Annual Report 2005
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Executive Summary

The current global trend is a shift towards non-state actors to move into and be involved in areas that do not directly touch their traditional domain of service delivery. Because non-state actors are increasingly being recognized—both globally and locally—as important partners in development, they are continually invited to be involved in issues of national and global concern, such as policy dialogue, environment, civil society, good governance, etc.

The involvement of non-state actors in such activities has increased, and CRDA is no exception. Due to the paradigm shift it has undergone, CRDA’s involvement both at Federal and Regional levels in issues such as policy dialogue, elections, community participation, civil society engagement has presented its challenges as well as opportunities during this reporting year.

In a nutshell, it has been a learning experience both internally for the CRDA staff to familiarize with the program focus shift, as well as build capacity internally, and within the CRDA membership. But it has also been a learning experience for all stakeholders and partners outside of CRDA at various levels, including at Federal and Regional levels.

During this reporting year, CRDA has promoted the interest of CSOs in general and that of its members in particular. In order to effectively carry out this task, CRDA has facilitated networking among CSOs; contributed its constructive role during the May 2005 National Election process; worked on GO-NGO collaboration through, for instance, the production of GO-NGO Collaboration Guideline; has been involved as a member in various Committees, which comprise of state actors; has been actively promoting networking and better action for policy advocacy on major development issues of concern through the various Forums under its auspices.

CRDA, during this reporting year, has also continued to enhance the capacity of its members through various trainings, exposure visits, and provision of technical support. Members as well as non members have also benefited from the financial capacity building of CRDA which has been made possible through its delegated fund program. This fund has been made accessible on competitive (merit) base as a way of enhancing competitive skills of civil society organizations. CRDA has also fulfilled its plan of improving accessibility of information for the membership as well as improving its quality and relevance. CRDA’s information system has been revitalized to meet the growing
demands of members as well as the public. This revival has taken the form of expansion in technology such as Local Area Network, Intranet as well as the provision of website space for members through an increased hosting capacity on its own website.

Work was also undertaken during the past year to enhance the capacity of CRDA Secretariat in a continuous organizational development process.

The year 2005, having been the beginning of CRDA’s Third Three-Year Operational Plan period, some time had been lost in the familiarization and internalization processes. However, so much has been achieved as is detailed out in the Report.

Advocacy is a new concept to the NGO sector and the practice, therefore, is poor or almost inexistent. The initiative CRDA took in this direction elicited a rather negative reaction from the Government. This, however, has been a learning process and CRDA believes that a healthy relationship with the Government can be restored. This is only a misunderstanding created while we tread along a new path.
Message from the Chairperson of the CRDA Board

The year 2005 was one of the most challenging years for CRDA, on the one hand, being the first year of CRDA’s Third Three-Year Program (2005-2007) on the other hand, CRDA’s strong involvement in the democratization process and advocating and lobbying on policy issues being more than ever.

During the May 2005 National Elections of the country (pre-Election), CRDA, through the Good Governance Forum, in partnership with other partners, played a noteworthy role in raising public awareness on issues of democratization, election, democratic rights, etc. Post-Election, it made attempts of pacifying the tense situation that prevailed at the time. Due to limited knowledge, experience and role that CSOs have in advocacy in Ethiopia, this has caused the relationship between NGOs and Government in general and that of CRDA in particular, to take a new dimension.

Consequently, it has been difficult for the NGO sector to carry out its programs as planned, as has been the case with CRDA as well, for the rest of the year. This has called for additional task of dialoging and consultation with relevant Government authorities in order to bridge the gap that was created as a result.

Nonetheless, this has been a good year for CRDA where commendable proactive operation of CRDA’s programs was evident. Besides the challenges faced by CRDA there were also opportunities that presented themselves, and from both instances CRDA has taken these up positively as lessons to be learnt from and improvise its programs for the next two years. The year has indicated the need for increased CSO role in lobbying and advocacy and thereby the need to develop more tact and skills in handling such sensitive situations.

During the year, the Government still continued involving NGOs in national issues such as the Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP), HIV/AIDS, etc. Despite limited beginnings, we trust that Government’s continued interest to work with CSOs will help us realize the lofty ideal, that is, poverty alleviation.

CRDA’s involvement in policy issues has not only been limited to national issues but also to global issues as has been evident from the participation of, especially the CRDA Forums, in international events.

2005 has been a year where CRDA has embarked on implementing the change process by revising its Memorandum of Association, revisiting its bylaws and internal guidelines and working documents. The continued support of the CRDA Board and member agencies, which worked closely with the Secretariat, has accounted for the realization of these activities. It is because of increased support rendered by the CRDA membership, the Forum and the Board to the work of
the Secretariat, that CRDA has been able to achieve positive results, especially in its policy advocacy work.

I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to express my deepest appreciation to all CRDA donors and partners who continue to believe in us and our work and continue to extend their helping hands in realizing our vision. I also would like to thank the CRDA Secretariat for all its untiring effort in carrying out the numerous tasks in an effort to respond to the very diversified needs of the membership.

Gebriel Galatis
CHAPTER ONE

PROMOTING JOINT ACTION

1.1. Networking

Due to the contemporary trends globally, government offices in Ethiopia, both at Federal and Regional levels, have increasingly considered non-state actors as their development partners. Consequently, it is becoming commonplace to see representation and participation of NGOs in areas that directly or indirectly involve their program domain.

CRDA, as the oldest and biggest NGO umbrella organization, is becoming among the de facto representatives of the civil society sector in Ethiopia. This has been evident in its networking activities with a range of organizations. Accordingly, CRDA has carried out networking and exchanging of information on various occasions with prominent networks of civil society organizations; thus, broadening its engagements and enhancing the voices of civil society groups. One such engagement is networking with CIVICUS and locally with the civic-public realm and interested groups on the issue of developing and strengthening civil society.

Furthermore, CRDA is represented and serves as a member in a number of committees including: the project Advisory Committee at HelpAge International; Social Standard Evaluation Committee in the Ethiopian Quality and Standards Authority; National Reference Group for Ethiopian Consumer Association (focusing on the need for a consumer policy and a competitive market); Ad-hoc committee in Civil Society Union; experience sharing participation on the Poverty Reduction Program.

CRDA also organized a consultative meeting of NGOs, which resulted in the preparation of a draft NGO Statement and a Position Paper on the implementation of Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP) in the country. These reports were presented at a meeting organized by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED). The documents were also distributed to participants of the meetings and posted on the CRDA website. A follow-up meeting had been arranged with the MoFED Vice-Minister, while lobbying to obtain more seats for NGOs at the meeting, and secured 30 seats.

CRDA’s representation of the NGO sector extends to the regions as well. CRDA is well recognized in Addis Ababa and Oromia Regions, as is evident not only in the number of invitations it has received for different seminars and workshops but also in the requests to become a member in regional GO-NGO sectoral/theme-based committees.

As a result, CRDA, during this reporting year, has joined and actively participated in a number of Regional Committees some of which are: AA City Administration’s HIV/AIDS Board, which oversees the day-to-day activities of HAPCO; AA City Administration’s Council for HIV/AIDS, responsible for coordinating efforts aimed at curbing the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in the city,
etc.; AA City Administration’s Steering Committee for the Development of local Urban Observatory Indicators, comprising of representatives of almost all government offices and major non-state actors such as AA Chamber of Commerce and Ethiopian Economic Association.

1.1.1. Forums

CRDA’s networking activity has also been driven by the work of the Forums under its auspices, which have been facilitating networking among their membership and with other actors. The Forums also represent the general members’ interests on different issues besides undertaking in-depth research to influence policy through better advocacy. They also organize advocacy campaigns to promote causes of member agencies and their constituencies.

There are six Forums established by the CRDA along different sectors of interest. Each has a Coordinator and a Steering Committee that facilitate implementation of activities.

1.1.1.1. The Rural Development Forum

With the main objective of engaging in collective undertaking in areas of action research, networking and advocacy and lobbying for policy changes, the Rural Development Forum (RDF) raises issues of common concern related to rural development in Ethiopia. Activities of the RDF are mainly:

- capacity building,
- action research and documentation,
- advocacy, lobbying and networking and
- promotion and resource mobilization.

The Forum mainly started off by strengthening its own capacity by conducting its strategic planning process resulting in systematically reviewing its areas of future engagement and expected outputs. It has also improved its financial capacity by soliciting resources from Action Aid Ethiopia and Dan Church Aid. On the other hand, follow-up tasks resulting from the training of trainers on action research held in December 2004 have been carried out.

