

Appeal 2005



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EAST AFRICA SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

[Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, East Africa sub-regional office]

Appeal no. 05AA004

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes, objectives, and related activities to be implemented in 2005, and the corresponding funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text, or can be requested through the respective regional department.

For further information please contact the Federation Secretariat, Africa Department: Josse Gillijns, Regional Officer for Eastern Africa, Email josse.gillijns@ifrc.org, Phone 41.22.730.42.24. Please also refer to the full contact list at the end of this Appeal, or access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Click on the title below to go to the relevant text; click on the figure to go to the programme budget

	2005
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Health and care [Kenya] - [Rwanda]	1,324,885
Disaster management [Rwanda]	159,450
Organizational development [Kenya] - [Rwanda] - [Uganda]	975,478
Total	2,459,813¹

The following programme is included in this Appeal narrative; however, its associated budget is integrated within other programme budgets. Click the title to go to the narrative text: [Coordination](#)

Please note that the above table presents the total Appeal budget per sector. The budget breakdown by country or office is shown at the end of each section.

¹ USD 1,953,800 or EUR 1,584,400.

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

Sub-regional context

The East Africa region is one of the most vulnerable and disaster prone in Africa suffering from both natural and man-made disasters such as; conflict, population movement, food insecurity, epidemics, political instability, poverty and economic recession. The three countries under the sub-regional office for East Africa (Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda) share political and economic characteristics and have at the same time country specific profiles. The table below on the human development indicators for these countries and the wider continent provides a glance of the situation.

In addition to the three countries mentioned above, the Nairobi Regional Delegation has integrated the activities for Burundi and Tanzania within the portfolio for East Africa sub-regional programmes. At the time of launch of this Appeal, the specific activities for 2005 for Burundi and Tanzania were not finalized, and therefore were not included. It is fully anticipated that these activities will be defined in the early months of 2005; they will then be integrate within this Appeal through the issuance of a Programme Update.

Human Development Indicators at a Glance

Category	Kenya	Rwanda	Uganda	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Total population (millions)	31.5	8.3	25.0	641.0	6,225.0
GDP per capita (USD)	393	212	236	469	5,174
Life expectancy at birth (years) : Female - Male	46.4 - 44.0	39.4 - 38.4	46.4 - 44.9	n.a.	n.a.
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births	78	96	82	108	56
Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births (adjusted ratio)(2000)	1,000	1,400	880	n.a	n.a
Population (%) with sustainable access to an improved water source (2000)	57	41	52	57	82
HIV prevalence (% , ages 15-49) (2003)	6.7	5.1	4.1	7.7	1.1
Adult literacy rate (% , ages 15 and above) Female - Male	78.5 - 90.0	63.4 - 75.3	59.2 - 78.8	n.a	n.a

Source: UNDP Human Development Report, July 2004: Human Development Index (pages 139-250). Refer to http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/pdf/hdr04_HDI.pdf Note: Data is 2002 unless noted above.

Conflict and political instability in the Great Lakes region has taken a truly regional scope in both character and consequence in the recent years. Neighbouring states have either been actively involved in the long-running wars - and in particular that in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) - or have been directly affected as populations move across the borders. Armed non-state actors have also taken advantage of the porous borders and sought safe havens, protection or advantageous alliances with other states to continue rebellion in their own countries. A regional perspective is thus essential; unless a truly regional peace approach to resolve the fundamental issues of the conflict both within and between countries is achieved, then the cycle of violence will not be broken and the humanitarian needs will continue to grow.

Despite the close historical links between Uganda and Rwanda, the two countries have continued to disagree over their involvement in the ongoing conflict in the DRC. A major consequence of the disagreement is the creation of political obstacles to the repatriation of the Ugandan refugees in Rwanda.

The instability caused by the civil war in Sudan frequently spilled over the borders and into Uganda, and caused strained relations between the two countries with each accusing the other of supporting rebel

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

groups fighting their respective governments - Uganda for supporting the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA), while Sudan for backing the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

The governments of Rwanda and Burundi both face rebel groups operating from the DRC. The Burundi government has had to constantly fend off Hutu militias; the political developments in Burundi have a direct impact on the situation in Rwanda. This has motivated the Rwanda government to play an active role in supporting efforts towards the peace process in Burundi.

The East Africa region has also been heavily affected by terrorists' attacks. Since the 9/11 attack in the USA the region has been on high alert and this has adversely affected the economies of the three countries, particularly Kenya which has suffered two attacks - the first in 1998 at the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi causing over 200 deaths, and the second in 2002 in which a tourist hotel in Mombasa was bombed. Air travel has been greatly affected in form of temporarily diversion of flights and increased and lengthy security procedures. Several embassies have periodically issued travel advisories for their nationals to reconsider making non-essential travel into the region.

For ease of reference, the table below lists the standard abbreviations and references used in this Appeal.

ART – Anti-retroviral treatment(s)	Movement - International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
CAS – Cooperation Agreement Strategies	OCHA – (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ECHO – European Community Humanitarian Office	PLWHA - Persons living with HIV/AIDS
IDP – Internally-displaced persons	PNS - Partner National Society(ies)
MoU – Memorandum of Understanding	RC-Net – Red Cross Red Crescent Network for East Africa
	RDRT – Regional Disaster Response Team(s)
ARCHI 2010 – refer to http://www.ifrc.org/what/health/archi/	
ERU – Emergency Response Unit(s) Refer to http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/eru/	
FACT – Field Assessment and Coordination Team(s). Refer to http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/fact/	
Strategy 2010 – refer to http://www.ifrc.org/who/strategy.asp	
Ouagadougou Declaration – refer to http://www.ifrc.org/meetings/regional/africa/5thpac/5thpacde.asp	
Seville Agreement – refer to http://www.ifrc.org/meetings/statutory/ga/ga97/ga_97_8.asp	

Kenya

[Click here to return to the title page](#)

National Context

The two-year old Kenyan government inherited a run-down infrastructure, weak and corrupt institutions and one of Africa's worst performing economies as a result of mismanagement and bad governance by the previous government. As one of its cornerstones to recovery, the NARC government committed to a reformist agenda with the aim of reviving Kenya's moribund economy. Although it has not fulfilled its overoptimistic promise to carry out the main parts of its agenda within 100 days into power, the NARC government has made good progress in all key areas, leaving little doubt of its genuine intention to comprehensive political and economic reform.



