

SP164/MAA64003

30/04/2013

**This report covers the
period: 1 January to 31
December, 2012.**

*Bee keeping is part of building resilience
and food security in Palisa, Uganda.
Photo/URCS*



Overview

Across the East Africa region, consecutive good seasons transformed food security conditions from the initial low point in 2011, which was a great relief coming out of a severe drought. However, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) continued working with other players including government and regional bodies such as the Inter-Governmental Climate Information, Prediction, Early Warning and Application for Sustainable development (ICPAC) in resilience building attempts, to avert serious impacts during the next drought emergency. The Indian Ocean Islands (Madagascar RC, Seychelles RC, Comoros RC and Mauritius RC) National Societies were placed under the support of the IFRC EARR with effect from January 2013 after previously being under the IFRC Africa Zone. This meant that the EA regional office needed to strategize its resources including personnel and finances to extend this important support

The East Africa regional Representation, in 2012, targeted its advocacy work towards stakeholders who increasingly played a significant role in supporting EA NS. These included the African Union, IGAD and East Africa Community (EAC). The EARR Office continued to co-chair the Regional Inter-agency Working Group (IAWG), the Regional Humanitarian Partnership Team (RHPT) and the Inter-agency Sub Groups (DRR/CC, FSNWG, Security, Quality, and Accountability) these are coordination and influencing bodies that involved humanitarian actors, such as INGOs, UN, and IGAD within East Africa region. A new partnership with IGAD on resilience, aiming at establishing a 5-year resilience program funded at national and regional levels was developed. This is part of a wider strategy looking at how to better address resilience policy and funding opportunities in the region. A joint call for action between IGAD and IFRC was published in June and discussions are on its way with the EU and the US on their own resilience initiatives.

In the reporting period, the IFRC Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) department supported the National Societies in planning; Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) capacity assessments; Evaluation processes; PMER trainings; quality assurance and submission of reports to relevant stakeholders as well as support in Resource Mobilization (RM). M & E support aimed at ensuring well functioning M&E systems and tools to support delivery timely and reliable reports from program and projects implementation; contribute to organizational learning; and knowledge sharing by reflecting upon experiences and lessons learnt. The department also supported NS in organizing high-level meetings, learning and communications support.

The EARR experienced several challenges during the year that included delayed reporting caused by departure of IFRC Ethiopia Country Office reporting delegate in second last quarter of the year, departure of the EA Region Senior Planning and Reporting Officer and end of contract for the surge Information/Reporting Delegate. Additionally, the drought and population operations in Kenya and Ethiopia received substantive financial and in-kind support from various PNS and other non-Movement partners, which meant that the two NS had the highest number of overdue reports. Several initiatives were adopted to address quality of reports such as close follow-ups and regular meetings with NS that had backlog in reporting.

During the early period of 2012, increased population movement was witnessed in Rwanda and Uganda resulting from the violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo as well as Burundians returning from Tanzania. The Government of Tanzania indicated that approximately 38,000 Burundian refugees living in Mtabila refugee camp should return to Burundi. Additionally the Kenya Red Cross continues to operate in Daadab, the largest refugee camp in the world, responding to the Somalia refugee crisis with limited access and actions from the wider humanitarian sector, due to security concerns. As a result, the EARR office developed a population framework and contingency plan to support the National Society operations, including other ongoing work in Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan.

Cholera epidemics also occurred in Burundi and Uganda, prompting the issuance of respective DREF appeals. The WatSan and Health departments developed and coordinated with the National Societies, proactive proposals in response to the cyclical cycle of health emergencies in the region and basic research components regarding “social mobilization” in connection to cholera/epidemic outbreak management.

The Disaster Management department reorganized its role in supporting National Societies, through learning and feedback on support by dedicating focal persons for six national societies as well as the IFRC Country Representations.

Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Disaster Management	Health	Organization Development	Coordination
American Red Cross				
Australian Red Cross				
Austrian Red Cross				
British Red Cross				
British Red Cross (Land Rover)				
Canadian Red Cross				
Italian Red Cross				
Swedish Red Cross				
Japanese Red Cross				
Taiwan Red Cross				
Japanese Government				
Norwegian Red Cross				
Netherlands Red Cross				
USAID				
DG ECHO				
DfID				

Others included AfDB, IGAD and the wider East African humanitarian and donor community.

Progress towards outcomes

Business Line 1: Raise Humanitarian Standards

Outcome 1:

- EA NS effectively build preparedness, response and analytical humanitarian capacity in line with RC/RC and wider international quality, accountability standards. EA NSs will be at the forefront of advocacy on the domestication of IDRL within the region. EA NS will build on a regional collective voice of the strength of community and volunteer action to influence the wider EA humanitarian community.

Outputs

- IFRC supports EA NS to promote IDRL within government institutions
- 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.
- IFRC supports National Societies in actions that are aligned with international humanitarian quality and accountability standards.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
1.1.1 IDRL training conducted in 3 countries to Government and National Societies		3	10
1.1.2 Regional/Horn of Africa IDRL Training conducted with Government, UN, INGOs and RC/RC		1	1
1.2.1 1 Country and 1 Regional Action Plan developed by Government representatives for the 'domestication' of IDRL		2	2
1.2.2 3 studies conducted on the role of Volunteer action in building resilience		3	1
1.3.1 International Joint Standards assessments, training and action plans developed in 3 National Societies.		3	0
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>In February 2011, a workshop was organised in Rwanda in which as an outcome the Rwanda Government worked on its DM Act to include ID. The IDRL delegate for the Africa Zone also delivered workshops, facilitated by the EA RR at the RC Net and Kenya Red Cross.</p> <p>During April 2012, representatives drawn from countries in the Horn of Africa met in Mombasa, Kenya for an International Disaster response Laws (IDRL) meeting. The aim of the meeting was to review the lessons learned during the 2011 drought operations in the region as well as domestic legal framework for the receipt and transit of humanitarian relief. The event was co-hosted by UN-OCHA, IFRC and the Kenya Red Cross Society. Attending were senior government officials from 10 countries and National Society representatives. The workshop outcome included country and regional plans of action going forward.</p> <p>The adoption of the "South Sudan Red Cross Act" and accession to the Geneva Conventions by Parliament and the President signals clear will to recognize and uphold humanitarian standards and international humanitarian law. Moreover, the active participation of two government and one parliament representatives respectively in an IDRL workshop in Mombasa in April paves the way to integrate humanitarian standards and facilitation of humanitarian work into national legislation in an early stage in the development of this new country.</p> <p>IFRC EA RR also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosted the ODI System Failure Launch for the regional humanitarian community in March 2012 • Organized and facilitated the Regional Inter-Agency Working Group/Regional Humanitarian Partnership Roundtable on learning on the HoA Drought (March 2012) – as indicated above. • Kenya (Samburu/Marsabit) Cash Transfer Research (field work/documentation) • Worked with an Intern from the RC/RC Climate Centre to work on the identification and planning Seasonal Climate Forecasts and Early Action Article • Research on Change in the Arid Lands Consensus by SCUK, OXFAM, Norwegian RC – Somalia Red Crescent and IFRC Somalia. The research started in August 2012 <p>The IFRC EA RR provided the following support to NSs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania Red Cross: Strategic plan review started in the last quarter of 2012 and will be finalized in 			

early 2013. The NSs received support in preparation of the TORs, initial consultations on the process and funding were made available through the Tsunami Residual fund. The national society also conducted elections at local and district level, a general assembly will be organized in January 2013 to complete the elections at national level. This may influence and alter the governing and executive management structures at all levels.

