

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

EAST AFRICA SUB- REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

*Appeal No.
MAA64003
24 October 2006*

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: 2 January to 20 July 2006; Appeal target CHF 7,325,000 (USD 5,955,000 or EUR 4,665,000).

For Programme Update no. 1, refer to: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual06/MAA6400301.pdf>

Appeal coverage: 17.6%%; Outstanding needs: (based on the revised budget) CHF 6,039,000 (USD 4,831,000 or EUR 3,822,000). <[Click here to go directly to the interim financial report](#)>

The programmes herein are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity":

- **Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.**
- **Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.**
- **Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.**
- **Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.**

Programme summary: Initially, this appeal had eight programmes; organizational development programmes for the five national societies (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), health and care programmes for Kenya and Rwanda as well as a disaster management programme for Rwanda. During the period under review, a construction project in Rwanda and a HIV/Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) programme in Kenya were included. The tsunami disaster management and the health and care programmes for the five national societies covered in the appeal were suspended as a result of the uncertainty over the funding situation.

From May to August 2006, the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) received CHF 135,471 from the African Red Cross Health Initiative (ARCHI) fund for community social mobilization on measles campaigns. During the period, the Kenyan, Rwandan and Ugandan Red Cross societies benefited from an in-kind donation of long lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (LLITNs) from the Swim for Malaria initiative of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). Kenya and Uganda received 2,000 nets each while Rwanda received 3,000 nets. The national societies organized successful and well-publicized distribution campaigns for the nets.

Burundi

Operational developments

During the period under review, relative peace continued to prevail in Burundi. The mass influx of returnees anticipated at the beginning of the year did not take place. This was, in part, due to a deteriorating food security situation generalized across a number of countries in the greater Eastern Africa region. An in-depth assessment of

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the situation was undertaken by a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) commissioned by the Federation. From the assessment findings, strategies were identified to support the vulnerable returnees. An integrated [Emergency Appeal No. MDRBI001](#) was subsequently launched from these strategies.

In order to ensure that the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) would be adequately prepared to take on the challenge when the influx of returnees started, a disaster management delegate was posted for a three-month mission to assist in putting the necessary structures and systems in place. Following his end of mission, a request for a longer-term programme delegate for continued technical support to the BRC was submitted. A request has since been made for a fully-funded delegate.

Organizational development

The organizational development (OD) programme had a negligible balance of funds carried over from 2005. It was only in March that a contribution to the Appeal for 2006-2007 was confirmed. This meant that only branches whose leadership had not yet received training were prioritized, whilst the planned second-level courses had to be put on hold.

Goal: To continue to build and consolidate leadership, management and operational capacity to enable the national society to fulfil its mission of reducing vulnerability within communities and thus effectively and efficiently play its dutiful role as an auxiliary to public authorities.

Objective 1: To develop a strategic plan for the national society to chart out a strategic direction for the period 2006-2009 and based on the plan, develop a cooperation agreement strategy.

Progress

Expected result: The national society has a “roadmap” to guide both its decisions on programme priorities as well as for partner relations management.

Discussions are ongoing within the BRC on developing a strategic plan. The matter was an important agenda item during the technical coordination meeting at the end of August as well as during a high-level fact finding mission by a partner national society (PNS) which has expressed interest in cooperating with the national society.

Objective 2: To equip the leadership at all levels with requisite tools (knowledge and skills) to enable them to execute their duties and responsibilities efficiently and effectively.

Progress

Expected result: The national society leadership is optimally functional with respect to the development of sound policies, and supervision and monitoring of the secretariat.

The establishment of provincial and local committees was finally completed in December 2005 following which a comprehensive training for leadership was held in January 2006.

Objective 3: To establish a full compliment of management and coordination staff at both the national society headquarters and the operational (provincial/branch) level respectively.

Progress

Expected result: The national society has a full compliment of management and technical coordination staff at the headquarters and operational levels respectively.

The BRC has full-time salaried staff at the headquarters and volunteer focal points (on a stipend) at the provincial/branch level. As the scope and intensity of the activities are increasing, there are plans to create the position of a senior programme officer through whom other coordinators will report to the Secretary General. There will, thus, be two major departments – administration/finance and operations. The Secretary General will take care of external relations and representation functions.

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The BRC has secured funding for the disaster management and an information officer up to the end of 2007 while the OD officer is paid through the Federation-supported OD programme. The Secretary General, the administration/finance director and all volunteer focal points at the provincial level are paid from the national society's own resources.

Objective 4: To provide management and coordination staff at both the headquarters and the operational levels with the tools (policies, guidelines, knowledge and skills) to enable them to execute their responsibilities efficiently and effectively.

Progress

Expected result: Management effectively and efficiently executes its coordination, monitoring and supervision roles with respect to the operational levels of the national society.

