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# East Africa Region Annual Report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAA64003**

30 April, 2015

**This report covers the  
period 1 January to 31  
December, 2014.**

*Community members at a mobile cinema in  
Rwanda. Photo/ Rwanda RCS*



## Overview

Throughout 2014, the regional office continued working in 15 countries in Eastern Africa and Indian Ocean Islands; Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Comoros, Seychelles, Mauritius, Rwanda and Burundi. The regional office supported the development of 6 emergency appeals and 15 DREFs in response to floods, disease outbreaks, terror attacks and population movement in Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

A regional Accountability to Beneficiaries project was launched with 4 NS, PNS and IFRC to develop minimum standards for accountability, a supporting toolkit and training package to improve levels of Accountability to Beneficiaries in Red Cross Red Crescent programmes. The TERA SMS system has been established with Airtel in Kenya, there are ongoing negotiations to also include Safaricom in Kenya and ECONET in Burundi. Beneficiary communication awareness and training sessions were held in Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, South Sudan and Somaliland. Burundi and Rwanda Red Cross Societies have further been supported to roll-out mobile cinemas and radio shows to new branches. There were plans to roll out beneficiary communication activities in Uganda however due to the current situation, the focus shifted to South Sudan.

In 2014 an operational research on Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) mechanisms was conducted in collaboration with WFP, Save the Children and OXFAM, covering Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya. A regional workshop on EWEA was organized with the 11 NSs of the East African Region which led to a better understanding of the strengths but also the constraints and limitations of the NSs in reinforcing their actions in EWEA mechanisms. Sudan Red Crescent was supported in the fund raising and implementation of a flood EWEA project. Better coordination and learning mechanisms were initiated with the Partners National Societies in terms of workshops or working together like during the El Nino alert. Technical support was provided to Burundi Red Cross in the development of an elections contingency plan while the capacities of Uganda, Burundi and Kenya Red Cross Societies in the development and implementation of DRR projects related to drought and floods was reinforced. Additionally, a regional community resilience framework was developed.

Operations in Uganda were halted in December 2014 following allegations of corruption and mismanagement in 2013 which resulted in increased institutional challenges for the National Society. There were concerns regarding the integrity and effectiveness of URCS programmes finance and logistics management which resulted to a decision by IFRC, ICRC and PNS in-country to cease funding and support to the Uganda RC

activities. This decision led the IFRC in consultation with PNS in country to close operational activities with effect from 15 December 2014.

### Working in partnership

The regional office worked closely and partnered with various Partner National Societies including: Norwegian Red Cross, British RC, Danish RC, German RC, Finnish RC, Netherlands RC, French RC (PIROI), Canadian RC, Belgium RC, Swedish RC, Red Crescent of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Red Cross of Monaco, China RC, Taiwan RC, Austrian RC, American RC, Japanese RC, Spanish RC, and Swiss RC. The regional office also worked with ICRC.

The regional office also received support from various governments including Finnish, Norwegian and Japanese governments. European Union supported implementation of a 4 year urban sanitation project in Eritrea while ECHO supported Action Against Hunger and Kenya Red Cross Society to implement WatSan and Nutrition in Ifo 2, Dadaab refugee camp. IFRC also worked with UNDP and WHO and also signed a 5 year contract and MOU with Airtel on Tera SMS service and IGAD on Humanitarian Diplomacy respectively.

The operational research on EWEA mechanisms was planned, organized and conducted in close collaboration with WFP, Save the Children and OXFAM. Following this, a regional working group on EWEA was created and co-facilitated by the IFRC EAIOIRRO and Save the Children.

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Business line 1: Raise humanitarian standards.