The international community has welcomed President Kibaki's promise of fundamental economic reforms and efforts to combat corruption. The 2003 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) indicates that Kenya is the 122nd most corrupt country out of 133 assessed. The new regime has also pledged to promote regional economic integration through the East Africa Community and to seek an end to the political instability in the Horn of Africa that has caused banditry and an influx of refugees in north-eastern Kenya.

Kenya's population is estimated to be 31.5 million people and is heavily concentrated in the rich agricultural zones in central and western regions. Poverty is also rampant; 52.0% of the population lives below the poverty line. There is also a wide income disparity with only 20% of the population controlling 55% of the income while the poorest in the rural areas receive only 3.5% of the rural income base. At present 57% of the population have access to safe water. Despite a high government spending on education (8% of GDP) most indicators show a declining trend in educational standards with wide regional and gender disparities. These factors all feature high in the causes of morbidity and mortality; the introduction of free public school education by the NARC government is expected to improve the situation in the longer term.

The rapid spread of HIV/AIDS in Kenya poses a great threat to the health of the nation with very significant effects on the demographic, social and economic aspects of the population. It is estimated that more than 2.1 million people are infected with HIV/AIDS in Kenya; 20.2% of the workforce will be lost to the pandemic and the number of HIV/AIDS orphans will exceed 1.5 million by the year 2005. The extended family has traditionally fostered orphaned children but their growing numbers has overwhelmed this traditional care structure, greatly stretching the family resources. The continued rise in HIV infection rate also puts an already stretched healthcare system under severe strain. The high cost of AIDS care and the loss of earnings for the patient's family reduce their ability to cover basic needs such as health care and education. The only good news is that ART is now available in the country.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities

The overall priority for the Kenya Red Cross Society² is to improve its headquarter and branch capacity, and to secure adequate human and financial resources to enable it provide timely and effective services to the needs of the most vulnerable while upholding the fundamental principles of the Movement.

In pursuit of its vision of assisting vulnerable communities and in line with the Strategy 2010, the Ouagadougou Declaration and the Government of Kenya development priorities, the national society's core areas of activity are in the fields of health, disaster management, organizational development, and promotion of humanitarian values. The national society expects advisory support and capacity building assistance from the Federation for 2005 in these four core areas, to include HIV/AIDS, and with a focus on cross cutting capacity building assistance included in the organizational development programme.

Through its large network of branches and volunteers, the Kenya Red Cross is a key player in the country's attempts to reverse calamities that affect an increasing number of vulnerable people. The vision of the national society is to be the leading humanitarian organization in the country, delivering excellent quality service to prevent and/or alleviate the suffering of the most vulnerable.

The national society has 53 branches most of which have concentrated their activities on humanitarian and relief operations. They also run first aid training activities to both the communities and the corporate sector. A number of the older and larger branches are very well established and have fixed assets that will ensure their sustainability. Branch activities include dissemination of the principles of the Movement, disaster preparedness and response, community and commercial first aid, women development activities, water and sanitation, protection of the environment, a number of programmes for street children, and (in a few instances) fundraising programmes. About half of the members in most branches are active volunteers, mostly youth out of school looking for employment opportunities and led by vibrant youthful committees full of ideas and energy. Their main activities are environmental conservation, community services, community first aid training, civic education and human rights campaigns, prevention of drug abuse, and relief operations.

The Kenya Red Cross has undergone a restructuring and organizational change process in the last two years that saw a new organizational and salary structure introduced, and a down-sizing of staff. Better management, information and financial systems were also introduced. General Assemblies were held in 2002 and 2004; the newly-elected Board has received training in good governance. The national society has also managed to rebuild its image and attract new partners after a period of internal difficulties.

The national society finalised its 2003-2005 strategic plans which were presented to partners during both the 2003 and 2004 partnership meetings. Detailed work plans for 2004 in the logical framework approach complete with budgets are available for each programme area. The national society has prepared a CAS document with technical assistance from the sub-regional office; this was presented at the 2003 partnership meeting and signed during the International Conference in Geneva in December 2003 together with a MoU which provides the main framework for cooperation with partners.

<Refer to the Kenya Red Cross Strategic Plan 2003-2005>

<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual05/logframes/africa/05AA004KE.pdf>

² Kenya Red Cross – refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=93>

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

Kenya Red Cross at a Glance

	Year	Comment
Statutes	2000	Statutes first adopted in 1966; under updating
National Disaster Plan	2001	Latest Version adopted in June 2001
National Development Plan	2002	Strategic development plan 2003-05 developed. Review 2004
Self-Assessment	2002	Participated in the self assessment process in 2001 and 2002
Elections	2004	General Assembly 2004
Yearly audit	2003	Comprehensive audit of 2001- 2003 accounts carried out as per Federation standards
CAS finalized	2003	The CAS document was finalized and signed December 2003
MoU developed and finalized	2003	The MoU document was finalized and signed December 2003

Movement Context

The Federation Secretariat assists the national society in its organizational development, capacity building and HIV/AIDS activities including assistance to the home-based care programme for PLWHA.

The Kenya Red Cross Society has established development contracts with bilateral partners who have covered the major parts of its priority areas since 2003. These are the Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and French Red Cross in health; and the Danish Red Cross in disaster management while the Swedish Red Cross supports branch development and decentralisation under the national society's organizational development. Additional assistance is expected from the ICRC and the Federation in the areas of conflict-related disaster preparedness, dissemination, capacity building and tracing and reunification. The American Red Cross has been supporting the national society's mass measles immunization campaign.

Primary support to the Kenya Red Cross from the Movement in 2002-2004

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organizational Development
ICRC	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Federation	xx	xx	xx		xx
French Red Cross	xx				
Swedish Red Cross*	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Norwegian Red Cross	xx				
Danish Red Cross		xx	xx		
Spanish Red Cross		xx	xx		
American Red Cross	xx	xx			xx
German Red Cross	xx	xx	xx		xx
British Red Cross	xx				
Libyan Red Cross		xx			
Australian Red Cross	xx				
Canadian Red Cross		xx			
Finnish Red Cross		xx			
Japanese Red Cross		xx			
Red Crescent of Iran		xx			
Red Cross of Monaco		xx			

* Includes the Swedish Red Cross support via the Lake Victoria Project.

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

Background and Achievements

The Kenya Red Cross health and social services programme implements an integrated community based health programme with focus on advocacy and prevention.

With assistance from the regional delegation, the national society developed a five-year HIV/AIDS strategic plan through a participatory approach that made use of the achievements and lessons learned in its four Family Health and Home Based Care projects. The national society has been participating in the mass measles campaign in partnership with other organizations under the coordination of the Ministry of Health. It has also assisted the Ministry of Health to respond to a nation wide malaria epidemic.

