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# Africa Zone Office Mid-Year Report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAA60005**

**31 December, 2012**

**This report covers the period  
1 January 2012 to 30 June  
2012**

*Volunteers responding to drought in  
the horn of Africa*

*Photo: Jakob Dall*



## Overview

### Programme outcome

The focus of Africa Zone Office is to help raise humanitarian standards (Business Line 1), strengthen National Societies (Business Line 3), and deepen the Red Cross Red Crescent's tradition of togetherness (Business Line 5). It also provides technical assistance to services in disaster and crisis management (Business Line 2) and sustainable development (Business Line 3). It does this primarily by providing technical support to 13 subsidiary regional and country representations, which in turn support 49 African National Societies. Additionally, a few programmes are specifically managed by the Africa Zone Office, including in Humanitarian Diplomacy and Leadership, Disaster Management, Health, Disaster Law, an Africa 'Digital Divide' project, and in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.

The first half of 2013 was dominated by the transition of the Africa Zone office from Johannesburg to Nairobi and Addis Ababa. Nevertheless, results were achieved and a stable base for future progress has been built.

### Working in partnership

Partners to Africa Zone span all Movement and non-movement partners supporting regional and country representations. In 2012, programmes specifically managed through the Africa Zone Office were funded by Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, UK Department for International Development (DFID), Norwegian Red Cross, CARE International (from USAID), Finnish Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross and Saudi Red Crescent. IFRC wishes to thank partners for their support during the year.

Operational Partners	Agreement
Australian Red Cross	Support to DM/ Disaster Law

Operational Partners	Agreement
British Red Cross	Support to DM
UK Department for International Development (DFID)	Partnership grant support to Humanitarian Diplomacy and DM
Norwegian Red Cross	Support to Health
CARE International (from USAID)	Support to Water and Sanitation RAT
Finnish Red Cross	Support to Health and DM
New Zealand Red Cross	Cash and in-kind support to DM
Saudi Red Crescent	Support to 'Bridging the digital divide'
German Government	Support to DM/Disaster Law

## Progress towards outcomes

### Business Line 1 – “To raise humanitarian standards”

Outcome 3: An independently-validated Africa zone-wide peer review mechanism is facilitated to benchmark National Societies and the Secretariat itself

Outcome 4: The professional qualifications and competences of staff and volunteers at all levels are strengthened through an international academic network

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
# Sub Saharan African National Societies taking part in the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process	0	15	10
# Learning platform users in Africa	NA	1,000	2,000 (including North Africa)

Comments on progress towards outcomes
<p>Resources for these outcomes fall largely outside the projects under MAA60005. Nevertheless, results can be indicated. Ten Sub Saharan African National Societies have completed the self-assessment phase of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process. The design of OCAC itself draws on the lessons from previous Red Cross Red Crescent initiatives including the Well Functioning National Society framework and NEPARC. In addition, good practices from other voluntary organizations, donors, public sector, and the corporate world have been considered.</p> <p>The IFRC Learning Platform hosts online training and certificate courses and has been upgraded to accommodate additional languages, more users and the ability to earn and track credits. A total of 2,032 users affiliated to 54 African National Societies have signed up for 7,884 courses since 2009, with Kenya, Tunisia and Mali representing the highest number of active participants. By codifying accumulated International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement experience, the Red Cross Red Crescent Learning Network provides affordable, accessible and accredited certificate courses in disaster management, health, organizational development and humanitarian diplomacy. These</p>

certificate-level courses, using established experience and designed specifically to be relevant to Red Cross Red Crescent business are intended to be built upon to lead to diploma and Masters qualifications. Following the successful initial pilots, we are currently running the second sessions in each of the three certificate programmes in health (in collaboration with the University of Manchester), humanitarian diplomacy (Diplo Foundation), and social and voluntary sector leadership (Thunderbird School of Global Management). Staff, volunteers, and members from the nine National Societies of Botswana, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria and Sudan have taken courses. African National Society expertise has had a positive influence on curriculum development– particularly the programme in social and voluntary sector leadership, where leaders from four African National Societies have contributed. A fourth course under development is the certificate programme in disaster management, being developed in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences. In addition to these new initiatives, training and workshops are an important part of project implementation and a primary strategy for building capacities and reinforcing collaboration at all levels within the IFRC.

