

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

ETHIOPIA

16 December 2004

The Federation's 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 181 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

In Brief

Appeal no. 01.04/2004 Programme Update no. 2; Period covered: July to November 2004;
Appeal coverage: 45.5%; Outstanding needs: CHF 347,600 (USD 307,100 or EUR 225,300).
[Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website.](#)

Appeal target: CHF 637,924 (USD 479,102 or EUR 410,637).

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: Horn of Africa sub-regional programmes (includes Djibouti and Ethiopia) 2005 Annual Appeal no. 05AA005 – http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA005.pdf

Programme summary: The drought operation that had taken up a significant amount of the national society's time in 2003 has been completed. This will allow the Ethiopian Red Cross Society¹ more time to focus on internal organizational development and the ongoing disaster preparedness and community development work. Continuous strengthening of systems and structures will have a strong impact on future programme management.

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This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning (refer below to access the detailed logframe documents).

All International 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 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>

¹ Ethiopian Red Cross Society – refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=65>

Operational developments

Following consultation with key stakeholders in April 2004 including the RC-NET², it was agreed that the Horn of Africa sub-region would be established in 2004 to be based in Addis Ababa at the former Federation Delegation premises, and initially cover Ethiopia and Djibouti. The Head for the Horn of Africa sub-regional office was recruited in November 2004.

The Federation continued to provide technical support and advice to the national society during the reporting period in its programme development and implementation through its country delegation, sub-regional office and the regional delegation in Nairobi.

An internal organizational development process commenced in the second half of 2003 is still ongoing; this will result in a re-organization of the programme department and the introduction of new systems and structures for financial reporting. It is expected to lead to significant improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of programme management.

Health and care

Goal: The health of and care for vulnerable households and communities - including those affected by conflict, epidemics (including HIV), and disasters - is improved and the vulnerability of the community decreased.

Objective: The Federation, throughout the coming four years, facilitates the development of national society capacity in community based health and care programming, including HIV/AIDS and water and sanitation activities by strengthening the capacity of staff and volunteers to reach the most vulnerable communities and build their capacity and awareness on disease transmission and control.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: The capacity of the national society's health programme enables the community to participate in preventive health services so that households and communities are able to reduce their vulnerability to communicable diseases, epidemics, accidents, injuries and to care for their people.

No activities to report under this objective

Expected result 2: The Ethiopian Red Cross home -based care project for people living with HIV/AIDS has been expanded and gradually increased to reach at least 3,000 people by 2004 and continue thereafter with a similar pace.

With the support of sister societies and other donors, the Ethiopian Red Cross has been implementing HIV/AIDS prevention, advocacy, care and support activities in 22 branches.

HBC and Support

This intervention is just gathering momentum following the recent recruitment of Home Based Care officer at headquarters. Training in home based care has been provided to 10 trainers of trainer and 66 family members while 193 patients are being cared and provided with financial support, blankets, clothes and rent of their houses in several branches that are already implementing the project. The national society also undertook 342 monitoring visits to different homes and anti AIDS clubs.

Although support to orphans and vulnerable children is not included in the present strategy, some 126 orphans received material support through the national society (47 at branch level).

Ethiopian Red Cross also provides anti-retroviral drug treatment (ART) at reduced cost price through its pharmacies; 35 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) were recorded to have received ART through Jimma branch. Seventeen PLWHA deaths were reported in Ethiopian Red Cross supported areas during the reported period.

² The Red Cross Red Crescent Networking (RC-NET) is one of the strategic initiatives of the National Societies in the East African region in four sub-regional clusters: East Africa, Horn of Africa, e Great Lakes Region and Indian Ocean Islands.

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Peer Education

During the period, 833 peer education facilitators and 2,420 members of in and out of school peer educators clubs were trained. As a result, 2,665 peer learning groups and 266 new anti-AIDS clubs both in and out of school were formed. Over 60 of the anti-AIDS clubs were provided with different types of indoor games while 17 others were equipped with mini media materials for enhancing peer education. Ten youth centres were also established during the period.

In order to strengthen the peer education cascade approach, over 130 youth volunteers and programme coordinators participated in an three day experience exchange forum organized by the national society's headquarters at Mekele; topics covered included planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluating the peer education results.