**Outcome 1:** National Societies (NS) of the region effectively build preparedness, response and analytical humanitarian capacity in line with RC/RC and wider international quality, accountability standards. NS of the region will be at the forefront of advocacy on the domestication of International Disaster Law (IDL) within the region. NS of the region will build on a regional collective voice of the strength of community and volunteer action to influence the wider EA humanitarian community.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p><b>Output 1.1</b> IFRC supports EA NS to promote IDL within government institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDL training conducted in 3 countries to Government and National Societies.</li> <li>Regional/Horn of Africa IDL Training conducted with Government, UN, INGOs and RC/RC.</li> </ul>	-	3	1
	-	1	1
<p><b>Output 1.2</b> IFRC supports National Societies to influence the wider humanitarian sector, through strong analysis of the role of national societies and their strength in community focused resilience building actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Country and 1 Regional Action Plan developed by Government representatives for the 'domestication' of IDL.</li> <li>3 studies conducted on the role of Volunteer action in building resilience.</li> <li>International Joint Standards assessments, training and action plans developed in 3 National Societies.</li> </ul>	2	2	2
	-	3	0
	-	3	0

<p><b>Output 1.3</b> IFRC supports National Societies in actions that are aligned with international humanitarian quality and accountability standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 targeted NS are supported to develop beneficiary communication strategies and activities to support their program objectives</li> </ul>	0	4	6 (Rwanda, South Sudan, Madagascar, Burundi, Sudan and Kenya)
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**Comments on progress towards outcomes**

The beneficiary communication programme has seen the launch of pilot projects with four National Societies in East Africa – Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan and Kenya - which facilitated the development of a beneficiary communication strategy, in support of each National Society’s wider plans and mission. Activities have included setting up live educational radio chat shows, establishing community mobile cinemas on health and hygiene, communication and complaints management training for volunteers, a road safety campaign and negotiations to launch countrywide emergency SMS systems.

A regional accountability to beneficiaries’ project was launched with four pilot NS, PNS and IFRC to develop minimum standards for accountability, a supporting toolkit and training package to improve levels of accountability to beneficiaries in Red Cross Red Crescent programmes. In April 2014, beneficiary communication and PMER collaborated to launch a project to develop minimum standards for accountability to beneficiaries across EAIOI. Funding was secured to support the project from a number of PNS and a consultant recruited to carry out visits to four pilot NS (Kenya, Burundi, Madagascar and Sudan) to assess current levels of AtB and tools needed to support better AtB in programming. The project has now established agreed common achievable minimum standards for AtB in IFRC, NS and PNS programming and emergency operations across the region (based on current levels of knowledge and practice), developed a practical toolkit needed to meet these standards and developed and delivered a training curriculum on how to meet the standards and use the tools and resources to the four pilot NS. Regular working group meetings have been held with NS, PNS and IFRC. The AtB project will continue throughout 2015 and will see the four pilot NS test out the tools, standards and training within 1-2 identified pilot projects.

There has been no IDRL or communications person recruited in the year hence activities linked to these two activities could not be fully carried out.

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

We must increase the share of consistent and reliable Red Cross Red Crescent action in support of communities affected by disasters and crises

**Outcome 2:** East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands national societies are the first community based responders to every natural and man-made disaster in their respective areas.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p><b>Output 2.1</b> NS make effective use of early warning systems to allow for mitigation, preparedness and response to natural disasters and epidemics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National and regional risk maps and contingency plans developed in 14 NSs</li> <li>6 Learning Curricula developed on the role of NS board and NS Management in Disaster management.</li> <li>14 NSs have trained personnel in DRR, EW-EA and preparedness</li> <li>15 NSs have access to a standing emergency stock at either national or regional level sufficient for 5,000 people</li> <li>8 NSs are active members in national EW forums</li> <li>3 NS use MIS systems for early warning</li> <li>5 NS roll out the use of innovative technology including mobile technology for improving beneficiary communication.</li> </ul>	-	14	5
	-	6	0
	-	14	4
	-	15	2
	-	8	6
	-	3	0
	0	5	1 (Airtel Kenya and 2 more in progress)
<p><b>Output 2.2</b> NS are supported continually to build the capacity of their volunteer networks to mitigate the risk of, prepare for and respond to natural disasters and epidemics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A minimum of 1 WatSan focused RDRT training conducted</li> <li>A minimum of 1 Health focused RDRT training conducted</li> <li>A minimum of 3 WatSan focused NDRT trainings conducted</li> <li>3 specific governance, management and branch support programmes developed and implemented.</li> <li>3 NS have volunteers trained and active in community based malnutrition monitoring</li> <li>All NS have trained personnel in emergency response.</li> </ul>	-	1	0
	-	1	0
	-	3	3
	-	3	3
	-	3	0
	-	100%	100%