### **Business Line 2 – “To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people”**

Outcome 1. Timely quality disaster relief assistance is delivered to people affected and to National Societies, mobilising fully operational regional disaster response teams where required

Outcome 2. Comprehensive technical assistance is provided to National Societies on community level disaster management programming, incorporating disaster risk reduction

Outcome 3. Comprehensive disaster management database is developed and continuously updated

Outcome 4. An Africa Zone-wide Plan of Action is developed for strategic engagement with regional and intergovernmental organisations in tackling major disasters and crises

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
# Beneficiaries of new emergency appeals launched during the year	0	2,606,957 (2011 total)	5,035,078 By Aug.
# DREF requests successfully launched during the year	0	55 (2011 total)	27
# Emergency Appeals successfully launched during the year	0	11 (4 yr. Avg.)	13
# NS compiling a ‘DM matrix’ which maps out DM capacities	0	49	41

Comments on progress towards outcomes
The 27 DREF requests requested and launched by Africa zone office since January 2012, targeted 3,616,848 beneficiaries and total budget of CHF 4,307,897. Since January 2012, the DMU has launched 13 new emergency appeals and continues to manage an additional 13 existing appeals (launched before 2012). Taken together, these 26 ongoing emergency appeals aim to reach 9,452,593 beneficiaries, with a combined target budget of CHF 231,465,135.
The DMU produces a weekly operations update, based on feedback from the regional offices. The

report captures information about potential disasters, monitoring the evolving situations, provides updates on DREF operations and emergency operations. In addition, a fortnightly update is sent to PNS and external stakeholders on the ongoing DREF and emergency operations.

The DMU is compiling a matrix which maps out the DM capacities of all 49 African national societies. To date, data from 41 countries has been received. The matrix will form the basis for a DM review starting end of July. The review will result in a Africa-wide DM framework, which will be presented to national societies at the Pan African Conference in October in Addis Ababa.

The DMU is assisting other business units in various thematic areas, including contingency plans for population movement, development of an Indian Ocean DRR framework use of cash and vouchers and psychosocial support training. Additionally, to optimize the use of RDRT, rosters are being consolidated. This allows for inter-regional deployments when regional RDRT rosters are fully utilized, such as during population movement or food insecurity, which affect whole regions at a time.

Staffing of the DMU increased and improved considerably, with addition of a resource mapping delegate and another DM delegate. A new delegate will shortly join to support country and regional level community-based DRR programmes.

The Health Unit has maintained inter-sectoral communication and coordination to support all emergency operations ongoing within the Zone, while at the same time monitoring epidemiological trends and following up with Regional Offices and National Societies for better response.

### **Business Line 3 – “To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development”**

Outcome 1. Strategy 2020 is rolled out throughout Africa, with support provided to National Societies for strategic planning based on S2020

Outcome 2. Programmes and support mechanisms addressing health and care priorities are developed and improved, enhancing social mobilisation and encouraging volunteering and engagement of youth in RC/RC activities

Outcome 3. Social cohesion is promoted and situations of discrimination and exclusion are addressed

Outcome 4. NS capacities and internal development are strengthened by alignment of assistance to their self-determined needs

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
# NS with National Strategic Plans aligned with S2020	16	32	23
# NS supported on immunization	0	19	2
# of NS health staff trained as psychosocial support focal persons	0	12	16

### **Comments on progress towards outcomes**

Support to immunization activities started in earnest only from May, with the availability of funding

from the Global Measles and Polio Initiative. Support in the first half of the year focused on an integrated polio/measles campaigns in Sierra Leone (funded by Finish Red Cross) and measles campaigns in 10 regions of Cameroon.

In April 2012 the Africa Zone Health Unit organised an Africa-wide CBHFA workshop which was attended by 29 participants from 14 African National Societies. The purpose was to bring National Societies to a collective understanding of the CBHFA approach methodology and tools through experience sharing aimed at building on existing capacities and knowledge over the past few years to move African National Societies to the next level of health programming and implementation. The coordinator position was vacant from May (and was vacant until August).

Outcomes relating to National Society Development/organizational Development (OD) were severely constrained by lack of funding. A Zone level OD coordinator was on hand, but as unable to continue from May when funds were not forthcoming. The position has been vacant since.