- Djibouti Red Crescent: The EARRO in collaboration with ICRC and the British Red Cross supported the NSs in updating its strategic plan. Significant progress was achieved and a draft strategy availed for review by the NSs leadership.
- EARRO supported the NSs of Burundi, Ethiopia and Sudan in organizing partners coordination meetings in which national societies presented their programs, priority needs and strategies.

The management responsibility of the Indian Ocean Island NSs was transferred back to the Eastern Africa Regional Office. This followed discussions with the NS leaders in that sub region.

Business Line 2: To increase Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people

Outcome 2:

- EA NS are the first community based responders to every natural and manmade disaster in East Africa

Outputs

- 2.1 NS make effective use of early warning systems to allow for mitigation, preparedness and response to natural disasters and epidemics
- 2.2 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
- 2.3 NS are supported to provide timely and appropriate response to natural and man-made disasters and epidemics

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
2.1.1 National and regional risk maps and contingency plans developed in 4 NSs		4	5
2.1.2 1 Learning Curricula developed on the role of NS board and NS Management in Disaster management.		1	0
2.1.3 6 NSs have trained personnel in CBDRR, EW-EA and preparedness		6	1
2.1.5 5 NSs have access to a standing emergency stock at either national or regional level sufficient for 5,000 people		5	2
2.1.6 4 NSs are active members in national EW fora		4	6
2.1.7 3 NS use MIS systems for early warning		3	0
2.1.8 3 NSs roll out the use of mobile phone technology to expand the reach and speed of messages to and from volunteers (Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya and potentially Uganda)		3	2
2.1.9 3 NSs have volunteers trained and active community based malnutrition monitoring (Kenya and Uganda).		3	2
2.1.10 All NSs have trained personnel in emergency response		3	3

(two NDRT, one RDRT focused on WatSan and Epidemics).			
2.1.11 2 NSs have trained personnel in management of 'uncomplicated' acute malnutrition.		2	2
2.1.12 WatSan emergency response tools, equipment and mechanisms reviewed and updated in 4 NS and at regional level (Kenya, Djibouti, Uganda, and South Sudan).		4	4
2.1.13 WatSan RDRT specialized member roster reviewed and updated.			Done
2.2.1 A minimum of 1 Health/WatSan focused RDRT training performed per year.		1	2
2.2.2 3 specific governance, management and branch support programmes developed and implemented.		3	0
2.3.1 DREF applications are turned around in 48 hours			14
2.3.2 Appeals are turned around in 4 days			3
2.3.3 3 NSs have Cash interventions part of their response options		3	3
2.3.4 Emergency operations are regularly evaluated (4 per year)		4	4
2.3.5 Operations Updates and reports are produced on time		See below	
2.3.6 IFRC facilitates deployment of surge capacity when required			1
2.3.7 Refugee operation in Kenya is funded, reported on and supported			Ongoing

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The IFRC EA regional representation office supported Kenya and Uganda National Societies in development of risk maps. In 2012, four branches in Kenya (Samburu, Tana River, Marsabit and Moyale) developed risk maps to guide them on project design and information on areas at higher risks. The maps were also applicable in resource mobilization at branch level. With more NS meant to benefit as well, the planned approach in 2013 is to introduce the application of Resource Management System (RMS) that is Geographical Information System (GIS) based software but with simple and user friendly operational components. The system is meant to cover a wider representation as opposed to individual branches but more concentrated on known disaster/emergency hotspots. Uganda, Burundi and Kenya NS will targeted for this new system.

In partnership with Netherlands Partnering National Society, Uganda NS benefited from a CBDRR training that took place in Jinja. With branch managers attending the training, they were supposed to disseminate similar trainings in their respective branches. CBDRR training curricular is under development to support the NS better with the application of a standard manual adaptable to East Africa Region. Plans are underway to implement CBDRR initiatives on EW-EA. Specifically, the EARRO plans to:

- Provide support to National Societies to build capacities at headquarters and branch levels to undertake effective adaptation and crisis management activities.
- Promote learning on DRR and climate change adaptation pertinent to the work in National Societies.
- Representation and coordination with regional DRR groups and initiatives

The IFRC EA Region's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) focal person together with a Disaster Management (DM) delegate in April 2012 provided support during mobile technology training in Episorveyor

skills to teams in Burundi and Rwanda to be able to design forms, collect data using mobile phones, analyse data and create reports for evidence based decision making. 24 staff and volunteers (21 males and 3 female) were trained in Burundi while in Rwanda 19 staff and volunteers were trained (14 males and 5 females). Lead teams were selected in the two National Societies to champion the use of Episurveyor as well as roll out other trainings to support more volunteers. In July 2012, follow up reflection sessions were held in the two NSs. The 2 NS acknowledge that information obtained through phones was timely and was used to prepare DREFs and to respond to the needs of refugee's influx in both countries. Burundi used the technology to prepare for the Burundi returnees for the population movement appeal while Rwanda used the technology for assessment of model village based projects. The volunteers acknowledged that the mobile technology has improved the timeliness and accuracy in reporting as well timeliness in sending of information/data from the branches to the headquarters.

The Tanzania Red Cross National Society (TRCS) participated in national meetings following the crop and food security assessment. The final assessment report is yet to be approved by the government.

Kenya Red Cross and Metrological department are having discussion on strengthening cooperation and access to early warning reports. Similarly, KRCS through the climate change adaption project negotiated access to early warning and weather reports for Kenya to ensure KRCS preparedness for potential risks.