The Kenya Red Cross has developed several partnerships with other organizations in the implementation of the health programmes; a global corporate agreement between the Federation and Nestlé provided funds to the national society for the HIV/AIDS strategic plan of action for the period 2003-2005. Long-term development agreements have also been established with the French Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and German Red Cross in the area of health.

Kenya Red Cross has requested continuous technical support from the regional health and care unit mainly in the areas of policy formulation, development of strategies and guidelines, development of project proposals and support to roll out the ARCHI 2010 methodology to branches. This requested assistance will, together with support to the training initiative of the RC-NET subcommittee on health currently chaired by the Kenya Red Cross, form the core of the expected support from the regional delegation to the national society in respect to health.

Goal: National Societies are assisted in ensuring that their national programmes are established on the basis of Strategy 2010 core areas, and on the basis of local vulnerabilities, potential impact, the capacity of other institutions, and comparative advantages of the Movement.

Objective: To reduce the prevalence and impact of HIV/AIDS and the morbidity and mortality amongst women and children through awareness-raising campaigns, behavioural change communication, and community support to PLWHA.

Expected Results:

1. Kenya Red Cross implementation of its 2003-2007 HIV/AIDS Strategy is supported by the Federation.
2. Kenya Red Cross implementation of its workplace programme is supported by the Federation.
3. Kenya Red Cross implementation of its peer-education programme for in-school and out-of-school youth is supported by the Federation.
4. Kenya Red Cross implementation of its home-based care programme is supported by the Federation.

*<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Kenya Health and Care
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA004HC1.pdf>*

Organizational Development (OD)

Background and achievements

The Kenya Red Cross has been through a major OD process and is now in the consolidation phase. The organizational development programme is charged with the responsibility of change, change management as well as capacity building at both headquarters and branch level.

The national society has established quarterly technical meetings with the participation of bilateral partner national societies, private partners, ICRC and the Federation. Presentations and follow-up of the national society's activities including financial and budget details and programme management experiences are shared and discussed with the participants during these meetings. A committee to spearhead the Kenya Red Cross strategic plan (2004-2005) review has been established with participation of key partners. The cooperation between the national society and its partners continues to improve. The quarterly technical meetings have provided good opportunity for information sharing, update on programme activities and advocacy for a consolidated support to the national society's strategic development plan. The national society's cooperation agreement strategy has continued to serve as the regulatory mechanism for assistance from all partners.

All national societies in the region have adopted the promotion of Red Cross Red Crescent principles and humanitarian values as one of the four core areas of the Strategy 2010. A Regional Communications Forum network of communications officers of the national societies from the region supported by both the ICRC and the Federation was established in 2001. Uganda Red Cross was the first chair in 2001, followed by Rwanda in 2002 while Kenya Red Cross is the present chair. The capacity building aspects of humanitarian values are included in the OD program.

Kenya is a disaster prone country and regular dialogue with the regional disaster management coordination office has ensured coordinated, timely and focussed response towards disasters such as; floods, droughts, fires among others. The national society's volunteering policy has continued to get technical support from the Federation.

The technical support provided by the Federation through the regional and sub-regional office has assisted in establishment of new partnerships. National society staff have gained regional exposure and opportunities to build their capacities through the regional communication forum and the RDRT training.

Goal: The sub-regional office provides context-specific, tailor-made capacity-building and organizational development support to national societies, prioritized on the basis of in-country need and national society commitment to development.

Objective: To improve the capacity of the national societies to deliver effective service in preventing and alleviating human suffering of the most vulnerable in the community in accordance to the fundamental principles and values of the Movement.

Expected Results:

1. A strong and more focussed senior management team has been established and is actively benefiting from the advisory services provided by the Federation by 2007.
2. Support from the Federation has strengthened the national society's capacities in the development of policies, strategies and guidelines
3. Support from the Federation has increased cooperation within the Eastern Africa region for mutual benefit of the national society

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Kenya Organizational Development>
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA004OD1.pdf>

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

For further information please contact:

- *In Kenya: Mary Kuria, Secretary General, Kenya Red Cross Society, Nairobi; Email kuria.mary@kenyaredcross.org; Phone 254.20.60.86.61; Fax 254.20.60.35.89*
- *In Kenya: Anitta Underlin, Federation Head of East Africa Regional Delegation, Nairobi; Email ifrcke42@ifrc.org; Phone 254.20.283.5000; Fax 254.20.271.8415*
- *In Geneva: Josse Gillijns, Federation Regional Officer for Eastern Africa, Africa Department; Email josse.gillijns@ifrc.org ; Phone 41.22.730.42.24 ; Fax 41.22.733.03.95*

Kenya – Budget breakdown	2005
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Health and care	721,465
Organizational development	245,870
Total	967,335

Rwanda

[Click here to return to title page](#)

National Context

Rwanda suffered tremendously from the 1994 genocide in which an estimated 800,000 people died. The country has since been in a political rebuilding phase under the leadership of President Paul Kagame. The establishment of the gachaca or local community courts for those involved in the genocide and the release and integration of more than 25,000 prisoners has put yet another strain on the Rwandan society. Rwanda was also recently involved in the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo but signed a peace accord in mid 2002 to recall its troops from the DRC; their repatriation and demobilization will pose yet another humanitarian challenge to Rwanda. Following the endorsement of a new constitution in May 2003 the first multiparty presidential and parliamentary elections were held in August 2003 after a nine-year ban on multiparty politics; the incumbent president won 95% of the votes cast.



Rwanda's National Poverty Reduction Programme (NPRP) emphasizes six priority areas for the coming period: rural development, agricultural transformation; human development; economic infrastructure; governance; and private sector and institutional development. This policy framework includes proactive disaster management to protect objectives and outcomes of the NPRP.

The humanitarian context is marked by 400,000 orphans: 49% of families are headed by children under 15 years of age, and 34% of households are headed by widowed women. There are also approximately 300,000 persons handicapped from the 1994 genocide. There are persistent risks of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes due to seismic activities in the Virunga chain while the rainy season heralds recurrent floods and landslides that wreak havoc on human settlement and infrastructure. Poverty and food insecurity are a common feature in certain provinces of Rwanda. There is also an imminent threat of the unstable political situation in Burundi spilling over to Rwanda and causing displacement and refugee movements.