In pursuit of better engagement in the rural development, the Forum:

- Developed a concept paper to organize CSOs’ interface on Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP);
- Finalized preparations for a research on Rural Land Administration and use Policy;
- Developed a Food Security Lobbying Strategy; and
- Has also been working with the IIRR to identify pertinent advocacy issues in areas of cereal banks and rural finance from mutual learning process with ICCO partners.

With the aim of promoting joint action for mutual learning, advocacy and influencing policy, the Forum, besides its regular Steering Committee meetings (eight meetings in the reporting period), organized a meeting of the General Assembly to discuss issues of concern. Proceedings have been distributed.
1.1.1.2. Gender Forum

Established by member agencies engaged in gender equity promotion activities, the Forum implemented the following activities during the reporting period:

- Prepared a proposal to establish a network of organizations working in fighting Violence against Women and submitted to the Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA);
- Solicited funds from Forum member NGOs for the March 8 celebrations;
- Prepared and distributed 10,000 copies of a brochure that focused on election issues and March 8, 2005. NGOs, government offices and regional administrations received copies of this brochure focusing on ‘Women in Leadership and Decision Making’.
- For March 8, 2005 celebrations, participating on different events organized by members: trade fair organized by Dire Dawa Women Entrepreneurs Association, event organized by Progynist and Panos Ethiopia’s monthly fora; and
- A joint research with Trocaire – CAFOD on Women’s Leadership Position in NGOs is in progress. Tasks such as research tools development and literature review have been completed and respective organizations working in the area contacted.

The Forum holds regular meetings of the Steering Committee that discuss events and issues of concern. The Forum is also serving as a focal contact for Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI) and the Coordinator is an elected member of the Board.

1.1.1.3. HIV/AIDS Forum

The HIV/AIDS Forum was established with the objective of promoting causes of people infected and affected by the pandemic.

Strengthening its capacity, it is in the process of revising its strategic plan that is believed to increase its impact on advocacy and lobbying activities.

The Forum, furthermore, has:

- Assessed media changes with responses to HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia. Findings of this assessment are believed to help for influencing decisions of the Ethiopian Ministry of Information and hopefully that of the Parliament.
- Actively participated in the coordination and financial support of development of CSOs’ proposal for Global Fund – Round Five.
- Finalized preparations for a study that would assess the capacity of Forum members, particularly national NGOs to record good practices of NGOs in their response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The Forum believes that the findings of the study will further popularize the NGO sector as the pioneers in HIV/AIDS interventions in the country.
- Contributed to partnership and collective voice against the disease through its permanent engagement in the National Partnership Forum against AIDS in Ethiopia.
- Participated and significantly contributed to inter-country lessons sharing prepared by AfriCASO in West Africa.
• Produced a collective paper on the integration of HIV/AIDS issues into the Strategic Development and National Poverty Reduction Programs for which a representative attended a regional training program in South Africa. The training enabled the national team to raise funds (over two million ETB) to support the national response in relation to the SDPRP.
• Facilitated an experience sharing event for NGOs on Community-Based Orphan Care.
• Participated in an experience sharing visit to Uganda organized by Christian Aid.
• Attended regional conference of ICASA 2005, in Abuja, Nigeria, returning with ideas on how to enhance networking at national and regional levels.
• Provided financial and technical support to the emerging regional forums in Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS) and to newly established networks of People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) Associations.
• Developed proposals for fund raising and secured money for the Forum’s activities.

1.1.1.4. Urban Development Forum

The Forum focuses on promoting issues that revolve around urban livelihood promotion, urban habitat improvement and street people rehabilitation and re-integration.

In light of this, in the year 2005, the Forum:

• Conducted an experience sharing visit to a total of seven NGOs and their projects in four towns in different parts of Ethiopia. The aim of the visit was to facilitate mutual learning among Forum member NGOs and to encourage and acknowledge good practices. Thirty officers drawn from the Forum members made the visits and learned new strategies and approaches to urban development activities.
• Compiled, published and distributed good practices documented in 2004;
• Conducted a workshop on housing policy and practice that aimed at finding out how the current housing policies and practices in Ethiopia, particularly in Addis Ababa, are affecting the urban poor. The workshop also dwelt on the implementation status of MDG 7 target 11 in Ethiopia. Two research topics to this effect were presented at the workshop where a total of 51 people participated.
• Participated in the campaign to promote the cause of poor elderly women in urban slum together with other Forum member NGOs. Accordingly, a poster depicting images and messages on poor elderly women was produced and distributed. The Forum also participated in a modest event organized by four Forum member NGOs and which involved the elderly in Addis Ababa, Bahirdar and Awassa towns on the World Elderly Day.
• Joined the Global Campaign on Education coordinated jointly by the Basic Education Association and CRDA and sponsored the publication of posters and expenses for workshops that popularized the issue;
• Sponsored the Red Cross Society’s yearly walking event and the Manufacturing Industry’s Association Day celebrations; and
• Sponsored experience-sharing visit to Kenya gaining experiences on how NGOs update themselves on new policies and laws affecting their activities.
Forum members also represented the Forum on different events:

- Disability Associations Network,
- CORDAID-sponsored conference in The Hague on the issue of land reform, learning from the experiences of social movements, research institutions and NGOs in Latin America, Asia, Africa, Europe and the USA.

**1.1.1.5. Good Governance Forum**

The Good Governance (GG) Forum has faced its share of challenges during the year because of the nature of its engagement and circumstances within the country. At the beginning of the year, commitment of members of the Forum improved with more enthusiasm to join the Forum. However, towards the end of the year, attendance of members dwindled.

The Forum enhanced its Secretariat’s capacity by developing modalities and roles of working teams within the Forum and employing more staff. A total of eight meetings were organized conducting tasks such as planning, networking and developing strategies and discussions around good governance issues. As part of its capacity building, the Coordinator participated in a training Workshop on Constituency Building from 12 – 17 December 2005 organized by the Civil Society Affairs desk of the CRDA.

Furthermore, the Forum held its strategic planning workshop whereby it reviewed its strategic plan in line with CRDA’s Mission of building a vibrant, vocal and action-oriented civil society.

During the year, the Forum:

- Developed, published and disseminated a Policy Advocacy Guide (in Amharic and English) that aims to improve NGOs’ skills in advocacy and policy influencing. This Guide tries to throw light on the concept of Advocacy, showing its real nature rather than the misconceptions such as ‘becoming more political’, and prepared a brochure “Be Engaged in Advocacy” that is a simplified version of the Policy Advocacy Guide.
- Facilitated advocacy workshops by Agri-Service Ethiopia for NOVIB-OXFAM partners and government counterparts on Sustainable Agriculture and Gender and by Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia on Advocacy and Resource Mobilization for the Sustainability of Sexual Reproductive Health Programs;
- In collaboration with Oxfam GB, organized a dissemination workshop on ‘The Study on the Implementation of Decentralization Policy in Ethiopia’. The objectives were to deepen stakeholders’ understanding of the decentralization policy and its contribution to poverty alleviation and come up with recommendations on how the policy gaps and obstacles may be overcome;
- In collaboration with the Peace Tree Network, organized the Second Regional Peace Forum here in Addis Ababa from 21 – 23 September 2005. The objective was fostering peace in the region. Participants from Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda were present at the Forum.
- Conducted voter education for CBOs and youth in the City of Addis Ababa and surrounding areas and produced a brochure promoting citizens' voting rights.
raising on the concept of election and procedures were provided for CBOs (750 Edir members) and 1120 youth about good governance.

The Forum was also represented in:

- The launching of the AFDB/ILO report: ‘Support for Growth – Oriented Women Entrepreneurs in Ethiopia’;
- Marking the International day ‘Stop Violence Against Women Day’ organized by the Network of Ethiopian Women Associations; and
- The National workshop organized by the Ethiopian Economic Association/Policy Research Institute.

1.1.1.5.1. 2005 National Elections of Ethiopia

The Good Governance Forum conducted election related activities in partnership with the Ethiopian Civil Society Network for Elections. It deployed 104 election monitors who were granted accreditation by the National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) to observe elections. A two-day de-briefing workshop was organized to train and prepare the monitors who came back and attended an experience sharing and validation workshop where they gave briefings of their findings. In addition, prior to the elections, it published and distributed a total of 25,000 educational brochures on the basic tenets of Democracy (in Amharic) to government offices, higher learning institutions, civil society organizations, public places, etc. in Addis Ababa and in the regions in order to sensitize the public as well as increase their participation in the elections.