The BRC OD officer conducted monitoring and supervision visits to the branches. There are plans to regularize such visits, as well as quarterly meetings between the headquarters and field staff, from 2007.

Constraint

The majority of branches are in their formative stages. Thus, the planned coordination, monitoring and supervision visits were relegated to make time for more pressing issues.

Objective 5: To maintain and increase the momentum generated in mobilizing communities through local and provincial committees to ensure branch growth and development.

Progress

Expected result: The establishment and consolidation of viable, vibrant, service-orientated local volunteer networks at the grassroots level.

Local committees, with support from provincial committees, were active throughout the period exploiting occasions such as blood donor recruitment, tracing services for returnees and other community services rendered by volunteers (health, environmental hygiene and awareness campaigns) to promote the work of the Red Cross around the branches as well as in Bujumbura.

Kenya

Operational developments

Kenya's northern arid and semi-arid regions were particularly affected by critical food insecurity and scarcity of water for both human and animal consumption. At the beginning of the year, it was estimated that some 2.5 million people desperately needed emergency food aid (at 100% food rations). Loss of livestock was estimated at an average of 25% of the total herd – a combination of goats, sheep, cattle and camels – in the worst affected districts. With support from the Federation, an [Emergency Appeal no. MDRKE001](#) was launched for the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to assist 329,000 targeted beneficiaries cope with the effects of the drought, reduce its impact and initiate recovery activities. The KRCS was also active in responding to other emergencies across the country at various points in time. These include a building which collapsed in Nairobi, killing fourteen people (in March) and floods in the north coastal district of Malindi (in May).

Health and care

This section captures progress on the broader HIV/AIDS programme being implemented in the following branches with support from the indicated partners:

- Nakuru: Federation
- Kisumu and Siaya: Norwegian Red Cross
- Malindi: Swedish Red Cross (under a twinning arrangement)
- Busia and Rachuonyo: Swedish Red Cross (under the Lake Victoria Project)
- Mombasa: German Red Cross

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- Mpeketoni and Kwale: Nestle Foods
- Karen Langata: Nestle Foods
- Uasin Gishu: Nestle Foods
- Thika and Meru: Nestle Foods

This programme update revises the appeal by superseding the original programme (PKE410) – from the list of programmes supported through the Federation – with the Nakuru Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) programme, which is funded by the Swiss Red Cross through the Federation (PKE008). In April, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed between the KRCS, the Federation and the Swiss Red Cross with respect to access to the ART component of the HIV/AIDS programme being implemented in Nakuru District. The total programme budget of this component is CHF 1.5 million; to be disbursed over a period of five years. As indicated above, activities in other branches are funded bilaterally by a number of partners.

Goal: To establish the national society as a leader in community based HIV/AIDS interventions by consolidating and scaling up ongoing activities in accordance with ARCHI 2010 and the Algiers Plan of Action.

Objective 1: To reduce the prevalence and impact of HIV/AIDS through information, education and communication (IEC) activities targeting vulnerable groups and improve the lives of people living with HIV (PLWHV) through psychosocial and support for accessing treatment.

Progress

Expected result: Consolidation and scaling up of ongoing activities.

The coverage of activities within the branches expanded. The scope of extra curricular activities in other schools spread through district education officers. Ten schools established Red Cross clubs and appointed club patrons. Subsequently, volunteer peer educators and club patrons were trained and certified as peer educators and were active in their schools, at out-of-school Red Cross club meetings and at public gatherings to disseminate information and promote voluntary counselling and testing (VCT). In addition, inter-school drama competitions provided an opportunity for the peers to exchange knowledge, skills and experience. Currently, there are over 1,750 youth peer educators across 150 schools and higher learning institutions country-wide.

Home-based care (HBC) activities, home visits, provision of nursing care, psychosocial support and distribution of nutrition and other HBC supplies continued in the six branches. At the time of reporting, the total number of registered clients was 1,900. Furthermore, clients benefited from clinical care through referrals to their nearest health facilities whenever their conditions warranted specialized care. Of the total clients, 229 successfully accessed ART. The programme, which also caters for orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), provided assistance to 146 of them in counselling, nutrition support, education support and HBC supplies such as mosquito nets and water treatment chemicals.

Efforts to reach out to KRCS staff, members and volunteers with HIV/AIDS information continued. HIV/AIDS messages were inserted in staff payslips, while IEC materials were put on the notice board. Condoms were placed in washrooms and monthly lunch-hour focus group discussion (FGD) sessions on specific themes continued with the help of expert facilitators. The peer educators also reached out to their peers through individual counselling and discussions. A total of 20 staff and volunteers from partner and corporate organizations including the Federation, Nestle and General Motors were trained in HIV/AIDS attitude and communication.

Expected result: The ‘Access to Treatment’ component is fully established by mid 2006.

No report during this period.