#### **Business Line 4 – “To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work”**

Outcome 1. National Societies are supported to adopt or amend NS legislation and further develop their auxiliary role, as well as promote and advocate for IDRL and risk reduction law

Outcome 2. Resource mobilisation capacities of NS are scaled up, diversifying income sources and expanding partnerships

Outcome 3. National Societies are supported to develop competences and skills in promoting humanitarian diplomacy

Outcome 4. Information and communication strategies support advocacy on behalf of the vulnerable, RCRC visibility and resource mobilisation

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
# NS adopting or amending NS legislation	0		
# Countries that have, or are developing domestic laws, policies, and/or procedures in line with the IDRL Guidelines	0	4	4
# Countries with functioning Disaster Response laws in line with the IDRL Guidelines	NA	NA	NA
# NS supported on Humanitarian Diplomacy skills	NA	NA	NA
% coverage of emergency appeals	29%	100%	35%
% coverage of development appeals	NA	100%	76%

#### **Comments on progress towards outcomes**

The Africa Zone Office has set up its African Union Representation in Addis Ababa, located in proximity to AU headquarters. Building on the MoU signed with the AU in 2011, IFRC signed a specific Cooperation Agreement with AU in January, 2012 giving IFRC permanent observer status. A similar agreement was signed with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD),

opening the possibility of long-term food security development funds for IGAD member National Societies. Negotiations were initiated for an analogous agreement with the UNECA (Economic Commission of Africa).

With Communications/Advocacy, International Disaster Response Law (IDRL), Humanitarian Affairs and Resource Mobilization headquartered there, the AU Representation is responsible for preparations for the 8th Pan-African Conference (PAC). With a theme of “Investing in Africa,” Conference topics will include resilience, partnerships and prevention of violence. The conference will be hosted by the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) and take place in the UNECA Conference Centre in Addis Ababa from 19-22 October, 2012.

The Disaster Law Programme (DLP, formerly IDRL) provided in-country support to 7 African National Societies (Uganda, Namibia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Botswana, Seychelles, South Africa) to assist their government authorities on the implementation of the IDRL Guidelines, providing advice relating to new DM legislation in 4 of them. Namibia's new Disaster Risk Management Law was in progress during the period and ultimately adopted in September 2012. It incorporates significant portions of the IDRL Guidelines. Additionally, in Rwanda, IFRC supported the government to draft its DM law, based on IFRC's 'IDRL model act', which DM law was accepted by Cabinet and currently being finalized in the Parliament of Rwanda. Some 80 African MPs participated in a presentation on the 'model act' given by the programme through the International Parliamentary Union in Kampala in April. The DLP invested heavily in training of both government and Red Cross and Red Crescent stakeholders in Africa. 4 country level training workshops for key government stakeholders (in Rwanda, Botswana, South Sudan and Ethiopia) resulted in national legislative involvement in 3 of the countries.

Four regional training workshop (Horn of Africa, ECOWAS, SADC and the Indian Ocean Islands), co-hosted with UNOCHA and the relevant regional economic communities, reached Government and Red Cross Red Crescent DM stakeholders from some 40 African countries and resulted in numerous requests for technical assistance in development of national legislation (see attached Country Level plans for Disaster Law). The DLPs involvement with the AU has resulted in the recognition of the IDRL Guidelines and the tasking of the AU to promote and support the adoption of the Guidelines in the AU's African Humanitarian Policy Framework and the AU Disaster Management Policy. Finally, the DLP invested in the cultivation of 2 African NS 'home-grown' experts involved in peer-to-peer capacity building, namely the legal advisers to the Kenya Red Cross and the Uganda Red Cross.

For funding of emergency operations, by mid-year new funding opportunities were being explored with African Development Bank (Comoros and Sahel), with ECHO (proposals prepared and funded for Mozambique, Madagascar and Comoros emergency operations) and with local Coca Cola representatives, as part of the global initiative.

Two Sino-Africa Red Cross Humanitarian Cooperation Forums were organized. the most recent of which ( in July) brought together leadership from 11 African National Societies, NEPARC, ICRC, and IFRC. The two-day meeting improved understanding of collective expectations for immediate and longer term collaboration towards the mutual goal of reduced vulnerability in China and Africa.

**Business Line 5 – “To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability”**

**Outcome 1. Assistance is aligned among Movement components: National Societies (including PNS), ICRC and the Federation, to optimise the Movement’s work and impact at country level**

Outcome 2. International cooperation and coordination dialogue is enhanced through regular Africa Zone National Society leadership meetings, dialogue platform meetings and other National Society groupings and regional networks

Outcome 3. Information sharing is promoted through mapping existing capacity gaps and other global initiatives including digital divide, NS databank and the Federation-wide Reporting System (the latter two now combined).

