

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EAST AFRICA SUB REGION

Appeal No. MAA64003

18 May 2011

This report covers the period 01 January
to 31 December 2010.



Community members participating in an early warning/disaster preparedness session. PHOTO/TRCS

In brief

Programme outcome: The programmes in the National Societies of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda are designed to contribute towards realizing the **strategic aims** of Strategy 2020 which are:

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

Through the 2010 appeal, the National Societies sought international support to respond to the humanitarian challenges faced by communities served in East Africa, to strengthen their capacities to effectively deliver quality services to the most vulnerable as well as to actively promote respect for diversity and human dignity, while reducing intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion in their programming

Programme summary:

Technical support to the five National Societies (NS) was availed through close collaboration with the EA Regional representation technical departments, namely Disaster Management, Health and Care, Communications, Planning and Accountability and Finance. These same departments provided crosscutting support in organisational development and in promoting humanitarian principles and values.

In Disaster Management, the focus for 2010 was on building the human and structural capacity of NS to respond effectively and swiftly to disasters, build the resilience of communities and individuals to mitigate disasters and reduce their vulnerability while promoting recovery through appropriate livelihood programs. The Red Cross Societies of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda were supported by the EA Regional Representation to respond to a range of emergencies through the Federation Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeals. In addition, the 5 NSs implemented disaster management and food security projects that focused on strengthening community resilience in disaster prediction, preparedness and

response. Burundi Red Cross Society conducted refresher trainings focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, adaptation to climate change and Early Warning Systems for 35 staff and volunteers from 10 branches. Kenya Red Cross Society with support from ECHO and OFDA adopted Early Warning – Early Action as a means for Branches to reduce risk in their communities. Through support from the Government of Japan, KRCS and IFRC implemented a drought recovery project in Tana River District to improve food security and build community resilience to drought.

Rwanda Red Cross implemented Food security and disaster risk reduction activities that were aimed at building community resilience to disasters. Volunteers in districts that are prone to disasters were involved in environmental protection, conservation and management initiatives such as tree planting, management of tree nursery beds and soil erosion control. A total of 202 individuals were trained in First Aid and safer Access skills to increase the capacity of the NS to organize effective and efficient disaster response at the national and district levels. The East Africa Regional Office also supported Tanzania Red Cross to provide emergency support to an estimated 50,000 people affected by severe flooding. As part of the Indian Ocean Consortium, Tanzania RC implemented the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation project in hazard prone districts. For its part, Uganda Red Cross through its Food Security Strategy continued to implement Food security and DRR projects. The strategy helped to build the case on the importance of spontaneous branch initiatives which can make significant impacts on local change as well as build credibility of the branches.

In Health and Care: Burundi Red Cross through the malaria program provided malaria prevention education to a total of 17,834 persons and distributed 3,600 insecticide treated mosquito nets to 1,200 households in 40 malaria prone communes. In the HIV/AIDS prevention and stigma reduction program, a total of 32 home based givers were given refresher training in the provision of home based care services. 134 PLHIV received home based care services from the trained caregivers. An additional 45 Trainer of Trainers (ToTs) drawn from 6 communes were trained in HIV/AIDS Prevention and they in turn trained 361 community volunteers to conduct awareness sessions in their local communities. 180 volunteers were trained in PHAST and they in turn reached out to 5,400 households through community sensitisation sessions. Under the Humanitarian Pandemic Preparedness (H2P) initiative, a total of 30 volunteers per region and 130 local authorities took part in training on H1N1 pandemic influenza awareness.

Kenya Red Cross conducted in-school HIV/AIDS outreach programs reaching 4,398 students and over 40 teachers. The NS also promoted behaviour change and ART uptake and PMTCT in target communities reaching 5,000 individuals. Through the safe blood transfusion project, KRCS held 13 blood donor recruitment sessions and 8 health talks, reaching 25 teachers (12 males and 13 females) and 1,901 students (1,036 males, 865 females). Participants were drawn from learning institutions with Red Cross Clubs patrons, health centres with expectant mothers and recreational areas with out of school youth. Under the Home Management of Malaria Project, 113 HMM volunteers reached 10,500 children under five years old from Malindi and Lamu with Malaria treatment. To enhance efficiency at community level, 92 volunteers were recruited and trained. Fever assessment and treatment was beefed up with health education to the caregivers. In total, the project realized the assessment of 5,691 cases of fever of which 5,192 were treated within 24 hours. 195 referrals were made to health facilities for further management. A total of 2,000 nets were also distributed. As part of the Avian and human influenza pandemic preparedness and response, 23 participants selected from Community Health Units successfully completed a ToT Training. Participants later trained 164 volunteers on the same. A total of 7,397 households were sensitized on human influenza and revisits continue to be undertaken by the trained volunteers on a monthly basis. In addition, 31 schools were involved in establishing Red Cross Clubs to assist in related responses and campaigns.

