more, African countries suffer from the phenomenon of the brain drain, which sees young talent leaving to study and work abroad, making it unavailable to national administrations and African companies. The Brazzaville Foundation is launching a "Young African Talent" programme to identify, promote and develop these young people and improve their employability.

African youth's idea of its future

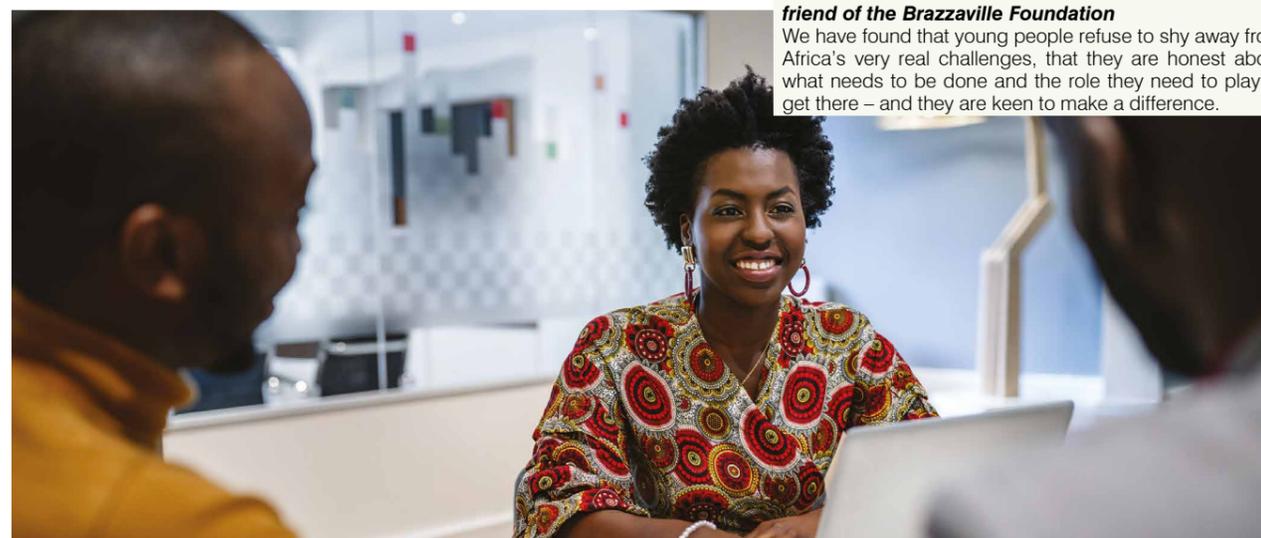
A survey undertaken by the Ichikowitz Family Foundation, partner of the Brazzaville Foundation, revealed that young people are "very enthusiastic" about tackling Africa's challenges head on. The 4,200 young people surveyed, aged 18 to 24 from 14 countries, are convinced that the continent is heading towards an era of success fuelled by technology and entrepreneurship. The African Youth Survey, the largest of its kind, indicates that there is a growing belief in the concept of "Afro-optimism", which combats persistent negative stereotypes of the continent.



Youth refuse to shy away from Africa's challenges

Ivor Ichikowitz
Chairman of the Ichikowitz Family Foundation, friend of the Brazzaville Foundation

We have found that young people refuse to shy away from Africa's very real challenges, that they are honest about what needs to be done and the role they need to play to get there – and they are keen to make a difference.





Empowering African actors of change

In constant dialogue with its partners, the Brazzaville Foundation is envisaging new initiatives on the issues of migration and democratic governance. The key to success is to accompany the actors of change at their own pace.

Taking stock of African best practices

Under the chairmanship of the Congolese head of state, Denis Sassou N’Guesso, the Congo Basin Climate Commission (CBCC) has established exemplary governance. The Blue Fund’s financing mechanism has been voluntarily defined on the basis of five “As”:

1. a mechanism created by 17 African countries;
2. co-financed by Africans;
3. a multi-country fund located in Africa;
4. managed by African and international experts;
5. to create a sustainable economic, social and environmental model for Africa.

Initiator of the Blue Fund, the Brazzaville Foundation remains one of its technical partners and is committed to driving advocacy for the CBCC and marketing the Blue Fund in the run-up to COP26, scheduled for November 2021 in Glasgow, Scotland.

Nurturing Afro-optimism

The Blue Fund’s governance model, based on the primacy of African competence, is promising and can be adapted and replicated to manage other programmes that are crucial for developing African countries, whether within a national framework or within a framework of cooperation between states. The Brazzaville Foundation’s vision is to strengthen African leadership, enabling people and their leaders, in all sectors, to exercise their capacity to find solutions to the problems that concern them. It is this conviction that makes it possible to nurture Afro-optimism that respects African cultures.



Inventing governance suited to the continent’s needs

Democratic transitions need time to find a basis for agreement and to make legislative adaptations to enshrine them, particularly when it comes to the status of former heads of state. In 2021, the Brazzaville Foundation will launch an initiative to help democracy take root in Africa by identifying the type of governance best suited to the continent’s needs. This initiative corresponds to one of the aspirations of the African Union’s Agenda 2063, which addresses the issue of governance in terms of democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.

Tackling migration issues

Among the challenges affecting young people and their future is that of intra-African migration and migration to Western countries. Keeping departures in check by addressing the issue of democratic governance and employment is one of the keys to fostering development. Countries also need to unify policies and approaches to combat criminal trafficking linked to the migration phenomenon, particularly in the countries of the Sahel. The creation of a common monitoring and regulatory body could be supported by the Brazzaville Foundation.

The Africa we want



Agenda 2063 is the framework that was adopted in 2015 by the 25th African Union (AU) Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It is based on seven aspirations:

1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
2. An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa’s Renaissance.
3. An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.
4. A peaceful and secure Africa.
5. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, values, ethics and a common heritage.
6. An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.
7. Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

The Brazzaville Foundation’s programmes help implement Agenda 2063, in order to fulfil the continent’s vision of its future: “the Africa we want”.

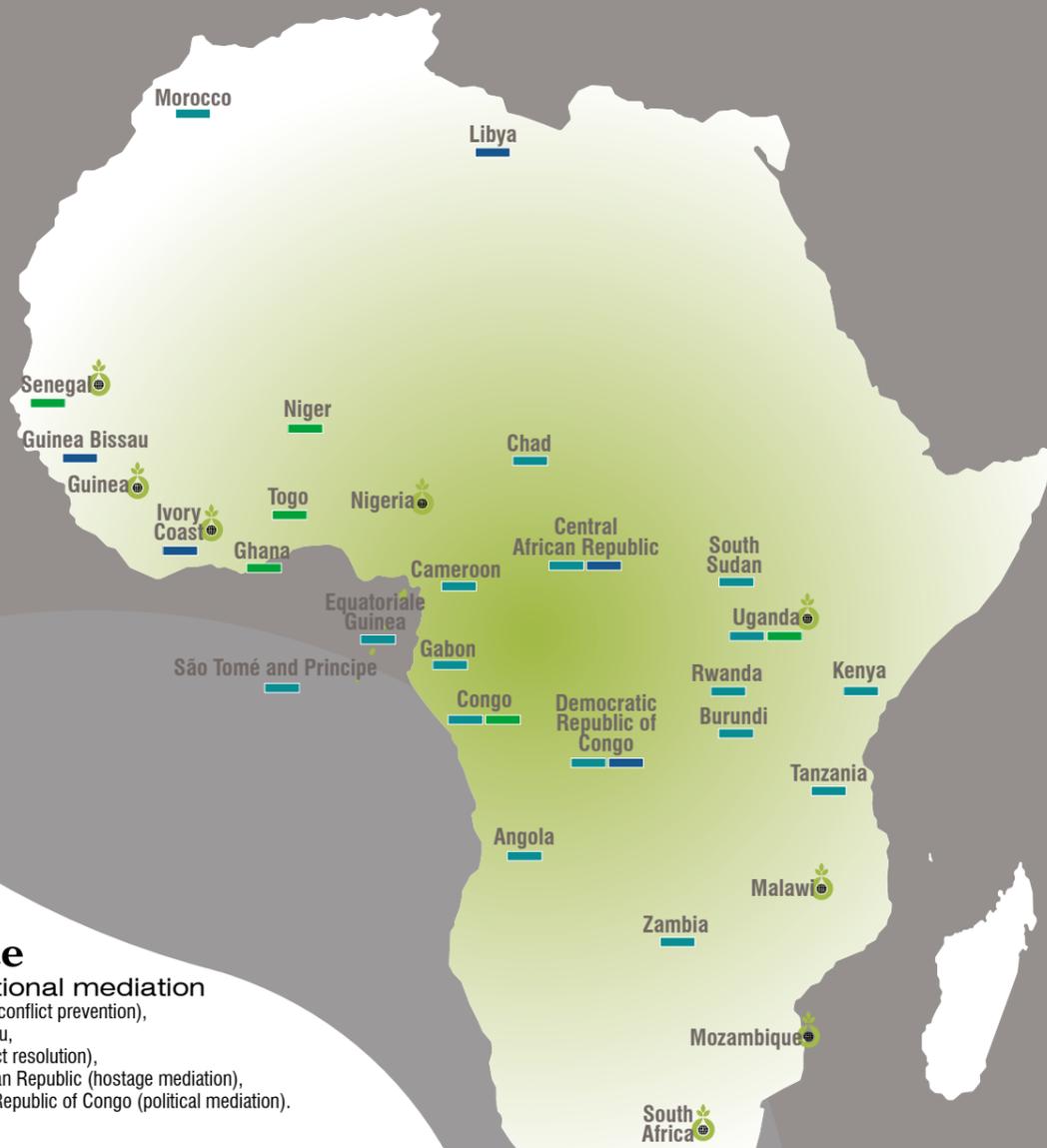
Youth’s belief in Afro-capacity

Kgalema Motlanthe
Former South African President, Member of the Brazzaville Foundation’s Advisory Board



I am encouraged by African youth’s shared vision of a pan-African identity and love of their fellow human beings that transcends colour, creed, class or nationality. I am also very encouraged by their Afro-optimism, underscored by their belief in Afro-capacity.