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 NS have received and updated their WatSan emergency response tools, equipment and mechanisms</li> </ul>	0	6	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WatSan emergency response tools, equipment and mechanism are reviewed and updated at regional level</li> </ul>	0	8	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WatSan specialized RDRT member roster reviewed and updated.</li> </ul>	-	-	Roster reviewed and updated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 beneficiary communication training opportunities are offered to NS in the region</li> </ul>	2	2	8 (Somalia, South Sudan, Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi, Madagascar, Tanzania, Uganda)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A suite of beneficiary communication resources, guidelines and materials are created and made available to NS</li> </ul>	2	1	1 (1 online library created)
<p><b>Output 2.3</b> NS are supported to provide timely and appropriate response to natural and man-made disasters and epidemics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DREF applications are turned around in 72 hours</li> </ul>	-	100%	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appeals are turned around in 5 days</li> </ul>	-	100%	17%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 NS have cash transfer activities as part of their emergency response options</li> </ul>	-	6	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 NS are supported to develop urban risk programmes and capacities</li> </ul>	-	2	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All emergency operations are evaluated and lessons learned shared within the region</li> </ul>	-	100%	25%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFRC will facilitate deployment of minimum 4 RDRTs (based on need and request by NS) as surge capacity along with Regional technical team</li> </ul>	-	4	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugee operation in Kenya is</li> </ul>	-	100%	100%

<p>funded, reported on and supported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 operational research studies are conducted through pilot projects (cash transfer programming, menstrual hygiene management, hybrid WatSan software approaches, and urban risk management).</li> <li>• Preparedness and response plans for population movement and epidemics are in place in 3 countries</li> </ul>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
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**Comments on progress towards outcomes**

Cash transfer programming was incorporated in the Burundi Red Cross population movement emergency appeal that supported the returnees from Tanzania. Burundi Red Cross used the voucher system for seeds and one goat to support the livelihood component in the appeal. The direct beneficiaries were the returnees who had been integrated in the community.

Review and update of the WatSan specialised Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) roster continued in 2014 to strengthen and update the roster to improve effectiveness and quality of deployment. WatSan specialized Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) training was planned to take place in October 2014 but could not be conducted due to planned review / evaluation of national and regional disaster response tools (NDRT and RDRT) by the DM team. The plan on the NDRT and RDRT training was put on hold to allow for completion of review. This was to allow prioritisation of the specialized tools and understand and improve the quality of training and deployment of these emergency response tools.

Beneficiary communication awareness and training sessions were held in Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, South Sudan and Somaliland and a global week-long training course in Sri Lanka was attended by seven NS from the EAIOI region. Burundi and Rwanda Red Cross Societies have been supported to roll-out mobile cinema and radio shows to new branches. In Burundi, mobile cinema went from 4 branches to 8 and in Rwanda; mobile cinema went from 3 branches to 12 and radio from 5 branches to 6. In July 2014, both National Societies ran a series of 1-week training courses for both existing and new branches on how to deliver both cinema and radio shows. The training reached approximately 150 staff and volunteers and equipped them with the skills and knowledge to deliver high quality cinema and radio shows. Support was also given to South Sudan to use mobile cinema in response to the cholera outbreak in Torit. English and French Beneficiary communication and TERA brochures as well as Beneficiary communication posters were produced and are being distributed throughout the region. An online beneficiary communication library of resources has also been launched and is accessible to anyone with a Fed net account. Two films on disaster risk reduction and nutrition were produced and are being translated into Kirundi and Kinyarwanda to be used in Rwanda and Burundi, accompanying leaflets on Nutrition and DRR were also produced and will be distributed during mobile cinema.