The major health problems include a high HIV/AIDS prevalence, high malnutrition rates among children under five years, high rates of malaria, tuberculosis, diarrhoea and respiratory tract infections.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities

All activities of the Rwandan Red Cross³ are based on the national society's 2002-2006 strategic plans, Strategy 2010, ARCHI 2010 and the Ouagadougou Declaration. The three priorities of the national society's strategic plan are:

- The development of Red Cross programmes that respond to basic community needs and which build capacities and reduce vulnerabilities.
- Development of a well functioning national society that reinforces capacities at headquarters and branch levels, decentralises its structures and is built on a solid base of self-sufficiency.
- Development of partnerships based on financial support by the members of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and other donors in Rwanda, including the private sector.

³ Rwandan Red Cross - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=143>

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

Rwandan Red Cross at a glance

	Year	Comment
Statutes	1997	Statutes last revised 1997. Rwandan Red Cross is in the process of reviewing the statutes against the “Guidance for national society Statutes”.
National Disaster Plan	2003	To be finalised once the Government of Rwanda National Disaster Plan is completed. Review in 2004
National Development Plan	2002	Strategic plan 2002-2006 finalized
Self-Assessment	2002	Part of the self-assessment process initiated by the Secretariat
Elections	2002	General Assembly 2002; normally held every four years, extraordinary session may be called
Annual audit	2003	Annual external audit performed last for fiscal year 2002 and 2003
CAS	2003	The CAS document was finalized and signed in December 2003
MoU	2003	The MoU was finalized and signed in December 2003

Movement context

The Rwandan Red Cross is in a rebuilding phase and has shown significant progress towards programme implementation. In 1999, the national society underwent a restructuring when it became evident that a huge structure at the national society’s headquarters was impossible to maintain. However, the national society is presently still not capable of sustaining the core costs and depends heavily on external resources. This is a situation of great concern for the national society and which needs to be urgently addressed together with partners. In 2002 the national society developed the first strategic plan building on priority areas in the Strategy 2010 to identify strategic objectives and to harmonize assistance given by a variety of partners for complementary assistance. The national society is also progressively moving toward the characteristics of a well-functioning national society. This is reflected by initiatives such as the study for potential fund-raising, a human resources study, and open discussion with partners on focussed programming which have capacity building components integrated into the programme objectives.

A large number of bilateral programmes were initiated in response to the 1994 genocide which was also a period in which the national society was non-functional. The programs were started on a need basis as immediate responses to the situation on the ground. Coordination and co-operation mechanisms at that time were extremely weak. Some of the earlier implemented and ongoing programs do not fall within the framework of the strategic development plan endorsed by the national society’s Executive Committee in 2003. This creates a challenge for the national society: to co-ordinate all bilateral programmes and yet explore future co-operation mechanisms to achieve a consolidated effort. A priority for partners will be to comply with the objectives identified in the strategic development plan by which a stronger, more independent and well-functioning national society would be established. Discussions are ongoing to refocus programmes and develop a more targeted approach with clear focus falling within the strategic development plan

The Rwandan Red Cross has borrowed structures for cooperation from Kenya Red Cross and Uganda Red Cross in view of learning and adopting similar principles and good practices. A draft MoU was presented for discussion at the partnership meetings in April and September 2003 and later signed by nine national societies, the ICRC and the Federation during the International Conference in 2003. At the request of Rwandan Red Cross, the Federation has also developed structures for co-ordinated partnerships, bilateral co-operation and multilateral co-operation to assist in achieving a co-ordinated approach for the Movement assistance.

The regional delegation assists the Rwandan Red Cross in its OD and capacity building activities, the health programmes and in disaster response. The CAS document signed during the 2003 International Conference by nine national societies and the Federation maps out how partners will support the implementation of the national society strategic development plan and ensures continuous dialogue

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

between the components of the Movement for joint capacity building planning. Programme priorities of Rwandan Red Cross are moreover determined by its auxiliary role to the Rwandan Government in the fields of health and disaster preparedness/response.

The Rwandan Red Cross has welcomed both bilateral, ICRC and Federation co-operation and actively supports regional integration under the RC-NET. However, there is a need to agree on continuation of the process for a proper co-ordination mechanism of programmes for mutual benefits of all parties concerned, especially the national society.

Primary support to the Rwandan Red Cross from the Movement in 2002-2004

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	OD	Other
ICRC			XX	XX		XX
Federation*	XX	XX	XX		XX	
French Red Cross	XX		XX			
Norwegian Red Cross			XX			
Belgian Red Cross			XX			
German Red Cross	XX		XX		XX	
Spanish Red Cross			XX	XX	XX	
Danish Red Cross					XX	
Swiss Red Cross						XX
Singapore Red Cross						XX

*Federation support comes from Danish Red Cross, British Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross.

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

Background and Achievements

The objective of the Strategic Development Plan is to develop Rwandan Red Cross programmes that respond to the basic community needs and which impact on building of basic capacities and reduction of vulnerabilities. The health and care programme plays a focal role in reaching this objective.

At the request of the national society, the sub-regional office has continued to include support to the Rwandan Red Cross health and care programme in its 2005 appeal. The vision has however been to identify long-term developmental partners for this core programme. The Norwegian Red Cross and the British Red Cross have over the years partly supported the programme through the Federation but full funding has been problematic. Unfortunately, the French Red Cross has not been able to obtain support to continue assisting water and sanitation activities which remains an area that needs additional support. The Danish Red Cross has committed towards supporting the national society from 2005 and onwards; a formal agreement is yet to be reached.

One of the national society's main focus has been on volunteer training; home based care training has been conducted for nearly 400 volunteers. Furthermore, anti-Aids clubs have been formed in 60 schools with the aim of increasing the level of HIV/AIDS awareness among school-going youth. The national society HIV/AIDS strategy 2004-2007 was developed in 2004 with the assistance of the regional health and care support unit. CBFA activities including malaria prevention components have been ongoing. Trained Red Cross volunteers are actively undertaking CBFA training activities within their communities; collaboration with the National Integrated Malaria programme has led to a wider reach and coverage in the communities.

It is the intention to maintain the Federation support to HIV/AIDS related activities, particularly preventive and control activities through technical support from the regional health and care support unit.

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

This support will be mainly in the areas of policy, strategy and guidelines development and will form the basis of the Federation support.

Goal: National Societies are assisted in ensuring that their national programmes are established on the basis of Strategy 2010 core areas, and on the basis of local vulnerabilities, potential impact, the capacity of other institutions, and comparative advantages of the Movement.