Outcome 4. National Societies increase the quality and impact of their programmes through sound programme management, including timely and quality planning, monitoring and reporting

Outcome 5. Partner National Societies enjoy scaled up administrative and technical support from the Federation country office.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
# NS with National Strategic Plans aligned with S2020 (see also BL1)	16	32	23
# regional network meetings facilitated in the year	0	5	NA
# of NS with base level information and communications technology (ICT) capacity sufficient for their needs and sustainable from their own resources	NA	NA	NA
# African National Societies with Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System records for any of 7 proxy indicators	14	14	14
# Reports done	270	300	305
# Reports outstanding	58	0	60
% Reports done as percentage of total reports due	82%	100%	84% (July data)

Comments on progress towards outcomes
<p>The ability of Africa Zone to influence strategic planning in National Societies is constrained by the lack of an Africa Zone OD Coordinator, when funds dried up in the first half of the year. Securing funding for this position is a priority.</p> <p>The goal of the global Digital Divide initiative is for IFRC to make the best possible use of information and communications technology to meet its humanitarian objectives, in part through technical assistance to National Societies in need. Funding was received by the project only in May with activities expected to commence in the second half of the year.</p> <p>The Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System (FDRS) was developed, with 39 African National Societies already contributing information. Of these societies 14 (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe) have reported on information against at least one proxy indicator.</p>

Improved analysis of emerging trends, vulnerabilities and a true measure of the collective impact of our network will be possible as the number of National Societies using the FDRS increases.

The count of reports includes published emergency appeals and published DREF bulletins, along with subsequent updates and final reports, both financial and narrative, that relate to these emergency operations, as well as mid-year and annual reports related to the long term planning framework (LTPF) such as the current document. It does not include additional plans and reports that are published via the FedNet intranet.

The figures are indicative of a growing load of total reports, a high volume of completed reports and a stubborn number of overdue reports. In 2012 many overdue reports could be traced to office changes, with the closure of the SARO office in Johannesburg and opening of a new office in Gabarone and similar closure of the Abuja office for West Coast Region, and the opening of a new office in Abidjan.

## Stakeholder participation and feedback

Stakeholders for the Africa Zone office include donors, regional and country representations, and IFRC Geneva Secretariat departments. Feedback with donors takes places through and around donor reporting, as well as through meetings, including the multitude of meetings around the October 2012 Pan African Conference in Addis Ababa. Feedback mechanisms with regional and country representations include quarterly reporting and regular Africa Senior Management Team meetings, feeding into regular Global Senior Management team meetings.

The LTPF for the Africa Zone specifies aspects of partnerships as essential strategies, including: Close engagement with host National Societies and mutual acknowledgement of the added value of that relationship; Fostering an inclusive and participating role for Participating National Societies (PNS) that enables support to host National Societies to benefit from the Movement's collective technical and financial resources; Building linkages between National Societies, their major stakeholders and donors, including advocating on humanitarian issues and promoting diversification of National Societies funding bases; Promoting innovation and best practice that helps National Societies to remain relevant and responsive to a changing humanitarian and development landscape; and; Promoting a culture of learning within the Red Cross Red Crescent in Africa.

## Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
Risks/opportunities of having Zone office split between Nairobi and Addis Ababa	M	Benefit from opportunities availed by location;
Gap between Zone and National Societies	M	Visit NSs; Meet NS counterparts through annual meetings and trainings
Governance challenges among several African National Societies	H	Discussion at October, 2012 Pan African Conference (PAC); Zone to hire a an OD delegate to increase OD/NSD capacity in Zone

## Lessons learned and looking ahead

The DMU drafted a discussion paper for the African Union on migration in Africa and the RCRC response to population movement which will be finalized during the second half of the year.

In Health, progress achieved during the April meeting on CBHFA will be furthered when 6 participants from the Africa Zone NS and IFRC will participate in the Global CBHFA workshop in Geneva in November which will allow the African NS to share experience on CBHFA with other NSs from other zones. From August, a new Health Coordinator will have been recruited, after being vacant since May. An Emergency Health Coordinator will also be re recruited and will commence work from November. The Global WASH RAT position hosted by the IFRC will also be filled, following a short period of being vacant.

PMER will support a number of PMER trainings in the second half of the year.

## Financial situation

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

## How we work

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

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



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

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

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

## Contact information

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