**Business Line 3: To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development.**

We must build appropriate capacities to address the upheavals created by global economic, social, and demographic transitions that create gaps and vulnerabilities and challenge the values of our common humanity:

**Outcome 3: EA NS effectively build community resilience to slow, onset disasters in the region.**

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Output 3.1</b> IFRC support NS to promote volunteer action to mitigate risk and respond to slow, onset disasters			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs assessments conducted and programmes developed in urban settings in 3 countries.</li> </ul>	-	3	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 pieces of research/analysis pieces conducted on changing vulnerability, the role of volunteer action in building community resilience in Arid Lands, Wetlands and Urban areas early warning/ early actions and surge model.</li> </ul>	-	6	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 NS have established new risk reduction programmes in vulnerable communities – ARID lands and Urban areas</li> </ul>	-	4	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 Volunteers trained in 3 National Societies in ToT-monitoring acute malnutrition in arid lands.</li> </ul>	-	30	Done in 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable food security programming scaled up in arid lands</li> </ul>	-		Scale up done in Kenya
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Branches, from 5 National Societies along Lake Victoria and other neighbouring lakes supported to mitigate local risks in wetlands, based on a baseline survey and subsequent 'cross border' plan of action developed for 2012-2013.</li> </ul>	-	5	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A minimum of 2 regional learning/coordination events facilitated annually for National Societies.</li> </ul>		2	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided to all NS in long term strategy prioritization and formulation</li> </ul>	-	15	4

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided to all NS program/proposal development</li> </ul>	-	100%	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NS are supported to incorporate beneficiary communication into their resilience strategies and work plans</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 3.2</b> Support provided to NS for continued roll-out of integrated community based health (CBHFA) and WatSan (GWSI1) programmes for vulnerable and last reached communities in the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 NS supported to review their Health and WatSan strategies and/or policies</li> <li>2 NS supported with development, implementation and evaluation of MNCH (mother, neo-natal and child health) projects.</li> <li>5 NS supported in development, implementation and evaluation of long term WatSan programmes (under GWSI).</li> <li>3 NS continuously supported in roll out of and scaling up CBHFA based program activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 3.3</b> Communication partnerships to improve the quality of media reporting on slow, onset disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One media training workshop in partnership with other humanitarian organizations</li> </ul>	-	4	5 (Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan and Somaliland)
	-	4	1
	-	2	4
	-	5	8
	-	3	2
	-	1	0 (activity done in 2013)

#### Comments on progress towards outcomes

Beneficiary communication awareness and training sessions were held in Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan and Somaliland after which the National Societies came up with work plans strategies to incorporate Bencomms into their programmes.

Most of the planned health activities were implemented and completed by the end of the third quarter. Due to lack of funding some of the planned activities were not implemented. This is the case for the plan to build a malnutrition response capacity at the regional level to support National Societies during nutritional crises. IFRC supported the Rwanda NS to establish a community sensitization project on good nutrition practices as well as nutritional screening in children under five. This project will continue in 2015 with the support from the Japanese RC.

Capacity building of National Societies in general continued to be the focus in the fourth quarter. 12 out of the 15 national societies in the region have been trained in different health thematic, including CBHFA, Non-communicable diseases, Epidemic response as well as first aid. The outbreak of Ebola in West Africa exerted pressure on our programming in the last year because we had to shift the focus to Ebola prevention activities in the region. As the result of this, less time was dedicated to follow up of development activities in the period under review. The region hosted two Ebola preparedness workshops. The second Ebola preparedness workshop for East Africa region was conducted in Nairobi in December 2014 and was attended by 9 NS from both the EA region as well as other regions in the Africa Zone. This laid the basis for contingency and preparedness planning by national societies to ensure they can respond effectively if there is an outbreak in their respective countries. In accordance with our regional Ebola risk matrix, two most at risk NS (Kenya and Ethiopia) have benefited from preparedness DREF and five more NS will soon implement Ebola preparedness activities under the regional Ebola appeal.

Longer term food security programmes in arid lands were scaled up in Kenya (Pokot and Samburu). A proposal for Puntland was developed for 3 year food security programme and submitted to the donor.