Objective: Rwandan Red Cross contributes towards improving the general health of the population by building the capacity of the communities (using the ARCHI 2010 approach) to take charge of their major health problems.

Expected Results:

1. Rwandan Red Cross has established a community-based first aid (CBFA) programme.
2. Rwandan Red Cross has contributed to the reduction of malaria in communities.
3. Rwandan Red Cross has contributed to the reduction of HIV/AIDS infection in communities.
4. Rwandan Red Cross has contributed to an increase in the number of blood donors.
5. Rwandan Red Cross has contributed to the reduction in the prevalence of water-borne diseases.

It is expected that the Federation will provide technical support from the regional health and care support unit in all areas of policy, strategy and guidelines development. Assistance to implementing activities under the areas of reduction of HIV/AIDS in communities and reduction of water borne diseases will be provided by the Federation in the long term with contributions from the Norwegian Red Cross and British Red Cross. The remaining areas are envisaged to be supported bilaterally. However until a permanent agreement is entered, the Rwandan Red Cross has requested the Federation to provide general support to the health and care programme.

*<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Rwanda Health and Care>
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual05/logframes/afri/05AA004HC2.pdf>*

Disaster Management

Background and Achievements

Upon request from the Rwandan Red Cross, the Federation has over the last years included the disaster preparedness and response programme (DP/R) in its annual appeal. Support has been obtained from DFID via the British Red Cross and is envisaged to continue the Federation support. The Norwegian Red Cross has since 2004 channelled their support for the DP/R bilaterally. ICRC is a long term partner in conflict preparedness. It is expected that the Federation support over the long-term will be focussed upon technical advice in the area of policy and strategy development. However until permanent partners are identified the Federation will continue its support to the DP/R programme.

Strengthening of branches is managed in coordination with the OD program which is the focal point for branch development. This objective will be included in the OD program.

Goal: The sub-regional office provides appropriate, timely and coordinated response to disasters (rapid, slow-onset and forgotten) and long term rehabilitation needs based on the capacity of the Rwandan Red Cross, PNS and support by other donors.

Objective: To improve the capacity of the Rwandan Red Cross to provide timely and effective response to disasters through adequate human and financial resources both at headquarters and branch level and in accordance with the fundamental principles and values of the Movement; to improve branch and headquarters capacity for disaster prevention, preparedness, response and collaboration with the Government of Rwanda.

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

Expected Results:

1. Rwandan Red Cross has received adequate technical support from the Federation for its strategy for the prevention and reduction of major catastrophes such as; road accidents, volcanic eruptions, landslides and civil conflicts.
2. Technical support from the Federation has strengthened the national society's food security early warning system.
3. Support from the Federation has enhanced the national society's capacity to respond to disasters
4. The Federation has supported the national society in the development of a national government framework.
5. The Federation has supported the national society's DP/R policy development.

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Rwanda Disaster Management>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/.05AA004DM2pdf

Organizational Development (OD)

Background and Achievements

The Federation has supported the rebuilding of the national society since 1994. A restructuring process in 1999 to reduce a top-heavy staffing and the subsequent recruitment of a new management team assisted the national society in progressively developing the characteristics of a well-functioning national society. The development of a national society strategic plan, CAS, MoU and comprehensive work plan for the organizational development department are factors contributing to increased programme coordination focussed on priority areas. Cooperation with and coordination of a large number of bilateral partners has improved and it is expected that bilateral partner national societies will begin or continue to integrate their structures with the national society as it gradually takes the main coordination role. With the increased capacity of the national society, a process of decreasing the in-country permanent bilateral partners' presence has begun. The recognition of the national society as a respected partner in disaster preparedness and prevention earned it an invitation by the government to participate in the development of a National Disaster Preparedness strategy document.

Capacity building is integrated in all major technical programme areas. The national society has requested the Federation for continued OD support with components of technical advice to capacity building within general capacity building, branch development, volunteer and membership management, youth activities and fundraising. The main assistance required for the sub-components are in the area of training, development of strategies, policies and guidelines and support to branch offices

The Federation receives support from the Norwegian Red Cross, British Red Cross and Danish Red Cross in implementing the OD programme. The Spanish Red Cross assists the national society in branch development programmes in the area of micro financing.

It is the vision of Rwandan Red Cross to get more partners to support this programme on a more long-term basis either bilaterally, multilaterally or via a co-ordinated partnership. It is expected that the Federation support over the long-term will be focussed upon technical advice in the area of policy and strategy development once co-operation with other partners is extended. Until permanent partners are identified, the Federation will continue support to OD programme in a wider context.

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

Goal: The sub-regional office provides context-specific, tailor-made capacity-building and organizational development support to national societies, prioritized on the basis of in-country need and national society commitment to development.

Objective: To build organizational capacity of Rwandan Red Cross at head office and branch level to develop its volunteers and prepare strategies for resource mobilization and good governance.

Expected Results:

1. A strong and more focused senior management team has been established and is actively benefiting from the advisory services provided by the Federation by 2007.
2. National society committee members have received training in good governance, decentralization and management at provincial and local levels through support from the Federation.
3. The Federation has assisted the national society in achieving better coordination, planning and supervision at all levels.
4. The Federation has assisted the national society with the formation of youth groups.
5. The Federation has assisted the national society in the professional management of its volunteers.
6. The national society staff, volunteers and members have been trained on the Red Cross movement and good governance through support of the Federation.
7. Support from the Federation has increased the national society's capacity in logistics and coordination at provincial level.
8. Federation support has led to increased cross border cooperation within the East Africa region for mutual benefit by 2007.

*<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Rwanda Organizational Development>
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/afrika/05AA004OD2.pdf>*

Rwanda – Budget breakdown	2005
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Health and care	603,419
Disaster management	159,450
Organizational development	426,711
Total	1,189,580

For further information please contact:

- *In Rwanda: Alphonse Kalinganire, Secretary General, Rwandan Red Cross, Kigali; Email rrc@rwanda1.com; Phone 250.585.446/7/8; Fax 250.585.449*
- *In Kenya: Anitta Underlin, Federation Head of East Africa Regional Delegation, Nairobi; Email ifrc42@ifrc.org; Phone 254.20.283.5000; Fax 254.20.271.8415*
- *In Geneva: Josse Gillijns, Federation Regional Officer for Eastern Africa, Africa Department; Email josse.gillijns@ifrc.org; Phone 41.22.730.42.24; Fax 41.22.733.03.95*

Uganda

[Click here to return to title page](#)

National Context

The next referendum on the political system is scheduled for 2005. The question of who will succeed President Yoweri Museveni – if he does not seek a third term additional to the two legal terms in office - are some of the focal political issues. Political opposition parties are still restricted by the government and on the whole the movement system under which Uganda has proved very popular because it has been associated with improvements in security and economic progress. The legislative elections in 1996 and 2001 both resulted in consolidation of movement representatives in the parliament. However, the government has come under pressure from the international donor community to relax the ban on party activities in the interest of good governance.