New objective 2: To increase the number of PLWHV accessing ART and thus improve the quality of their lives, through the provision of holistic care to selected clients served under the home-based care in Nakuru and by facilitating access to treatment for those who meet the criteria for such treatment.

Progress

Expected result: Further improvement to the quality of life of clients through complementing home-based care with clinical treatment.

Information dissemination activities started amongst clients, their families and the community as a whole. In addition, the period was used to pre-screen clients for access to treatment based on the national criteria and small-scale client education on compliance through the ongoing HBC programme. A total of 30 clients were identified and referred to the Molo Hospital Comprehensive Care Clinic (CCC) for access to treatment. They were subsequently certified as eligible and have since been accessing treatment.

Training in treatment and self management for HBC trainers, community health workers (CHWs) and community-owned resource persons (CORPs) on ART was undertaken. A standard part of the training agenda was addressed during the monthly/quarterly monitoring and coordination meetings. Such training was subsequently rolled out to the clients during routine home visits. In addition, information on the side effects and the importance of compliance to ART was disseminated to clients on ART during PLWHV support group therapy sessions.

As part of strengthening the human resource base, two KRCS staff members attended an ART toolkit pre-test training organized by the Federation in Zimbabwe and were trained as trainers. They have since been carrying out training of volunteers in their respective branches. The process of the procurement of laboratory equipment and reagents has been initiated and is in the final stages.

Organizational development

The period under review was marked with many activities for the KRCS, including setting up of regional centres and committees as well as preparations for the General Assembly. Some planned activities were deferred to the second half of the year when the regional coordination centres will be fully functional.

Goal: All branches are viable, vibrant and service oriented with well managed local volunteer networks able to deliver affordable high impact services within their communities.

Objective 1: To establish regional coordination centres for providing technical support for building capacity in branches, and monitoring and supervision of branch activities.

Progress

Expected result: Four regional centres are established and competent regional coordinators are appointed by mid 2006.

Consultative and sensitization meetings on the decentralization process were held during first quarter of the year as planned. As a result, the proposed new order was ratified during the General Assembly that was held at the end of May. The process will start with five provinces and later roll out to the remaining provinces. The national society successfully lobbied for financial support from the existing partners for four of the centres while one will be supported through the Federation. The process of recruiting regional coordinators is at an advanced stage, and it is expected that the incumbents will start working soon.

An interim elections committee was appointed to oversee the setting up of interim regional committees, which will consist of individuals nominated by their respective constituencies and who meet the criteria for office bearer at regional level.

In order to enhance the knowledge and skills of headquarters staff and members of the development commission through peer supported capacity building, the Federation successfully secured funding from Global Learning Fund of the British Government's Department for International Development (DFID) for a study visit to the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society in May. The team came up with a plan of action and a draft proposal as to how new order could be addressed in the course of the KRCS decentralization process. The plan was subsequently communicated to the KRCS governance and management.

Objective 2: To equip the leadership at the branch levels with prerequisite tools (knowledge and skills) to enable them to execute their duties and responsibilities efficiently and effectively.

Progress

Expected result: The leadership within the branches run their affairs in a professional manner and in conformity with the national society constitution, policies, guidelines and other instruments.

This is a transition period for the national society. As such, refresher courses for existing leadership have been deferred to the second half of the year, when the regional coordination centres will be fully functional.

Objective 3: To provide regional coordinators and branches with tools (policies, guidelines, knowledge and skills) to enable them to execute their responsibilities efficiently and effectively.

Progress

Expected result: Regional coordinators execute their coordination, monitoring and supervision roles with respect to the branch levels efficiently and effectively.

A staff development strategy is in place and newly recruited branch coordinators were taken through a comprehensive induction course. The headquarters will follow this up through close monitoring and supervision. The same approach will be used when regional coordinators are appointed.

Objective 4: To effectively engage communities.

Progress

Expected result: Branch managers effectively engage communities in the delivery of services that make a difference in the lives of vulnerable members within the said communities.

Since the regional centres are yet to be fully functional, in the interim period, the KRCS headquarters staff organized a quarterly coordination meeting for 30 branch coordinators drawn from the 56 branches countrywide. The meeting, which was held during the first quarter of the year, was organized to receive reports and review progress and challenges, to reinforce standard operational and financial procedures, to elaborate new working-reporting structures in the decentralized system as well as to resolve issues of concern. The meeting also addressed ways of strengthening the local resource base as well as local networking.

Objective 5: To provide technical support through regional coordination centres to branches for building up membership, recruitment of volunteers and the establishment of a local resource base at the branch levels.

Progress

Expected result: Branch growth and development in terms of membership, volunteer networks and a sustainable local resource base.

With criteria for “A Well-Functioning Branch” adopted by the General Assembly in 2005, the KRCS is going for quality rather than quantity. To this effect, while the national society has a total of 56 registered branches, only 45 of these met the criteria for accreditation. The accredited branches had a membership strength of 60,000 as at the end of 2005. This figure was a drop from the 7,000 recorded at the end of 2004.