The Forum also commissioned a study on the Origin and Evolution of the Electoral Law of Ethiopia and the Legal Framework under which the May 2005 National Elections were conducted. Other research works commissioned by the Forum are:

- Research on the Role of the Mass-Media in the Ethiopian National Elections 2005, conducted by the Organization for Social Justice/Ethiopian Civil Society Election Network. The results will be used to advocate for new laws, policies, practices and structures.
- Regional Research Peace Tree Network on Electoral Process, Conflict and Peace Building in Ethiopia. This focused on the impact of electoral process on conflicts and peace building in eleven states of the Greater East African Region.

1.1.1.6. Children and Youth Forum

Policy advocacy, communication and networking, members’ capacity building and public awareness raising are the main areas of engagement of the Children and Youth Forum (CYF).

With a membership of 81 NGOs, the CYF enjoys a positive trend in the involvement of members in the Forum's activities. The Forum Steering Committee’s regular meetings and the creation of the Youth Working Group within the Forum have increased the implementation capacity of the Forum.

Towards policy advocacy, the CYF is preparing the NGOs Supplementary Report of the UN Child Rights Convention (CRC). It has also participated in the preparation of National Policy of Action
for Children, both through supporting government initiative and creating awareness among NGOs and facilitating their involvement in the process.

Other initiatives and activities of the CYF include:

- A feasibility study for establishing a child-right training centre has been initiated.
- Two media items on OVCs welfare and the role of stakeholders were transmitted on the Ethiopian Television.
- The Day of the African Child was celebrated through media works and workshop on the theme: “Africa’s Orphans: Our Collective Responsibility”.
- Initiated experience sharing program for members of the Forum; and
- A one-day workshop on Violence against Children was concluded; and the Forum is in the process of coordinating joint action among stakeholders for execution of national awareness campaign on violence against children.

The Forum held seven consecutive thematic discussions and expert retreats. It was furthermore represented at:

- The National Task Force Committee for national youth development strategic plan and played a prominent role;
- National Task Force Committee on Child Labour;
- National Task Force on Orphan and Vulnerable Children playing an active role in the involvement of NGOs in regional task forces; and
- Serving the Child Right Information Network (CRIN) as a member and an information channel for NGOs.

1.1.2. Liaison Offices

National Liaison Offices

The Addis Ababa and Oromia Regional Liaison Office has commenced a thorough assessment on the relationship and partnership constraints and gaps existing in the regions with a view to taking stock of the situation in order to better address the challenges and create an enabling environment for the operation of the civil society sector and member organizations. This study is expected to be completed within the first half of the year 2006.

The Addis Ababa and Oromia Regional Liaison Office has also been lobbying the two regions for the establishment of GO-NGO forums, for which there has been positive response, although still in process.

Important regional documents, particularly those dwelling on proclamations and policies have been made accessible to members. These documents were gathered by contacting pertinent organizations as well as in the course of attending seminars and workshops.

As part of CRDA’s Three-Year Program Plan, the Oromia HIV/AIDS Forum has also been reorganized under the auspices of the CRDA during this year. Some of the specific supports that had been given include facilitation of the General Assembly meeting and election of the Steering Committee (SC); facilitation and arrangement for the SC Meeting; assisting in fund-raising
endeavors; including provision of technical support for the development and revision of the Forum’s Terms of Reference (ToR).

A proposal has also been prepared during this year for a possible restructuring action of CRDA’s Regional Liaison Offices. This proposal is believed to contribute in the forthcoming OD/ID process of the CRDA.

**International Liaison Office**

CRDA Ethiopia has hosted a visit by CRDA USA Board Members. The Joint meeting discussed the role of the CRDA Liaison Office in USA. Such meeting would continue to be held, alternating the venue.

**1.2. Policy Dialogue**

As part of its engagement in policy issues as per its Three-Year Operation Plan, CRDA was and still is actively involved in policy dialogue with the Government. Through the Civil Society Cotonou Task Force, CRDA has actively contributed in the review of the Year 2004 Joint Review Report of the Government and the EC Delegation. Moreover, CRDA, as member of the Task Force, is also serving as member of the EU CSO Fund Steering Committee as well as Standing Member of the Evaluation Committee.

In response to the global trend and the changing situation in Ethiopia, as NGOs move further away from delivering service only, involving in policy dialogue becomes an important role they now play. Accordingly, CRDA was actively involved in making a critical assessment on the Second SDPRP Report in relation to MDGs and SDPRP major targets in Ethiopia (2002-2010) and summary of government SDPRP report of 2003/2004.

CRDA has also carried out an assessment on the policy consideration proposed for SDPRP II, which it has presented to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (with Poverty Action Network-Ethiopia; PAN/E). Another review on Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) document was made and CRDA’s suggestion and comments were sent to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

To enhance its involvement in policy dialogue, CRDA prepared, for internal consumption, a brief analysis of civil society in Ethiopia. This analysis covered topics such as historical development of civil society, concept of civil society, citizen participation among CSOs, level of organization and linkage within civil society, political, economic and legal environment of CSOs, democracy practices within CSOs as well as cross-cutting issues such as gender, poverty, environment within CSO practices in influencing public policy.

A working meeting of NGO Legal Framework Consultative Task Force was organized by CRDA in which various materials were distributed to participants. At a later meeting of the same, a page-by-page review of the Alternative Draft Legislation was conducted. An Editorial Committee was formed and editorial sessions held.
To facilitate the participation of people in post-election conflict, CRDA came up with an initiative to create fora on the Role of Community Leaders in Conflict Management." A backgrounds paper was prepared and a proposal forwarded to a donor partner.

1.3. Maintaining an Enabling Environment

CRDA strives to maintain an enabling environment within the NGO sector by undertaking scores of activities. One such activity that was tackled during this year was the observation by member organizations of the Code of Ethics where cases of three NGOs were handled. To facilitate the undertaking, information was gathered and analyzed, a report was compiled and recommendations presented to the Executive Committee. Following the decision of the Executive Committee, representatives of the organizations were invited to address the Membership on measures taken to redress the problems of their organizations.

CRDA has exerted continued efforts to forge fruitful working relations with Parliament. One such entry point aimed at acquainting representatives of the various Standing Committees with the works of member NGOs. The scheme did not materialize in the reporting period due to time constraints. The idea is not, however, totally dropped.

Membership Affairs

Three consecutive membership review meetings reviewed the CRDA Memorandum of Association and a draft working document was produced, based on the new Strategic Direction of CRDA. The document was also presented to the CRDA Change Process Task Force (CCPTF).

Membership applications were screened and reviewed where eleven NGOs were accepted as associate members to CRDA and the application of one NGO was deferred, and one member organization has been upgraded to full membership status.

Regular Executive and General Membership Meetings that deliberated on different strategic issues concerning CRDA were held. Some critical issues raised for discussion include: CRDA’s working relationship with the Ministry of Justice, Donor Assistant Group’s Policy on Flow of Resources to NGOs, Global Call for Action Against Poverty, etc.
CHAPTER TWO

IMPROVING INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND ACCESSIBILITY

2.1. A Revitalized Information System

A vibrant and self-reflective civil society cannot be created in an environment where there is a
dearth of relevant and up-to-date information. The availability and effective utilization of
information is central to the creation and sustainability of an enabling environment that NGOs
require if they are to fulfill their objectives in their various development programs.

It is in view of its new paradigm shift, that CRDA is engaged in revitalizing its information system.
A timely activity it has carried out in this period includes undertaking an information needs
assessment, by contracting a consultant to carry out the study that will review the information
needs of the CRDA membership.

As part of the effort to generate timely and cost-effective information for the membership as well
as the public at large, CRDA has enhanced its website by changing its hosting agency from its
previous local agency. The new hosting agency offers greater space to accommodate members’
website, speedier communication through more e-mail accounts and better inter-departmental
linkage. The new website will offer space for member agencies to post their website, which will be
made easy by web designing training that will be given to members.

To facilitate inter-departmental linkage, the CRDA has put in place an Intranet, which allows staff
members to exchange information within the Secretariat. Orientation and training was provided to
CRDA staff on the use of Intranet, Internet and e-mail. A brief internal manual was also prepared
to guide the staff.

The first phase of work on the installation of a Local Area Network (LAN) has also commenced —
a tool that will improve CRDA’s communication internally as well as externally, thereby
contributing to the organization’s aim of creating a vibrant civil society and improving its own
efficiency upon its completion.

2.2 Relevant and Timely Information

In view of the provision of relevant information to stakeholders, CRDA is in the process of
updating its various databases with these assignments given to staff and a consultant. Initial work
of updating the HIV/AIDS as well as the Donors Databases has been undertaken. The upgrading
of the Members’ Database to a CSO Database has been commissioned to a consultant and work
is in progress.
Accessibility determines the timeliness or relevance of any information. In view of this, CRDA has taken an initiative to establish inter-library linkages with a number of development libraries with an aim of bringing the CRDA library in proximity to the public by placing its catalogue there in addition to the library’s online database.