African partnerships in the three key programmes



Peace
International mediation
Ivory Coast (conflict prevention),
Guinea Bissau,
Libya (conflict resolution),
Central African Republic (hostage mediation),
Democratic Republic of Congo (political mediation).

Environment
Congo Basin Blue Fund
Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad,
Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Kenya,
Morocco, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe,
South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

Health
Combatting falsified medicines
Ghana, Niger, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Togo, Uganda.

 **Representing the Brazzaville Foundation**
Guinea: Kabiné Komara, Ivory Coast: Amara Essy,
Malawi: Dr Joyce Banda, Mozambique: Jean-Yves Ollivier,
Nigeria: Olusegun Obasanjo, Senegal: Dr Aminata Touré,
South Africa: Kgalema Motlanthe and Dr Nakedi Mathews Phosa,
Uganda: Amama Mbabazi.
(See the complete list of members on pages 10 and 11.)



Brazzaville Foundation

Finding solutions through partnerships

Our solution-focused programmes, co-developed with our partners in the fields of peace, environment and health, aim to help African populations and leaders find solutions to their key challenges and make a real difference in people's lives.

A more sustainable future for all

Designed to support the African Union's Agenda 2063, our programmes also contribute to reaching the UN's sustainable development goals (SDGs). Set in 2015 by the UN General Assembly, these goals serve as a blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future for all.

Partnerships

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals



Peace

SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions



Environment

SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation
SDG 13 – Climate action
SDG 14 – Life below water
SDG 15 – Life on land



Health

SDG 3 – Good health and well-being



Partnering with the United Nations System

Since July 2018, the Brazzaville Foundation has held special consultative status with the United Nation's Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC) and is, therefore, a member of the Conference of NGOs (CoNGO). Consultative status provides NGOs with access not only to ECOSOC, but also to its many subsidiary bodies, to the various human-rights mechanisms of the UN, to ad hoc processes on small arms, as well as to special events organised by the President of the General Assembly.



From initiatives to partnerships and results

14 August, London, UK
Incorporation of the Brazzaville Foundation at Companies House

Peace

27 November, Baboua, Central African Republic

Successful negotiation for the release of Polish priest **Mateusz Dziezdzic**, held hostage by the Democratic Front of the Central African People's Party (FDPC).

Environment

April, The Strategic Foresight Group, India
Concept paper for the creation of the Congo Basin Blue Fund by Dr Sundeep Wasekar, member of the Foundation's Advisory Board

13 September, Brazzaville, Rep. of Congo
International meeting of experts leading to a common proposal to redesign the basis of the sub-region's economy through the innovative exploitation of the basin's renewable water resources

16 November, Marrakesh, Morocco
Launch of the Congo Basin Blue Fund
Invited by the Congolese President Denis Sassou N'Guesso, and sponsored by Gabon and Rwanda, the Brazzaville Foundation presented the Blue Fund project when Jean-Yves Ollivier spoke during the plenary session of the African Action Summit, organised during COP22. Speech of support given by HM the King of Morocco.

Peace

11-13 May, Dakar, Senegal
Intra-Libyan dialogue

Environment

12 March, Rabat, Morocco
Ad hoc coordination meeting for the Blue Fund's detailed feasibility study

29 April, Brazzaville, Rep. of Congo
First Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Congo Basin Climate Commission

21 October
Call for tenders to assess the feasibility of the Congo Basin Blue Fund

Health

28 March, London, UK
Symposium "Medicines that Lie" with the Harvard Global Health Institute and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

1 June, London, UK

Retirement of Sir David Richmond, former Chief Executive, and appointment of Richard Amaly, as the new Chief Executive

Peace

Series of high-level diplomatic meetings led by Jean-Yves Ollivier to prevent conflicts in Ivory Coast

Environment

28 October, Brazzaville, Rep. of Congo
Meeting between Ms Soudan-Nonault, Minister of Tourism and Environment of the Rep. of Congo, Technical Coordinator of the CBCC, and the Foundation's Chief Executive to define the **Blue Fund's advocacy and marketing strategy**

Health

18 January, Lomé, Togo
Lomé Summit

The governments of the Rep. of Congo, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Uganda signed a **political declaration to take action on falsified and substandard medicines**.

February-September, London, UK
Legislative audit conducted with the support of the UK-based law firm Allen & Overy

5 June, Paris, France
International webinar "How to fight against the traffic of falsified medicines and tests favoured by the pandemic", organised in collaboration with the Women in Africa Initiative



27 February, London, UK
Registration of the Brazzaville Foundation approved by the Charity Commission for England and Wales

Peace

April, South Africa
Peace and Fraternity Concert Series with the Alma Chamber Orchestra

26 May, New York, United Nations HQ
The documentary Plot for Peace added to the United Nations archives
This film is about Jean-Yves's role in resolving conflict in Southern Africa.

Environment

21 October, London
The Foundation signed a **Memorandum of Understanding with Stop Ivory**, an NGO supporting the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI)

Peace
Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo
Mediation for a political transition
Alongside the special representatives of the UN, AU, EU and USA, Jean-Yves Ollivier intervened to try to resolve the political crisis following the departure of President Kabila.

Environment
8-10 March, Oyo, Rep. of Congo
Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on the creation of the Congo Basin Blue Fund

3-5 October, Brazzaville, Rep. of Congo
Extraordinary Conference of Ministers of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the East African Community (EAC), Brazzaville Finance Climate 2017: **establishment of the Congo Basin Climate Commission (CBCC)**

Health
March, Oyo, Rep. of Congo
Launch of an **international initiative on falsified medicines**

Peace
Series of high-level diplomatic meetings led by Jean-Yves Ollivier to resolve the conflict in Libya

Health
12-14 June, Marrakesh, Morocco
Discussion on future actions in the fight against trafficking in falsified and substandard medicines in Africa

3 September, Paris, France
Lomé Summit preparatory meeting

The Brazzaville Foundation's method: "Africans are at the heart of the action that concerns them". A consultative meeting for the creation of the Congo Basin Blue Fund.





Working for peace

“Getting people talking about the irreconcilable” is the “Ollivier Method’s” mantra. The Brazzaville Foundation’s Founding Chairman experimented with this approach to conflict resolution in Southern Africa in the late 1980s and within the framework of intra-Libyan dialogue. Thanks to the work of its Founder and eminent members of its Advisory Board, the Foundation is well-known for being a civil-society diplomatic advocate.

Milestones

1980s

Jean-Yves Ollivier tried out his approach to international mediation.

2014

The fledgling Brazzaville Foundation took part in the negotiations that led to the release of hostages in the Central African Republic.

2015

The documentary *Plot for Peace*, about the role played by Jean-Yves Ollivier in resolving conflicts in Southern Africa, was included in the United Nations’ archives.

2017

He intervened, alongside the special representatives of the UN, AU, EU and USA, to try and resolve the political crisis following the departure of President Kabila.

2018

Organisation of intra-Libyan dialogues in Dakar.

2020

Through its Chairman, the Brazzaville Foundation contributed to discussions to mitigate the risk of civil war in Ivory Coast.

Hostage mediation in the Central African Republic



Father Mateusz Dzedzic, a Polish priest, had been living in the Central African Republic since 2009. He held pastoral responsibilities there and ran nursery schools. On 12 October 2014, he was kidnapped along with 25 other hostages near the Cameroonian border by members of the Democratic Front of the Central African People (FDCP). At that time, rebels regularly seized Central African and Cameroonian nationals. Together with other international mediators, the Foundation's negotiators made contact with a Central African Republic rebel group to secure, after 44 days of captivity, the release of the hostages, including Father Dzedzic.

A path towards reconciliation

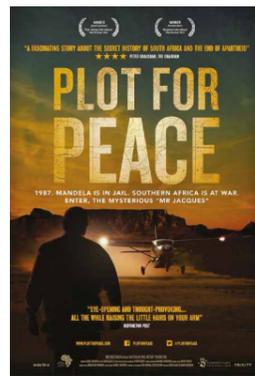
Karim Meckassoua
Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic, Friend of the Brazzaville Foundation



There was a grave risk that, in the absence of a negotiated solution, the Polish priest and his 25 unfortunate companions, 10 Central African citizens and 15 Cameroonians, would be handed over to Nigerian jihadists and the terrorist group Boko Haram. The concerted approach involving the Brazzaville Foundation, the President of the Republic of Congo and the Polish, French and European authorities shows that fraying a path towards reconciliation and peace is possible in the Central African Republic.

Remembering Plot for Peace

For many decades, South African history was censored and narrated unilaterally by the Apartheid regime. Mandy Jacobson, producer and co-director of *Plot for Peace*, leads the African Oral History project, financed by the non-profit organisation the Ichikowitz Family Foundation, whose aim is to research and tell contemporary South African history through multimedia formats. In recent years, they have interviewed hundreds of people who were involved in political change in South Africa. Many of these interviewees mentioned a mysterious character – *Monsieur Jacques* – who seemed to be working behind the scenes in several apparently unrelated events. With the help of documentalist Nhlanhla Mthethwa, Mandy finally found some footage from a South African newscast in the '80s in which *Monsieur Jacques* was presented with an award after coordinating an exchange involving 250 prisoners and nine countries.