A total of 14 DREFs were supported and approved, mainly in response to disease outbreaks, floods and population movements in Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and Sudan. Three (3) emergency appeals were supported for South Sudan, Sudan and Kenya. The IFRC EA Region's Technical Support Unit (TSU) team provided technical feedback and input during the preparation of these DREFs and Appeals, and negotiated them through with colleagues in Geneva to secure timely approval. During the last quarter of 2012, 3 of the above mentioned DREFS were newly issued in support of URCS to respond to Ebola and Marburg diseases outbreak, and Yellow Fever outbreak in Sudan. A DREF for population movement in Burundi was turned into a preliminary appeal and a DREF for TRCS was extended for 2 months in order to support the repatriation of Burundians that started earlier than was initially declared by the government. The EARRO also supported and facilitated the revision and extension of various appeals including the Population Movement in Kenya (Somali refugees-IFO2), drought response in Ethiopia, and South Sudan. This is addition to closing other various operations including food security appeal of TRCS and Kenya.

A regional Population Movement Framework and a contingency plan were prepared in consultation with NSs and ICRC to address the risk associated with conflicts, civil unrest and tribal clashes in the region. This framework has been included as an integral part of the regional annual plan of action 2013 and will be activated when is needed.

The DM regional team was part of a dialogue with donors and other aid agencies concerning the potential risk that may have been triggered by the election process in Kenya. The team provided technical input to KRCS for developing a contingency plan and a concept note that was shared with ECHO, OFDA and DFID through British Red Cross. It was agreed that KRCS submit one joint proposal to the three donors.

Due to the high risk of Yellow Fever outbreak in Sudan that was threatening neighbouring countries specially those which face population movement, the regional office requested support from GVA global emergency health unit to deploy technical assistance to the region and help NSs in planning their response operations and enhancing their capacities.

A NDRT Training of Trainers (ToT) with participation from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and South Sudan took place in Entebbe, Uganda from 22nd – 26th October 2012. Participation comprised of 3 Female and 7 Male (*Ug = 1F, 3M; Ke = 1F, 2M; Tz = 1F, 1M; SS = 1M*). Every National Society was asked to provide participants (as per ratio above) who had already participated in BDRT, NDRT and/or RDRT trainings in the past and who had proven training facilitation experience. Facilitation was provided by Finnish Red Cross and Uganda Red Cross, where adult education and facilitation skills with different teaching methods and practical exercises

were conducted. At the end the participants worked in pairs to present various modules from the standard NDRT training curriculum. After each presentation, the participants were given feedback by facilitators and co-participants on their performance. This part of the training was facilitated, monitored and evaluated by Two RC Staff members, URCS DM Operations manager and IFRC Regional DM Coordinator. All participants passed the training, however, 3 participants were encouraged to get further practical Disaster Management skills, 2 participants were encouraged to practice their facilitation skills further. 5 participants were above average (Excellent) and had developed their modules to new levels, presented them in new innovative ways and were to be used in upcoming trainings.

A second NDRT training was conducted in Mbale, Uganda where Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan participated from 18th to 24th November 2012. 7 Female and 16 Male participants were the audience. National Societies were encouraged to send staff and volunteers who had previously been involved in Disaster management activities and who had proven their skills and commitments. Priority was given to DM Staff/Volunteers who had not attended a previous NDRT training, and to those who were from disaster-prone areas who were likely to be deployed or utilised as NDRT in the future. The training was conducted in two parts, where the first two and a half days entailed theoretical and practical exercises according to the NDRT Training curriculum with 12 modules, set in a classroom environment in a lodge in Mbale. The following two days were conducted in the field using practical exercises (*assessments in real communities*). This part of the training was conducted at an agricultural research station located on the western slopes of Mt Elgon. The participant had to sleep in tents and live under rough field conditions. This year's NDRT training was again focused on quality assessments and reporting. The entire training was facilitated by the five participants from October's NDRT ToT, but monitored and evaluated by two RC Staff members, the URCS DM Operations manager and the IFRC Regional DM Coordinator. All participants passed the training, 19 were very good and 4 were good. They will all be considered for upcoming NDRT deployments.

The regional DM team participated in consultation led by an external consultant hired by the Zone to review the DM SOPs in Africa. The team also provided input and feedback on the 1st draft provided by the consultant.

In October, EARRO, with support from the American Red Cross facilitated a ToT on Cash Learning Programme (CaLP) for Kenya RC (20 participants) after which 5 of the participants went to support the same training for Uganda RC for 30 participants. The Government stopped the planned cash transfer intervention through the drought response appeal in Tanzania as they saw it as an inappropriate way of response. TRCS and IFRC explained this to the Prime Minister's office in Tanzania in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of this approach based on experience in neighbouring countries. More education and awareness raising will be needed for buy in by the Government to this innovative approach.

The possibility of pre-positioning emergency stocks for 5,000 beneficiaries at IFRC EA Region was discussed. However, Burundi RC has pre-positioned stocks for relief supplies in all its provinces for 5,000 beneficiaries in the country.

The regional office signed off an agreement to support Kenya and Tanzania National Society to implement Tsunami residual funds. The KRCS Supply Chain Unit is a support function that aims to deliver efficient, effective and quality service to the organization. It is responsible for managing the logistics, warehouse, procurement and Business Development functions. The residual funds will be used to support this unit. Tanzania Red Cross secured funding for 2 years to build relevant capacity to address community vulnerabilities. The project will focus on enhancing the NS's institutional capacities and strengthening DM capacity in order to improve the emergency response. The DM activities will involve replenishment of stocks of essential response items and to equip response teams, developing community resilience strategy and DRR activities to enhance community resilience including urban populations and training teams on NDRT, Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST). Another focus will be strengthening the institutional capacity building by reviewing and updating the NS

Strategic Development plan for the period 2012-2015 and reviewing the finance function of the NS in terms of systems and procedures

Surge capacity support was provided to IFRC South Sudan Office and South Sudan Red Cross in response to the Population Movement Operation. RDRT members from Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda Red Cross societies as well as EARRO's communications department and PMER were deployed to provide support in terms of response and documentation.

EARRO WatSan unit supported the National Societies in the EA region to build capacities in emergency preparedness and response specifically in WatSan sector. As part of this regional WatSan unit has supported four (4) national societies in the region for review of their emergency WatSan equipment and procedure this review was completed with South Sudan, Kenya, Djibouti and Burundi RC. In addition, the unit conducted the WatSan specialised, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training for five National societies that included Red Crescent Society of Djibouti (RCSD), Burundi RC, Rwanda RC, Kenya RC and South Sudan RC. A total of 102 staff and volunteers from 5 national societies participated in the training. This training was conducted with the support from Austrian RC, Swedish RC, Canadian RC, Norwegian RC and Taiwan RC. Regional WatSan unit also supported national societies in the region for repositioning of WatSan emergency response equipments in Burundi RC (WatSan kit 5¹), Djibouti (two WatSan Kit 2²). The trained NDRT were deployed to assist in emergency response during Cholera outbreak in Djibouti, Burundi and in Kenya for election preparedness. One Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) WatSan specialised training was conducted to build regional response capacities. Nine (9) National Societies' staff and volunteer (22) participated in the training. The Norwegian RC supported this training.