Information, education and communication/Behaviour change communication

Some 24,165 leaflets, 800 T-shirts and 5 billboards with messages related to voluntary counselling and testing, anti stigma and discrimination and general HIV prevention were produced and distributed during the reporting period.

Advocacy

Branches implementing HIV/AIDS activities are closely working with community-based organizations (CBO) to lobby for behavioral change. A strong partnership has brought close ties with 154 CBO working on HIV/AIDS with the national society's implementing branches. A particular area of successful collaboration has been the promotion of correct and consistent use and distribution of condoms; during the period, 28,337 condoms were distributed with accompanying flyers on their use.

Encouraging the formation of PLWHA associations and self support groups was another activity undertaken; four PLWHA associations were established with an average membership of 100-120 each.

The national society's mass sensitization campaign reached 190,196 persons in colleges, religious institutions, during sport events. Three events under the theme "Let's run to fight HIV/AIDS" were organized in different branches.

Impact

The programme has led to an increase in the involvement of PLWHA in prevention, advocacy, and care activities. Advocacy for VCT³ resulted in 46 persons taking HIV tests in different places.

Constraints

The national society has limited human and financial resources to effectively respond to the enormous challenge posed by HIV/AIDS in the country. The high workload is beginning to put a lot of pressure on the volunteer and staff.

Expected result 3: A national society HIV/AIDS workplace policy and educational programme for staff and volunteers has been implemented.

No activities to report under this objective

Expected result 4: The long-term water and sanitation strategy of the national society has been established and endorsed and is promoting the role of the national society with regard to provision and coverage of sustainable safe water and sanitation services in the communities through coordinated interventions and as a result of increased resource mobilization and project expansion.

WatSan activities could not be carried out during the reporting period owing to the heavy rainy season. However, several water points and public latrines were constructed during the first half of the year. These include 23 water points in Gursum through the support from American Red Cross, and 10 water points and four public latrines in North Shoa, East Wollega, Sidama, and Somali regions with support from other partners including the Swedish Red Cross and British Red Cross.

³ VCT – Voluntary Counseling and Testing

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One of the dams planned to be constructed with support of the American Red Cross in Gursum did not take off due to misunderstanding with the contractor.

Disaster Management

Goal: Risk to disasters is reduced and response is more effective when disasters occur.

Objective 1: Through Movement support, the preparedness and response capacity of the national society at headquarters and branches located in high-risk areas is strengthened.

Progress

Expected Result 1: The national society carries out vulnerability and capacity analyses in a minimum of two selected areas per year.

Due to heavy workload in the Ethiopian Red Cross disaster management unit, a planned vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) training did not take place. One VCA activity will be conducted in December 2004.

A new Disaster Preparedness Officer (DP) officer was finally recruited in October 2004 to fill the position that has remained vacant over a long period. The delay in filling the position exerted a lot of pressure on the existing staff of the Disaster Management unit.

Expected result 2: The capacity of the national society to analyze needs and implement food security programmes has been improved.

Food security training for 23 staff was conducted in November while training for 50 volunteers planned for December had not been conducted at the time of writing this report.

As a member of the Early Warning Working Group, the Ethiopian Red Cross continuously strengthens its relationship with the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) of the Ethiopian government through participation at monthly and bi-weekly meetings. Partnership with other agencies involved in food security has been strengthened and the Ethiopian Red Cross takes part in regular meetings, information sharing with EU, USAID, Save the Children-UK, OCHA, and WFP etc.

Impact

The skill and expertise of the national society staff in developing proposals has been significantly enhanced through the food security training.

Constraints

Insufficient funding has severely constrained the implementation of food security projects.

Expected result 3: The capacity of the national society to respond to disasters at national and local level has been strengthened.

Branch exchange visits for experience sharing and learning has not started due to the heavy workload on the disaster management unit.

The training of the national disaster response team for staff and volunteers took place during the period; this has enhanced the capacity of the national society for disaster response.

Impact

The national society has made good achievements in building the capacity of staff in disaster response and in implementing complex emergency relief operations.

Constraints

Refer to Expected Result 1 on the lack of adequate human resources in the disaster management unit.

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Expected result 4: The capacity of the national society to mitigate and respond to conflict related humanitarian issues has been improved.