To increase access to safe water and sanitation, Rwanda Red Cross trained 320 volunteers and distributed 2,350 sanplats for use in households across Bugesera and Nyabihu Districts. The volunteers also conducted 64 hygiene education sessions reaching over 2,300 community members in Kabeza, Munini and Karangazi model villages. Some 100 families were assisted in installing hand washing systems in Kabeza village. 20 volunteers were trained in PHAST and 30

trained in CBHFA. Malaria control and prevention awareness sessions were conducted and a total of 2,723 houses were sprayed with insecticides by community health workers in Kirehe and Nyanza Districts. LLIN hang up demonstrations were also conducted within 225 households.

Tanzania Red Cross conducted HIV/AIDS and OVC sensitisation meetings for 108 community leaders. A total of 1,150 Community Home Based Care Providers (CHBCP) were trained on Home Based Care services and in turn provided care and support to more than 500 Persons Living with HIV. The trained volunteers facilitated referrals and linkage for more than 150 clients. The National Society also purchased 63 Home Based Care Kits for use by the volunteers. To increase access to safe water supply and sanitation conditions among target communities, a WatSan disaster response Kit 10 was deployed to Tanzania to assist during the Kilosa floods operations. To promote recruitment and retention of blood donors in Tanzania, the National Society in collaboration with the Tanzania National Blood Transfusion developed and disseminated Club 25 leaflets.

Uganda Red Cross concluded the Humanitarian pandemic preparedness exercise in the first quarter of 2010. In total, 370 volunteers were facilitated to reach 1,033,006 people (490,677 female and 542,329 male) during community sensitization sessions including door to door sensitization in the 24 branches.

In organizational Development, IFRC supported KRCS' South Rift project to enhance the implementation of KRCS decentralization in the region, with a major focus on strengthening six branches and the regional institutions. The key areas included finance, First Aid, tracing, disaster response as well as monitoring and evaluation. The Federation also supported KRCS Climate Youth Project that won the "Youth on the move" award in November 2009 during the General assembly. The project aimed to involve the youth in decision making bodies on environmental issues and build the capacity of the community to deal with climate change effects within the Larger Nakuru District.

Rwanda Red Cross volunteer recruitment was carried out with a total of 1,114 new members recruited in 19 districts. Through the support of partners, RRC staff acquired new skills and knowledge in various fields of specialization, thus enhancing their capacities to deliver services to the most vulnerable populations as well as strengthening management systems within the National Society. Four Rwanda RC senior management staff attended training on management of institutional funding, jointly with Burundi RC. In addition, finance and administration department staff were trained on Road safety and Fleet Management, while Human Resource Management staff were trained on payroll management. Finance staff were also trained on Navision software accounting system.

Through the support of partners such as the Swedish Red Cross, ICRC, Finnish and Danish Red Cross Uganda Red Cross received funding to strengthen the branch capacities. The support was through technical and logistical support to the National Society's regional centres and branches leading to improvement in the quality of activities, reporting and timely accountability

In Principles and Values, the East Africa regional communications department in 2010 focused on strengthening the capacities of National Society communications departments. Emphasis was placed on strengthening internal and external communications in terms of web site improvement and web content management. This was made possible by financial support from Swedish Red Cross and Fiji Red Cross.

Financial situation: The original 2010 budget was CHF 2,735,882 of which CHF 3,595,426 (131 per cent) was available during the year for both 2010 and part of 2011 objectives. This amount also included carryover from the previous year. Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 3,072,918 (85 per cent of available funding and 112 per cent of the original budget).