Water testing during WATSAN specialised RDRT training. 2012/IFRC

The Health/WatSan department offered technical support in the review of the Disaster Relief Emergency

¹ WatSan kit 5 is regional kit support 5000 people during emergencies with water, Sanitation and hygiene promotion

² WatSan kit is regional kit support 2000 people during emergencies with Water , Sanitation and hygiene promotion

Fund (DREF) operations launched in Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, Burundi and Rwanda. The unit also replenished a Cholera emergency kit for the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), Djibouti and Burundi during a cholera operation.

Regional WatSan unit has worked with logistics department for adaptation of global WatSan emergency response kits in to regional context. A market survey was conducted to identify the supplier at regional level for procurement of WatSan emergency response items. The main objective of the activity was to limit the dependency on global suppliers along with improving efficiency to support NSs in the region and to reduce the cost of Kits. This work will continue next year as well.

The European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) funded Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) project was launched in June 2012. The main objective of the project was to improve and test the new approach to DRR in drought prone areas in East Africa. This pilot project was planned in Kenya and Uganda. The project will develop specialised curriculum for Red Cross volunteers in WatSan, Nutrition and education. Based on the developed curriculum 945 and 335 volunteers in Kenya and Uganda respectively will be trained in nutrition and WatSan. The trained surge capacity will be available to support relevant government department during and in between disasters. National Societies will also engage with a range of stakeholders, including national DRR and drought early warning to advocate for new approach to DRR and response to drought, food-insecurity and nutritional crises. This component aims to bring about a sustained change in policy and practice.

In line with the National Health Sector Strategic Plan II (2005-2010), The EARRO supported Kenya Red Cross in launching an ECHO funded project with the aim of Providing Emergency Health care in drought affected areas. The project was implemented in three regions in Kenya upper Eastern, North Eastern and Turkana supporting 648,034 beneficiaries. The project also prepositioned emergency health stocks in the regional health facilities that included Cholera response kits and other medical supplies. One cholera emergency ward was constructed in Isiolo.

The Regional Health Coordinator participated in the annual Global Health Team Meeting held in Geneva, on 26-30 March 2012. The meeting shared updates and held discussions on relevant technical health related issues such as HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB), Malaria, Community Based Health, First Aid (CBHFA), maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH), WatSan, Climate change, among other topics.

The Regional WatSan coordinator participated in Global Water and Sanitation Initiative (GWSI) meeting in Geneva. This meeting objective was to bring together partners, donors and host National Societies implementing GWSI projects to learn and better map ongoing project.

Challenge

Transfer of funds related to a number of pledges delayed leading to non-accomplishment of several key deliverables in the plan this year.

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

Outcome 3:

- EA NS effectively build community resilience to slow, onset disasters in the region.

Outputs

- 3.1** IFRC support NS to promote volunteer action to mitigate risk and respond to emergencies in three key slow, onset disaster settings – Arid Lands, Wetlands (through the Lake Victoria Programme) and Urban areas

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
3.1.1 Needs assessments conducted and development programmes started in urban settings in 3 countries (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya)		3 NS	In preparation
3.1.2 3 pieces of research/analysis pieces conducted on changing vulnerability, the role of volunteer action in building community resilience in Arid Lands, and Urban areas (Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia)		3	4
3.1.3 3 NS have established new risk reduction programmes in vulnerable communities – ARID lands and Urban areas		3	2
3.1.4 30 Volunteers trained in 3 National Societies in ToT-monitoring acute malnutrition in arid lands.			done
3.1.5 Sustainable food security programming scaled up in arid lands			done
3.1.6 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.		5	5
3.1.7 A minimum of 2 regional learning/coordination events facilitated annually for National Societies.		2	2
3.1.8 Support provided to all NS in long term strategy prioritization and formulation		6	4
3.1.9 Support provided to all NS program/proposal development			6
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>EARRO supported Uganda RC in the development of a 3-year proposal for a Global Water Sanitation Initiative (GWSI) WatSan project. The Land Rover Company in conjunction with British RC contributed the £1,000,000; The project seeks to support 45,000 beneficiaries in Uganda with sustainable clean water, adequate sanitation facilities along with hygiene promotion and improve the living conditions and health status of vulnerable rural communities in Uganda by increasing their access to safe water, improved sanitation and better hygiene practices.</p> <p>The EARRO also supported the development of ACP EU funded proposal for Eritrea RC focus on urban sanitation project. The Home Management of Malaria (HMM) project was implemented by Kenya RC in 113 hard to reach villages in Malindi and Lamu districts with the support from Canadian Development Agency and supported by EARRO. Community Health Workers (CHWs) were trained to administer Artemether Lumefantrine (AL) to clinical malaria cases in under-fives in order to ensure timely access to life-saving treatment in the 113 villages. The targeted villages were characterized by being remote areas with High Malaria burden, poor access to health care services, difficult topographical features and high poverty rates. The malaria cases reported and treated in 2012 reduced compared to previous years. CHWs reported to have assessed 2,911 fevers out of which 94% received treatment within 24 hours indicating that prompt treatment was being effectively carried out. Community awareness on prevention measures and the knowledge of the causes of Malaria contributed greatly to the decrease in cases reported. Adequate and timely supply of AL also contributed to effective management of cases. The success of HMM in Malindi and Lamu districts contributed in policy change. The project will be scaled up in some high malaria burden areas in Kenya through the Global Fund Round 10 Malaria Grant of which KRCS is one of the sub-recipients. Parts of Western Kenya will soon be implementing HMM in line with the revised policy.</p> <p>In April 2012, Japanese Red cross through the support of EARRO supported Rwanda and Burundi NSs by</p>			

funding a nutrition project which aimed at empowering communities to prevent diseases, identify, and promote community nutrition through enhanced capacity and also improved accesses to quality maternal and child health services for vulnerable groups in the community. The integrated health project on HIV/AIDS prevention was launched in eleven communes of Gitega branch in Burundi in order to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission. The project reached over 153,354 community members indirectly through awareness sessions and directly through income generating activities for persons living with HIV (PLHIV). This was made possible by a network of well trained and motivated Burundi Red Cross volunteers and Peer Educators. These initiatives will contribute to improving the social, economic and psychological conditions for PLHIV as well as reduce HIV/AIDS transmission for the target population.