The allocation process for contingency stock in Asossa is completed and transportation of commodities done.

The Ethiopian Red Cross is coordinating and monitoring the implementation of a number of conflict preparedness and response related interventions in Tigray, Gursum, Afar, Bale, Borena, Somali, Wolayita, Gambella, Benshangule and Bench Maji in collaboration with ICRC. These interventions include a street children project, land mine awareness dissemination, HIV/AIDS, tree planting and branch capacity building.

Impact

The intervention in Gambella has saved the life of people affected by internal conflict. The landmine awareness helps the displaced people in Tigray to take care of landmines and unexploded ordinances. About 27 people have disclosed themselves as HIV positive through the HIV/AIDS project for the demobilized soldiers in Tigray, and now being assisted by the branch office through its home care support programme.

The street children project has benefited 38 former street children who have demonstrated behaviour change, are attending school regularly and have become a good example to the others. Another 200 street children living with their families are also encouraged to attend school regularly. Most families that took microfinance credit for income generating activities have paid back and are eligible for a second round disbursement to improve their businesses.

Constraints

Despite intensive peer education activities by the Tigray branch, very few of the demobilized soldiers have come forward to be involved in the programme that aims to break silence and stigma surrounding HIV/AIDS.

Objective 2: The Ethiopian Red Cross has a training manual on 'Introduction to Disaster Management' as an operational tool and the DP/R policy, food security strategy and operations manual translated into Amharic and in use for training and guidance for DP/R interventions.

Progress/Achievements

A consultant contracted in April was expected to complete the work by mid-August 2004 but did not honour the commitment; another consultant is being identified.

Constraints

Consultancy costs were unexpectedly high in the initial tenders and hence delayed implementation. The cost was significantly reduced after negotiation but unfortunately the consultant could not find suitable members of his technical team according to the profiles presented in the technical proposal.

Objective 3: Production of drought affected crops in Ambassel, Kutaber and Doba woredas is improved through provision of agricultural inputs.

Based on the request made by authorities in Ambassel and Kutaber Woredas, South Wollo and in Doba Woreda in West Hararghe, the Ethiopian Red Cross and the Federation purchased 599.88 MT of different varieties of seeds, 408.2 MT of DAP and 393.2 MT of UREA fertilizers in support of the chronically food insecure people; a large part this population also qualified for last years' emergency intervention.

Over 16'000 households are benefiting from the distributions of agricultural inputs. The provision of agricultural inputs is being implemented in collaboration with the woreda line departments. The type and amount of seeds delivered are reflected in the following table.

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No	Woreda	Type and amount of Fertilizer (MT)		Type and amount of seeds (MT)						No, house holds covered	
		DAP	UREA	Maize BH140	Maize Katumani	Chick peas	HAR 1685 Wheat	Barley	Teff		
1	Doba	262.8	262.8	8.625	6.025	10					1,974 seeds 5,256 fertilizer
2	Ambassel	30.0	15.0			-	345.00				9,200 seeds 1,206 fertilizer
3	Kutaber	45.0	22.5				197.43	32.6	-		5,240 seeds 1,800 fertilizer
	Total	337.8	322.8	8.625	6.225	10	542.43	32.6	-		16,414

Monitoring of the distribution of agricultural inputs and their utilization will continue until end of December 2004. An amount of fertilizer not distributed consisting of 70.40 MT of DAP and 70.40 MT Urea is still kept in the warehouse of the Woreda Agriculture Office. Its distribution will be effected during the next planting season in March and April 2005, in collaboration with the national society staff and volunteers. Agreement has been signed for proper handling and utilization.

Impact

The impact will be evaluated at the end of harvesting in November and December.

Constraints

Potato and teff seeds could not be delivered to South Wollo due to certification problems. The beneficiaries and the local authorities were warned in advance to look for other alternatives.

Objective 4: Food security of the populations in Ambassel and Kutaber woredas, South Wollo is improved through horticultural practices introducing micro irrigation schemes and the access to safe water.

No activities to report under this objective

Objective 5: Availability of safe water in Doba is improved through the drilling of a borehole.

The drilling of a borehole could not start in 2004 due to the rainy season.

Constraints

Several contractors withdrew at the last minute when they realized they could not undertake the work, hence delaying the process somewhat.