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

For additional information on Emergency Operations refer to:

Burundi:

- Cibitoke Floods: [MDRBI004](#)
- Election Preparedness: [MDRBI005](#)

Kenya:

- Refugee influx into Mandera: [MDRKE013](#)
- Floods: [MDRKE011](#) and [MDRKE012](#)
- Drought: [MDRKE009](#)

Rwanda:

- Rubavu Landslide: [MDRRW006](#)

Tanzania:

- Floods: [MDRTZ010](#)

Uganda:

- Floods and Landslides: [MDRUG015](#)
- Cholera: [MDRUG016](#)
- Bomb Blast: [MDRUG017](#)
- Polio outbreak: [MDRUG018](#)

Number of people we have reached:

Country	Programme/operation	Number of beneficiaries targeted/reached (Direct and indirect)
Burundi	Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 staff and volunteers trained on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Adaptation to Climate Change and Early Warning Systems • Approximately 990 persons reached through floods operation • Election Preparedness 108 beneficiaries, 36 Volunteers trained
	Health and care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,200 households received insecticide treated mosquito nets • 32 Home based care givers trained in provision of home based care services • 45 peer educators were recruited and trained • 180 volunteers trained in Participatory Hygiene and Health Transformation (PHAST)
Kenya	Health and care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 Persons Living with HIV trained on savings and internal lending communities • 25 teachers (12 males and 13 females) and 1,901 students sensitized on voluntary blood donation. • HMM: 10,500 children under 5 years received malaria treatment, 5,691 patients with fever received treatment within 24 hours, with 95 being referred to health centres.
	Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 293,000 beneficiaries reached through drought operation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 180,000 beneficiaries reached through floods operation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,302 refugees and IDPs the population movements from Somalia to Nairobi • 18,5730 beneficiaries reached through DRR and Food Security programme
Rwanda	Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 volunteers, 4 staff members and 65 Red Cross committee members trained in Safer Access. • 166,879 beneficiaries reached through DRR and programme • Approximately 5,920 beneficiaries reached through Rubavu Landslide operation
	Health and Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 5975 Beneficiaries were reached through the Health and care Programmes.
Tanzania	Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 23,000 beneficiaries reached through floods operation
	Health and Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 1,800 Beneficiaries reached through the HIV/AIDs Programme.
Uganda	Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 5,000 beneficiaries reached through floods and landslides operation • Approximately 145,000 beneficiaries reached through cholera operation • Approximately 4000,000 Beneficiaries reached through bomb blast operation
	Health and Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 1,033,006 Beneficiaries reached through the Community sensitization of Humanitarian Pandemic preparedness

Our partners:

Partner	Programme/Project	Country
International Committee of the Red Cross	Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values, disaster preparedness and disaster response in conflict-affected communities	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania, Uganda
American Red Cross	Health and capacity building	Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania
Finnish Red Cross	Health	Burundi
French Red Cross	Disaster management (preparedness) and health	Burundi, Kenya and Tanzania
German Red Cross	Health, capacity building, disaster management and social services	Burundi, Kenya, Uganda Tanzania and Rwanda
British Red Cross	Organizational development	Rwanda
Netherlands Red Cross	Health - HIV/AIDS	Kenya, Uganda
Norwegian Red Cross	Health ,capacity building and Organizational development.	Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda
Spanish Red Cross	Health, capacity building and disaster management.	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania
Swedish Red Cross	Disaster management, health, Organizational development and	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda

	capacity building.	
Swiss Red Cross	HIV and AIDS (Anti Retroviral Treatment)	Kenya
United Nations UNSIDR	Disaster early warning and preparedness	Tanzania
DFID	Disaster management and organizational development	Burundi and Rwanda
ECHO	Early Warning early Action	Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia
OFDA	Early Warning Early Action	Kenya
Japan Red Cross	Drought Recovery Project	Kenya

IFRC and the five National Societies wish to thank partners for their support to this appeal.

Context

The East African Region is characterized by diverse and frequent humanitarian challenges, both natural and manmade. The 2009 Human Development Index ranked the five countries covered by the East African Region (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) in the bottom 25.

Four of the five countries underwent electoral processes in 2010. Burundi and Rwanda Red Cross societies were involved in national governance elections, whilst Kenya was involved in a countrywide constitutional referendum exercise. Tanzania held country elections in the last quarter of the year. The pre and post-electoral processes were closely monitored in the three countries and DREF was allocated to support election preparedness activities.