The construction of a disaster management complex, which includes an office block, training and accommodation facilities, was at an advanced stage at the time of compiling this update. It is expected that the construction company will be handing over the completed buildings to the national society before the end of this year. The complex is as an enhancement of the disaster management capacity of the national society as well as a resource development initiative since it will be open to other organizations as a venue for their own training activities at commercial hire rates.

Rwanda

Operational developments

During the reporting period, the Rwandan Red Cross (RRC) was involved in a drought-relief operation in three provinces for which [Emergency Appeal no MDRRW001](#) was launched through the Federation. The national society's intervention involved complementing the government's interventions in transporting and distributing food items to 100,000 families and assisting 800 children in 10 nutritional centres with supplementary feeding commodities. In addition, provision of 200,000 kilogrammes of selected maize and bean seeds as well as 300,000 kilogrammes of chemical and manure fertilizer to 50,000 vulnerable families was undertaken.

The RRC continued to operate under the leadership of an acting Secretary General during the period under review, and during the General Assembly held at the end of July, he was confirmed as the new Secretary General.

Health and care

This programme is supported mainly by the Norwegian Red Cross for ongoing activities, particularly in the area of HIV/AIDS. During the period under review, the national society also benefited from a donation of 3,000 LLITNs availed through funds raised by the global "Swim for Malaria" campaign. The distribution was successful and well publicized, which raised the profile of the national society. During the reporting period, this programme was constrained due to lack of funding. In particular, the future of the African Red Cross Health Initiative (ARCHI)-related and blood donor activities hangs in the balance.

Goal: The national society continues to make a contribution towards improving the health and welfare of communities through scaling up ongoing activities in accordance with ARCHI 2010 and the Algiers Plan of Action.

Objective 1: To reduce the incidence of preventable diseases to which communities are vulnerable (water and vector-borne and those which interfere with the normal growth and development of infants and children) through scaling up of ongoing activities.

Progress

Expected result: General health situation of vulnerable communities has improved.

The national society was active in promotional and preventive health activities during the period under review, notably through participation in anti-malaria campaigns. These were boosted by a donation of 3,000 LLITNs procured through a donation from the global "Swim for Malaria" initiative.

Objective 2: To reduce the prevalence and impact of HIV/AIDS through information, education and communication (IEC) activities targeting vulnerable groups and to improve the lives of PLWHV through psychosocial support for accessing treatment.

Progress

Expected result: A reduction in the incidence and impact of HIV/AIDS within communities.

A total of 31 volunteers (21 from western region and 10 from southern region) were trained as peer educators. They have since been active in their respective regions. In Gikongoro, a total of 1,599 people – including 179 PLWHV – were reached with HIV/AIDS messages through IEC activities. In addition, IEC activities were also conducted in 5 schools/colleges while in Muhanga and Kimonyi districts, 24 peer education leaders from 7 colleges were trained. In Kibuye, a session was organized for a person living positively with HIV who volunteered to give his testimony as part of ongoing IEC activities.

A total of 50 new HBC volunteers were trained in Muhanga and Kimonyi districts while a refresher course was organized for volunteers already in service in Ruhango District. This led to reduced caseloads for individual volunteer HBC facilitators, meaning that they could spend more time with clients and give a higher quality of

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service, including the identification and referral of clients who meet the criteria for access to antiretrovirals (ARVs). During the period, HBC facilitators held monthly meetings to review progress, share knowledge and experiences as well as to support each other in resolving issues that arose in the course of their daily work. Facilitators in Gikongoro and Kibungo benefited from a distribution of 70 and 65 home care kits, respectively.

People living with HIV were provided with technical support to develop income generating project proposals for submission to the Global Fund. A total of five project proposals (three in Nyagatare District, one in Ngoma District and one in Kirehe District) were submitted. With respect to psychosocial support, 482 PLWHV in Nyagatare District and 230 PLWHV in Ngoma District received financial support for payment of hospital fees. In Kigali, another 300 PLWHV were screened and identified as eligible for such assistance. They were subsequently issued with cards which will enable them to access health facilities for six months (from August 2006 to January 2007). In addition, the provincial coordinators in Kibungo and Kigali Urban made 10 and 39 visits respectively and held meetings with HIV/AIDS support groups in their respective provinces to encourage group members in their activities.

Members of two support groups in Kibuye, one in Kibungo and three in Umtara were assisted with food parcels. A support group for OVC was created in Kirehe District with assistance from the national society. The creation of the support group has encouraged the affected children to share their experiences and assist each other in coping with their situation.

Objective 3: To make a contribution to the national blood programme by recruiting voluntary blood donors on behalf of the national blood bank.

Progress

Expected result: An increase in the pool of voluntary blood donors is available to the national blood bank.