Objective 6: Peoples access to safe water through construction of ponds in Merti woreda of Arsi Zone is improved.

This activity to benefit 16,000 drought-affected people in Merti woreda is at the planning stage. Site selection will be done in collaboration with the line departments as soon as the budget is approved. WatSan activities will be implemented with the support of the Ethiopian Red Cross WatSan unit.

Organizational Development

Goal: Implementation of characteristics of a well-functioning national society has improved Ethiopian Red Cross in the three key areas: foundation, capacity and performance.

Objective: With secretariat support, Ethiopian Red Cross has strengthened its capacity at headquarters and branches to respond to humanitarian emergencies and development needs of the communities.

Progress

Expected result 1: Adequate organizational and staffing structures are in place which respond to the needs of the national society's programmes and projects, promoting effective and efficient communication and coordination within headquarters' departments as well as between headquarters and branches, encouraging a proactive planning, implementation, evaluation and reporting of programmes.

The human resources study is ongoing; interviews and visits to selected branches have been undertaken. The consultant submitted the final draft of the interim report at the end of November. The work will be completed in mid-February 2005.

As a follow-up of the reporting review undertaken early in 2004 a plan of action developed is under implementation. Part of the recommendations was to centralize programme coordination to the programme department; the handover period that started in May was completed on 1 July and the new Programme Coordinators are now fully in charge. Both branch and headquarters staff attended a 2-day workshop in August on the changes to improve the reporting system at which the overall reporting system, formats and procedures of programme implementation were presented.

One zonal branch at West Wollega, Oromia region and one woreda branch in Motta, East Gojjam zone in Amhara Region have been established. This brings the number of zonal branches to 37 and that of woreda branches to 42.

Impact

News of the commencement of the Human Resources review has been well received by both the board and staff. Expectations towards the suggested changes of the reporting review are very positive; partner national societies are also strongly supportive of the process and look forward to receive clear and timely information on the progress and status of programmes they support. Communication between headquarter departments has improved; attention is given to an integrated approach in planning for new projects.

Through establishment of new branches, the coverage of the Red Cross will be increased and enable more members of the community to be served by the national society. More volunteers and Red Cross members will also be recruited.

Constraints

Although funding has been secured for the first phase of the human resources review through carry over of 2003 funds, the response from donors has been very low which in turn delayed the start of the assessment. Securing funds for the implementation phase is likely to be a challenge. Most activities under the reporting review are going according to plan although minor delays have occurred. Shortage of manpower in the OD department is a major constraint at the moment.

Expected result 2: Volunteer involvement in activities is based on a clearly defined policy for volunteer management, training and development; an adequate number of volunteers have been recruited and maintained.

First-aid trainings were provided to almost all volunteers organized in Red Cross youth clubs in schools and other organizations. Youth leader training continued during the second half of the year and 95 youth leaders trained partly with support from the ICRC.

The implementation of the HIV/AIDS programme in the communities has lead to the strong participation of volunteers in the 22 implementing branches. About 75% of the programme implementation duties are being carried out through the direct and indirect involvement of volunteers.

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Impact

All branches have and actively apply the youth policy and volunteers guideline in their daily volunteer management. Although the actual number of volunteers has decreased in the last two years, volunteers have achieved a strong commitment, awareness and knowledge about the role of volunteering. Owing to the dedication, discipline and high level of training of Red Cross volunteers, other NGO and government organizations often request volunteers on loan for technical support and advice in their programmes.

Apart from the regular HIV/AIDS programme activities, some ten branches have initiated HIV/AIDS dissemination activities within the workplace as an initiative taken by the volunteers. Gradually more people are aware of the role of Red Cross in HIV/AIDS programme and the overall role of volunteers.

Constraints

The number of Red Cross youth members declined from 100,000 in 2002 to 73,000 at the end of the first quarter of 2004.

The incentives provided by other NGOs to volunteers are often significantly higher than those provided by the Red Cross and hence some opt to join these other NGOs. To avoid loss of volunteers it is essential to achieve a common approach to volunteering within as well as outside of the Movement.