During the last quarter of the reporting year, the CRDA Library has also initiated a process of selecting consultants that would carry out the digitizing work of its documents. Short-listed firms will be invited to submit their proposals the following year.

Groundwork for the planned Book Day event has been carried, with a preliminary work of drawing a list of books and their excerpts and preparing a leaflet carried out as well. The actual Book Day will take place during the second quarter of the year 2006.

During this period, the CRDA Library has also built up on its collection by locally purchasing development books, of which it has informed its users through its regular publication “Information Slip” e-mailed to its members, posted on its website and on notice boards.

As another means of facilitating the flow of relevant information to member organizations, the CRDA library has in this reporting period initiated a new publication, “CSOs in the News.” This electronic publication summarizes civil society-related news and information published on local newspapers. The publication is distributed to all members, partners and interested persons.

The Cyber Café, by providing free internet service to members, students and the public, has contributed to making information accessible. An estimated 3,000 people have benefited from the services of the Cyber Café.

2.3 Publications and Documents

An array of publications is produced by the CRDA with differing focus, content, and frequency. Some of these are:

- **CRDA News**: Produced in English (monthly) and Amharic (two-monthly) focusing on pertinent national issues. These are printed and distributed to the organizations and individuals on the CRDA mailing list.

- **Update**: Topical rather than regular, gives an update on events as they occur. More than 20 issues have been published during the reporting year.

- **E-Journal**: A new weekly publication is a compilation of information from the Internet and disseminated within the Secretariat and outside.

- **Information Package**: A study covering the contribution of NGOs operating in various regions of the country has been produced in collaboration with the then Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission\(^1\). This was distributed to members, partners, partners,

\(^1\) The Commission is now an Agency and has been renamed as Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA).
government offices and a range of agencies. It was also posted on the CRDA website. The second part of this study, with better coverage and more up-to-date information has been commenced.

- **Annual PR Materials:** Which inform about CRDA and its work, were prepared and distributed to members and partners that include government, donor partners, UN agencies and multilaterals as well as the public. Other PR materials outside the regular pen, memo pads, etc. were also prepared and distributed.

- **Members’ List:** This is a monthly publication giving information on CRDA members’ addresses. This booklet helps to facilitate easy communication with and among NGOs and has proven useful to those seeking information on NGOs. CRDA can also generate such detailed information as NGO programs, or NGOs working on a particular program from its Members’ Database for those who seek it. During this reporting year, a leaflet that details how an interested NGO can become a CRDA member has also been produced.

- **Annual Report:** During the period under review, the 2004 Annual Report was produced and distributed to members and donor partners. Carrying detailed information in all aspects of CRDA, it serves as a source of information as well as a PR material, which is also posted on the CRDA website.

- **Yearbook:** Invitation to the whole membership was sent out to submit information on good practice projects based on set criteria. A certain amount of information was gathered and this work will continue in 2006.

**Launching of CRDA publications**

Launching of CRDA Publications was also organized during the reporting year. A total of 14 research materials were launched; 22 workshop proceedings and reports, as well as training manuals and research documents were produced in 2003 and 2004. The event had full media coverage.

CRDA recognizes the importance of working with the media in order to facilitate timely flow of information to the general public. In view of this, a preliminary work of assessing the needs of members was undertaken. Discussions with state media for collaborative efforts were initiated with a view to improving CRDA’s ties with the media from buying newspaper columns, inviting media professionals for news coverage and press conferences to a more meaningful collaboration. However, due to the misunderstanding created between CRDA and the Government regarding the May 2005 National Election, the media was not ready to take further the collaborative initiative with CRDA. This activity has thus been postponed until such a time when prevailing situations improve.
CHAPTER THREE

MEMBERS IN EFFECTIVE ROLE IN SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATION

3.1. Organizational Development of Members

Building the capacity of member organizations is tantamount to directly contributing to their success in evolving towards playing effective and decisive roles in societal transformation. CRDA directly engages in building the capacities of its member organizations through various means such as the provision of package support, resource mobilization, experience sharing etc.

Geared towards effective support to member agencies in accordance to its new program shift, CRDA has developed a Support Services Guideline (SSG), an instrument that outlines major services that must be delivered to member agencies, basic criteria for qualification of provision of support.

3.1.1. Organizational and Programmatic Support

During this period, CRDA undertook capacity assessment of member agencies. With the help of eight participatory capacity assessment workshops, CRDA has helped members to critically review their organizational and programmatic capacity, and singled out their capacity gaps.

As a result of the findings of the capacity assessment, CRDA has designed joint action plans of eight member agencies with the agencies’ involvement.

As part of its institutional support service, CRDA has facilitated the employment/replacement/extension of qualified staff for member NGOs and followed up the closing of financial accounts of previous capacity building projects.

During this period, CRDA provided Institutional Strengthening Grant (ISG) for two organizations for employment of project officer; and office equipment for four new member organizations. The recruitment of the project officers was facilitated both for the newly approved grants and for six organizations to replace seconded project officers who resigned from their organizations. An extension of the ISG grant for a seconded project officer was made for an additional one year for one organization.

After rapid organizational diagnosis of one member organization’s temporary problem, a program support (package support) was provided to reactivate the activities of the organization. Package support was also provided for one organization for setting up networking and reviewing the strategic plan and management of the organization.
CRDA received 450 refurbished computers from Computer Aid International. These computers were checked and loaded with the required application programs. Members were invited to submit applications for computers and 50 organizations (48 members and 2 non-members) received 266 refurbished computers. Because the remaining computers do not have CD-ROMs, CRDA has to process the purchase and installation before distribution.

Similarly, CRDA, having applied to Gift In Kind International for 10 used computers, it received a grant of six laptops from the World Bank Group. These were for use by the Secretariat.

During this period, CRDA supported one organization in its yearly fund-raising walk program. Another organization received grant for designing a fund-raising strategy and for undertaking promotional activities.

### 3.1.2. Capacity Building – Training

As part of its commitment to build the capacity of its members, CRDA actively engages in organizing diverse training programs that are relevant to participants. During the year, a training program brochure was prepared and posted on the CRDA website. This, helped members to follow up on the various trainings offered and to participate in their areas of interest.

In order to improve CRDA’s performance in this area, preparation for an assessment of the CRDA Training Program and designing future training strategy was commenced. Potential partners and consultants were identified.

During the year under review, CRDA conducted a number of training programs, such as: Leadership (change transitions and organizational culture); Rights-Based Approach to Development (pre-test and actual); Advocacy and Policy Influencing; Project Cycle Management (two blocks); Facilitation Skills, ToT on HIV/AIDS Counseling and IEC/BCC; two certificate courses on Mentoring and Network Building; Finance for Non Financial-Managers; three-block training programs on Gender and Institution, Gender and Organization and Gender Mainstreaming was conducted as a learning event in partnership with SNV.

As part of its activities to build the capacity of its members, CRDA, with full support of Dan Church Aid, organized a workshop on Civil Society intervention in PRSP process. CRDA also prepared and distributed to members a manual on right-based approaches to development. Similarly, a volunteer from the USA conducted another workshop on Grant Writing. CRDA organized a workshop on constituency building for selected members and partners during the year under discussion. The training aimed at increasing the concept on the role of civil society in improving development effectiveness, sound governance and accountability among CSOs in Ethiopia and other countries.
3.1.3. Enhance Members’ Contribution

As per the joint partnership agreement with Addis Ababa University (AAU) for creation of Community Work and Life Center – CWLC (workforce development in Ethiopia), CRDA facilitated the joint task by serving in the advisory board/committee by working on placement of graduate students and organizing joint workshops, meetings, and formulation of projects and program plans, etc.

So far, field placement of 39 graduates was facilitated to member NGOs. A baseline survey was conducted with CWLC to assess job opportunities for graduates and to formulate workforce development strategy. CWLC and HIV/AIDS workshop was also organized for three days for selected students, faculty members of AAU and other stakeholders (government and NGO partners).

3.2. Delegated Resources

Delegated Resources is a funding opportunity opened for both CRDA and non-CRDA members, which is a paradigm shift towards serving civil society at large. It allows easy access to grants obtained on competitive (merit) basis, which aims at enhancing competitive skills and thereby build more innovative and vibrant CSOs in the drive towards poverty alleviation.