A total of 40 youth groups received training on interactive Drama and later hosted plays in schools, as well as shows in open air for the public. Such pieces of drama were replicated in other schools to disseminate the message. As a result of this, 5 youth clubs were created to support in sensitization on *condom use, abstinence, early pregnancies, and STDs*. The Youth received Support from the Red Cross Branch on visibility materials like shirts, transport fares, refreshment/food, stationary and IEC brochures.

Rwanda Red Cross used innovative participatory approaches called 'Model Village' that is considered by the National Society as valuable tool for creating positive transformation in the communities. This approach increased the capacities of local communities and Red Cross branches to respond to situations of vulnerability on nutrition, using available resources by the application of participatory community response and coping systems. Participatory approach using the Community Based Health and First Aid in action (CBHFA) was used to empower the community to identify, prioritize and solve problems and ensure sustainability of the programs.

EARRO supported Uganda and Kenya NS to initiate a 'harm reduction' project to facilitate behaviour change amongst the youth concerning drug and substance abuse. To achieve this, the NS's branches collaborated with other stakeholders like the local leaders, police, local law enforcement officers, community opinion leaders and local NGOs). Other youth friendly services were involved and this helped to achieve a considerable success, in the areas of awareness raising, rehabilitation of former drug users, reduction in stigma among drug users, formation of drug free clubs, strengthening partnerships and referrals. URCS harm reduction approaches changed the traditional way of treating drug users as criminals by police and other law enforcement officers. Harm Reduction interventions helped to reduce stigma and discriminations attached to drug and other substance abusers. This as a result promoted disclosure for drug and substance users, this more so helped former drug users to come out openly and seek for drug and other related substance abuse services. 338 drug users completely reformed while 135 reduced on the drug daily up uptakes. Through general sensitization on Harm reduction, a total number of 473 drug and substance users were reached with drug prevention related messages through community sensitization meetings.

The "Health risk management in a changing climate" pilot project was started in 2010 with the aim of building the capacity to address changing health risks at Red Cross national headquarters, and in local branches and communities in four countries - Indonesia, Vietnam, Tanzania and Kenya - in partnership with governments and scientific institutions. In East Africa Region, the project was implemented in Kenya and Tanzania NSs. The planned activities at country level included establishing early warning systems to address health impacts associated with the increasing risk of extreme precipitation in Kenya and Tanzania, with a particular focus on diarrhoeal disease in Kenya and malaria control In Tanzania. There is good cooperation between the Kenya and Tanzania NS with their country meteorological centres; a joint memorandum of understanding was signed between the 2 parties in each country. In the reporting period, experts from the Kenya Red Cross visited the Tanzanian project area, in Tanga Region, and provided welcome peer-to-peer learning and support during the baseline survey and VCA. A Volunteer Training manual on climate change and Health risks related diseases was developed to assist the volunteers in training the community. Tanzania RC gathered rainfall and temperature information from the meteorological office and data on disease incidence from local clinics going back ten years. By combining the two data sets and using the health-risk baseline survey, the project team designed an innovative early-warning system for use by branches. A contingency plan was developed to help trigger volunteer-interventions appropriate to the season, based on rainfall and historical peaks for both for

malaria and diarrheal disease. Health-risk management in Tanzania and Kenya will continue to reinforce the effectiveness and timeliness of community-led health interventions.

A planning and Annual General Meeting (AGM) for 5 NS working around Lake Victoria was held under the Lake Victoria Programme (LVP). The outcome of the two meetings was a consolidated LVP Logical Framework for the East African Region that will guide the revision of 2012 National Societies' Plans of Action. The overall goal of the LVP is to strengthen community resilience, improve quality of life and livelihood of communities around the Lake Victoria in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda. Support was given to all the 5 NSs in reviewing their plans of action, indicators and targets. Monitoring and Evaluation visits were planned with the 5 NSs to draw lessons and case studies for learning, advocacy and fundraising. A planning and review workshop was organized and facilitated by the EARRO team where representatives of NSs of Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania participated in a discussion regarding the future of the LVP and to develop plans for 2013. Stories were developed to capture the effects of the Lake Victoria Program with focus on Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda.

A research piece on the causes of the Somali Famine 2011 was approved and published in the Global Food Security journal. A presentation on the Causes of the Somali Famine was made to the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO's) Symposium for Food Security and Nutrition Information. In addition, the Somalia Famine 2011, "The case for Community Risk Assessment in Famine Early Warning Systems" was made at the World Bank's Global Fund for DRR – Understanding Risk – Conference. An analysis piece on "Regional experience with sharing rainfall information to elicit early action" in partnership with the Climate Centre was developed and shared with other stakeholders.

TRCS was supported in developing 4 proposals to undertake urban risk management interventions in vulnerable communities. This includes support of livelihoods and resilience of flood affected communities in their new settlement. This proposal was submitted to German RC but unfortunately, it was not funded. Other funding opportunities will be explored in future. Other proposals in the pipeline include urban risk reduction and road safety.

Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) was supported in initiating a planning process for an early recovery programme for Darfur.

A one-day training on the ABCs of DRR was conducted in Jinja where "DRR was brought home" for Uganda RC branch staff. Good responses were received on how ABCs reinforced key issues to URCS. IFRC EARR will continue supporting 11 branches with ABCs in 2013. Those branches will be 5 in Kenya and the rest in Rwanda and Uganda. This support will be led by the NS HQ staff and related expenditures paid for by IFRC.

In South Sudan, the National Society development programme continued to be very active in supporting the last remaining branch assembly and election of a governing board in Unity State and conducting a series of trainings for newly elected branch governance members in several states. The focus was directed mainly towards the preparation for the first national General Assembly of the South Sudan Red Cross.

The East Africa regional Office Published an advocacy report in October ahead of the Pan African Conference and workshop with IGAD in order to:

- Demonstrate the impact of and promote the scale up of volunteer action in building community resilience through evidences from implementation and cost benefit analysis in Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi for cost benefit analysis on the role of volunteers in building community resilience and early actions. How much we spend in early actions versus other organisations but also cost of early actions versus emergency response. All other countries will cover other themes.
- Demonstrate that the leverage of investments made by National Societies ahead of crisis (early action and prevention- community based risk management and reduction) is most effective to respond to different scale and to address chronic crisis in order to build more resilient communities. This includes partnerships with research institutes, relationships at

community levels, etc.

- Provide recommendations on the way forward with concrete policy, program and funding changes and make the case for RC/RC volunteers' actions in building community resilience to key stakeholders, governments, donors, etc.



Kitchen garden with traditional vegetable in Kirundo Branch, Burundi Photo/BRC

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

Outcome 4:

- Broadened 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.