Coordination with other departments of the national society is rather weak and needs consolidated efforts to ensure an integrated approach to volunteer management. There is limited support to volunteer management from PNS as well as funding for youth leaders and first-aid training. A shortage of funds for the overall development of volunteer management and coaching, including the enrolment of adult volunteers into regular activities, are major constraints.

Expected result 3: Reliable and sustainable financial resource base has been established at all levels, reinforcing the funding base of the national society for core as well as program expenses.

A proposal to carry out a review on effectiveness of the existing income generation projects is under preparation. A national fund-raising committee was formed in November to plan a fund-raising event to be implemented in 2005.

Impact

With the support of headquarters, branches are encouraged to ensure that their income generation projects are profitable and sustainable. Through thorough analysis it has been shown that self-management of some projects was not sustainable and alternative approaches have been encouraged. It is expected that at least 60% of the income generation projects will be profitable by the end of 2004. Further screening and analysis of the remaining 40% of ongoing projects is required.

Constraints

There is low capacity of branch staff in designing and managing income generating projects which has often led to inaccurate feasibility studies and weak management of projects. The prevailing unstable market and investment opportunity in the country has hampered the effectiveness of the income generation projects.

Humanitarian Values

Goal: Movement Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values are known and respected throughout Ethiopia and, as a result, discrimination against vulnerable groups is reduced.

Objective: The Federation secretariat supports Ethiopian Red Cross by increasing its capacity to promote Movement Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values and promote its image throughout the country.

Progress

Expected result 1: The national society is positively advocating, assisting and protecting the most vulnerable - i.e. persons living with HIV/AIDS, people affected by disaster, people lacking access to basic health and water and sanitation services - through influencing behaviour in the community (governments, donors, private sector and other members of the civil society).

The information and public relations service has continued to disseminate the principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent through media and different publications. The national society also carries out continuous advocacy work through its community HIV/AIDS, health, WatSan and disaster management programmes (see expected result 2 under the health and care section). These have further encouraged the active participation of Red Cross youth and volunteers at branch level. The Norwegian Red Cross continued its technical support to the Ethiopian Red Cross Information Unit.

Impact

The Red Cross is considered a relevant and respected partner in providing services to the most vulnerable people in the country.

Constraints

The capacity of the Ethiopian Red Cross public relations and information services still needs to be strengthened through the procurement of equipment and recruitment of staff.

Expected result 2: The image of the national society has been promoted through regular dissemination and information activities.

A quarterly newsletter in both Amharic and English was produced and 4,000 copies distributed to internal and external stakeholders including the media. A new dissemination brochure in Amharic and English is being prepared with the support of ICRC and will also to be translated into other local languages. Posters carrying different Red Cross themes have been produced and distributed to the branches.

A weekly radio programme is transmitted in Amharic introducing the principles of the Movement and the activities of the national society. The newly-developed Ethiopian Red Cross website has yet to be fully operational, even though information about the national society and its activities is regularly updated.

The dissemination unit of the OD department conducted a dissemination workshop to branch disseminators in October attended by 40 branch staff members and volunteers from the 37 Red Cross branches.

Impact

The overall dissemination programme has built a positive Red Cross image in the community and contributed to increase the number of Red Cross members and volunteers.

Constraints

The capacity of the Ethiopian Red Cross information unit still requires strengthening both in terms of finances and human resources. Cooperation and exchange of information among the national society's departments and branches is weak and needs to be improved.

Expected result 3: The role and importance of the public relations and information department has been fully recognized internally and externally.

Training for the staff on promotional activities and internal networking have not taken place partly due to delays in recruiting additional staff at the department.

Expected result 4: The national society funding base has been increased

No activities to report under this objective

Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnership

Goal: Ethiopian Red Cross is empowered to achieve its mandate through strong partnerships.

Objective: Ethiopian Red Cross' integrated capacity building, planning and implementation skills are ensured by the Federation through participatory facilitation.

Expected result 1: Knowledge sharing and analysis of situations with partners has been ensured leading to more effective coordination and cooperation between partners.

The Federation Representative for Ethiopia promotes the sharing of experiences within the national society and between the national society and its partners through daily support to programme and policy implementation and development. Programme planning, information sharing and coordination of external assistance have minimized duplication and maximized resources and support from partners. PNS supporting the Ethiopian Red Cross pay regular visits to Ethiopia for consultations on programme support while the American Red Cross and Danish Red Cross have in-country Programme Coordinators which simplifies the coordination role of the Federation

Impact

The Ethiopian Red Cross is actively developing its partner relationships trying to diversify the funding sources for program support. The role of the Federation in coordinating the support as well as supporting the daily program management through policy discussions with key staff has lead to a more consolidated approach to program management.