The filmmaker managed to track down Jean-Yves Ollivier – *Monsieur Jacques*' real name – and convince him to tell his story. In order to reach the broadest audience, Mandy decided to put together an international crew, among them Spanish director and editor Carlos Agulló, script writer and historical advisor Stephen Smith and many other professionals from various countries. The result is a documentary that has been selected and received awards at numerous international festivals and has, so far, been released in commercial cinemas in France, the UK, the USA and Spain. The documentary was screened on 26 May 2015 at the United Nations Headquarters. Following the projection, the United Nations added *Plot for Peace* to its official archives.

Facilitating intra-Libyan dialogue

The Libyan conflict began in 2011, following the popular protest movement which led to Colonel Gaddafi's fall from power. Two civil wars followed in succession, in 2011 and 2014. Despite the United Nations' efforts, the situation became all the more complex as internal divisions were exacerbated by the involvement of many external players, from both the Arab and Western worlds. A ceasefire was finally reached on 21 August 2020.

On 11-13 May 2018 in Dakar, the Foundation brought together opponents from all political backgrounds to initiate an intra-Libyan dialogue aimed at getting them to meet for the first time. It was an informal meeting, based on the "Ollivier method", intended to create a climate of trust: sitting, working, eating lunch and even praying together. The preparatory work had required long months of civil diplomatic efforts.

President Macky Sall and Moustapha Niasse, Speaker of the Senegalese National Assembly and former UN Special Representative, played the role of facilitator. The key to the meeting's success lay in the fact that it broke through an important psychological barrier, namely in getting the idea of reconciliation accepted.



Overcoming contradictions to envisage the future

Macky Sall
President of the Republic of Senegal



It is all about dialogue, enabling parties in conflict to come together under one roof, exchange, see the major contradictions, and grasp how to overcome these contradictions and envisage the future. This step was important because it involved brothers who until then had only communicated using weapons, and who are now able to talk to each other.

The participants at the intra-Libyan dialogue meeting in Dakar.





Preserving the Congo Basin

The Congo Basin encompasses an enormous region of Central Africa and is a complex ecosystem rich in biodiversity and valuable resources, including freshwater and forests. It is second only to the Amazon Basin as a carbon sink, so is often called the planet's second "lung".

Milestones

2016

Congo Basin Blue Fund

The feasibility study for the Blue Fund was presented by the Brazzaville Foundation, which initiated it, at COP22 in Marrakech.

The Fund, initiated by the Foundation, was launched by President Denis Sassou N'Guesso (Republic of Congo) at COP22 in Morocco.

2017

Congo Basin Climate Commission

The CBCC was established in Brazzaville by the Extraordinary Conference of Ministers of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the East African Community (EAC).

2018

CBCC Summit

The CBCC's first Summit of Heads of State and Government was held in Brazzaville. Jean-Yves Ollivier was appointed one of the four goodwill ambassadors for the Fund.

2020

CBCC meeting

At the 4th meeting of the steering committee of the Congo Basin Blue Fund's feasibility study, the Brazzaville Foundation confirmed its support for a 2nd technical contribution in terms of advocacy for the Congo Basin and marketing to promote the Fund internationally.

Saving the planet's second lung

The Congo Basin's natural heritage represents a key asset for local economic development and a source of benefits, especially for poor people whose livelihoods depend on natural resources.

What makes the Congo Basin special?

With more or less continuous forest cover, the Congo Basin hosts more than 10,000 varieties of tropical plants and extensive wetlands. Its lowland forest, for instance, is the most species-rich forest in Africa and hosts many endemic species. This region is home to the Ngiri-Tumba-Maindombe Complex – a 6,569,624 hectare site recognised by the Ramsar Convention as the world's largest Wetland Site of International Importance – and contains the largest body of freshwater on the African continent.

As a major storehouse for CO₂, the region's rivers and lakes help reduce the impact of climate change; forests filter and purify water, and vegetation prevents flooding. A wide variety of domestic and commercial crops is grown in the area, including cassava, oil palm and rice, and fishing is a major source of income. The basin's valuable environmental resources and services thus sustain the livelihoods of millions of people.

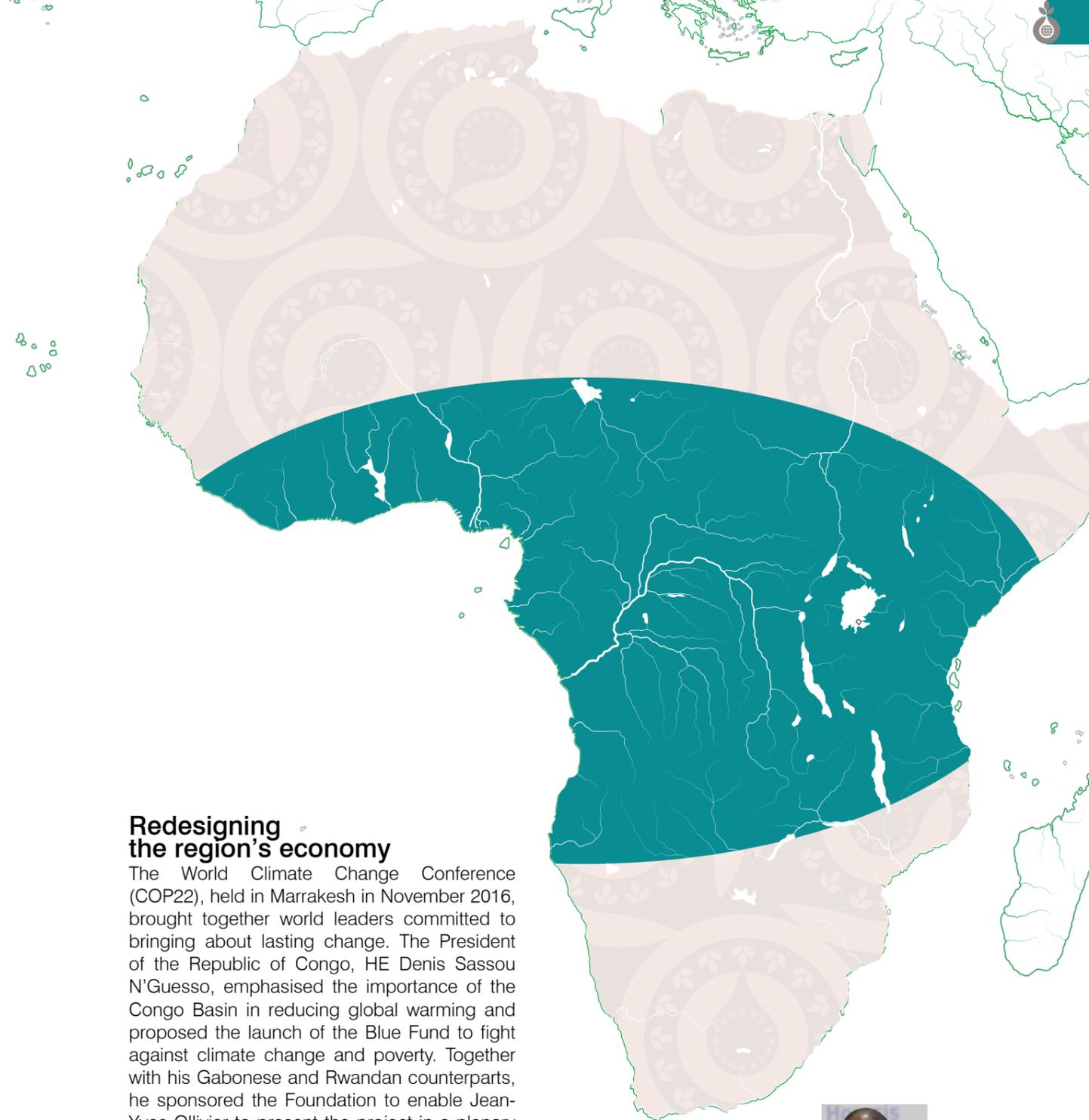
Building the blue and green economies

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) defines the green economy as "low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive". The World Bank defines the blue economy as "sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of ocean ecosystem". This definition can be extended to include rivers, tributaries and wetlands, and

a broad range of related economic sectors and policies. The blue and green economies relate closely to the UN's SDGs and are becoming an integral part of public policy and private investment decisions worldwide.

Nature and local populations are impacted not only by political instability, but also threats like illegal logging, forest fires, plantations, hunting, population growth and mining that cause deforestation and biodiversity depletion. There is a very high economic dependence on forest resources and a lack of other viable sources of income.

To overcome these challenges, numerous local, national and international initiatives are underway to protect the Congo Basin and to use and manage its resources sustainably. Held on 13 September 2016 in Brazzaville, a first international meeting of experts enabled the drafting of a common proposal to redesign the basis of the sub-region's economy through the innovative exploitation of the basin's renewable water resources. This proposal led to the creation of the Congo Basin Blue Fund – an ambitious sustainable development initiative launched by the Brazzaville Foundation with the aim of mitigating the harmful effects of exploiting the Congo Basin's forests and limiting, de facto, climate disruption by promoting the development of alternative economies using the renewable water resources of the Congo River and its tributaries.



Redesigning the region's economy

The World Climate Change Conference (COP22), held in Marrakesh in November 2016, brought together world leaders committed to bringing about lasting change. The President of the Republic of Congo, HE Denis Sassou N'Guesso, emphasised the importance of the Congo Basin in reducing global warming and proposed the launch of the Blue Fund to fight against climate change and poverty. Together with his Gabonese and Rwandan counterparts, he sponsored the Foundation to enable Jean-Yves Ollivier to present the project in a plenary session. Extensive groundwork had previously been undertaken by the Indian think tank The Strategic Foresight Group, which produced the concept paper for the creation of the Blue Fund.

The Brazzaville Foundation followed up by convening an international meeting of specialists on environmental issues and representatives of regional organisations. They drew up a joint proposal to reorient the region's economy by finding innovative uses for the basin's renewable water resources.