Outputs

- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 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.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
4.1.1 A minimum of 1 study and two evaluations on the HoA operations are conducted (Kenya and Uganda).	0	1	1
4.1.2 Regional assessment conducted in all 6 National Societies on current, MIS, Monitoring and Evaluation processes, systems and capacities with recommendations for improvement, cross NS		1 Regional covering 6NS	1 NS

learning and where relevant, standardization can be realized			
4.1.3 National and Regional 'user friendly' MIS/Database developed for capturing evidence of activities on volunteer action		1	0
4.1.4 One study of impact and lessons to bring to scale 'invisible activities'		1	1
4.1.5 3 cost benefit analysis (CBA) of volunteer action conducted		3	0
4.1.6 3 case studies of volunteer action in arid lands, wet lands and urban areas conducted.		3	3
4.1.7 2 studies presented at Pan-African Conference and other statutory events.		2	2
4.2.1 1 EA wider Advocacy strategy developed to demonstrate the impact of and promote the scale up of volunteer action.		1	2
4.2.2 Studies presented at 2 targeted round tables		2	1
4.2.3 Studies designed to speak to strategies of major stakeholders			
4.2.4 All appeals (emergency and development plans) launched in the region receive at least 70% funding.		70%.	Average (73%)
4.2.5 Funding base diversified with two new partnerships agreements signed annually with non-traditional partners.		2	2
4.2.6 One Regional Private sector event held annually for developing new private sector partners for NS.		1	1
4.2.7 NS supported to mobilize resources locally with a 10% annual increase in funds raised.		10%	
4.2.8 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.		85%	
4.2.9 All EA PNS provided with information packs and updates to support their work in advocating for support to EA			In progress

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Contributions to the East Africa Regional Representation were received from American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Land Rover, DFID, European Commission-DG ECHO, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Government, Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross (ESSO and Norwegian Government), Swedish Red Cross (Swedish Government), Taiwan Red Cross Organization, Canadian Red Cross, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and through online donations.

The IFRC EA Resource Mobilization (RM) focal person continued to mobilize resources for the regions emergency appeals including the Kenya Population Movement, the Kenya Complex Emergency, Ethiopia Drought, Sudan Complex Emergency, South Sudan Population Movement, Tanzania Drought and Sudan Food Insecurity Appeals.

To diversify funding for the IFRC East Africa Regional Office, Country Representation and NS in the region, RM facilitated the proposal writing process for funding received from the Japanese Government to support emergency and disaster risk reduction projects implemented by NSs in the region. The office has also strengthened its relations with ECHO receiving funding to support DRR activities as well as emergency

operations. Meetings with representatives of USAID/OFDA, ECHO and the African Development Bank to advocate for support to the different projects promoting community resilience implemented by NS in the region through IFRC. IFRC in partnership with British Red Cross have signed a one million pounds agreement with Land Rover to support WatSan Activities in Uganda.

The RM unit supported a partnership meeting that was held in April 2012 between IFRC, NSs in the region and Coca Cola. Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and Somalia NSs were represented from the region. The purpose of the meeting was to help NSs establish or bolster their relationship with Coca Cola with an overall aim that the company supports the activities as evidenced by the strong relationship between Coca Cola and Kenya Red Cross through which Coca Cola supports the interventions of the National Society. The RM unit will continue to support NS in the region to establish or strengthen relationships with the corporate sector as a way of diversifying their funding sources.

The RM unit has continued to ensure adherence to RM service standards. Over 90% of all cash pledges received are processed and sent back to the donor within two days. In collaboration with the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) focal person, RM has strived to send to donors all due reports on time and responded to donor request for information within the shortest time as possible. The unit has also supported the technical support team/budget holders and NS to implement the projects in compliance to donor regulations and guidelines. In addition, the RM unit in collaboration with PMER and the Finance Department will continue to support the budget holders to improve on the expenditure rate through monthly sharing of the programme management tool.

The RM unit in partnership with the Communications and Advocacy Department and other members of the technical support team provided information to PNS and other donors/stakeholders through regular operational updates. This information was useful in supporting fundraising and advocate support for the work implemented by IFRC and NS in the region. The unit also responded to the various requests for information from individual PNSs and other donors.

Regular media, operations and policy updates were shared with IFRC East Africa Regional Representation (EARR), Partner National Societies (PNS), and National Societies (NS) to improve information sharing and coordination.

In order to improve accountability and communication towards beneficiaries, the East Africa Advocacy department focused on beneficiary communication and accountability (BCA). Information from the study conducted enabled EARRO to develop a strategy focusing on supporting NS in that field. From the study conducted, there was also a clear role for the Red Cross Red Crescent to play in building safe and resilient communities, by delivering both life-saving and life-changing information to the people who need it most, before, during and after disasters. Research on the characteristics that defined safe and resilient communities included; communities being knowledgeable, as well as connected through communication and information about how to access services and resources. These characteristics only underscored the importance of BCA and the important role the Red Cross Red Crescent can play in empowering communities with information both pre and post disaster.

Communication support was provided to various national societies through writing of web stories, press releases, case studies as well as by providing guidelines on various topics (emergency communication, social media, how to write a case study etc.). This support enabled EA NS to effectively, and in a timely manner enhance communication and information sharing during emergencies and between crises. Surge communication capacity was also provided to South Sudan

Advocacy support was provided to NS in preparation for the Pan African Conference (PAC). Several advocacy and policy papers were developed on adaptation and resilience to highlight added value of NS. Support was given to NSs in the field of advocacy and communication, to get media coverage, and share best practices. A joint call for action with IGAD and Kenya RC was published and shared with PNS and IFRC

secretariat, along with some key advocacy messages, main achievements and case studies to commemorate a year on after the drought crisis in the Horn of Africa.

A regional advocacy group chaired by IFRC EARRO was created in June 2012, co-chaired with CARE international under the Inter Agency Working group (IAWG) which is the equivalent of the Inter Agency Steering Committee (IASC) regionally. The group has over 30 participants from UN and NGOs, and focuses mainly on bringing voices from the field to regional and international stakeholders in order to build more resilient communities and develop a more appropriate funding scheme in linking relief and rehabilitation for development. It also aims at improving coordination among stakeholders. Advocacy events with parliamentarians were organized in Rwanda and Burundi and linked to the RC EU Office and the Joint EU ACP Parliamentary Assembly.

The IFRC EARRO continued supporting a Food Security Research on Change in the Arid Lands Consensus together with other international organizations like Save the Children UK, OXFAM, Norway RC – Somalia Red Crescent, IFRC Somalia. More consultations will take place in early 2013 in order to present and disseminate the findings.

A report focused on practices and role of volunteer action in building community resilience was prepared and published during the Pan Africa Conference. A follow up study started in the last quarter to analyse the cost - benefit of volunteer action and their contribution to enhancing community resilience. The study will focus on the model village approach of Rwanda RC and Uganda volunteer actions in relation to disease outbreak.