**Business Line 4: To heighten Red Cross and Red Crescent influence and support for our work.**

We must engage in evidence-based humanitarian diplomacy that draws attention to the causes of consequences of vulnerability, gives voice to vulnerable people, and demonstrates the value of Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian work and leadership:

**Outcome 4:** To broaden the range of stakeholders providing financial and partnership support to NS in East Africa, evidence of effective NS action is represented, through humanitarian diplomacy and grant proposals, to a targeted range of current and potential partners.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p><b>Output 4.1</b> EA NS make the case for RC/RC volunteer action to key stakeholders, by collecting evidence and learning from the role of volunteers as first responders to disasters in East Africa, and the role of volunteers in building more resilient communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum of 2 studies and two evaluations on the HoA operations are conducted.</li> <li>• 1 regional assessment conducted in all 15 National Societies on current, MIS, Monitoring and Evaluation processes, systems and capacities with recommendations for improvement, cross NS learning and where relevant, standardization can be realized.</li> <li>• National and Regional ‘user friendly’ MIS/Database developed for capturing evidence of activities on volunteer action.</li> <li>• One study of impact and lessons to bring to scale ‘invisible activities’</li> <li>• 3 cost benefit analysis (CBA) of</li> </ul>	-	3	3
	-	1	1
	-	1	0
	-	1	1
	-	3	1

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>volunteer action conducted</li> <li>3 case studies of volunteer action in arid lands, wet lands and urban areas conducted.</li> </ul>	-	3	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 case studies and 1 independent evaluation of the impact of beneficiary communication in supporting more efficient and effective programs</li> </ul>	4	5	4 (online web stories/case studies, lack of funds for evaluation)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 study presented at Pan-African Conference and other statutory events.</li> </ul>	-	0	0
<p><b>Output 4.2</b> Using these studies, EA NS are supported to build communication and advocacy strategies, targeting the PNS and government back donors, inter-governmental bodies, specifically EU, IGAD, AU and EAC, in order to promote the scale up of effective volunteer action in the region.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 EA wider Advocacy strategy developed to demonstrate the impact of and promote the scale up of volunteer action.</li> </ul>	0	1	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several workshop and policy events organised with IGAD, AU and other relevant regional entities to share our lessons learnt and best practices to improve policies and increase funding to strengthen community resilience</li> </ul>	0	3	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise EA expertise and lessons learnt in key regional and global policy debates such as the post MDGs to be able to influence the outcomes</li> </ul>	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Studies presented at 2 targeted round tables</li> </ul>	0	4	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Studies designed to speak to strategies of major stakeholders</li> </ul>	0	1	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% funding for all appeals.</li> </ul>	-	70%	32%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding base diversified with 2 new partnerships agreements signed annually with non-traditional partners.</li> </ul>	-	2	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 partnerships signed with</li> </ul>	0	2	1 (Airtel, Econet)

<p>private technology and telecommunication companies to support the beneficiary communication project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The beneficiary communication project will be presented at 4 events / conferences to position EA IFRC &amp; NS as a leader in this area</li> <li>One Regional Private sector event held annually for developing new private sector partners for NS.</li> <li>NS supported to mobilize resources locally with a 10% annual increase in funds raised.</li> <li>Increased compliance to donor regulations, including a minimum of 85% expenditure of funds received and processing of cash pledges and requests within two days of receipt.</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 4.3</b> Information and updates are shared regularly and on a timely basis to show the effectiveness of the Region's and NS work, in order to build support for our work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All EA PNS provided with information packs and updates to support their work in advocating for support to EA</li> <li>EA participates in at least one global campaign annually</li> <li>At least one communication training annually for all NS and EA to improve the quality and timeliness of updates</li> <li>At least two stories and</li> </ul>	<p>0</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>0</p> <p>1</p> <p>0</p> <p>1</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>10%</p> <p>85%</p> <p>0</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>and Safaricom in discussions)</p> <p>5</p> <p>To be done in 2015</p> <p>A survey conducted showed that most of NS did not raise sufficient funds locally and therefore the need for the workshop and the development of the tools</p> <p>64%</p> <p>0</p> <p>2</p> <p>0</p> <p>2</p>
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<p>press releases for each NS on the IRFC website annually</p>			
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**Comments on progress towards outcomes**

Beneficiary communication has been presented at a number of internal and external events, including the ALNAP conference in Addis Ababa, an AU Symposium in Nairobi, Nairobi launch of the World Disasters Report, the Global Communications Forum, a regional CDAC Network meeting and a number of internal events and conferences. Airtel have signed a 5 year contract to support the TERA SMS system in Kenya, and there are ongoing negotiations to also do the same with Safaricom in Kenya and ECONET in Burundi. The unavailability of funds made it impossible to conduct the evaluations but 4 online web stories/case studies have been done.