Progress towards outcomes

BURUNDI

Disaster Management

Programme Component 1: Disaster Management Planning

Outcome 1: Improved ability to predict and plan for disasters to mitigate their impact on vulnerable Communities, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.

Programme Component 2: Disaster preparedness, community level

Outcome 2: The local communities are aware of the risks associated with disasters and are capable to respond effectively during the disaster periods.

Programme Component 3: Disaster Preparedness, Institutional level

Outcome 3: The National Society has effective mechanisms of response and assistance to the needs of people affected by disasters

Programme Component 4: Recovery/ restoration and re-establishment

Outcome 4: Effective assistance to restore and improve the living conditions of affected communities and reduce risks from potential future disasters

Achievements:

In order to strengthen the Disaster Management capacities of NS branches, Burundi Red Cross conducted refresher trainings focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Adaptation to Climate Change and Early Warning Systems for 35 staff and volunteers drawn from 10 branches. The National Society capacities in disaster prediction, preparedness and response have been strengthened due to the increased knowledge of its key staff.

The trained staff have drawn up disaster risks maps and action plans for the implementation of disaster risk reduction activities and are able to monitor progress locally within the framework of

predicting and reducing the impact of disasters at community level. The Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) department conducted monitoring and evaluation visits jointly with Programme Managers to provide technical support in reviewing the programme implementation plans.

Health and Care

Programme Component 1: Epidemics and Chronic Diseases

Outcome 1: Morbidity-mortality linked to existing endemic diseases and other sanitary deficiencies is reduced.

Programme Component 2: Immunisation

Outcome 2: Infant mortality caused by preventable diseases through vaccination is reduced.

Programme Component 3: Water and Sanitation

Outcome 3: Increased water transportation means and good usage of potable water, hygiene and sanitation using the Community Led Transformation Sanitation (CLTS) methodology.

Programme Component 4: HIV and AIDS

Outcome 4: Vulnerability to HIV and its impact reduced through preventing further infection, expanding care, treatment and support, and reducing stigma and discrimination.

Programme Component 5: Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation

Outcome 5: The amount of blood collected for transfusion is increased by 20 per cent.

Programme component 6: Avian and human influenza pandemic

Outcome 6: Preparedness plans and mechanisms for strengthening community resilience in the areas of public health, food security and livelihoods are developed.

Outcome 7: Strengthened capacity and competency of relevant staff and volunteers and civil society organizations to carry out community level pandemic preparedness activities.

Outcome 8: Well functioning coordination mechanisms at all levels with national, regional and international stakeholders developed.

Achievements:

Burundi Red Cross contributed to the fight against Malaria in Kayanza Province through the provision and distribution of 250 litres of Deltrametrine for spraying on Mosquito breeding grounds and facilitated the distribution of 3,600 insecticide treated mosquito nets to 1,200 households in 40 malaria prone communes. The net distribution was accompanied by net hang up demonstrations by volunteers. The net distribution, hang up demonstrations and malaria prevention talks reached a total of 17,834 persons.

Burundi national malaria control programme planned LLINs (Long Lasting Insecticide Nets) distribution reached 385,899 households in Kayanza, Bujumbura Rural and Bujumbura Marie. This was facilitated by 3,859 volunteers who had been mobilized and trained for this activity.

In order to provide care, treatment and support to persons living with HIV (PLHIV) and reduce stigma and discrimination, 32 home-based care givers were taken through refresher trainings in provision of home based care services. The trained volunteers subsequently paid home visits to 134 PLHIV and took them through the benefits of adherence to Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART), status disclosure as well as memory book writing. A further 45 Trainer of Trainers (ToTs) drawn from 6 communes were trained and 361 community volunteers were equipped with basic skills to carry out HIV awareness and sensitization sessions within their local communities.

During the reporting period, Burundi RC trained peer educators and distributed 9,000 condoms reaching people within 6 communes of Matongo, Gatara, Gahombo, Muhanga, Kayanza and Kabarore. In targeting the in and out of school youth, 45 peer educators drawn from 4 schools within Gatara, Kabarore, Rubura and Muhanga communes were recruited and trained. They in turn provided peer education to their peers in secondary schools.

In order to reduce disease incidences as a result of sanitary deficiencies, 180 volunteers trained in Participatory Hygiene and Health Transformation (PHAST) carried out community sensitizations on proper latrine use, water source management as well as proper storage of water reaching 5,400 households within Kayanza, Muruta and Gatara communes .