During the year under discussion, over 70 Implementing Partners (IPs) have accessed the delegated resource. Out of these, 39 are new; while the rest are on-going projects. A total of Birr 24,425,535 was approved for the said projects during the reporting period. Moreover, monitoring visit and terminal evaluation were carried out and networking among IPs has been enhanced during the reporting period. In addition to this, six project proposals and two concept notes were prepared and submitted to various donors to solicit support. As a result, out of the six project proposals, two have secured funds from Irish Aid and Project Concern International (PCI); and these will be implemented in 2006. These projects focused on Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS, funded by Irish Aid and on Enhancing Community-Based Protection, Care and Support of OVC, funded by PCI.

CRDA established partnership and signed Memorandum of Understanding with different partners for fund-raising initiatives. It entered agreements with the following funding agencies for taking responsibility of execution of projects: Irish Aid, Packard Foundation, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), ICCO, Project Concern International (PCI), and Global Fund.

3.2.1. Working in Partnership

3.2.1.1. Curbing the Spread of HIV/AIDS – Irish Aid

A tripartite agreement, signed among CRDA, Irish Aid and the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO), representing the Tigray and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples’
Regional State (SNNPRS) regional HAPCOs, signed in April 2002, kicked off the cooperation between CRDA and Irish Aid.

The overall objective of this agreement is to contribute towards the national multi-sectoral response of combating the spread of HIV/AIDS and minimize the effect of the pandemic focusing on the two regional states—Tigray and SNNPR. As a result, 45 projects were approved in two phases covering the period 2003-2005.

As 2005 was the final year of support, various capacity building support services were provided to IPs, based on the findings of monitoring visits conducted by CRDA/Irish Aid staff and based on the terminal evaluation undertaken by an independent consultant from Irish Aid through the involvement of CRDA. The overall purpose of the capacity building support was to ensure sustainability and proper phasing-out of projects and ensure smooth conclusion of the program. Irish Aid has allocated over 1 million Birr as bridging fund.

All implementing partners, one way or the other, have responded or contributed to the national HIV/AIDS strategic framework in their respective areas. By and large, their interventions revolved around: awareness raising, voluntary counseling and testing, IEC/BCC, care and support, skill training, establishment of anti-AIDS clubs, provision of drug for opportunistic infection and community empowerment. The following photos show some of the interventions made by project implementing partners:

During this reporting period, in an effort to build capacity of stakeholders, two exposure visits to Uganda were organized for policy makers of SNNPRS and Tigray Region. The aim of the visit was to obtain insight into the role of policy makers and the involvement of the public and civil societies in combating the spread and prevalence of HIV/AIDS. The 21 high officials drawn from the two regions (11 SNNPR and 10 Tigray) confirmed the visits had been instrumental in changing their perceptions towards the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in addressing the issue of HIV/AIDS.

Another five-day training on Strategic Planning was organized for 33 project officers and directors (18 SNNPRS and 15 Tigray). To ensure the institutionalization and practice of the training course, five organizations from each region were selected and assisted to develop their own strategic plans. This, it is hoped, will serve as a learning means for other organizations.

Similarly, a five-day experience sharing visit was organized for project implementing partners in Tigray to SNNPR with the aim of building their capacity through interactive dialogue and sharing of experiences. A total of 18 partners were able to share experiences in the South.

As agreed with funding agencies, in order to ensure effective and efficient implementation of projects through project IPs, CRDA, as an executing agency, has been carrying out regular mentoring visits, to these 43 Irish Aid-CRDA projects implemented in Tigray and SNNPRS. Based on the findings of these visits two regional wrap-up sessions were organized for all project holders, where representatives of regional HAPCOs, Irish Aid and CRDA were present. Participants agreed to enhance information exchange among themselves by establishing/strengthening networking. In fact, partners in Tigray were able to establish platform and started sharing of information and experience.
3.2.1.2. Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs and Rights — Packard

With an outlay of 9.5 million Birr for a period of five years (2003-2008), a CRDA-Packard program, covering 19 Weredas in six zones of Tigray, Amhara, SNNPRS and Oromia regions has been instrumental in the establishment of 10 projects that aim at Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs and Rights status of disadvantaged groups within communities.

During this period, seven of the projects have been approved; while technical support and mentoring services have been given to project holders. Community Conversation meetings, religious leaders discussions, school program activities, IEC/BCC, establishment and strengthening of youth centers, economic empowerment and skill training have been carried out during this period through IPs.

3.2.1.3. HIV/AIDS and Environmental Protection — SIDA

Another program that focuses on curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS and Environmental Protection and Development nationwide and covering the period 2004-2007 has been signed with SIDA with an outlay of 20 million Birr. The program is expected to benefit 2.3 million people residing in 70 woredas. During this reporting period, a total of 28 projects were approved (14 on HIV/AIDS and 14 on Environment) out of 192 proposals submitted to CRDA.

Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Approved Project</th>
<th>Approved Budget (Birr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HIV/AIDS ENV'NT</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS ENV'NT Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td>3 3</td>
<td>1,322,060.00 1,552,611.10 2,874,671.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Oromia</td>
<td>3 5</td>
<td>1,953,994.00 2,609,186.10 4,563,180.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>3 1</td>
<td>2,355,887.00 288,750.00 2,644,637.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>1,316,052.00 294,800.00 1,610,852.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>1,185,720.00 629,864.00 1,815,584.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>SNNPRS</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>402,786.00 665,257.00 1,068,043.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Afar</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>489,005.00 489,005.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>14 14</td>
<td>8,536,499.00 6,529,473.20 15,065,972.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.1.4 HIV/AIDS and Promotion of Good Governance — ICCO

CRDA encourages mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment and human rights in all interventions by members. One such support given focuses on curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS by improving Good Governance. With an outlay of 1.2 million Birr, the CRDA-ICCO Program has approved during this period four projects (two on HIV, two on Good Governance) in Gambela and Benishangul-Gumuz Regional States. Despite the challenges faced at the initial stages, all projects are now progressing well.
3.2.1.5 Community-Based Home Care and Support — PCI

In its four-year partnership with PCI that has an outlay of over 2 million Birr, directed at community-based home care and support for OVC, over 80 project implementing partners have been short listed to submit concept notes for screening purposes. Eligible partners would then be requested to submit complete proposals for financing. Actual funding will take place in 2006.

3.2.1.6 Global Fund

Through technical support it gives, CRDA has been engaged in activities of project document preparation; served as member of two technical committees Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) - MOH, preparation of Community-Based Care and Support Guideline preparation (HAPCO), etc.

Lessons Learned

Project execution:

- Public announcement has served as a tool to enhance credibility and transparency. However, it has resulted in flooding of proposals in a given moment, which in turn, took relatively longer time for appraisal. Moreover, the approval procedure became a bit lengthy. One possible option could be short-listing potential CSOs/NGOs based on agreed criteria with the funding agency.
- Although huge number of proposals were submitted to CRDA, the quality of the submitted proposals was not to the expected level. Thus, there is a need to have concerted efforts by all stakeholders towards filling such critical gap.
- Organizational capacity of some members is somehow questionable. This includes:
  - They have been found to be less responsive in fulfilling requirements and conditions.
    - Some are found to be very weak in terms of organizational strengths (manpower, systems, etc.).
- Therefore, all donors are required to improve the organizational capacity of small indigenous NGOs in a concerted and sustainable way.
- Access to land for the construction of youth clubs, nursery sites and other public facilities has become very critical issue. In some cases, project approval and entering into an agreement with the respective government offices becomes tough and bureaucratic. This necessitates a joint effort of all partners.
Chapter Four

ENHANCING CAPACITY OF CRDA SECRETARIAT

4.1. Continuous Organizational Development

Continuous organizational development process allows CRDA to spearhead and maintain its pivotal role in transformation processes in NGOs and CSOs in particular and in the society in general.

The change process that started within CRDA in 2003, has still been in progress in 2005, with ensuing organizational set up required for its implementation to follow. Anchor to the organizational set up, the Memorandum of Association as well as the Byelaws need to be revised to reflect the changes in program focus; and accordingly, the Memorandum of Association was revised.

With a changed organizational design and performance, CRDA is poised to draw from its past experience from a knowledge management perspective and explore ways of forging ahead with it. In this much-required cultural shift in creating new knowledge, CRDA gives priority to allowing time and recognition for knowledge sharing.

A key realization, within CRDA, therefore, is that managing knowledge is about managing capabilities, such as capabilities to learn and to create knowledge as well as managing resources. The implication of this is that it makes the whole process dynamic, as re-focusing on knowledge is engaging in a continuous change.

4.1.1. Strengthening Internal Learning and Reflection

With a view to strengthening internal learning and reflection processes, CRDA has organized three staff retreats during the reporting period. Two of these critically examined the Three-Year Plan and discussed how to implement it. The third retreat program was exclusively that of the Administration and Finance staff. They appraised the achievements of the seven months and discussed problematic areas of the Administration.