In 2002-2003 the security situation in the western part of the country improved; however, new armed conflicts between the rebel LRA and government troops in the North have caused a new humanitarian crisis. Refugees from neighbouring countries continue increasing the population in the refugee camp in Mbarara managed by the Uganda Red Cross Society although negotiations are underway for repatriation of Rwandan refugees. After 16 years of conflict, the government has launched a new initiative to seek reconciliation with its neighbours, and it is now moving to improve relations with Rwanda and Sudan. International pressure has also forced Uganda to reduce its presence in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In addition to the ongoing conflicts in the northern and eastern parts of the country, natural disasters such as land slides, droughts, unseasonable rainfall and floods continue to affect crop production throughout the country. Health epidemics such as malaria, measles, and meningitis are frequent while 54% of the population still lacks access to clean drinking water. Less than half of the population lives within 5 km of a health facility, and there is only one doctor for every 27,000 Ugandans. HIV/AIDS remains a major public health problem and has led to an estimated 800,000 deaths and created an estimated 1.7 million orphans. However, the rate of infection is reported to be declining, thanks to the concerted efforts by the government and NGOs. In June 2002, Uganda was selected as one of the 12 African and Caribbean countries to be supported by a U.S. programme to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission (PMTCT) and to strengthen health care facilities.

The vulnerable groups in Uganda consist of 1.6 million people registered as IDP, about 188,000 refugees and a group of 30,839 abducted children and adults. A significant number of refugees and IDP lack access to adequate potable water, food, land, shelter and basic services. Since 2002, international donors have shifted more funding to amnesty and recovery and finalized support to peripheral districts. A new Northern Uganda Social Action Fund and the Northern Uganda Reconstruction Programme were developed and will hopefully help to balance needs in the country. During the same period, the UN and NGO action supported the government to achieve the following objectives:

- Alleviation of human suffering;
- Protection and advancement of human rights;
- Provision of basic social services;
- Reintegration of ex-combatants and returnees; and
- Formulation of a sustainable national programme for recovery.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities

The Uganda Red Cross Society⁴ conducted a participatory strategic planning process and an analysis of its organizational strengths and weaknesses at the central and local levels. It outlined the following priorities and programmes:

- Review/develop and strengthen programs for effective service delivery in line with the Federation Strategy 2010 and Ouagadougou Declaration, and the recommendations of Uganda Red Cross decentralization review and gender policy.
- Facilitate vulnerable communities in improving their health status by reducing morbidity and mortality arising from common diseases and health emergencies.
- Predict, prevent and mitigate the impact of disasters.
- Assist families who are scattered, separated and without timely news of armed conflicts, internal unrest, violence, and/or natural calamities.
- Mobilize the youth as the most active volunteer force to respond to the needs of vulnerable people in their community and to disseminate the ideals of Uganda Red Cross.
- Expand Uganda Red Cross' funding sources by developing and implementing an appropriate resource mobilization strategy in line with the recommendations of the Federation's Strategy 2010.
- Improve and maintain the corporate image of Uganda Red Cross through publicizing its services in various media/fora and providing feedback from the public to service providers for action in line with the national society's constitution.
- Strengthen and maintain the structure, policies, constitution, procedures and systems of Uganda Red Cross in line with the Federation guidelines on characteristics of a well functioning national society.
- Improve networking systems to make use of existing expertise within the Movement in line with the Seville Agreement and with other organizations as per Strategy 2010.
- Develop and implement volunteer and membership management policy guidelines in line with Federation Strategy 2010 and Ouagadougou Declaration.
- Strengthen the capacity of the national society's branches for effective service delivery in line with the recommendations of the Decentralization Review.
- Develop and maintain a management information system to facilitate the various activities of the national society at headquarters and sub-branch levels.

Uganda Red Cross at a glance

	Year	Comment
MoU	2001	The MoU has been functioning since 2001.
Statutes	2002	First adopted in 1964, last revised in 2002. The national society has reviewed its statutes against "Guidance for national societies Statutes"
National Disaster Plan	2002	Uganda Red Cross plan covers national and local levels
National Development Plan	2002	Strategic development plan 2002-2006 adopted. Review 2004
Self-Assessment	2002	Part of the self assessment process initiated by the Secretariat
Elections	2002	General Assembly held in 2002 with elections
Yearly audit	2002	External comprehensive audit completed yearly as per Federation Standards.
CAS	2003	The CAS document was finalized and signed in December 2003

Movement Context

Bilateral programmes between the Uganda Red Cross and Danish Red Cross focus on health services, HIV/AIDS prevention and care and a youth programme. The American Red Cross supports the HIV/AIDS programme linked to blood donor services.

The Swedish Red Cross provides technical assistance to branch capacity building through a number of twinning programmes in Uganda, while the German Red Cross continues to co-fund emergency operations

⁴ Uganda Red Cross Society - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=176>

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

based on national and international appeals. The ICRC continues to support the Uganda Red Cross in the field of preparedness, training and dissemination. It also co-funds the communication programme of the national society and contributes to branch capacity building.

The Federation programs for the period 2004-07 will focus on crosscutting OD programme capacity building aspects and possible refugee programmes depending on the political developments in the region.

The main challenge for the Uganda Red Cross is to continue progressing towards the characteristics of a well functioning national society, while at the same time providing effective assistance to the most vulnerable; this includes more than 1.6 million IDP, a number that is still growing due to incursions by the LRA.

Primary support to the Uganda Red Cross from the Movement in 2002-2004

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organizational Development	Other
ICRC			XX	XX		XX
Federation		XX			XX	
Danish Red Cross	XX		XX		XX	XX
Swedish Red Cross		XX	XX		XX	
Norwegian Red Cross	XX		XX		XX	
American Red Cross	XX		XX			
German Red Cross		XX	XX			
British Red Cross			XX		XX	XX
Netherlands Red Cross	XX		XX			XX
Finnish Red Cross						XX
Japan Red Cross		XX				
Spanish Red Cross						XX

Strengthening the National Society

Organizational Development (OD)

Background and Achievements

Uganda Red Cross is demonstrating its commitment and capacity to achieve the characteristics of a well-functioning national society. Decentralisation of authority, resources and power, and upgrading of staff performance are integral for effective service delivery. Capacity building is integrated in all major technical programme areas.