A resource mobilization workshop was held in February 2015 where 6 NS were supported in developing RM strategies and provided with tools to raise resources locally. A survey will be conducted to determine the change in funds raised. In 2014, a survey was conducted which showed that most of our NS did not raise sufficient funds locally and therefore the need for the workshop and the development of the tools.

The RM unit is working with the management team and the project teams to ensure that we hit the target of 85% expenditure. There are regular meetings chaired by the management team for budget holders to ensure a high expenditure rate but at the moment we have not reached the desired target. Pledges once received from the donors are processed within two days and sent back to the donor.

In 2014, HD mainly focused on developing a training module on Humanitarian Diplomacy, with a special focus on HD in emergency, and in continuing the advocacy and policy work on Early Warning Early Action to strengthen community resilience and on the World Humanitarian Summit. While the focus for HD capacity building is on 4 National Societies with different contexts and institutional capacity (Burundi, Kenya, South Sudan and Sudan), the regional work is on research, advocacy and policy work, including the organisation of learning events in partnerships with external actors.

**Development of an HD training module and an HD learning approach including day to day**

**mentorship:** A 2 day HD training was developed for program and support staff to help them understand what HD means, how to start developing an HD strategy and how to integrate HD into their programs. The first half day of the workshop focuses on a general HD introduction, discussing the various HD tools as well as the linkages between auxiliary status, fundamental principles and HD. The first workshop was organised in Khartoum and focused on HD in emergency. The evaluation report is available in annex together with the 10 steps poster that was developed to guide the content. The next workshops will be take place in 2015 in Burundi, South Sudan and Kenya.

The second phase of the learning will focus on HD monitoring and evaluation, defining indicators, and how to attribute HD impacts. Briefing papers on this are available in annexes. There are part of the 10 steps exercise but require much more time to think and discuss it than within the 1<sup>st</sup> level. This will be done in partnership with INTRAC. The third phase will focus on how to collect evidence, ensure community engagement and participation in HD together with P-FIM, while the last phase will focus on how to conduct operational and policy research with DFID and ICHA. This allows for better learning, assimilation through practice and continued support from the HD advisor.

A peer HD learning group between the 4 NS has also been created, and they use it to exchange ideas and issues. It has proven to be very useful. This HD learning approach has been developed as a movement one, and therefore PNS and ICRC have been involved in the development of the tools but are also part of the workshops at country level. For instance IFRC is looking at the linkages between HD and ICRC Safer Access framework and will start working on how to ensure complementarity between the 2 in Burundi with regard as part of the HD support to the election preparedness plan.

HD is about changing minds, working differently and this requires a long term approach, embedded into programs and emergency response. A movement approach is essential to maximize coherent and aligned support to NS' strategy, but also to maximize synergies and opportunities for greater impacts. The training module has been shared within the movement and MENA and Asia Pacific zone will use the same tools.

**Movement coordination in South Sudan:** A Movement Communication Technical Committee was created in August 2014 to intensify joint efforts and strengthen coordination on HD and communication in South Sudan. A joint strategy was developed, including guidance on the context, movement key advocacy messages and reactive lines.

A joint Movement communication and advocacy plan was developed for the one year anniversary of the current conflict including stories<sup>1</sup>, slide show, interactive map showcasing movement activity interventions in the past year. The 4 key objectives were to:

- Put South Sudan back on media radar – “needs should not be forgotten”
- Raise SSRC profile – increase visibility
- “One voice” communication on the Movement response to the humanitarian situation
- Increase reach of twitter communication to relevant communities talking about South Sudan.

**IGAD Resilience Summit with Ministers and Head of States, March 2014, Kampala** IFRC has been involved in preparing it as part of the Steering committee made of USAID; DFID, WFP and FAO representatives. Outcomes of the Early Warning Early Action research done in partnership with SAVE, OXFAM, WFP and FAO were presented during the Head of States summit in March 2014.