Sharing water resources

Kabiné Komara

Former High Commissioner of the Organisation for the Development of the Senegal River, Member of the Brazzaville Foundation's Advisory Board



There is not a single country in Africa that does not share at least one water resource, whether ground or surface, with one or more countries. There is a need for appropriate river-basin management that takes into account not only water management, but also land management, reforestation and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The Congo Basin Blue Fund

Building a coalition

The Congo Basin Blue Fund became a highlight of the African Action Summit, organised on the sidelines of COP22. The Kingdom of Morocco played a vital role in helping to build a coalition around this initiative. HM the King of Morocco gave a speech in support of setting up the Fund. The next step was the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on the creation of the Congo Basin Blue Fund, which took place on 8-10 March 2017 in Oyo, Republic of Congo.

The Congo Basin Climate Commission

The Congo Basin Climate Commission was established in October 2017, a few days prior to COP23, by the Brazzaville Finance Climate 2017, Extraordinary Conference of Ministers of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the East African Community (EAC). The Brazzaville Foundation participated in an advisory capacity.

The state signatories are Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Morocco, Rwanda and Chad. Their shared goal is to mobilise the necessary resources to finance the implementation of programmes and projects contributing to sustainable development and to building the blue and green economies.



Heads of state gathered with President Sassou N'Gessou of the Republic of Congo and HM King Mohamed VI of Morocco at the first Summit of the Congo Basin Climate Commission in Kintele, Republic of Congo, in April 2018.



A factor of peace and economic cooperation

Dr Sundeep Waslekar

President of The Strategic Foresight Group India, Member of the Brazzaville Foundation's Advisory Board

Water is often a source of competition and conflict. However, through collaborative management underpinning collective protection, it could become a factor for peace and cooperation. If the Fund achieves its goals, it will help mitigate climate change, create new employment opportunities linked to river-related activities, and promote collective security in a region marked by instability.



Tropical forests store slightly more carbon than they emit and, therefore, contribute to reducing greenhouse gases. Odzala National Park, Republic of Congo.

Sectorial programmes to support climatic and economic transition

The Blue Fund is intended for financing national projects and projects involving cooperation between riparian countries or those identified in the Joint Investment Plan. To be eligible, projects must promote transnational cooperation and directly or indirectly contribute to the cause of conservation and sustainable development. This Fund also requires tough conditions to prevent default on repayment of the project credit. Work is underway to mobilise the necessary resources from African states, as well as from private and public donors, to ensure a better quality of life for local people and protect the Congo Basin's ecosystems in the long term.

Creating a new economic model

The Blue Fund is a financing mechanism managed and supported by 17 Central African countries and intended to preserve biodiversity in the Congo Basin sub-region. The Fund's operations, legal structure, governance and management model, based on the recommendations and the initial investment plan developed during the detailed feasibility study, were presented during COP25. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided technical, financial and logistical support throughout the study's preparatory phases by mobilising its network of international experts as well as its offices in Rabat and Brazzaville. The Centre 4C Maroc, the Moroccan platform for climate change information on African and international levels, also played a major role in financing the project.

The Blue Fund's programmes aim to bring about a climatic and economic transition using two main levers: strengthening technical capacities; strengthening financial capacities by mobilising both private and public funds. The three priorities identified are:

- sustainable development – encompassing the environment and socio-economic development;
- climate – including adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer;
- politics – regional integration.

The Fund's collegial governance



Interview with Arlette Soudan-Nonault

Minister of Tourism and Environment of the Republic of Congo
 Technical Coordinator of the Congo Basin Climate Commission

The CBCC brings together 17 countries and several technical and financial operators within an exemplary governance structure...

The CBCC's collegial governance structure stems from the consensus of the 17 states involved, both on the level of the Summit of Heads of State, which is the sovereign body, and on the level of the Executive Committee, comprising ministers of the environment. Our decision-making process is fluid and transparent, based on the five "As for Africa": the multi-country funding mechanism is located in Africa, created and co-financed by African states, managed by African and international experts, to create a sustainable economic, social and environmental model for Africa.



An exemplary African project

Rajae CHAFIL
 Director of the Centre 4C Maroc

During the next COP, we are sure that this dedicated fund will enable Africa to set an example to the rest of the world of our continent's commitment to the global climate process and, above all, an example of the noble spirit of collaboration among African countries.

Following the presentation of the Fund's feasibility study on 2 December 2020, the CBCC entered its operational phase. Which are the key challenges?

To ensure that the governance bodies are functional, all countries have to ratify the protocol establishing the Congo Basin Climate Commission and provide funding that will enable the Fund to function properly. Angola has already contributed, for which I thank it. We also need to ensure regional readiness with the Green Climate Fund, which will enable funds to be raised for the Blue Fund, the CBCC's financial vehicle. The investment plan is based on a portfolio of 254 projects proposed by the states, within the framework of 24 sectoral programmes. To implement this plan, the key challenge is to recruit the development bank that will manage the funds on behalf of the member states.

What do you expect from technical and financial partners, especially the Brazzaville Foundation?

Our partners work alongside us on advocacy with other institutions such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB), various bilateral donors and sovereign wealth funds. We count on the commitment of our goodwill ambassadors, including Jean-Yves Ollivier, to achieve this. We also need technical support to strengthen our capacities in accordance with the five "As". The Brazzaville Foundation, which shares this concept, can help us to do so.



The Congo Basin's peatlands cover nearly 150,000 km². They form one of the largest carbon reserves on the planet and contribute to climatic balance. Scientists estimate that they alone store nearly 30 billion tonnes of CO₂, constituting a reserve equivalent to the totality of human CO₂ emissions over an entire year.

The Blue Fund partnership

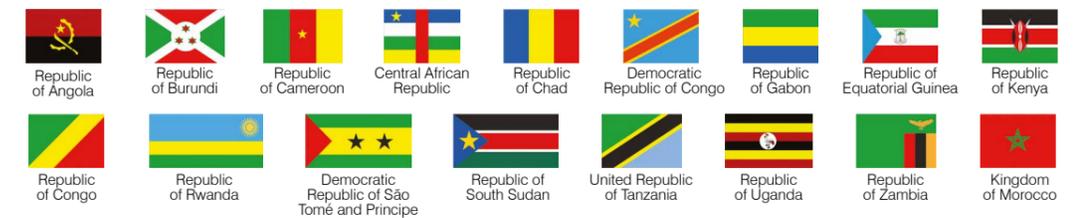
The Foundation was the initiator of the Congo Basin Blue Fund at COP22 in Marrakesh. Members of its Advisory Board, experts in the field, drafted the pre-project which made it possible to bring partners together and then launch the feasibility study for the Fund. Today, the Foundation supports advocacy and fundraising activities for the CBCC.

Political leadership

The Congo Basin Climate Commission (CBCC) is supported by the African Union. The Blue Fund is the Commission's financial instrument.



Countries involved in the project



The Blue Fund's Goodwill Ambassadors

In April 2018, during the first CBCC Summit, the heads of state and members of government designated four goodwill ambassadors for the CBCC and the Blue Fund: Princess Lalla Hasnaa, President of the Mohammed VI Foundation for the Protection of the Environment; Jean-Yves Ollivier, Chairman of the Brazzaville Foundation; Maria de Fátima Monteiro Jardim, former Minister of the Environment of Angola; and Lokua Kanza, a musical artist.