Uganda Red Cross has also benefited from training and assistance given by the regional OD department and the Swedish Red Cross support to the twinning under the RC-NET sub-committee on branch development.

The national society is a well-respected actor within the humanitarian field in Uganda. Its chairman is a member of the Federation Board while the Secretary General was a trusted chairman of the RC-NET from 2000-2004.

All national societies in the region have adopted 'Promotion of Red Cross Red Crescent Principles and Humanitarian Values' as one of the four core areas of the Federation's Strategy 2010. A Regional Communications Forum, a network of all national society communications officers from the region, was established in 2001 with support from both the ICRC and the Federation. Uganda Red Cross was the first chair in 2001, followed by Rwanda in 2002 while Kenya Red Cross is the present chair. The capacity building aspects of humanitarian values are included in the OD program.

The national society has requested the Federation for continued OD support with technical advise to capacity building within its support to senior management, networking for partnerships within and outside

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

the Movement and in capacity building utilising regional exchange programmes initiated by the RC-NET. The main assistance required for the sub-components are in the area of development of strategies, policies and guidelines.

Goal: The sub-regional office, as the Secretariat, provides context-specific, tailor-made capacity-building and organizational development support to national societies, prioritized on the basis of in-country need and national society commitment to development.

Objective: To improve the capacity of the Uganda Red Cross both at headquarter and branches to provide timely and effective response during disasters through adequate human and financial resources while upholding the fundamental principles and values of the Movement.

Expected Results:

1. A strong and more focused senior management team has been established and is actively benefiting from the advisory services provided by the Federation by 2007.
2. Federation support has strengthened the national society's OD capacity by 2007.
3. Federation support has allowed the national society to continually improve in financial management.
4. Federation support has assisted the national society in developing a strong and broad resource base.
5. Federation support has strengthened the national society's capacity to manage complex emergencies.
6. The national society has developed a national ICT⁵ policy and practice with the support of the Federation.
7. Federation support has led to increased cross-border cooperation within the East Africa region for mutual benefit by 2007.

*<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Uganda Organizational Development>
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/afrika/05AA004OD3.pdf>*

Uganda – Budget breakdown	2005
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Organizational development	302,897
Total	302,897

For further information please contact:

- *In Uganda: Robert Kwesiga, Secretary General, Uganda Red Cross Society, Kampala; Email sgurcs@redcrossug.org; Phone 256.41.25.91.79; Fax 256.41.25.81.84*
- *In Kenya: Anitta Underlin, Federation Head of East Africa Regional Delegation, Nairobi; Email ifrcke42@ifrc.org; Phone 254.20.283.5000; Fax 254.20.271.8415*
- *In Geneva: Josse Gillijns, Federation Regional Officer for Eastern Africa, Africa Department; Email josse.gillijns@ifrc.org; Phone 41.22.730.42.24; Fax 41.22.733.03.95*

⁵ ICT – Information, Communications and Technology.

East African sub-region

[Click here to return to title page](#)

Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

Background and Achievements

Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda in the East Africa sub-region

The Federation's East Africa sub-regional office covers Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. There are plans to incorporate Burundi and Tanzania by 2005.

The sub-regional office was the first of its kind to be established in the region. The office is based in Uganda and staffed by one international senior head assisted by two national senior officers and service staff. Findings of a review of the sub-regional concept carried out in March 2004 confirmed general satisfaction with the sub-regional approach. The findings will also be used to improve the structural set-up and to serve as a model for the establishment of two other sub-regional offices for the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean Islands; the regional OD department has developed a check-list with key issues to be considered for the establishment of these sub-regional offices. The review report has been presented, discussed and endorsed by the RC-NET.

A key focus for the sub-regional office is to provide context-specific and organizational support to national societies to successfully support programme implementation while closely working with partners to deliver essential services to the vulnerable. The process of developing a CAS in each country has proven to be an important and efficient tool to increase the level of consolidation and encouraged the establishment of development agreements and assistance with clear focus and defined responsibilities. The three CAS were developed through a participatory process initiated by the respective national societies in cooperation with the Federation and supported by partners; these CAS are available on [FedNet \(http://fednet.ifrc.org\)](http://fednet.ifrc.org). The process has shown to be a great success in management, coordination and development of strategic partnerships. The East Africa sub-regional office has facilitated regional technical support during the reporting period based upon national society requests ranging from assistance from Federation technical delegates as well as national or regional consultancy services.

Improved coordination has been achieved through regular coordination meetings with partners in each country. Annual partnership meetings have contributed to a collective accountability and complementary support to national societies with the impact of improved communication and a more open dialogue between partners.

Promotion of Federation standards, policies, and resolutions to impact on programme cooperation is an important step in working with a variety of partners. The contribution by partners towards core cost is an example of how Federation standards, coupled with regional experiences and cooperation can assist in developing and harmonising strategic partnerships. Additionally, the promotion and facilitation of regional cooperation between the national societies led to commitment on their part as they have come to appreciate the benefit they can gain from experiences and "good practices" from other national societies.

Goal: The sub-regional office leads and facilitates the processes through which the Federation adapts its model and functions in order to effectively respond to current and long-term trends in the environment and provide sustainable, responsive and focussed programming and services that meet the needs of the membership and the people we serve.

Objective: National societies are supported on basis of their commitment towards change and innovation (while development of national societies remains the primary responsibilities of the national societies themselves), leading to better support to capacity-building, effective disaster response and improved coordination and integration of Federation's initiatives into sub-regional and country level planning and strategies in the delivery of essential services to the vulnerable

Expected Results:

1. The sub-regional office has facilitated the development and updating of the CAS and provided coordination services in the region to all national societies as well as for ICRC.

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

2. The sub-regional office as the Secretariat's primary communication link with the national societies in the region has disseminated Federation policies and strategies and ensured knowledge sharing between different stakeholders in the region.
3. The sub-regional office through the Federation Secretariat's planning process manages the most effective use of its resources and competencies for optimal assistance to the national societies in the region.
4. The sub-regional office strives towards maximising sub-regional fundraising and resource mobilization in East Africa.

*<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix:
East Africa sub-regional office Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships>
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA004CC.pdf>*

Representation, Management, and Implementation

Background and Achievements

Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda in the East Africa sub-region

Based upon the current status agreement in the three countries, the Federation and the national societies maintain a close dialogue with diplomatic missions, international and national partners and the UN agencies. All three national societies are active in national representation and advocacy; the Federation complements their efforts in the international arena.