The Humanitarian Pandemic Preparedness (H2P) project was established with the aim of establishing a preparedness system for potential influenza pandemic. However, as the H1N1 pandemic was declared, the project broadened its scope of activities. A total of 30 volunteers per region were trained on H1N1 pandemic influenza awareness. Local authorities, 11 in West Region, 30 in Southern Region, 44 in Northern Region) and 44 in Central Region attended a training workshop on H1N1 influenza.

Organizational Development

Programme Component: Capacity Development

Outcome: The capacities of Communal (District) Committees are strengthened for better coordination and monitoring of Local Red Cross activities.

Achievements:

The National Society did not receive specific funding within this expected outcome.

Principles and Values

Programme Component: Promotion of Humanitarian Principles, values and International Humanitarian Law

Outcome: Enhanced knowledge, understanding and application of the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values (including non-discrimination, non-violence, tolerance and respect for diversity) with the BRC.

Achievements:

The regional communications office got additional support of a communication Internet Specialist on a pilot project; bridging the digital divide - Modernizing African National Societies web communication that is being carried out in East Africa. Burundi national society was supported in various communication initiatives including enhanced web communications. Consequently, the website was revived, in cooperation with a local Internet Service Provider. Practical trainings were conducted with staff members on effective writing for the web, using the website (content management) and optimizing pictures for web publishing. Burundi Red Cross Society was provided with communications equipment through this Appeal. This improved the quality of documents, stories and press releases produced by the National Society in 2010. Their websites improved as a result of close support given by the EA Region communications department

KENYA

Disaster Management

Programme Component 1: Disaster risk reduction

Outcome 1: Increased capacity for mitigation and response to disasters by communities living in disaster prone areas.

Outcome 2: Reduced road accidents on the targeted highways.

Outcome 3: Improved food security situation of 1,320 target households in Madogo division of Tana River District.

Programme Component 3: Disaster management planning

Outcome 4: Increased capacity of KRCS and partners to undertake DM activities in partnership with communities.

Achievements:

Establishing Early Warning – Early Action as a means for Branches to reduce risk in their communities was a key activity in 2010. Initial support was provided from ECHO for a pilot project, together with KRCS Isiolo Branch. Based on the results, KRCS and IFRC expanded support to 5

more branches through ECHO and OFDA funding. Uganda and Ethiopia Red Cross societies have been developing similar initiatives.

KRCS and the IFRC, through the support of the Government of Japan, implemented a drought recovery project in Tana River District. By the end of the year, significant investments in irrigated agriculture, water point development/rehabilitation and income diversification had made a substantial contribution to drought resilience. In these very vulnerable but motivated communities, they have transformed from a formerly highly vulnerable community of poor pastoralists and despite the onset of drought in late 2010, these communities are now considered at low risk.

Health and Care

Programme Component 1: Integrated community based health programme

Outcome 1: Increased healthy communities which are able to cope with health and disaster challenges achieved through community based integrated health and First Aid activities.

Outcome 2: Adequate safe blood for transfusion in blood bank.

Outcome 3: Reduced HIV and AIDS prevalence and its impact on communities

Outcome 4: Strengthened social service initiatives supporting vulnerable groups.

Programme Component 2: Water and sanitation (WatSan)

Outcome 5: Access to safe water and sanitation services improved in Kajiado.

Programme Component 3: Avian and human influenza pandemic

Outcome 6: Preparedness plans and mechanisms for strengthening community resilience in the areas of public health, food security and livelihoods are developed.

Outcome 7: Strengthened capacity and competency of relevant staff and volunteers and civil society organizations to carry out community level pandemic preparedness activities.

Outcome 8: Well functioning coordination mechanisms at all levels with national, regional and international stakeholders developed.

Achievements:

In order to contribute to the reduction of HIV and Aids prevalence, 11 peer education days were set aside for information sharing in 7 primary schools, 2 secondary schools and 1 polytechnic reaching 4,398 students and over 40 teachers. Kenya Red Cross promoted Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) uptake and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) knowledge, within the target communities through the use of 8 magnet theatre campaigns and community outreaches reaching over 5,000 persons with information on prevention, importance of status knowledge, ART and PMTCT. Proper condom use sessions and distribution were integrated in the community outreaches thus contributing to reducing chances of HIV infection as a result of improper condom usage. Over 30,000 male condoms were distributed to health centres and recreational areas such as restaurants, bars and theatre halls.