The CBCC relies on several technical and financial partners

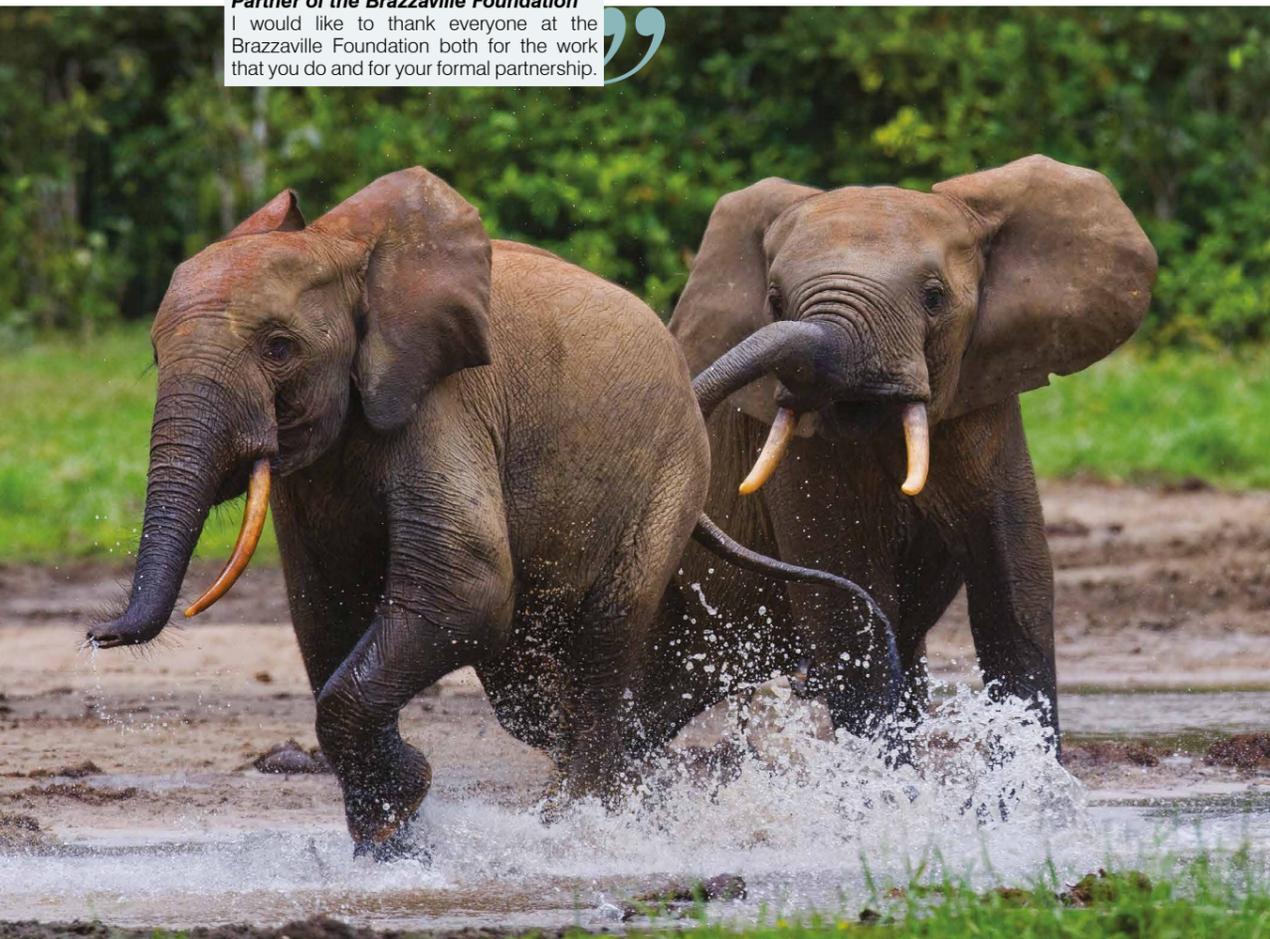


Protecting African elephants

The Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI) – launched by Botswana, Chad, Ethiopia, Gabon and Tanzania – brings together 21 African states, intergovernmental organisations, NGOs, the private sector and private citizens to protect African elephants by stopping poaching and the illegal ivory trade. To find a lasting solution to this problem, the EPI incorporates the needs of people who live alongside the elephants and strives to mitigate and prevent human-elephant conflict. This partnership enables the development of national action plans that protect elephants, while enabling the people who live alongside them to prosper.



Thank you!
 John Stephenson
 CEO, Stop Ivory
 Partner of the Brazzaville Foundation
 I would like to thank everyone at the Brazzaville Foundation both for the work that you do and for your formal partnership.



Avoiding conflict between elephants and people

“The challenges our African member countries face are enormous and diverse. In those countries where elephant populations are stable or increasing, governments are quite rightly preoccupied with growing conflicts between elephants and people. In others, we are still very focused on the scourge of ivory poaching. In several, the concern is how to protect small, relict elephant populations that are on the verge of extinction.”

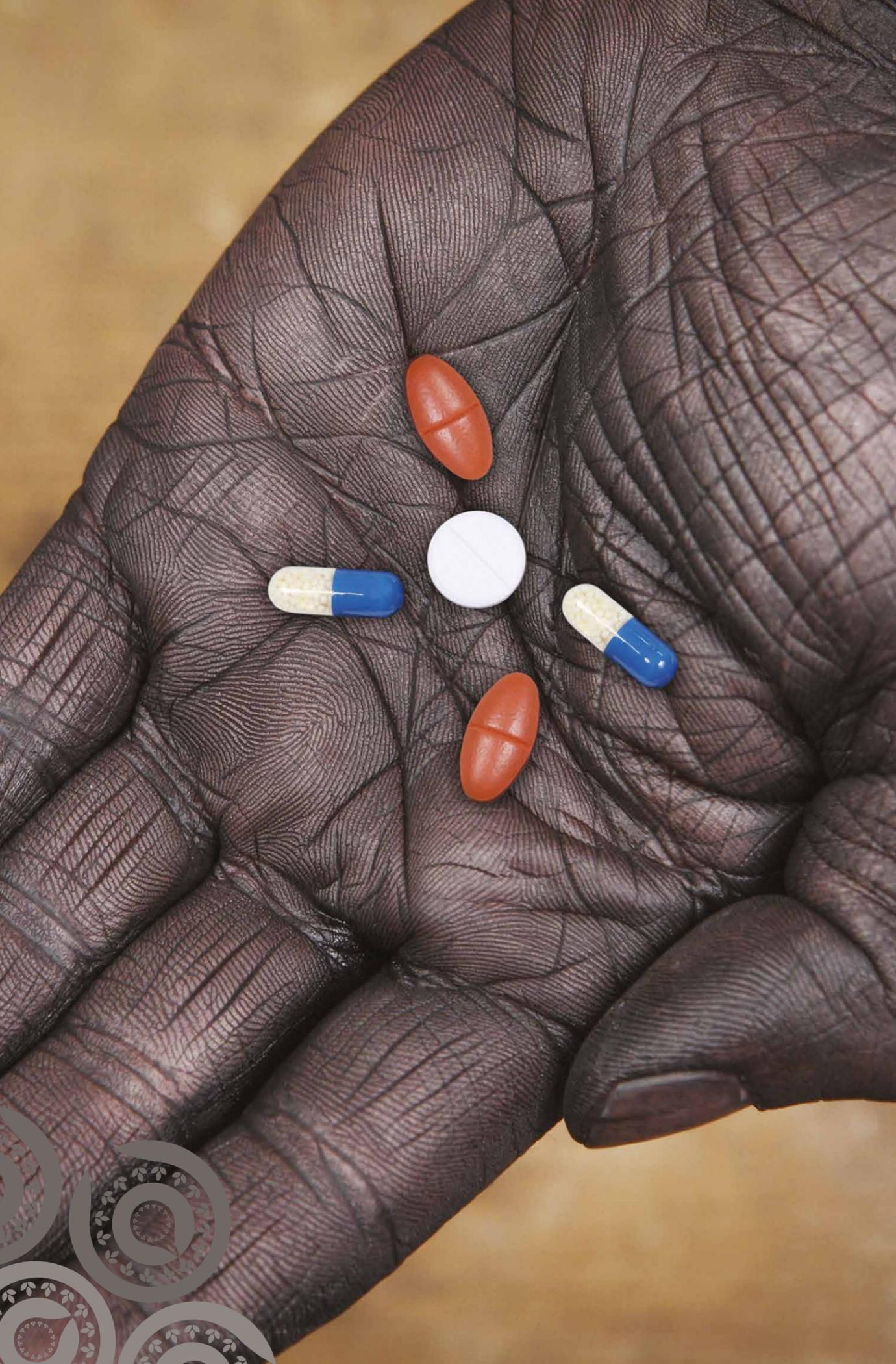
John Stephenson, CEO Stop Ivory, and Keith Roberts, Executive Director of Wildlife Trafficking for Conservation International.



Partners in the Elephant Protection Initiative

On 21 October 2015, the Brazzaville Foundation signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the NGO Stop Ivory to support the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI).





Combating falsified medicines

The trafficking of falsified and substandard medicines (FSM) poses a serious threat to individuals, families, communities and nations by blocking access to high-quality, affordable medicines. African governments and other key stakeholders in the public and private sectors and in civil society are working together to tackle this major public-health scourge and provide essential medicines and high-quality health care to patients.

Milestones

2017

Oyo launch

The Foundation announced the launch of an initiative on falsified medicines following a Congo Basin Blue Fund meeting.

2018

London Symposium "Medicines that Lie"

The Foundation brought diverse stakeholders together to explore global health priorities.

2019

Marrakesh & preparatory meetings

The Foundation organised a series of meetings to prepare future actions to combat trafficking in FSMs in Africa.

2020

Lomé Summit

The Foundation organised the Lomé Summit, at which six heads of state and government signed a political declaration pledging to combat the trafficking of falsified and substandard medicines.

Lomé Initiative follow-up

The states mandated the Foundation to support the implementation of actions following up the Lomé Initiative, including a legislative audit and research on the pharmaceutical supply chain.

The effects of corruption on the pharmaceutical supply chain

The challenge of falsified and substandard medicines

African countries share some key vulnerabilities, such as their low level of pharmaceutical production (70% of medicinal products are imported), underdeveloped or leaky distribution channels, and the multiplicity of stakeholders involved in healthcare provision, which limits governmental control over medicinal products entering and flowing through their markets. Falsified medicines are deliberately fake products manufactured, supplied and sold by criminals to unsuspecting consumers. Substandard medicines may result from faulty manufacturing or quality-control processes, and/or from poor or corrupt product distribution.

A clear link with organised crime

Intelligence services and law enforcement agencies have identified a clear link between the trafficking of falsified medicines and organised crime. FSMs are smuggled onto markets using the same routes and methods as drug, weapon or human trafficking. Transnational organised crime also funds terrorism, destabilising countries and weakening state structures. The most commonly reported FSMs are antimalarials and antibiotics. Wherever FSMs are widely available, they contribute to preventable deaths, illness, the spread of disease and antibiotic resistance. The fight against FSMs is, therefore, both urgent and vital.