Constraints

The position of Federation Representative remained vacant for three months during the period. The role of the new Head of Sub-regional office for the Horn of Africa will differ from that of the former Federation Representative since it will cover two countries – Ethiopia and Djibouti – and will consequently reduce the time dedicated to the Ethiopian Red Cross.

Expected result 2: Regional cooperation has been promoted.

There have been a number of exchange visits between the Ethiopian Red Cross and other national societies within the region in 2004 (Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Djibouti). These visits involved mainly the sectors of information, disaster management and health.

Impact

Regular exchanges either through workshops or individual visits have greatly exposed the Ethiopian Red Cross staff to experiences from other national societies.

Constraints

More staff and volunteers from branch level should be involved in regional cooperation; ways of securing funding for this through bilateral programmes should be explored.

Expected result 3: The Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) process has been facilitated and coordinated.

Preparations of the new Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2001-2010 started in August through a SDP retreat attended by members of the Ethiopian Red Cross national board, chairpersons of regional boards, the management team, heads of departments at the headquarters and regional branch secretaries. The retreat among other things revisited the activities, relationships between the headquarters and branches, existing local and international networking strategy and agreed on the way forward.

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The existing SDP 2001-2005 will be reviewed by external consultants. Detailed terms of reference to guide the consultants have been developed and an advertisement to invite consultants published in a weekly newspaper. The review is expected to be finalised by the end of February 2005. A CAS will be projected to 2006-2008 as soon as the SDP 2006-2010 is finalized.

Impact

The SDP retreat critically discussed the situation of the national society and gave clear recommendations for the preparation of the SDP.

Expected result 4: Partners have been encouraged to provide assistance in line with national society's priorities and needs.

Through continuous dialogue, partners are encouraged to respect the needs and priorities of the national society identified in their plans. The national society is also encouraged to make thorough plans which can be presented to partners for funding rather than waiting for initiatives from partners based on potential funding.

Impact

The national society seems to be strengthening its negotiation capacity with partners.

Constraints

Availability of funding sometimes plays a decisive role on the choice of areas of intervention. Funding pledges are often presented within short notice with the result that time for the preparation of proposals is often limited hence impacting on quality. It also makes it difficult for the possibility of a participatory approach.

Expected result 5: The organization of partnership meetings has been facilitated.

No date has yet been fixed to hold the partnership meeting. The date also depends on the progress with the SDP review.

Expected result 6: The organization of regular meetings with the ICRC and partners has been facilitated.

Regular meetings are held between the Ethiopian Red Cross, ICRC and Federation for information sharing and coordination. Plans are underway to incorporate the two in country coordinators of the American Red Cross and Danish Red Cross to regularize meetings with all components of the Movement.

Impact

A relaxed and good relationship between Movement's partners exists which promotes information exchange and coordination of activities.

Constraints

Time limitations have not allowed for as many such meetings as would have been desired.

Effective Representation and Advocacy

Goal: The Federation has a high profile as a key humanitarian actor and advocate in the region with the added advantage of a network of national societies able to deliver services at community level.

Objective: The Federation is an effective and reliable partner supporting Ethiopian Red Cross in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable.

Expected result 1: The Federation is recognized as a competent partner among international and national NGO operating in Ethiopia, the African Union, the national government, diplomatic missions and domestic donors.

Federation is represented at general meetings organized for the NGO and the UN. The Ethiopian Red Cross is a well known partner in humanitarian and development activities in Ethiopia and maintains a close relationship with government line ministries and the disaster prevention and preparedness commission. Contacts are maintained with diplomatic missions, through which the Federation Head of Sub-Regional Office promotes the work of the

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Federation and the Ethiopian Red Cross in particular. The Federation Head of Sub-Regional Office also attends regular security meetings at international level.

Impact

The role of the Federation is well known in Ethiopia.

Constraints

The lack of an official status for the Federation in Ethiopia has denied it invitations to meetings where the presence of the Federation could be relevant. Intensive networking has however improved this situation.