This component had no funding at all during the period under review. The future of this component, thus, hangs in the balance.

Disaster management

At the time of reporting, the German Red Cross was developing a proposal to support the national society in the Rwandan returnees' intervention. The assistance would include procurement of non-food items (NFIs) for pre-positioning in locations in which influxes of returnees are expected. Elsewhere, branches successfully intervened in localized emergency situations.

Goal: To reduce vulnerability to both man-made and natural disasters within communities.

Objective 1: To strengthen local community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) volunteer corps for community preparedness and relief interventions.

Progress

Expected result: Disaster preparedness interventions and relief operations are well resourced with respect to volunteer service providers, emergency response stocks, coordination, monitoring and supervision at both the headquarters and field levels.

The national society continued to play an active role in disaster committees at the national, provincial and local levels, influencing decisions by local authorities. As part of its ongoing programme of strengthening community-based preparedness, the NS organized a course for 30 volunteers who were subsequently enlisted as members of the emergency brigades. The course was biased towards camp management in anticipation of an influx of Rwandan returnees from Tanzania. Technical support was provided to the branch in Kirehe District which was involved in providing assistance to returnees at Kiyanzi camp.

Objective 2: To develop structures and systems for the proper management of CBDP volunteer corps.

Progress

Expected result: Disaster preparedness interventions have an impact on the communities served.

Emergency brigades were active throughout the period with their routine activities involving sensitization of communities to hazards within their environment. For instance, local communities in Gisenyi were sensitized to be alert for danger signs of the Nyiragongo volcano. This activity was carried out jointly with the Nyiragongo Volcanic Observatory and the local authorities. It is reported that even school children are now aware of the danger signs.

Organizational development

The RRC did not make much progress in developing a plan of action for the implementation of the recommendations made following the evaluation of its OD programme in 2005. Consequently, the Norwegian Red Cross provided funds to engage a consultant to assist in developing such a plan. The consultant's first mission was successfully conducted in May, at the end of which a plan of action in the interim period was agreed.

Generally, activities got onto a slow start because funds were not received until the beginning of the second quarter.

Goal: Quality programmes facilitated by delegating responsibility, authority and accountability for the implementation, monitoring and supervision of activities to the operational (province/branch) level.

Objective 1: To decentralize responsibility, authority and accountability for the implementation and supervision of activities at the operational levels.

Progress

Expected result: Four pilot provincial/branch offices are fully established and staffed by competent field managers by the end of 2006.

Meetings were held with provincial and local committees to disseminate information on the concept of decentralization and the rights, duties and obligations of the branches under such a system.

Objective 2: To equip the leadership at the branch levels with prerequisite tools (knowledge and skills) to enable them to effectively execute their routine monitoring and supervision role in close consultation with management at headquarters.

Progress

Expected result: The leadership within the provinces and branches is well versed in their duties and responsibilities, and effectively and routinely monitor and supervise their local extensions in accordance with the national society's constitution, policies, guidelines and other instruments.

Regional coordinators, with support from the headquarters, organized quarterly review meetings at the branch level in their respective regions during which the leadership was coached in planning, budgeting, initiating and managing income generating projects. All the branches have been provided with copies of the national society's constitution, policy documents, guidelines and branch by-laws to assist them in managing their affairs effectively.

Objective 3: To provide technical support for organizational structures and systems development at the headquarters, provincial and branch levels and tools (policies, guidelines, knowledge and skills) to enable field managers to execute their responsibilities and duties efficiently and effectively.

Progress

Expected result: Sound branch management structures and systems are in place and field managers are equipped with knowledge, skills and tools (policy documents, guidelines) for the efficient management of branch offices and activities.

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A system of quarterly meetings convened by regional coordinators for their branches to review activities and coach field managers in areas of their work in which they are encountering challenges is regularly practised. The disaster management coordinator was active throughout the period providing technical support to the regional coordinators in branches involved in the drought-relief operation.

Objective 4: To support headquarters and field staff to internalize the new vision in which the national level role is reduced to overall coordination of activities as opposed to direct implementation.

Progress

Expected result: Headquarters increasingly delegates responsibility, authority and accountability for the implementation, monitoring and supervision of activities to the operational level.

Every opportunity was taken at quarterly headquarters coordination meetings to discuss the approach of building capacity at the operational level as the only way for branches to increasingly and effectively assume responsibility for implementing activities leading to equitable provision of appropriate and timely technical support from the headquarters to all branches.

Objective 5: To develop a new strategic plan for the period 2007-2011.

Progress

Expected result: A new strategic plan is in place.