CRDA regularly revises and revisits the organizational policy documents in order to make sure that they are enabling and empowering the staff of the Secretariat. Accordingly, in the year under discussion, various policy documents (Work Rule) have been revised, and new ones (HIV/AIDS in the workplace) developed.
4.1.2. Manpower Profile

Manpower Strength as at December 31, 2005 was 50. Composition in age, sex and educational background is as follows:

Sex mix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Educational - Mix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Credential</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masters</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Graduate Diploma</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA/BSc.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Diploma</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tech. Diploma</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the reporting period, a number of staff from CRDA Secretariat and member agencies have attended different workshops, seminars, conferences and training programs abroad.

4.1.3. Promote Holistic Thinking and Synergy Among All Units

As part of the CRDA change process and as a follow up to the revision of the Memorandum of Association and Byelaws, the AFS had revised the Work Rules and Organizational Policy Manual, which was divided into three volumes. It has been discussed upon at different meetings pending the review of the Board of CRDA. Likewise, the CRDA Purchasing Policy had been revised and commented upon by the Management Staff Retreat.

4.2. Property Administration

The Vehicle Maintenance Workshop was outsourced. A focal person was named and CRDA’s vehicles were maintained under the new arrangement. Total number of vehicles maintained under the new arrangement in the reporting period was forty-nine. The cost of maintenance was Birr 394,627.84, with Birr 80,425.11 for labor and Birr 312,902.63 for parts.

Vehicles and Drivers have been assigned for Departments based on the discussion of a one-day retreat of Administration Staff.

In the reporting period, the CRDA Vehicle Maintenance Workshop was passed over to a firm under the new outsource arrangement. The facility management of the Training Center was also passed over to a firm under similar arrangement. Accordingly, the CRDA took complete inventory of the property of the Training Center at the end of June and similar inventory was also undertaken for property of the Vehicle Workshop and the reports were submitted.

In the reporting period, one vehicle, a Nissan Station Wagon was bought for DCI Project; while two Nissan Station Wagons were bought with the assistance of EED.
CHAPTER FIVE

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

5.1. Income - Resource Mobilization

In the reporting year, CRDA managed to mobilize and secure Birr 26,285,719 from various internal and external sources. In addition, fund balances brought forward from the previous year: Birr 16,927,029 brought the total fund to Birr 43,212,748, which is about 85% of the fund envisaged originally, including delegated funds. Thus, the overall performance of income collection observed in the year went in line with the required direction and was also very much favorable for the smoother and timely implementation of most of the activities planned for the year. Furthermore, it provided additional opportunities for CRDA to expand the scope and coverage of its services.

The timely collection of the foreseen financial sources for the year included membership fees, additional income from managing delegated funds of donor partners and from the various outsourced facilities and infrastructures, and ensuring the timely collection of pledges from concerned donor partners as per the plan agreed upon initially.

It is worthwhile to mention here that the performance registered in the year, particularly in the area of raising and mobilizing funds from delegated resources was found to be encouraging. One such opportunity used in the year towards this end was, of course, CRDA’s increased acceptance and engagements for managing delegated resources of donor partners.

On the other hand, the overall income collection under the item “Cost-sharing on joint operation”, i.e. 39.59%, was the one that showed relatively lower performance in the year. This was due to the strategic choice already made and the ever-increasing intention of CRDA to attract and ensure the participation of indigenous member agencies in its training programs and other joint initiatives organized in the year on various topics. This contributed, in turn, for the lesser income collected in the year, due to lower cost-sharing arrangements set already for this grouping as opposed to that of international member agencies.

Table-1 below provides more detailed information on the actual status of income collection against targets envisaged originally under the year 2005 financing plan, by major sources of financing.
Table 1: Comparison between actual and planned Income by major sources of financing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Financing Plan (A)</th>
<th>Actual income for the year (B)</th>
<th>Fund Balance Brought F/W (C)</th>
<th>Total Fund Available (D=B+C)</th>
<th>Variance (E= A-D)</th>
<th>% of Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 Internal Sources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Membership fee</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,373,375</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,373,375</td>
<td>(373,375)</td>
<td>137.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Cost sharing on joint operation with members and partners</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>138,572</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>138,572</td>
<td>211,428</td>
<td>39.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Proceeds from the use of facilities of training center and workshop</td>
<td>537,500</td>
<td>535,113</td>
<td>627,372</td>
<td>1,162,485</td>
<td>(624,985)</td>
<td>216.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Other Income(sales of publications, provision of services, etc)</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>877,244</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>877,244</td>
<td>122,756</td>
<td>87.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total Internal sources</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,887,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,924,304</strong></td>
<td><strong>627,372</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,551,676</strong></td>
<td>(664,176)</td>
<td><strong>123</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2 Donors' Contribution</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Local Partners(UN agencies, Embassies, etc)</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>564,059</td>
<td>564,059</td>
<td>435,941</td>
<td>56.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Traditional Donors</td>
<td>22,468,818</td>
<td>12,727,191</td>
<td>1,944,287</td>
<td>14,671,478</td>
<td>7,797,340</td>
<td>65.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total Donors</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,468,818</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,291,250</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,944,287</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,235,537</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,233,281</strong></td>
<td><strong>64.92</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for Result 1 - 5 &amp; Administration</td>
<td><strong>26,356,318</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,215,554</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,571,659</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,787,214</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,569,105</strong></td>
<td><strong>71.28</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 Delegated Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 The David &amp; Lucile Packard Foundation - Reproductive Health Program</td>
<td>7,482,374.</td>
<td>1,732,468</td>
<td>5,749,906</td>
<td>7,482,374</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 SIDA - HIV/AIDS &amp; Environment</td>
<td>11,267,687</td>
<td>6,514,146</td>
<td>4,753,541</td>
<td>11,267,687</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Ireland Embassy - HIV/AIDS program</td>
<td>4,411,031</td>
<td>1,202,200</td>
<td>3,207,831</td>
<td>4,410,031</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>99.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 ICCO - Good Governance &amp; HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>1,265,443</td>
<td>621,351</td>
<td>644,092</td>
<td>1,265,443</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub total Delegated Resources</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,426,535</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,070,165</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,355,370</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,425,535</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,782,853</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,285,719</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,927,029</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,212,748</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,570,105</strong></td>
<td><strong>85.09</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2. Expenditure – Resource Utilization

The total budget allocated for the year for implementing the various activities planned under each of the five Results and covering CRDA overhead costs and delegated resources was Birr 26,356,318 and Birr 24,426,535, respectively, and a total of Birr 50,782,853. The total expenditure and commitments (funds approved in the reporting year and part of it not released to sub – grantees and partners) was Birr 42,637,933 or 83.96% of the budget.

As mentioned earlier, considerable efforts have been made throughout the year in the direction of attracting more donors and local partners that are willing to contribute towards successful realization of CRDA’s two Strategic Aims identified earlier. This was made possible through continued efforts of CRDA put forward in line with strengthening and further expanding its partnership base and as a result of its continued strive to broadening the scope and coverage of its services for better addressing the emerging needs and priorities of its members.

In general, the year 2005 was a more challenging and difficult year for CRDA and its members due to the political situation in the country following the May 2005 National Elections. This resulted in relatively lower budget performance in implementing various activities in the five major Result Areas as depicted in Table 2 below. However, on the other hand, it was a more fruitful year for CRDA in manifesting relatively higher performances, both in resource mobilization and utilization in delegated resources for curbing the epidemic of HIV/AIDS and execution of the Reproductive Health Programmes and Good Governance.