The focus was on two key messages: Investing in Early Warning and Early action to manage risk rather than crises and Investing in national organisations such as RCRC National Societies as auxiliaries to public authorities. See IFRC intervention in annex.

IFRC was identified as a key stakeholder on EW EA and its recommendations included in both the ministerial and Head of States communiques. The Summit was also an opportunity to meet with various stakeholders including ECHO Head of operations, OCHA Head of Africa, World bank, Islamic Development Bank and USAID and to start discussing with IGAD on developing a 5 year plan to strengthen National Society capacity

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/features/south-sudan-one-year/>

in the IGAD region. Having evidence based messages, documenting lessons learnt and been consistent has shown to be an efficient strategy.

#### **World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) consultation for eastern and southern Africa**

IFRC together with Kenya Red Cross and the Swaziland Red Cross were part of the East and South Africa Steering Committee co-chaired by the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

In order to allow for a broad consultation across eastern and southern Africa, between July and September 2014, the 24 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and IFRC staff in the region engaged in individual and group meetings, community consultations, and completed surveys, to produce recommendations for the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS). In total, 72 RCRC volunteers and 92 staff from NS and IFRC offices undertook the online surveys and 240 community members were consulted in Kenya. A report was produced and widely disseminated through various audiences.

The process was designed to generate recommendations from National Societies and IFRC staff, volunteers and communities we serve, to improve the humanitarian system and make it better able to address current and future challenges across these diverse countries. Other IFRC zones have asked our support to be able to develop the same.

240 community members took part in 4 days of extensive community consultations in Kenya, first in Mathare, an informal settlement in Nairobi for an urban context, and then another 4 days in Magarini, Malindi County, for a rural context. This process allowed us to establish a two-way dialogue with communities and to generate recommendations based on community' opinions and priorities.

As a result of the advocacy work done by communities themselves with IFRC support, Judith, one of the Kenya RC youth volunteer from Nairobi slum who participated in both community consultations in Kenya, has been invited to provide a speech at the opening of the regional consultation together with Valerie Amos and head of states, and her key recommendations have been included in the final report from that consultation.

Burundi Red Cross Society, Kenya Red Cross Society, South Sudan Red Cross Society, Swaziland Red Cross Society and IFRC attended the consultation in Pretoria. NS and IFRC are already addressing the recommendations and will continue to do so in the build up to the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, in collaboration with our humanitarian colleagues in governments, United Nations, and partner agencies.

IFRC and NS believe that application of these recommendations will strengthen the international humanitarian system, and more specifically, strengthen national humanitarian capacities in eastern and southern Africa. This is crucial, as it is these national capacities that are responsible for addressing the many and diverse humanitarian challenges across these 24 countries.

#### **Research project on Humanitarian evidence systems mapping in East Africa 2014/ 2015**

IFRC is on the Steering Committee of this research project led and funded by DFID to look at

1. Who **produces** humanitarian research and evaluations in Kenya and East Africa?
2. Who **uses** (or should use) humanitarian research and evaluations in Kenya and East Africa?
3. What **factors** affect people's capacity to generate and use humanitarian evidence?

A number of meetings and consultations will start in 2015, once the inception phase will be finalized by the end of January 2015.

**50 years of Fundamental principles (FP) and 32 International Conference:** IFRC together with ICRC are preparing for a NS consultation on the FP in Nairobi in March. The aim of the workshop and the preparation throughout 2015 on the FP is to get a better understanding on their use and relevance in today's world.

#### **Business Line 5: To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability**

We must keep ahead by working more effectively among NS through modernising our cooperation mechanisms and tools, and building a greater sense of belonging, and trust in our International Federation: Cooperation & coordination, PMER

**Outcome 5:** The EA Regional Representation offers high quality donor compliance.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p><b>Output 5.1</b> IFRC narrative and financial reports are timely and relevant to partner needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Minimum of 80% of reports are submitted to donors on time</li> <li>A Minimum of 70% of target NS in the EA region produce collectively defined 'quality' reports (feedback mechanisms to be developed to measure this)</li> </ul>	-	80%	80%
<p><b>Output 5.2</b> Collective 'Quality' feedback mechanisms are developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A minimum of one PCM- PPP/ToT and 3 PCM/PPP trainings conducted annually</li> </ul>	-	4	3 (75%)
			The tool to measure the quality of reports was developed in the last half of the year and will be implemented in 2015