An attempt to revise the strategic plan was made by the national society. Given that the process was simply “desk research” over a period of three days, partners have expressed reservations about the document. The matter is an important agenda item at the annual partnership meeting scheduled for November 2006. The national society may have to back to the drawing board

Tanzania

Operational developments

The Tanzania Red Cross National Society (TRCNS) was involved in an emergency relief operation at the beginning of the year to provide shelter to communities which had been affected by an earthquake in Kigoma District at the shores of Lake Tanganyika (Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/05/05ME075.pdf> for the DREF Bulletin). The national society also implemented a drought-relief operation in three districts in north eastern Tanzania (Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRTZ001.pdf> for the DREF Bulletin). The operation, which centred on food distribution, was successfully completed at the end of May 2006. The onset of the rainy season saw communities in Moshi District – which had been one of the worst affected by the drought – losing their homes and animals as a result of floods. The national society responded again, providing temporary shelter to affected households with funding from the Federation’s Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). For details, refer to the DREF Bulletin available on <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRTZ002.pdf>.

In June 2006, Kagera District on the shores of Lake Victoria was struck by an outbreak of malaria. The health authorities managed to contain the situation. In this regard, the national society received a DREF allocation to support a health education campaign (Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRTZ003.pdf> for the DREF Bulletin). Ongoing health activities in the refugee camps continued with support from Movement partners, including the American Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross. External partnerships were maintained with CARE Canada in health-related activities and more recently, Pathfinder International in a HIV/AIDS intervention targeting the youth. Disaster preparedness activities continued in the coastal areas with support from the German Red Cross and around the Lake Victoria basin with support from the Swedish Red Cross.

Organizational development

The provision of appropriate, adequate and timely technical support in a systematic manner to strengthen the regional centres and branches is critical to the success of these institutions. The development of such systems is planned for the year 2007.

Goal: Greater efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of technical support for branch capacity building, and the monitoring and supervision of branch activities through the establishment of regional coordination centres.

Objective 1: To establish regional coordination centres for providing technical support for building capacity in branches, and monitoring and supervision of branch activities.

Progress

Expected result: Four regional centres are established and competent regional coordinators are appointed by mid 2006.

Four regional centres have been operational with support from the Swedish Red Cross under the Lake Victoria Project (LVP). Against this background, it was felt that rather than establish four new regional centres, priority would be given to consolidate the operational centres. This will be accomplished through, amongst other things, the establishment of effective systems for appropriate, adequate and timely technical support.

To this effect, three of the regional coordinators and a member of the national management (executive) committee were sponsored for a study visit to the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society jointly with their Kenya Red Cross Society counterparts to broaden their knowledge based on effective decentralization. The study visit, which took place at the end of May, resulted in the development of a plan of action by the team on systems for strengthening the regional centres. The plan has been shared with both the RRC governance and management.

Objective 2: To equip the leadership at the branch levels with prerequisite tools (knowledge and skills) to enable them to execute their duties and responsibilities efficiently and effectively.

Progress

Expected result: The leadership within the branches run their affairs in a professional manner and in conformity with the national society constitution, policies, guidelines and other instruments.

Activities under this objective have been deferred to 2007 after the national society finalizes a concrete plan of action during the second half of the current year.

Objective 3: To provide regional coordinators and branches with tools (policies, guidelines, knowledge and skills) to enable them to execute their responsibilities efficiently and effectively.

Progress

Expected result: Regional coordinators execute their coordination, monitoring and supervision roles with respect to the branch levels efficiently and effectively.

Activities under this objective have been deferred to 2007 after the national society finalizes a concrete plan of action during the second half of the current year.

Objective 4: To effectively engage communities.

Progress

Expected result: Branch managers effectively engage communities in the delivery of services that make a difference in the lives of vulnerable members within the said communities.

The regional centres as well as branches continued with dissemination activities and, in the process, recruitment of new members.

Objective 5: To provide technical support through regional coordination centres to branches for building up membership, recruitment of volunteers and the establishment of a local resource base at the branch levels.

Progress

Expected result: Branch growth and development in terms of membership, volunteer networks and a sustainable local resource base.

There was marked progress particularly in branches which are jointly supported by the Swedish Red Cross under the LVP and the Federation. From the reports the branches gave during an annual LVP conference, there was a 10% increase in the number of community based volunteer networks including Red Cross Action Teams (RCATs). In addition, with infrastructural support for branch development, management dimensions such as reporting have seen great improvements with respect to timeliness and quality.

Uganda

Operational developments

The period saw the appointment of a new Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General for the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS). The national society continued with its ongoing relief programme involving assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in northern Uganda as well as ongoing development programmes in the branches during the period under review. In June, the national society benefited from a DREF allocation of CHF 35,847 to respond to a cholera outbreak (refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRUG001.pdf> for the DREF Bulletin), while in July, it received a donation of 2,000 LLITNs through the global "Swim for Malaria" initiative.

Organizational development

The focus of this programme is on decentralization, a need expressed by the national society in order to bring monitoring and supervision by the headquarters closer to the branches. Thus, the URCS was included in the East Africa Sub-regional Programmes appeal for 2006-2007 for support in this area.