The table below provides more detailed information on the financial monitoring report comparing actual performance and budget for the year under review.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result area/cost category</th>
<th>Budget (A)</th>
<th>Actual Expenditure (B)</th>
<th>Commitment (C)</th>
<th>Total Actual &amp; Committed (D=B+C)</th>
<th>Variance (E= A-D)</th>
<th>% of Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Result 1: Capacity of Members for effective engagement and response towards societal transformation enhanced</td>
<td>9,401,269</td>
<td>4,192,786</td>
<td>4,192,786</td>
<td>5,208,483</td>
<td>44.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Result 2: Improved availability, access, and use of diversified, relevant and up to date information</td>
<td>2,103,341</td>
<td>1,264,604</td>
<td>1,264,604</td>
<td>838,737</td>
<td>60.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Result 3: Good Governance, human rights, democracy and ethics enhanced</td>
<td>2,894,527</td>
<td>1,445,158</td>
<td>1,445,158</td>
<td>1,449,369</td>
<td>49.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Result 4: Joint action of members and partners and their responsiveness to existing and emerging issues of concern promoted</td>
<td>4,121,046</td>
<td>2,445,445</td>
<td>2,445,445</td>
<td>1,675,601</td>
<td>59.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Result 5: Capacity of the CRDA Secretariat enhanced towards facilitating members and partners engagement</td>
<td>1,246,972</td>
<td>488,250</td>
<td>488,250</td>
<td>758,722</td>
<td>39.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub total</td>
<td>19,767,155</td>
<td>9,836,243</td>
<td>9,836,243</td>
<td>9,930,912</td>
<td>49.76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 CRDA Administration including capital Expenditure</td>
<td>5,334,100</td>
<td>3,880,682</td>
<td>1,053,184</td>
<td>4,933,866</td>
<td>400,234</td>
<td>92.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub total</td>
<td>25,101,255</td>
<td>13,716,925</td>
<td>1,053,184</td>
<td>14,770,109</td>
<td>10,331,146</td>
<td>58.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Contingency</td>
<td>1,255,063</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,255,063</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total R1 – R5 &amp; Admin.</td>
<td>26,356,318</td>
<td>13,716,925</td>
<td>1,053,184</td>
<td>14,770,109</td>
<td>11,586,209</td>
<td>56.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Delegated Resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 The David and Lucile Packard Foundation – Reproductive Health Programme</td>
<td>7,482,374</td>
<td>2,157,924</td>
<td>4,694,978</td>
<td>6,852,902</td>
<td>629,472</td>
<td>91.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 SIDA - HIV/AIDS &amp; Environment</td>
<td>11,267,687</td>
<td>5,965,806</td>
<td>9,575,626</td>
<td>15,541,432</td>
<td>(4,273,745)</td>
<td>137.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3 Ireland Embassy - HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>4,411,031</td>
<td>4,004,732</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,004,732</td>
<td>406,299</td>
<td>90.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4 ICCO - Good Governance &amp; HIV</td>
<td>1,265,443</td>
<td>570,383</td>
<td>650,074</td>
<td>1,220,457</td>
<td>44,986</td>
<td>96.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub total D/Resources</td>
<td>24,426,535</td>
<td>12,698,845</td>
<td>14,920,678</td>
<td>27,619,523</td>
<td>-3,192,988</td>
<td>113.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>50,782,853</td>
<td>26,415,770</td>
<td>15,973,862</td>
<td>42,389,632</td>
<td>8,393,221</td>
<td>83.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Comparison between actual and planned expenditure by major areas of Expenditure

Please email imd@crdaethiopia.org to obtain a copy of the Audited Financial Report
Chapter Six

Challenges and Opportunities

6.1. Challenges

The year 2005, being the beginning of CRDA’s new program plan period, the first six months period was taken up by the internalization process. Since the program focus is a new shift for CRDA, it was necessary to lay the common ground among the staff. The internalization process took the form of introduction, exchange of ideas and information on the Three-Year Program Plan and formulation of the previous Guidelines, Bye-laws, Memorandum of Association, etc.

The Service Guidelines and the capacity assessment tools were revised within this period. As the organizational development process of the Secretariat and the revision of the structure and staffing lagged behind schedule, the preparation for take-off could not be finalized. This has caused hindrance to the implementation of the first year plan of action.

During the year under review, due to the political situation in the country, a few training programs on Resource Mobilization, Leadership, etc., which were planned to be conducted within the fourth quarter had to be postponed to the next year. The impact of this situation has been felt by all programs of CRDA since it created misunderstanding between CRDA and the Government.

CRDA’s involvement in election-related activities posed both opportunities and challenges. While CRDA was able to show its shift towards and/or accommodating lobby and advocacy issues on top of its conventional service delivery mission, it faced serious challenges in the regions as authorities questioned at every communication the role of CRDA in politics instead of continuing its development partnership.

This challenge has exacerbated since CRDA voiced its position regarding the situation in the country following the May 15 National Elections.

Cases in point are; different offices in Oromia did not show interest in inviting CRDA on issues dealing with NGO category, despite CRDA’s recognition as a CSO partner in the region. CRDA has also been unable to form partnership with existing authorities of Addis Ababa due to the pending administration hand-over of ruling party to the opposition.
6.2. Opportunities

Global trend for a due recognition of CSOs in development has provided them with an opportunity for an equal role-play along with all state and non-state actors. This also has trickled-down in this country, too; and CRDA has increasingly been invited by Federal and Regional Government offices for participation in different social sector issues. The calling in has to do not only for a workshop and conference sessions, but also for membership to different technical and managerial committees and task forces as well.
ANNEX I

I. Members of CRDA Executive Committee

1. Ato Gabriel Galatis (Christian Children's Fund of Canada) Chairperson
2. Ato Sahlmariam Moges (Alliance for Development) V/Chairperson
3. Ato Adane Mamuye (Ethiopian Muslims Relief and Development Association) Member
4. Ato Feyera Abdi (SOS Sahel International) Member
5. Ato Fikre Zewdie (Action Aid Ethiopia) Member
6. Ato Getachew Worku (Agri Service Ethiopia) Member
7. Bro. Gregory Flynn (Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat) Member
8. Dr. Nigussu Legesse (EOC/DICAC) Member
9. Wz. Haimanot Bekele (CONCERN) Member
10. Ato Zegeye Asfaw (HUNDEE) Member
11. Rev. John L. Halvorsen (Lutheran World Federation and Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus) Member
ANNEX II