The team also continued its engagement in the regional community resilience initiative and participated in consultation meetings and supported NSs to take part in these meetings. An agreement was made that KRCS will be representing the Movement in the Regional Steering Committee led by IGAD on community resilience.

EARRO supported National societies by the top up funds in Kenya and Burundi to continue with implementation. Kenya Red Cross Machakos branch received funds to support branch activities. In partnership with UNV, the branch celebrated International Volunteers Day 2012. They reported an increase of volunteers and life members plus involvement from Red Cross Staff. The volunteers later were involved in Clean-Up and Tree Planting teams, which took place around the Market and on Kitui Road and planted 100 trees.

IFRC also co-chaired the IAWG communication working group together with the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and organized joint events. For instance the commemoration of “One year on after the drought” or about improving ways of communicating with disaster affected communities. The group was able to bring in various communication experts and speakers on various issues. The Chair of the Kenya Correspondents Association ([KCA](#)) helped participants to brainstorm as to how aid agencies can work more closely with Kenyan journalists and media outlets. Through such interactions, IFRC EARR was able to build stronger media relations and to raise RCRC profile in the region.

An advocacy strategy was finalized to better position RCRC in the field of resilience by bringing evidence from the field on the benefits of RCRC volunteers’ actions to key stakeholders in the humanitarian and development sector raising RCRC added value and key role in linking relief and rehabilitation for development in order to make communities more resilient to risks. In addition, a communication strategy was also finalized, addressing beneficiary communication, social media and emergency communication. Guidelines were shared as well as key information to commemorate one year on after the drought response.

As part of IFRC EARR advocacy work on resilience, close collaboration with donors (EU, ECHO, USAID) including African Development Bank, African Union (AU), NGOs and the academia is ensured in order to improve policies and funding schemes to be able to better address resilience. A publication on ‘Preventing the next disaster’ was shared in June 2012. It included key advocacy messages on resilience highlighting NS

work and lessons learnt.

On 20 June 2012, IFRC EARR together with Kenya RC held a one-day conference to discuss about the lessons learnt and way forward a year after the Horn of Africa drought crisis. The aim of the conference was to bring together high-level participants from the RC/RC Movement, embassies, governmental institutions and United Nations agencies to provide an open and animated discussion one year on after the drought. The meeting also looked at lessons learnt and agree on the way forward for the Horn of Africa, including Dadaab refugee camp.

As a result, a joint call for action between IGAD and IFRC to support adaptation and build communities that are more resilient was published. This led to the development of a new partnership between IGAD and IFRC on resilience as part of the IGAD regional drought and resilience platform. 7 NS (Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, South Sudan and Sudan) will develop 5 years resilience programme and IFRC EARR will do the same for regional and cross cutting issues such as water management, livelihood, etc.³.

There was continued close collaboration with NS, PMER and Resource mobilization units to gather evidence and lessons learned from implementation in order to better inform advocacy and policy work and to agree on joint objectives (Position IFRC and NS in the field of resilience and as a development actor/Focus on linking relief and rehabilitation for development (LRRD)/Raise awareness on the key role played by volunteers in building community resilience). The EARR also collaborates with PNS and ICRC on advocacy and communication. Operational research is ongoing aiming at publishing an advocacy report by mid October 2012 ahead of the Pan African Conference and workshop with IGAD as mentioned earlier.

NS and PNS received regular information packs and updates to support their advocacy and communication work. A one year on pack was shared with key achievements, stories and lessons learnt together with advocacy messages, etc.

Participatory PMER capacity assessments were done in Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. PMER assessment provided an opportunity to identify the capacity gaps as well as plan with NS on how to provide capacity required. For the three NSs the PMER priorities are to enhance skill for PMER staff, advocate for PMER support from other departments and services, development of M&E tools for data collection, harmonized reporting from the field to the headquarters, development of a resource mobilization strategy and how to capture or document field stories and lessons for reporting. Tanzania Red Cross has received support in PMER and has shown tremendous improvement in their plan of action and reporting. The PMER needs/gaps identified informed part of EARRO regional PMER 2013 POA as well provide a guide on the type of technical support to be given to NS.

On evaluations, the department provided support to DM team in development of TORs, tools, data collection during the Midterm evaluation for the Kenya 2011 Drought response, recruitment process of the KRCS cholera Evaluation consultants, as well support for Ethiopia 2011 Mid-term Drought Evaluation. Additionally, support was provided in capturing lessons during the HoA learning workshop, provided M&E input and technical to East Africa Regional contingency plan, review of proposals and reports to ensure that M&E components and lessons are captured.

IFRC EA RR together with Kenya RC organised a one-day conference to discuss about the lessons learnt and way forward a year after the Horn of Africa drought crisis, on 20th June 2012. The aim of the conference was to bring together high level participants from the RC/RC movement, embassies, governmental institutions, and United Nations agencies to provide an open and animated discussion one year on after the drought to look at the lessons learnt and agree on the way forward for the Horn of Africa today, including Dadaab refugee camp. As a result, a joint call for action between IGAD and IFRC to support adaptation and build more resilient communities was published which led to the development of a new partnership between IGAD and IFRC on resilience as part of the IGAD regional drought and resilience platform. 7 NS (Djibouti,

³<http://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/call-immediate-action-support-adaptation-and-build-more-resilient-communities-horn>

Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, South Sudan and Sudan) will develop 5-year resilience program and IFRC EA RR will do the same for regional and cross cutting issues such as water management, livelihood, etc.⁴.

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

Outcome 5:

- The EA Regional Representation offers high quality donor compliance.

Outputs

- IFRC narrative and financial reports are timely and relevant to partner needs.
- Collective 'Quality' feedback mechanisms are developed.

Outcome 6:

- The EA Regional Representation offers high quality donor compliance.