**Outcome 6:** The EA Regional Representation offers high quality donor compliance and coordination services to NS working in East Africa.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p><b>Output 6.1</b> IFRC support services facilitate efficient and timely support to Secretariat, PNS and EA NS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bi-annual "support services questionnaire" shows 75% or above "high level" client satisfaction for IT, HR, logistics and administration support in the East Africa Regional Representation.</li> </ul>	-	75%	Satisfaction survey will be conducted in 2015

### Stakeholder participation and feedback

In Burundi and Sudan, vulnerable population are now better prepared for floods following implementation of community EWEA projects developed by their respective National Societies. The communities have been closely involved in the risk analysis and the development of community plans to minimize risks of floods.

In Burundi and Rwanda, communities who receive support from BRCS in terms of distribution of animals, support in latrines construction, training in kitchen gardening, production of affordable and durable charcoal made out of banana leaves have been visited and expressed their deep appreciation concerning the support they received from the Red Cross and how it has improved their lives in terms of sending their children to school, spending less money on fuel for cooking, reducing negative coping mechanisms like cutting trees to preserve the environment and better food security for their children.

As part of the Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in Emergencies project, beneficiaries were consulted through age-segregated focus group discussions (FGDs) and directly involved in finalizing the content of both types of MHM kit (disposable and reusable). The FGDs brought out issues around cultural and behavioral practices related to MHM in a refugee camp setting in Burundi, and was also used to directly guide and inform the distribution mechanism and other project activities. Key feedback received from beneficiaries was related to health and hygiene.

In Uganda Land Rover – baseline KAP assessment which fed into project design and communities participated in planning and design of project, as well as contributed to project activities. Community water committees and PHAST groups were formed including involvement of both males and females.

Beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted in Seychelles following distribution of hygiene items.

### Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority	Recommended Action
	High Medium Low	
General presidential elections to take place in several countries in the region could lead to civil unrest and displacement of persons	M	Support the National Societies in the development of Elections Contingency plan, in close collaboration with the in country partners.
High staff turnover within NS and IFRC	H	Continuous capacity building of staff and investment in knowledge management
Misappropriation of funds	M	Continuous training on financial management system Consolidated financial reporting on a quarterly basis

### Lessons learned and looking ahead

- Adherence to reporting has shown a steady improvement over the first half of the year, this can be attributed to surge capacity support in reporting, close follow ups, support and mentorship mission to NS and regular meetings with finance and programmes teams.
- Developing robust Contingency Planning process in a National Societies takes time and requires a long term involvement (at least 1 year) from the Federation office.
- The National Societies need stronger support in community EWEA and longer term involvement.
- Funding mechanisms for disaster preparedness within the Red Cross movement needs a more coordinated and innovative approach. This also requires reinforcing the coordination mechanisms at country level among RC movement actors.
- Integration of DRR approach in technical sector and coordination between the DM departments and the technical sector is still low among the National Societies and need to be developed further with a country by country approach.
- Development and testing of HD tools: IFRC EA had to develop all the tools to start a learning process with NS as HD is new for most of them. This means NS require substantial technical support and it has limited the number of NS to four who have received support on HD.
- Different ways of working together- advisor role and mentorship learning approach: A key lesson learnt has been to listen and adapt ways of working to each National Society' aspirations and capacity. This requires flexibility in the approach, day to day commitment to mentoring and supporting NS needs and requests. It is therefore important to focus on few National Societies at a time to be

able to provide the right support, while ensuring learning (especially peer to peer) and information sharing with all the others National Societies in the region.

- Support to evidence based advocacy and policy and operational research: This is an area that we just started to engage with, and much more support and strategic thinking is required, including creating partnerships with academia and research institutions as well as policy institutes. Within the movement, there are existing expertise and knowledge that should be used to support this (British/ Norwegian/ Danish RC, KRCS ICHA; IFRC research team in Geneva).

## Financial situation

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

## How we work

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

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

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



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

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

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

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