II. CRDA Organizational Chart

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF CRDA
### ANNEX III

#### III. CRDA Member Organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Abebech Gobena Yehetsanat Kebekabena Limat Dirigit (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Aba Woldettensae Gizaw's Mothers and Children Welfare Association (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Aberash Memorial Development Organization (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Action Aid-Ethiopia (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Action for Development (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Action for Self-Reliance Organization (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Addis Ababa Mulu Wengel Believers Church Relief and Dev't Program (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Addis Development Vision (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Adey Integrated Development Organization (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>ADHENO-Integrated Rural Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Adult and Non-Formal Education Association in Ethiopia (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Adventist Development and Relief Agency (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Afar Mothers and Child Care Organization (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Afar Pastoralist Development Association (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>African Development Aid Association (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>African Medical and Research Foundation (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>African Network for the Prevention of and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect in Ethiopia (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>African Service Committee Inc. (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Africare/Ethiopia (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Agency for the Assistance of Refugees, Displaced and Returnees (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Agri Service Ethiopia (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Alem Children Support Organization (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Alliance for Development (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Almaz Children and Family Support Organization (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Alnejah Charity Organisation (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>American Joint Distribution Committee (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Amhara Development Association (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Amhara Women Development Association (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Anti-Malaria Association (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Arat Kilo Child Care and Community Development (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Arba Minch Rehabilitation Center (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Association for the Dev't and Construction of Dessie and its Environs (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Association for the Rehabilitation of Girls (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Association of Development and Aid in Warehimeno area in Southern Wollo (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Association of Environmental Development in Ethiopia (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Bahir Dar Medhane Alem Orphan &amp; Destitute Family Support &amp; Training Center (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Berhane Hiywot Children's Village and Family Service Organization (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Beza Organizing Association of Women in Need (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Birhan Integrated Community Development Organization (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Bisrat Development and Aid Organization (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Bright Hope Organization (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Call Ethiopia (L)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
44. Campaign Against AIDS (L)
45. Canadian Food Grains Bank (I)
46. Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (I)
47. CARE/Ethiopia (I)
48. Catholic Relief Service (I)
49. Center for Development Initiatives (L)
50. Center International de Development et de Recherché (I)
51. Centre for Peace and Prosperity (L)
52. Charity Development Association (L)
53. CHER Ethiopia (Society for Humanitarian and Development Assistance) (L)
54. Cheshire Foundation Ethiopia (I)
55. Cheshire Services Ethiopia (L)
56. Children Aid Ethiopia Organisation (L)
57. Children's Heart Fund of Ethiopia (L)
58. Christian Aid (I)
59. Christian Children's Fund Inc. (I)
60. Christian Children's Fund of Canada (I)
61. Christoffel Blinden Mission (I)
62. Church of Christ (I)
63. Community and Environment Development Action (L)
64. Community Development Promotion Organization (L)
65. Comunita Volontari Per Il Mondo (I)
66. Concern (I)
67. Cooperazione Internazionale (I)
68. Dorcas Aid International Ethiopia (I)
69. Dan Church Aid (I)
70. Dawn of Hope Ethiopia (L)
71. Destitute Elders' Welfare and Development Association (L)
72. Donkey for Development Association (L)
73. Education for Development Association (L)
74. Emanuel Light and Life Development Association (L)
75. Ethiopian Addis Kidan Baptist Church (L)
76. Ethiopian Full Gospel Believers Church Development Organization (L)
77. Ethiopian Pastoralist Research and Development Association (L)
78. Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Association (L)
79. Ethio-Wetland and Natural Resources Association (L)
80. Emmanuel Development Association (L)
81. Emmanuel Home (I)
82. Environmental Protection and Assistance Organization (L)
83. EOC/Child and Family Affairs Organisation (L)
84. Ethiopian Aid (L)
85. Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat (L)
86. Ethiopian Environmental NGO (L)
87. Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (L)
88. Ethiopian Gemini Trust (L)
89. Ethiopian Kale Heywet Church Development Programme (L)
90. Ethiopian Muslims Relief & Development Association (L)
91. Ethiopian Orthodox Church/DICAC (L)
92. Ethiopian Rural Self Help Association (L)
93. FARM-Africa (I)
94. Facilitator's for Change Ethiopia (L)
95. Feed the Children (L)
96. Focus-on Children at Risk (L)
97. Food for the Hungry International (I)
98. Fafan Development Organization (L)
99. Family and Children Integrated Development Foundation (L)
100. Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia (L)
101. Felege Birhan - Association for the Advancement of Primary Education in Ethiopia (L)
102. Forum on Street Children-Ethiopia (L)
103. German Foundation for World Population (I)
104. God for People Relief and Development Organization (L)
105. Goh Child, Youth and Women Development Organization (L)
106. Good Samaritan Association (L)
107. Good Shepherd Family Care Service (L)
108. Grace Baptist Church Development Programme (L)
109. Guardian – SERRO (L)
110. Guraghe People Self-Help Development Organization (L)
111. German Agro Action (I)
112. GOAL Ethiopia (I)
113. Good Neighbors Ethiopia (I)
114. Godanaw (L)
115. Gondar Relief, Rehabilitation & Development Association (L)
116. Grarbet Ledekuman (L)
117. Gudina Tumsa Foundation (L)
118. Habitat for Humanity Ethiopia (I)
119. Handicap International (I)
120. HelpAge International (I)
121. Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Schweiz (I)
122. Hope Enterprises (L)
123. Hope International Development Agency (I)
124. HUNDEE (Oromo Grassroots Development Initiative) (L)
125. Hope for Rural Children and Orphans (L)
126. Handicap National (L)
127. Harrari Relief & Development Association (L)
128. Helvetas Ethiopia Swiss Association for International Cooperation (I)
129. Health Aid/Ethiopia and Integrated Community Development (L)
130. Help for Persons with Disabilities Organization (L)
131. Hiwot HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support Organization (L)
132. Hibir Integrated Community Development Organization (L)
133. Hibreteseb Akef Limat Drijit (L)
134. Hohete Tesfa for Ethiopian Street Children Inc (L)
135. Impact: Organization for Social Services and Development (L)
136. Initiative Africa (L)
137. Integrated Family Service Organization (L)
138. Integrated Service for AIDS Prevention and Support Organization (L)
139. International Trachoma Initiative - Ethiopia (I)
140. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (I)
141. International Medical Corps (I)
142. Ipas (I)
143. Islamic Relief (I)
144. Integrated Holistic Approach-Urban Development Project (IHA/UDP) (L)
145. International Rescue Committee (IRC) (I)
146. Inter Aide France (I)
147. International College for Health Co-operation in Developing Countries (I)
148. International Committee for the Development of Peoples (I)
149. Jerusalem Children and Community Development Organization (I)
150. Jesuit Refugee Service (I)
151. Kangaroo Child & Youth Development Society (L)
152. Kembatta Women’s Self-help Center (L)
153. Kids Care Children Nursing, Fostering and Adoption Services (L)
154. Kidane Miheret Students Self-Help Association (KIMSSA) (L)
155. Kind Hearts Child Aid Development Organization (L)
156. Kindermothilfe (Help for Children in Need) (I)
157. Life in Abundance Ethiopia (L)
158. Love for Children Organization (L)
159. Land Mine Survivor Network – Ethiopia (LSN-Eth) (L)
160. Lay Volunteers International Association (I)
161. Lutheran World Federation/WS (I)
162. Maedot Family Based Integrated Development (L)
163. Mathiwos Wondu - YeEthiopia Cancer Society (L)
164. Maseresha Maternity Center (L)
165. Community Development Organization (L)
166. MAMA Humanitarian NGO (L)
167. Meda Welabu Elders and Disabled People Development Organization (L)
168. Medicine Sans Frontiers Holland (MSF)/ (I)
169. Medico Social Development Assistance for Ethiopia (L)
170. Mekane Hizunan Welfare Organization (L)
171. Mekdim Ethiopia National Association (L)
172. MERLIN (I)
173. Marie Stops International-Ethiopia (I)
174. Mary Joy Aid Through Development (L)
175. Mennonite Mission in Ethiopia (I)
176. Meserete Kristos Church Relief and Development Association (L)
177. Migbare Senay Children and Family Support Organization (L)
178. Moses Children’s Home (L)
179. MSF/Belgium (I)
180. Multi-Purpose Community Development Project (L)
181. New Life Community (L)
182. New Vision in Education Association (L)
183. Nathret Children’s Center and Integrated Community Development (L)
184. Norwegian Church Aid (I)
185. Ogaden Welfare and Development Association (L)
186. Organization for Social Service for AIDS in Ethiopia (L)
187. Organization for the Prevention Rehabilitation and Integration of Female Street Children (L)
188. Organization for Women in Self-Employment (L)
189. OXFAM America (I)
190. OXFAM Canada (I)
191. Oxfam Community Aid Abroad (I)
192. Ogaden Welfare Society (L)
193. Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara
194. Oromo Self Help Organization (L)
195. Oromo Self-Reliance Association (L)
196. Oxfam/GB (I)
197. Pastoralist Concern Association Ethiopia (L)
198. Professional Alliance for Development Ethiopia (L)
199. Progynist (L)
200. Project Mercy (I)
201. Patmost International (I)
202. Pestalozzi Children's Foundation (PCF) (I)
203. Plan Ethiopia (I)
204. Pro Pride (L)
205. Relief Society of Tigray (L)
206. Resurrection and Life Aid through Development (L)
207. RATSON (Women Youth Children Development Programme) (L)
208. Redeem the Generation Ethiopia (L)
209. Rehabilitation and Development Organization (L)
210. Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture in Ethiopia (L)
211. Rift Valley Children and Women Development (L)
212. Rural Organization for the Betterment of Agro-pastoralists (L)
213. Selam Environmental Development Association (L)
214. Selam Hiwot Street Children Prevention and Rehabilitation Organization (L)
215. Save the Children Canada (I)
216. Sike Women's Development Association (L)
217. Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (L)
218. SOS Enfants Ethiopie (I)
219. Street Children and Mothers Aid Organization (L)
220. Sustainable Natural Resources Management Association (L)
221. Sustainable Land Use Forum (L)
222. Salem Women Self Help Training and Production Center (L)
223. Save the Children/Norway (I)
224. Save the Children/Denmark (I)
225. Save the Children/USA (I)
226. Save the Children/UK (I)
227. Selam Children's Village (L)
228. Self Help Development International (I)
229. Society of International Missionaries (SIM) (I)
230. SOS Children's Village Ethiopia (I)
231. SOS-Sahel International/UK (I)
232. Swedish Philadelphia Church Mission (I)
233. Swedish Save the Children (I)
234. Swiss Evangelical Nile Mission (I)
235. Tigray Disabled Veterans Association (L)
236. Tilla Association of Women Living with HIV (L)
237. Team Today and Tomorrow (L)
238. Tearfund Horn Africa Regional Office (I)
239. Tesfa Integrated Rural Development and Social Services (L)
240. Tesfa Social and Development Association (L)
241. The Hunger Project Ethiopia (I)
242. TROCAIRE-Ethiopia (I)
243. Volunteers in Overseas Co-Operative Assistance Ethiopia (I)
244. Voluntary Service Overseas (I)
245. Wabe Children’s Aid and Training (L)
246. Women and Children Development Organization (L)
247. Wolaita Development Association (L)
248. Wonta Rural Development Association (WRDA) (L)
249. Water Action (L)
250. Water Aid (I)
251. Welfare for the Street Mothers and Children Organization (L)
252. Women Support Organization (L)
253. World Vision International/Ethiopia (I)
254. Ye Ethiopia Goji Limadawi Dirgitoch Aswogaj Mehaber (L)
255. Yeteem Children’s and Destitute Mothers Fund (L)
256. Yezelalem Minch Children Home (L)
257. ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands (I)
258. Zion Trust Street Children Rehabilitation Center (L)