Goal: All branches are viable, vibrant and service oriented with well-managed local volunteer networks able to deliver affordable high impact services within their communities.

Objective 1: To establish regional coordination centres for providing technical support for building capacity in branches, and monitoring and supervision of branch activities.

Progress

Expected result: Four regional centres are established and competent regional coordinators are appointed by mid 2006.

Activities under this objective did not take place due to the leadership crisis within the national society during the first four months of the year. With the appointment of a new Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General, this shall be initiated in the remaining implementation period.

Objective 2: To equip the leadership at the branch levels with prerequisite tools (knowledge and skills) to enable them to execute their duties and responsibilities efficiently and effectively.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result: The leadership within the branches run their affairs in a professional manner and in conformity with the national society constitution, policies, guidelines and other instruments.

Ten branches attended regular branch committee meetings at the headquarters during which the headquarters provided technical guidance and coaching. The staff also attended branch annual general meetings – involving 38 branches – for the same purpose.

Objective 3: To provide regional coordinators and branches with tools (policies, guidelines, knowledge and skills) to enable them to execute their responsibilities efficiently and effectively.

Progress

Expected result: Regional coordinators execute their coordination, monitoring and supervision roles with respect to the branch levels efficiently and effectively.

The appointment of regional coordinators did not take place as planned due to the delay in commencement of the decentralization process. Nevertheless, the national society's election guidelines and copies of the code of conduct were distributed to the branches. Attendance at branch committee meetings and annual general meetings also presented an opportunity to guide and coach the branch leadership.

Objective 4: To effectively engage communities.

Progress

Expected result: Branch managers effectively engage communities in the delivery of services that make a difference in the lives of vulnerable members within the said communities.

While there were no regional structures to support this process, branches were active in membership recruitment drives. In addition, the Red Cross Week provided an opportunity to disseminate the ideals and work of the URCS, with the Entebbe branch producing and distributing brochures. The outcome of these initiatives was the recruitment of 212 life members, 1,388 youth members and 211 annual members. Eight women groups and 23 youth links were formed. In addition, four corporate members were registered.

Objective 5: To provide technical support through regional coordination centres to branches for building up membership, recruitment of volunteers and the establishment of a local resource base at the branch levels.

Progress

Expected result: Branch growth and development in terms of membership, volunteer networks and a sustainable local resource base.

The national society went through a very difficult period of divisions in the board during the time under review. These were only resolved in an extraordinary General Assembly co-chaired by the Deputy Secretary General of the Federation in the second quarter of the meeting. This situation compromised progress in all programmes and the activities. A detailed account of progress will be given in the next update.

Implementation and coordination

The implementation and coordination of this Appeal is governed by the Federation's Framework for Action which will orient capacity building actions over the next five years, with the aim of building a well-functioning Federation network. The framework is a clear set of actions to reform and renew the Federation to ensure that it remains relevant and effective as an organization. This calls for collective leadership and accountability at all levels for the Federation to succeed.

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

The five national societies of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda were included in the East Africa Sub-regional Programmes Annual Appeal for 2006-2007. Through consultations and lobbying, all five national societies benefited from varying degrees of support from PNSs and institutional donors. Such lobbying was extended to potential external partners, including the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), with the Burundi Red Cross in a joint partnership involving the population movement emergency operations.

The Tanzania Red Cross National Society has been invited into a partnership by Pathfinder International who will finance, in part, blood donor promotion and recruitment activities of the national society. The Kenya Red Cross Society made history in its local resource mobilization efforts against a drought emergency, raising in excess of 40% of the total appeal locally.

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Below is a table reflecting the activities undertaken bilaterally by Red Cross/Red Crescent partners in the East Africa Sub-region.

Movement partners	Summary of activities	Countries
ICRC	Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values, disaster preparedness and disaster response in conflict-affected communities.	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania, Uganda.
American Red Cross	Health and capacity building	Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.
German Red Cross	Health, capacity building disaster management and social services.	Kenya, Uganda Tanzania and Rwanda.
Norwegian Red Cross	Health and capacity building.	Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda NB: Plans for support to Burundi are at an advanced stage (sectors are yet to be confirmed).
Spanish Red Cross	Health, capacity building and disaster management.	Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi
Swedish Red Cross	Disaster management, health, organizational development and capacity building.	Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.
Swiss Red Cross	HIV/AIDS (ART).	Kenya.

International representation and advocacy

During the period under review, anti-HIV/AIDS stigma campaigns were particularly successful in all five national societies, with the PLWHV voluntarily turning to them for support. This was been made possible by technical support mobilized from the regional health and care team.