Expected result 2: Policies and strategies of the Federation are well recognized amongst all stakeholders in the humanitarian field in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian Red Cross is a major player in long term disaster preparedness and development activities. Information about the Federation as a whole is usually advocated through informal contacts while media features on the work of the Ethiopian Red Cross have greatly promoted public awareness and knowledge of the Red Cross.

Impact

Knowledge of the role of the Federation as a partner in humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia is widespread. However, more advocacy work is required for development activities.

Constraints

The continued lack of legal status agreement with the government has limited the participation of the Federation in some fora.

Expected result 3: The Federation Head of Sub-Regional Office maintains an active information exchange on humanitarian and security issues with diplomatic missions in Ethiopia.

Sharing of information on security takes place with ICRC and in consultation with the international and national community and through monitoring of event via the media.

Impact

The Federation delegation is well informed of the security situation in the country and can brief partners and colleagues that are undertaking missions in the country.

Expected result 4: The secretariat's regional delegation promotes and supports an active participation of Ethiopian Red Cross in regional and international fora of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The Ethiopian Red Cross is regularly invited at regional and international workshops. During the reporting period the national society staff members have participated in the following training events:

- a regional workshop on malaria in Kenya in September;
- a capacity building workshop in Uganda in September;
- a fund-raising skills sharing workshop in the Netherlands in October;
- an information workshop in Geneva in November; and
- an RC-NET working group meeting on health and care in Nairobi in December.

Impact

The exposure through exchange programmes and knowledge from the workshops has promoted the development of new ideas and initiatives that has had positive impact on programme planning, management and implementation as a whole.

Constraints

Funding constraints limits the level of exchange programmes. Knowledge sharing within the organization is also often neglected.

Delegation Management

Goal: Ensure Federation support to the national society for the coming four years.

Objective: Ensure efficient and effective support is extended to the Ethiopian Red Cross through a well functioning Federation presence in the country during 2004 and through the Federation sub-office for the coming years.

Expected result 1: Efficient and effective management of the Federation presence in Ethiopia has been put in place.

A well functioning Federation country office is in place, integrated into the national society structure and staffed by one finance and administration officer and one driver/assistant both locally recruited.

Impact

The Federation office provides full support to the national society in coordination and programme management as well as guidance for the change processes in the national society initiated during 2003 (e.g. the human resources and the reporting reviews). The office also provides due support to partners.

Constraints

Poor internet connectivity in the whole country often inhibits swift communication with partners.

Expected result 2: Close linkages to Federation regional and sub-regional offices have been ensured.

Good collaboration exists with the Federation Regional Delegation in Nairobi which provides sufficient technical support in health including HIV/AIDS, WatSan, disaster management and other areas as required. Support for organizational development is being strengthened.

A project to establish an email system for the Ethiopian Red Cross and improve on internet connectivity was initiated by the Regional Delegation in September. The installation is now in progress. The regional health and care coordinator visited the national society in September in the framework of the HIV/AIDS home based care programme. A PPP⁴ workshop with 19 participants from national headquarters and regions was conducted by a Federation consultant in December.

Impact

Close coordination with the Federation Regional Delegation in Nairobi for technical support has ensured good support for the Ethiopian Red Cross in programme planning, implementation and monitoring.

The establishment of the sub-regional office for the Horn of Africa requires firm commitment from the Ethiopian Red Cross and close cooperation with the Regional Delegation and national societies within the sub-region. Further dialogue in this respect will be encouraged

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

⁴ PPP – Project Planning Process, a management training tool to improve planning and reporting to international standards.

APPEAL No. 01.04/2004

PLEDGES RECEIVED

17/01/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

						TOTAL COVERAGE
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				637,924		45.5%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				134,120		
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID GRANT 2004				68,000	29.01.04	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
NEW ZEALAND RC		2,600	NZD	2,067	30.06.04	
SINGAPORE RC		14,208	SGD	10,731	21.06.04	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				214,918	CHF	33.7%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
FINLAND	DELEGATES			12,200		
SWEDEN	DELEGATES			63,200		
Note: due to systems upgrades in process, contributions in kind and services may be incomplete.						
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				75,400	CHF	11.8%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	