Closing gaps in the pharmaceutical supply chain

To combat trafficking in FSMs, it is essential to first understand how the pharmaceutical supply chain works from local to international level. Patients can access FSMs in three ways:

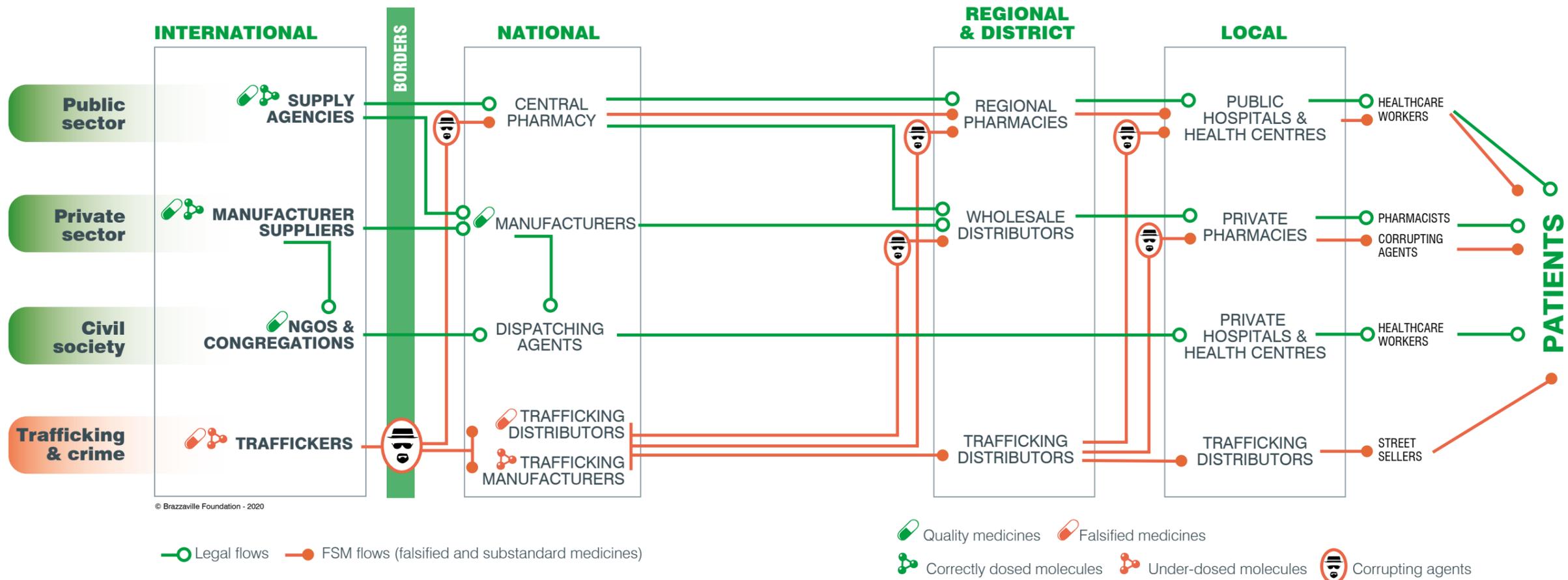
- via the official distribution channel (e.g. public/private hospitals and health centres, private pharmacies) – points of vulnerability in the medical supply chain need to be identified;
- via illegal markets (e.g. street sellers) – it is important to identify how FSMs come onto the national market;
- via the Internet – the crime is transnational, so legislation has to be coordinated internationally.

Supply chain vulnerability
 Dr Matshidiso Rebecca Moeti
 Regional Director, Africa
 World Health Organisation, present at the Lomé Summit



As the African Region is particularly vulnerable, we need to join forces to prevent these products from entering our pharmaceutical supply chains. Strong legal instruments are needed to criminalise all transactions involving these products. Legal instruments should be applied synchronously with other strategies to protect public health.

The Brazzaville Foundation's health programme focuses on raising awareness of the threat posed by FSMs and on providing technical support to the various stakeholders engaged in improving healthcare provision throughout Africa.



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Towards The Lomé Initiative

The signing in March 2017 in Oyo, Republic of Congo, of the Congo Basin Blue Fund Memorandum of Understanding also marked the launch of an initiative against falsified medicines, announced by the Brazzaville Foundation. It was followed by several events leading up to the Lomé Summit in January 2020, when the governments of the Republic of Congo, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Uganda signed the political declaration in which they made a commitment to combatting FSMs.

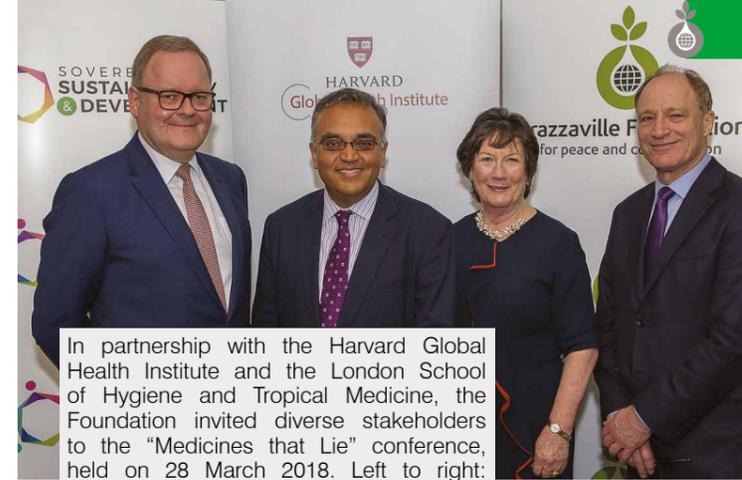


Instilling a sense of urgency

As a first step in the fight against FSMs, the President of the Republic of Congo, Denis Sassou N'Guesso, called upon the United Nations at its 72nd annual General Debate to lead a global battle against their proliferation, warning the UN General Assembly that Africa was particularly vulnerable. The Foundation, in partnership with the Harvard Global Health Institute and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, heeded this call, inviting diverse stakeholders to the “Medicines that Lie” conference, held on 28 March 2018 at the Wellcome Trust in London, to explore global health priorities. The participants confirmed that it was now crucial to tackle the serious public-health crisis caused by FSMs, which affect every country worldwide but in particular many low-income countries. It is particularly acute in Sub-Saharan Africa where between 30% and 60% of the medicines in circulation are believed to be falsified or substandard.

Raising awareness among various stakeholders

At the 71st World Health Assembly in Geneva in May 2018, the United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP) and partners, including the Brazzaville Foundation, announced a new campaign to raise awareness of the importance of quality medicines in improving people’s health. Subsequently, the first-ever dedicated academic conference on “Medicine Quality & Public Health” took place in Oxford, in September 2018. The Brazzaville Foundation participated alongside people from diverse sectors working in this field, such as public health, national regulatory authorities, pharmacy, biomedical, chemistry, law, ethics, cultural and social sciences, the pharmaceutical industry, international organisations, NGOs, national procurement centres, and internet and pharmaceutical forensics. It became clear that a cross-sectoral approach was the only way to tackle this multifaceted problem.



In partnership with the Harvard Global Health Institute and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the Foundation invited diverse stakeholders to the “Medicines that Lie” conference, held on 28 March 2018. Left to right: Mr Michael Deats, former Head of the WHO Department of Essential Drugs and Health Products; Dr Ashish Jha, former Director of the Harvard Global Health Institute; Ms Pauline Latham, UK Member of Parliament for Mid Derbyshire; Sir David Richmond, former Chief Executive of the Brazzaville Foundation.

Trafficking in falsified medicines contributes to Africa's instability

- Financial losses caused by the trafficking of falsified medicines significantly threaten the stability of African countries.
- It is now well established that this type of trafficking is orchestrated by criminal organisations, which in turn fund terrorist groups.
- The Institute for Research Against Counterfeit Medicine (IRACM) estimates that a USD 1,000 investment in fake medicines can yield up to USD 500,000 in profit.
- USD 200 billion is the estimated value of the illegal market for falsified and substandard medicines, or about 10-15% of the global pharmaceutical market.

A health emergency

Africa’s demographic and economic situation makes for a lucrative market for the criminal traffickers of falsified medical products:

- 42% of all products recovered were found in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- the lack of control means that all medical products are at risk of containing substances that are either toxic or unsuited to the patient’s condition (in March 2019 in Cameroon, an antidiabetic product was found in hypertension medicine, following cases of hypoglycaemia in numerous patients);
- hundreds of thousands of Africans are estimated to die from falsified medicines each year;
- every year, it is estimated that 122,000 children under five in Sub-Saharan Africa die due to poor-quality antimalarials.

African governments' commitment at the Lomé Summit

Coordinating action across sectors

To discuss its future actions to combat the trafficking of FSMs in Africa, the Brazzaville Foundation organised a follow-up meeting in Marrakesh on 12-14 June 2019. Over 30 participants, including many on the front line in the fight against fake medicines, agreed on the need for legislation to criminalise this traffic, on the imposition of stricter penalties and on a new broader and tougher approach to enforcement involving closer collaboration among police and customs officials, and among health, interior and justice ministries. Foundation members working alongside representatives of Congo, Niger, Senegal and Togo then started preparing the communication and legal documents for the Lomé Summit.

“Trafficking is not criminalised

Jean-Louis Bruguière
Former counterterrorism judge, Member of the Brazzaville Foundation's Advisory Board



Today, the porosity between transnational organised crime and terrorism is well established. Terrorist organisations, particularly in the Sahel, are fed financially by trafficking of all kinds, particularly by counterfeit medicines. The fundamental problem today is that this traffic is not criminalised, because there is no specific incrimination, no criminalisation.

Reaching consensus: The Lomé Summit

Held on 18 January 2020, the Summit broadened the scope of the debate beyond merely addressing a public-health issue and helped five African governments make significant progress towards developing more effective and long-lasting solutions. The governments of the Republic of Congo, Ghana, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Uganda signed the first-ever political declaration to tackle FSMs at the source, thereby launching the Lomé Initiative, whose objectives were to:

- introduce legislation to criminalise trafficking in FSMs and impose tough criminal penalties;
- sign and ratify relevant international agreements, including the Medicrime and the Palermo Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime and the treaty establishing the African Medicines Agency;
- establish inter-agency mechanisms at national level to ensure vigorous enforcement of the new legislation and to improve cooperation among states.

“Africa must engage

HE Faure Gnassingbé
President of the Republic of Togo



This is the first time that we Africans have taken charge of the problem of fake medicines and their trafficking – a scourge of which our continent is the first victim and which has dramatic consequences for our populations. Africa must take its destiny into its own hands and engage in the fight against this deadly traffic. We are fighting here for health, the well-being of all, access to quality care and affordable rates. This fight testifies to our faith in the future, the future of our children, the future of Africa.