Output

- IFRC support services facilitate efficient and timely support to Secretariat, PNS and EA NS

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
• A Minimum 80% of reports are submitted to donors on time	-	80%	52%
• A Minimum 70% of target NS in the EA region produce collectively defined 'quality' reports (feedback mechanisms to be developed to measure this)	-	70%	42%
• A minimum of one PCM- PPP/ToT and 3 PCM/PPP trainings conducted annually.	-	4	1
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>Adherence to reporting deadlines has shown a steady improvement during the second quarter of the year. This can be attributed to surge capacity support in reporting, during the first and the second quarter of 2012. This also gave the PMER office an opportunity to address and closely monitor the quality of reports received from NS and country/regional delegations.</p> <p>Timely submission of reports was a challenge for PMER department during the last quarter of 2012; only 28% of reports were submitted on time in September and 38% in October 2012. Several challenges were experienced during the year that included the departure of IFRC Ethiopia Country Office reporting delegate in second last quarter of the year; departure of the EA Region senior planning and reporting officer and end of contract for the surge information/reporting delegate. Additionally, the drought and population operations in Kenya and Ethiopia received substantive financial and in-kind support from various PNS and other non-Movement partners. This in turn led to the 2 NS having the highest number of overdue reports.</p> <p>Several initiatives were adopted to address quality of reports such as close follow-ups and regular meetings. The PMER team, during their field visits and meetings has been giving feedback to reports on respective projects. So far, the NS who have received close mentorship and support in reporting include Tanzania,</p>			

⁴ <http://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/call-immediate-action-support-adaptation-and-build-more-resilient-communities-horn>

Kenya, South Sudan and Rwanda. There have been observed improvements in quality reporting for some of these NS. However, more needs to be done to ensure a wider reach in the region. The above capacity building initiatives will be complemented with tailor made PMER technical support and trainings to ensure that quality reporting and accountability is upheld and/or improved.

In its efforts to promote a culture of PMER within the Movement, the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) Sector of the IFRC EA Regional Representation Office (EARRO) conducted PMER trainings in the region with a renewed emphasis since the revision of the PPP manual in 2009 and the M&E guide in 2011. In response to increasing interest and needs in PMER trainings, EARRO is looking to widen the pool of qualified PMER trainers. It is in this light that the PMER Department held a PMER training of trainers (ToT) in on the 9-12 October 2012. A total of 22 participants from NS, PNS and IFRC participated.

The training was a very practical and hands-on learning experience, based on the guidelines and methodologies developed over the past three years. Throughout the training, participants facilitated sessions based on the materials, with peer review and guidance from their fellow participants and the core facilitators. In the long term, the National Societies trainers will contribute greatly by enhancing the capacities of their colleagues at headquarters and branch levels. This will be done through trainings, mentoring and staff mobility. Thus, promoting a culture of PMER in the EA Region and beyond. This initiative will also contribute to improved accountability, compliance and quality reporting in the EA region

The surge capacity to reporting (Information delegate) supported the Ethiopian Red Cross during their partnership meeting. Specifically, she supported in preparation of relevant documents for the meeting as well as capturing the major decisions reached. In addition, the information delegate assisted South Sudan NS and country delegation in capturing beneficiary stories in relation to the population movement operation, which was posted on the [Federation website](#). The information delegate also shared and explained the minimum reporting guide with SSRCS management and communication officers. This support is vital in improving capturing, documentation and presentation of relevant information to the proper audience.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

- Site visits were conducted to assess the relevance and utility of support to invisible activities conducted by community members through top up. The support may be small but it reflects local priorities and respects local initiative.
- Research and analysis pieces is helping position the IFRC Regional Office and regional National Society work at the cutting edge of the movement towards risk reduction, particularly with respect to drought.
- National societies have asked for a review of the ABCs of DRR to guide future work. Two external reviews were completed by mid-2012. The results are now being shared with national societies and PNSs to develop a work plan for the continuation of work on the ABCs of DRR
- In order to better address stakeholders' needs, and especially from the affected community, a beneficiary communication and accountability strategy was developed, based on a first phase of pilots projects using mobile technologies in Burundi and Rwanda.
- Over the coming months and year, IFRC EA RR will ensure that voices from the field are listened to and will advocate on behalf of communities to decisions makers and stakeholders. It will also be looking at strengthening advocacy capacity at NS level in order to collect more evidences.

Lessons learned

- There is need for more investment in PMER at all levels to ensure donor compliance. This can be in form of improved M&E systems, human resources focussing on PMER as well as financial support in evaluations and data management. Strengthening M&E systems and tools add value to not only monitoring but also quality reports.
- Close mentorship in form of regular visits (as opposed to remote support) has showed that quality and timely reporting can be achieved. Supporting NSs through MEL onsite (field) mentoring and coaching

is useful as there is a recognizable change in how they report. Through the LVP, TRSC was supported since the PoA process (reviewing of indicators and targets) and they have shown an improvement in reporting.

- Training in basic PMER needs to be continuous. This can be tailored to NS needs and does not have to be generic trainings.
- EA region needs to create a pool of PMER resource persons who can provide support to NS in the region.
- Enhancing synergy between PMER and communications will help in using PMER products for communications and advocacy.
- Promoting capturing of lessons learnt, field stories and case studies for reporting, advocacy and communications will encourage and provide support to the other implementing departments (DM, health and WatSan).
- ABCs are relevant to the context in communities as well as National Societies, but their implementation requires addressing many organisational issues.
- Drought risk reduction should focus less on the notion that impacts of drought can be avoided and focus more on no regrets, population level-type responses

Looking ahead

Based on the lessons learned, the PMER department will continue giving close support to NS and country/regional delegations. PMER workshops will be carried out to impact basic knowledge on key concepts and a ToT on PMER will be carried out so that the region can have readily available PMER experts to provide support where and when necessary. This will in the immediate future improve compliance to donor reporting requirements as well as assist in demonstration of value addition and impact of our (Movement) work to our stakeholders

In order to better gather evidence from implementation to inform advocacy and policy work, it will be critical to continue to strengthen close coordination and collaboration between PMER, communication, advocacy and resource mobilization. IFRC EARR will need to strengthen operational research to gather more evidence from implementation and best practices in order to inform advocacy and policy work. It will also be critical to be able to better share information and identify linkages and synergies across regions and zones, especially with regard to resilience and beneficiary communication and accountability. This reflects a lack of understanding about advocacy across RCRC Movement as this was mentioned during the last IFRC communication meeting in Geneva. IFRC as a movement needs to strengthen its policy and advocacy component and the IFRC EA RR will play a key role in doing so. Furthermore, much more emphasis needs to be put into getting new partnerships with foundations, private sector and academia, and this will be a priority for the coming months and years. Resources are needed to support advocacy and communication in order to allow the unit to properly function and to be able to support NS in the best way.

It will be critical to provide surge capacity to NSs in time of high scale emergencies with big media coverage as NS gets too much pressure and expectations during these periods. As a lesson, future emergencies will be addressed systematically and the DM department will endeavour to reduce pressure on NS by either stepping in to assist, offering required technical support on time, increase various preparedness actions and strategies.

Financial situation

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Nairobi, East Africa Regional Office:** Finnjarle Rode, Regional Representative e mail finnjarle.rode@ifrc.org phone +254 20 283 5124

Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In Addis Ababa, IFRC Africa Zone:** Loïc de Bastier, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; phone: +251-93-003 4013; fax: +251-11-557 0799; email: loic.debastier@ifrc.org

Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

- **In Nairobi, Africa Zone Office,** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org; phone +254 20 283 5000

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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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