International disaster response

A drought that generalized across the greater eastern Africa region saw three emergency drought relief appeals being launched for Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania. Burundi was also affected, but to a smaller extent. During the same time, the relative peace following a new democratically-elected government triggered an inflow of Burundian returnees, previously refugees, in neighbouring Tanzania. The BRC requested for Federation support to its programme in assistance to the returnees; an appeal was subsequently launched. In addition, a number of DREF operations were launched in support of national societies' response interventions. They include floods in Moshi District in Tanzania as well as a cholera outbreak in Bundibugyo and Hoima districts of Uganda.

Management of the sub-regional office

A disaster management delegate was posted for a three month mission to assist the Burundi Red Cross put structures and systems into place in preparation for the Burundian returnees relief operation. A request for a longer term in-country fully funded programme delegate for continued technical support to the national society was made. By the middle of the year, the office had successfully recruited a programme officer. In addition, with uncertainty over the tsunami programme in the Eastern Africa region, it was agreed that a finance reporting delegate, initially recruited for the programme, would be shared by with the sub-regional office beginning May 2006. Technical support meetings and consultations were held with technical, finance and administration departments to address issues pertaining to office management or services to the membership.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering quality and accountable assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

[Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA64003 - EAST AFRICA SUB-REGIONAL

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA64003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	3'312'707	366'151		3'402'337	243'829	7'325'025
B. Opening Balance	34'822	66'247		289'882	10'743	401'693
Income						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross	80'325	0		0		80'325
DFID Partnership	24'946	33'926		17'961		76'833
Irish Red Cross Society	9'025					9'025
Norwegian Red Cross	252'925			139'145		392'070
Swedish Red Cross				123'483	104'876	228'359
C1. Cash contributions	367'221	33'926		280'589	104'876	786'612
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Danish Red Cross				-36'195		-36'195
Other				36'195		36'195
Swedish Red Cross					47'500	47'500
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)				0	47'500	47'500
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
DFID Partnership					49'970	49'970
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)					49'970	49'970
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income				5		5
C6. Other Income				5		5
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	367'221	33'926		280'594	202'346	884'087
D. Total Funding = B + C	402'042	100'173		570'476	213'089	1'285'780

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	34'822	66'247		289'882	10'743	401'693
C. Income	367'221	33'926		280'594	202'346	884'087
E. Expenditure	-351'396	-32'075		-465'609	-142'042	-991'122
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	50'647	68'098		104'867	71'047	294'658

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA64003 - EAST AFRICA SUB-REGIONAL

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA64003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		3'312'707	366'151		3'402'337	243'829	7'325'025	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	213'246							213'246
Water & Sanitation	235'057							235'057
Medical & First Aid	99'544							99'544
Teaching Materials	48'040							48'040
Utensils & Tools	6'031							6'031
Total Supplies	601'918							601'918
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	55'000							55'000
Computers & Telecom	149'500							149'500
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment					1'223		1'223	-1'223
Others Machinery & Equipment					53	-0	53	-53
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	204'500				1'276	-0	1'276	203'224
Transport & Storage								
Storage					615	57	672	-672
Transport & Vehicle Costs	279'896	1	3		8'949	1'507	10'459	269'436
Total Transport & Storage	279'896	1	3		9'564	1'563	11'131	268'765
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	204'000					86'426	86'426	117'574
Delegate Benefits	237'860	75	75		26'710	-2'050	24'810	213'050
Regionally Deployed Staff	40'000							40'000
National Staff	163'875				-21'851	2'055	-19'796	183'671
National Society Staff	1'594'116				5'035		5'035	1'589'082
Consultants	24'124				583	-637	-53	24'177
Total Personnel Expenditures	2'263'975	75	75		10'478	85'794	96'422	2'167'553
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1'692'545	685	686		31'687	14'532	47'589	1'644'956
Total Workshops & Training	1'692'545	685	686		31'687	14'532	47'589	1'644'956
General Expenditure								
Travel	384'508				8'121	553	8'675	375'833
Information & Public Relation	379'723				823	197	1'020	378'703
Office Costs	853'455				139	1'484	1'623	851'832
Communications	112'980				535	3'046	3'581	109'399
Professional Fees	2'500				2'400	100	2'500	0
Financial Charges					254	285	539	-539
Other General Expenses	72'900				8'917	-2'021	6'896	66'004
Total General Expenditure	1'806'065				21'189	3'645	24'834	1'781'231
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		327'794	29'227		371'721	27'275	756'017	-756'017
Total Federation Contributions & Transfers		327'794	29'227		371'721	27'275	756'017	-756'017
Program Support								
Program Support	476'127	22'841	2'085		33'573	9'233	67'731	408'395
Total Program Support	476'127	22'841	2'085		33'573	9'233	67'731	408'395
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions					-13'878		-13'878	13'878
Total Operational Provisions					-13'878		-13'878	13'878
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	7'325'025	351'396	32'075		465'609	142'042	991'122	6'333'903
VARIANCE (C - D)		2'961'312	334'076		2'936'728	101'787	6'333'903	