A high-level international summit – on Saturday 18 January 2020, the Lomé Initiative was formally launched in Lomé, Togo, by HE Faure Gnassingbé, President of Togo; HE Yoweri Museveni, President of Uganda; HE Macky Sall, President of Senegal; as well as representatives of HE President Denis Sassou N'Guesso, HE President Nana Akufo-Addo, and HE President Mahamadou Issoufou. The World Health Organisation was represented by Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General, and Dr Matshidiso Rebecca Moeti, Regional Director Africa. HE Omar Hilale, Vice-President of Unicef's Executive Board was also present.

The Lomé Summit Leading Group

“In September 2019, the Brazzaville Foundation created a Leadership Group to help steer its work on the trafficking of falsified and substandard medicines in Africa. This group comprises five of its Advisory Board members who wrote the following message.

We are extremely concerned about the effects this trafficking is having on Africans. Fully committed, in our previous functions, to working towards the long-term development of the continent, we now want to ensure all Africans have access to safe medicines by introducing strict norms that fill the current gap in criminal legislation.

The criminal trafficking of falsified medicines is a scourge that every country must now combat. It is an immense public-health risk, killing hundreds of thousands of Africans each year. Our response to this threat requires the involvement of the international community as a whole. All the more so since there is more to this crisis than the health aspect.

Transnational criminal organisations, and notably the terrorist groups we have been fighting for decades, have always used this trafficking to fund their operations. Beyond the health risk, the trafficking of falsified medicines contributes to insecurity and instability throughout Africa.

Five heads of state have decided to join forces to tackle it. The Lomé Initiative is the concrete response that will lead to the criminalisation of this murderous trafficking.

Furthermore, the Lomé Initiative showcases the incredible vitality of African diplomacy, which is taking charge of a major health and security challenge.

This agreement is also an opportunity to highlight the personal commitment by six heads of state, in favour of peace and a safer future for Africans.

We must grasp the scale of the challenge and tackle it collectively. This initiative will be the cornerstone of an ever more ambitious project, as we wish to invite all African heads of state, and the international community as a whole, to join our action.



HE Joyce Banda
President Emeritus of Malawi



HE Kgalema Motlanthe
President Emeritus of South Africa



HE Amama Mbabazi
Former Prime Minister of Uganda



HE Kabiné Komara
Former Prime Minister of Guinea



Jean-Louis Bruguière
Former counterterrorism judge

Taking concrete and coordinated action

All follow-up activities are now governed by the political declaration signed by the participating states. As the first action of the Lomé Initiative, the governments supported by the Brazzaville Foundation agreed to work on legislation criminalising the trafficking and sale of FSMs. Thanks to Kishore Sakhrani, a Canadian businessman who became a trustee of the Foundation in 2020, contact was made with the international law firm Allen & Overy, which agreed to support the audit of existing legislation. This audit was carried out during the year 2020 in order to identify gaps and make recommendations on new and additional legislation. Recently completed research on the pharmaceutical supply chain has helped identify weak points from local to international levels. The recommendations currently being drafted also take into account guidelines from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on this topic.

The Foundation also approached the Secretariat and the Committee of the Parties to the Medicrime Convention of the Council of Europe to help secure the adhesion of the Initiative's signatory countries to this international agreement. On 2 December 2020, Professor Moustafa Mijiyawa, Minister of Health and Public Hygiene of Togo, and Richard Amalvy, Chief Executive, were heard during the third plenary meeting of the Committee of the Parties to the Medicrime Convention.

Strong regulation and political commitment to ensure access to quality medicines



Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
Director-General, World Health Organisation, present at the Lomé Summit

Substandard and falsified medical products are a shared problem. We must work together on shared solutions. With strong regulation and political commitment, we can ensure all our brothers and sisters in Africa have access to the medicines they deserve. We appreciate the emphasis in the Lomé Declaration on criminalising the trafficking of falsified medicines. This is an important element of our fight. Two of the 12 actions in WHO's strategy relate to tightening legal frameworks to fight the criminals who traffic them. Strengthening the legal response to substandard and falsified medicines is important, but we must also do more.

Directly reaching the most vulnerable populations

Dr Aminata Touré
*Former Prime Minister of Senegal
Member of the Brazzaville Foundation's Advisory Board*



We hope that the Lomé meeting will allow us to raise awareness among our populations, especially young people and women, who should understand that this phenomenon constitutes a direct attack on the lives of many of our populations, especially the most vulnerable. It is an endogenous initiative that calls for the legislative frameworks of the countries themselves to be modified and their cooperation to be strengthened.

The health crisis caused by Covid-19 prevented the organisation of seminars to report on the results of the legislative audit and those of the pre-study on the pharmaceutical supply chain, which will be presented to the ministers concerned during the first half of 2021.

The effects of corruption on the supply chain require action involving several ministerial departments within countries and the strengthening of international cooperation. Indeed, the work undertaken in 2020 has shown that, while falsified medicines constitute a public-health issue, they also concern justice and the rule of law at regional level.

In 2021, the Brazzaville Foundation will continue to provide technical support to ministries responsible for public health, as well as to the ministerial departments that have a role to play in this combat. The urgent need to succeed calls for this initiative to be extended to other signatory countries, as well as to other public- and private-sector stakeholders committed to the same goal. An engagement campaign will be organised to consult young people in order to raise awareness and encourage them to take action.



A new era for Africans

HE Omar Hilale
Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations, Vice-President of Unicef's Executive Board, present at the Lomé Summit



The Lomé Summit marks the beginning of a new era for Africans, as their leaders commit to improving health care for all. I call upon the media all over the world to report on this murderous trafficking. Given the considerable scale and complexity of the issue, it is crucial to shine a light on what is at stake.

Establish more comprehensive laws

Eve Giles
Partner at Allen & Overy



Allen & Overy is delighted to be involved in the Brazzaville Foundation's important work on the Lomé Initiative and its efforts to establish more comprehensive laws to help to prevent the transport and sale of falsified medicines in Africa. Covid-19 has only underscored the need for this important initiative.

The Lomé Initiative partnership

Since developing the Lomé Initiative, the Brazzaville Foundation has been coordinating it from a technical standpoint. It serves as an intermediary among the various stakeholders (intergovernmental organisations, private sector and civil society), consolidating the impact of the decisions made by committed African governments.

The Lomé Initiative brings together the following following countries:

-  The Republic of Congo
-  The Republic of Senegal
-  The Republic of Ghana
-  The Republic of Togo
in charge of the programme's political coordination
-  The Republic of Niger
-  The Republic of Uganda

ALLEN & OVERY
The law firm Allen & Overy carried out the legislative audit during 2020.



Managing our resources wisely

The Brazzaville Foundation is a philanthropic organisation that complies with the rules of good management. The procedures put in place ensure that the sources of funding at its disposal create value through the actions undertaken with its partners in programme countries in Africa.

An agile philanthropic infrastructure

The Brazzaville Foundation collects rather than distributes funds. It does not grant funding to third parties. It works by appealing to the generosity and trust of public and private donors to support programmes co-developed and implemented with its African partners. Since its creation in 2015, it has set up an efficient and agile philanthropic infrastructure, headquartered in London, based on:

- a network of internationally recognised personalities, who play an ambassadorial and advisory role;
- a Board of Trustees, comprising people qualified in the fields of diplomacy, business management and law;
- a small team of multidisciplinary professionals, committed to getting results and making an impact.

The members of the Advisory Board and the Trustees play a prominent role in sourcing funds and resources for activities.

Since 2015, the Foundation's way of working has aimed to create maximum value and impact in programme countries by ensuring that the financial resources collected have strong transformative power.

Five-year financial analysis 2015-2020
(GBP k)



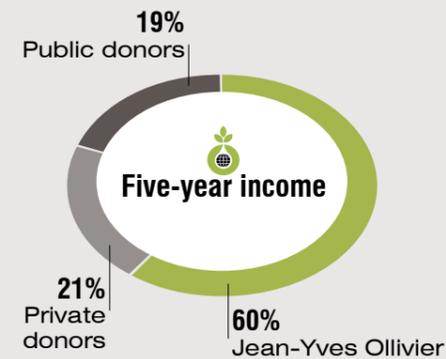
- Incomes
- Expenditure
- Available funds including:
 - Restricted funds
 - Unrestricted funds

Key figures since 2015

All the information contained in the figures comes from the annual accounts filed and available on the website of the Charity Commission, the monitoring and regulatory body for NGOs in England and Wales.

Income and expenditure for the period 2015-2020 are characterised by regular donations from private individuals and legal entities, aimed at setting up and stabilising the Foundation's philanthropic infrastructure and at initiating and supporting a range of activities in the fields of peace, environment and health.

In accordance with charity management practice in England, the accounting years for the period 2015-2020 began on 1 April and ended on 31 March. The years 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 have been analysed for comparative purposes. Accounts for the year 2020-2021 will be filed in March 2021. The Board of Trustees recently approved a change to the financial year, adopting the calendar year from January 2021.



On 23 November 2016 in Hong Kong, the Brazzaville Foundation organised a charity gala that brought together members of its Advisory Board, Friends of the Foundation and generous donors. Several lots were auctioned off (leather and travel goods), the sale of which raised GBP 497,342.



Control and audit functions

Each year, charities are required to prepare their accounts and make them available to the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The preparation of the accounts and accounting is carried out by Timbers Accountants Ltd, which is the firm mandated by the Foundation since it was established in 2015. Since 2017, the annual audit has been carried out by Hicks and Company, before being submitted to the Charity Commission.

Diversification of revenues

For the first five years, Jean-Yves Ollivier, Founding Chairman, was the main donor. His donations and pro bono support made up 60% of the income amounting to GBP 1,575,769, and were fundamental in establishing the Foundation and launching its actions. Other private donors contributed GBP 542,681.