Uganda Red Cross has been successful in its image building and is recognized as a major humanitarian actor in Uganda. Agreements with UNHCR, WFP, the Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and the Ministry of Health are ongoing. National support has been received support from USAID, DFID, embassies and other partners including local appeals. Regional ECHO support has been obtained via the Federation advocacy and lobbying. The national society participates in regular meetings with OCHA, UNHCR, WHO and UNICEF, while the Federation is a member of the inter-diplomatic contact group. The secretary general of Uganda Red Cross and the head of the East Africa sub-region have jointly increased cooperation with partners that have extended support to the national society.

The Kenya Red Cross has since its revitalization in 2002 improved public relations and created many corporate partnerships. Fundraising efforts have shown great success in a very short time, drawing upon the positive public image of the national society as being capable of delivering appropriate services to the community in a timely and effective way. The Kenya Red Cross also co-chairs the national committee for disaster preparedness and response together with the government. The Federation regional delegation supports the national society in effective representation and advocacy through its participation in meeting international organizations based in Nairobi, namely: OCHA, UNHCR, WHO and UNICEF.

Since the genocide in 1994, Rwandan Red Cross has continued to rebuild its national image as the main humanitarian actor in Rwanda. The national society is an active participant in the RC-NET subcommittee for communication; due to the specific historical context in Rwanda, advocacy is an important activity of the communication department. The Federation head of East Africa sub-region and the secretary general have managed to extend the national cooperation with partners through increased representation and advocacy thus enabling the national society to raise more funds within the borders of Rwanda.

The Federation is well established within the diplomatic and international community in East Africa and aptly complements the national advocacy and representation efforts of the national societies.

The East Africa sub-regional office is responsible for the achievements of objectives established within any multilateral programmes managed by the Federation. The office coordinates capacity-building support to national societies in planning, budgeting, programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation to meet international standards. The sub-regional office acts as the focal point to support national society disaster management and response by integrating external resources during disasters and ensuring response builds on local capacities and transitions to the post disaster phase. The sub-regional offices

**East Africa sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA004
(includes Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and sub-regional office)**

launched international emergency appeals during 2003-2004 on behalf of the national societies in response to refugee influx, floods, drought and other smaller emergencies. The sub-regional office has worked closely together with the national societies and the regional delegation to ensure an effective response optimising available resources from all partners: national societies, regional and national resources, RC-NET, RDRT and international assistance whenever required.

Goal: The influence of the Federation on the humanitarian agenda and its profile in carefully targeted international organizations and fora is increased through advocacy initiatives in four core areas (disaster preparedness risk/reduction; HIV/AIDS; respect for Movement principles and humanitarian values; and reducing discrimination and stigma).

Objectives: The Federation is appreciated as a partner in both development and disaster response and preparedness.

Expected Results:

1. The East Africa sub-regional office has ensured that the objectives established in multilateral programmes and managed by the Secretariat in the sub-region have been achieved.
2. The East Africa sub-regional office coordinates capacity-building support to national societies in planning, budgeting, program implementation, monitoring & evaluation to international standards.
3. The East Africa sub-regional office has provided effective disaster management by coordinating and integrating resources during the disaster response while building on local capacities and transitions smoothly to the post disaster phase.
4. The East Africa sub-regional office has undertaken representation of the Federation at sub-country level whenever required

*<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix:
East Africa sub-regional office Representation, Management and Implementation>
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA004ER.pdf>*

For further information please contact:

- *In Kenya: Mary Kuria, Secretary General, Kenya Red Cross Society, Nairobi; Email kuria.mary@kenyaredcross.org; Phone 254.20.60.86.61; Fax 254.20.60.35.89*
- *In Rwanda: Alphonse Kalinganire, Secretary General, Rwandan Red Cross, Kigali; Email rrc@rwanda1.com; Phone 250.585.446/7/8; Fax 250.585.449*
- *In Uganda: Robert Kwesiga, Secretary General, Uganda Red Cross Society, Kampala; Email sgurcs@redcrossug.org; Phone 256.41.25.91.79; Fax 256.41.25.81.84*
- *In Kenya: Anitta Underlin, Federation Head of East Africa Regional Delegation, Nairobi; Email ifrcke42@ifrc.org; Phone 254.20.283.5000; Fax 254.20.271.8415*
- *In Geneva: Josse Gillijns, Federation Regional Officer for Eastern Africa, Africa Department; Email josse.gillijns@ifrc.org; Phone 41.22.730.42.24; Fax 41.22.733.03.95*

[<Full Appeal budget below - Click here to return to title page>](#)

BUDGET 2005

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA004

Name: EAST AFRICA SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMME:	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	3,493	0	0	0	0	0	3,492
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	40,345	0	0	0	0	40,344
Water & Sanitation	17,122	0	0	0	0	0	17,122
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	0	0	1,650	0	0	1,650
Utensils & tools	36,084	33,180	0	0	0	0	69,264
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	56,699	73,525	0	1,650	0	0	131,873
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	11,220	0	0	11,220
Computers & telecom	2,167	0	0	52,680	0	0	54,847
Medical equipment	27,750	0	0	0	0	0	27,750
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500
CAPITAL EXPENSES	29,917	0	0	66,400	0	0	96,317
Warehouse & Distribution	11,831	0	0	0	0	0	11,830
Transport & Vehicules	52,428	10,488	0	22,078	0	0	84,994
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	64,259	10,488	0	22,078	0	0	96,824
Programme Support	86,118	10,364	0	63,406	0	0	159,887
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	86,118	10,364	0	63,406	0	0	159,887
Personnel-delegates	0	0	0	147,400	0	0	147,399
Personnel-national staff	281,662	7,051	0	157,604	0	0	446,317
Consultants	45,517	0	0	77,050	0	0	122,566
PERSONNEL	327,179	7,051	0	382,054	0	0	716,283
W/shops & Training	249,326	15,864	0	226,855	0	0	492,044
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	249,326	15,864	0	226,855	0	0	492,044
Travel & related expenses	87,483	8,158	0	84,575	0	0	180,215
Information	273,793	14,817	0	44,678	0	0	333,288
Other General costs	150,112	19,183	0	83,783	0	0	253,077
GENERAL EXPENSES	511,388	42,158	0	213,036	0	0	766,581
TOTAL BUDGET:	1,324,886	159,450	0	975,479	0	0	2,459,813