The Republics of Niger, Senegal and Togo contributed GBP 502,956 to support the implementation of the Lomé Initiative. The Republic of Congo's contribution, received in April 2020, will appear in the 2020 accounts. These sums are reinvested in joint actions to combat falsified and substandard medicines.

From the period 2020-2021 onwards, the challenge will be to appeal to new public and private donors, on international level, and to minimise expenditure on the now stabilised philanthropic infrastructure.

Expenditure management

Over the same period, financial resources have been allocated to achieving the Foundation's corporate purpose: 59% of expenditure has been allocated to programmes and services provided to beneficiary partners in the areas of peace, environment and health (see programmes and projects on page 49).

Operating costs represent 29% of expenditure. These should be considered as being indirectly related to programme support and as helping to stabilise the philanthropic infrastructure. Fundraising costs amount to 9% for the period, and 3% of these costs relate to the Foundation's governance and general operations.

From 2021, the goal is to reduce support costs in order to increase the percentage of expenditure related to implementing programmes. The Foundation's office move in December 2020 is one of the actions aimed at reducing support costs.

An ethical domiciliation

In December 2020, the Foundation moved its headquarters to The Foundry, a former factory located in Vauxhall (London), home to 30 NGOs working on social justice and development issues. The owner, The Ethical Property Company, considers ethical criteria to be an essential aspect of voluntary and private-sector organisations, a vision that the Foundation shares.



Strengthening financial governance in Africa

In June 2019, the Brazzaville Foundation was invited to Lomé (Togo) by the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money Laundering (GIABA), to participate in a consultative forum on strengthening corporate governance and financial investment by promoting sound anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing practices in West Africa. Philippe Jonnart, Friend of the Foundation, and Oliver Scutt, Trustee, attended the forum. The latter spoke on the 10th panel on «Terrorist Financing in West Africa: Typologies and Best Practices Paper».



Creating sustainable value for Africa

The Brazzaville Foundation acts by setting up concrete programmes, co-developed with clearly identified African operators. These programmes aim to develop the innate capabilities of African countries in the fields of peace, environment and health. The financial resources come from donors who share this ambition.

Giving donations transformative power

In partnership with donors and beneficiaries, the Brazzaville Foundation ensures that donations produce the expected results within the framework of programmes co-developed with beneficiary partners. Donations are subject to formal contracts.

Complying with international standards of due diligence and accountability

In order to comply with the highest standards, the Foundation has put in place administrative and accounting procedures to manage and monitor donations. These rules of transparency, diligence and accountability ensure that donors' wishes are respected within the framework of signed contracts.

Engaging with responsible partners (CSR and ESG)

By basing itself on the principles of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and by including environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria when designing its programmes, the Foundation enables public and private donors to find a way of putting CSR into practice and contributing financially to the success of any planned action. The programmes supported by the Foundation thus enable public and private donors to meet their CSR and ESG goals.



Kabiné Komara, Member of the Advisory Board, Jean-Yves Ollivier, Founding Chairman, and Ivor Ichikowitz, Friend of the Foundation, participating in the Rhodes 2019 Forum organised by the Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute, partner of the Brazzaville Foundation.

In everything we do Jean-Yves Ollivier Founding Chairman

In everything we do, Africa is the be-all and end-all of what we are undertaking. Throughout the process, the spirit of Brazzaville – “dare to see in your enemy the special friend he could be” – guides our work.



Promoting post-Covid-19 recovery Martine Therer

Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Morocco

The Congo Basin Blue Fund is a real tool to help the 16 countries of the Congo Basin fulfil their climate commitments and their development plans, as well as to promote post-Covid-19 economic recovery by targeting the most vulnerable groups: women, young people, low-paid workers, small- and medium-sized companies and the informal sector.

The Congo Basin Blue Fund is a programme designed by experts from the Brazzaville Foundation, now fully managed by the Congo Basin Climate Commission.

Programmes and projects

Donors can support projects in the following areas:

Preserving the Congo Basin

Advocacy for the Congo Basin and technical support to top up the Congo Basin Blue Fund:

- combatting climate change;
- combatting deforestation;
- establishing the blue and green economies.

Combatting falsified medicines

Advocacy to raise awareness of the problem of the proliferation of falsified medicines and technical support to governments that are signatories to the Lomé Initiative to combat this trafficking:

- improving public health;
- distributing quality medicines;
- combatting criminal trafficking and terrorism.

Supporting Young African Talent

Identifying and developing young African talent to build capacity in the public and private sectors and put a halt to the brain drain.

Working for Peace

In addition, there are ad hoc actions for conflict prevention and resolution requiring discretion and diplomatic agility.

The Lomé Initiative aims to reduce trafficking in falsified medicines. It is coordinated on a political level by the ministers of health of the signatory countries, with technical support from the Brazzaville Foundation.

Penalising the traffic of falsified medicines Cécilia Attias

President of the Cécilia Attias Foundation for Women Member of the Brazzaville Foundation's Advisory Board

Penalising trafficking opens the way to a new era. That of the dignity of care. That of respected rights. That of the emergence of a strict framework designed to offer a safe health environment to Africans.



Supporting the Brazzaville Foundation's programmes

By supporting the Brazzaville Foundation's programmes, donors and pro bono partners sustainably strengthen the creation of social and environmental value for the African continent and its people. Of the Brazzaville Foundation's resources, 80% come from major donors without whose generosity it could not act.

Financial support

Over the last five years, the financial commitment of a small number of private and public donors has enabled the Foundation to implement ambitious programmes that have a high social and environmental impact. In order to develop its activities, it is launching a funding-diversification campaign in 2021.

Pro bono support

Apart from making financial contributions, various forms of partnership can be envisaged to support the Foundation and its programmes:

- relaying the Foundation's actions and messages;
- partnership in kind – providing material, human or technical resources;
- skills partnership – providing skills, particularly in the form of staff, support in setting up and implementing projects, and short- or long-term technical support.



The Young African Talent programme aims at building capacity in the public and private sectors.

Contact us

If you are interested in supporting the Foundation's programmes, or if you would like more information on how to become a partner, please contact us at: partnerships@brazzavillefoundation.org

Pro bono partnerships

Many private and public stakeholders have already made commitments to the actions run by the Foundation.

-  The Republic of Congo
Event management
-  The Republic of Niger
Technical expertise FSMs, 2019
-  The Republic of Senegal
Inter-Libyan Dialogue, 2018
-  The Republic of Togo,
Organisation of the Lomé Summit, 2020

<p>Richard Attias and Associates <i>Event management, 2020</i></p>  <p>RICHARD ATTIAS & ASSOCIATES</p>	<p>Vae Solis <i>Public Affairs</i></p>  <p>vae solis</p>
<p>Sovereign Strategy <i>Public Affairs</i></p>  <p>SOVEREIGN</p>	<p>Allen & Overy <i>Legislative Audit, Lomé Initiative, 2020</i></p> <p>ALLEN & OVERY</p>
<p>Norton Rose <i>Governance Review of the Foundation, 2020</i></p>  <p>NORTON ROSE FULBRIGHT</p>	<p>RED.C <i>Public Affairs</i></p>  <p>RED.C</p>
<p>K2 Integrity <i>Due diligence and compliance</i></p>  <p>K2 Integrity</p>	

Knowledge partners

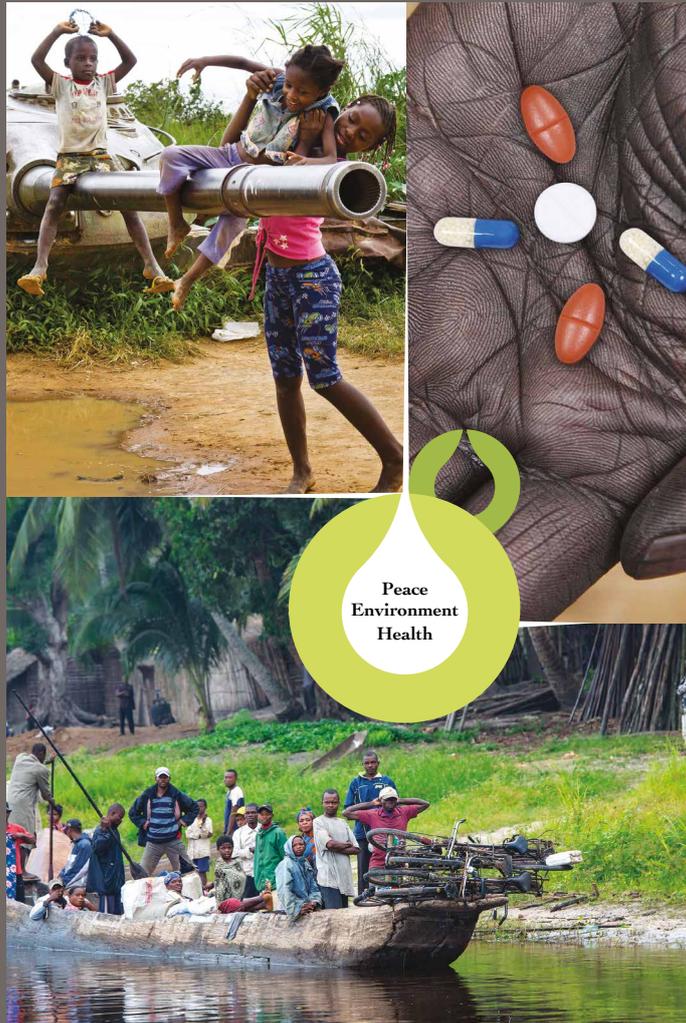
The knowledge partners contribute to enriching exchanges in the Foundation's fields of action.



Giving from the United States of America

Through a partnership with the King Baudouin Foundation United States, donors residing in the USA can support the Brazzaville Foundation by making tax-deductible donations. Please contact us for more information.





Brazzaville Foundation

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