The National Society contributed towards ensuring adequate safe blood for transfusion in blood banks through promotion of safe blood and voluntary blood donation by holding 13 blood donor recruitment sessions and 8 health talks reaching 25 teachers (12 males and 13 females) and 1,901 students (1,036 males, 865 females) drawn from learning institutions with Red Cross Clubs patrons, health centres targeting expectant mothers and recreational areas targeting out of school youth.

As a means of strengthening social service initiatives in support of vulnerable groups, 25 Persons Living with HIV in Olenguruone were trained on Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC). The skills acquired by the participants have ensured that sustainable Income Generating Activities (IGAs) creating self reliance and improved well being of the PLHIV. Ten groups with 129 members were formed and the National Society plans to boost the SILC groups by providing necessary technical and financial support to sustain the home grown solutions for self reliance.

The Home Management of Malaria (HMM) Project ended its 18 months research in June 2010, and implementation commenced from July with the support of various donors through IFRC. 113 HMM volunteers reached 10,500 children under five years old from Malindi and Lamu with Malaria treatment. To enhance the efficiency at community level, 92 volunteers were recruited and trained.

Fever assessment and treatment was beefed up with health education to the caregivers. In total, the project realized the assessment of 5,691 cases of fever of which 5,192 were treated within 24 hours. 195 referrals were made to health facilities for further management. A total of 2,000 nets were also distributed.

The HMM project was shared in a document called “Winning Formula to beat Malaria” special edition and in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Summit held in 2010 in New York. The project was also discussed in Brussels in a forum organized by IFRC and Roll Back Malaria Partnership. Several other forums to disseminate research findings included a three day workshop in Mombasa and a symposium in Nairobi and Canada in November 2010. As a result of HMM success, the Community Case Management (CCM) model was incorporated in the country’s successful GFATM Round 10 proposal as a recommendation to scale up easily accessible and appropriate malaria treatment in Nyanza and Western provinces, both of which are Malaria endemic.

In order to strengthen capacity in Avian and human influenza pandemic, 23 participants selected from Community Health Units successfully completed a ToTs Training, who later trained 164 volunteers on the same. A total of 7,397 households were sensitized on human influenza and revisits are undertaken by the trained volunteers on a monthly basis. In addition, 31 schools were involved in establishing Red Cross Clubs to assist in related responses and campaigns. As part of pandemic preparedness, together with other in-country partners, the pandemic preparedness and response plan was developed and inter-agency coordination mechanisms were established.

Organizational Development

Programme Component 1: Capacity development

Outcome 1: Increased capacity for programme development and management.

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity of regions and branches to effectively address the needs of the vulnerable in the community.

Outcome 3: Increased institutional capacity of NS in coordinating and responding public health emergencies.

Programme Component 2: Branch development

Outcome 4: Increased capacity of staff and volunteers to reach to vulnerable population.

Outcome 5: National Society’s volunteer network is strengthened.

Outcome 6: Enhanced quality of volunteer management for sustainability and volunteer retention.

Programme Component 3: Well functioning National Society

Outcome 7: KRCS has a well functioning organization with sustainable systems, procedures and staff with desired level of managerial and technical competencies.

Achievements:

The KRCS through IFRC supported the South Rift project that aimed to enhance the implementation of KRCS decentralization in the region, with a major focus on strengthening six branches and the regional institutions. The key areas included finance, First Aid, tracing, disaster response as well as monitoring and evaluation.

KRCS, through IFRC supported the Climate Youth Project that won the “Youth on the move” award in November 2009 during the General assembly. The project aimed to involve the youth in decision making bodies on environmental issues and build the capacity of the community to deal with climate change effects within the Larger Nakuru District.

Principles and Values

Programme Component: Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values

Outcome 1: Enhanced knowledge, understanding and application of Fundamental Principles, Humanitarian Values and IHL in Rwanda.

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacities of Volunteers in Information and Dissemination

Programme Component: Communications Development

Outcome 3: Strengthened capacity of RRC in Communication.

Achievements:

To ensure effective coverage and profiling of National Society work during emergency operations, support was provided to Kenya Red Cross Society through web articles and press releases on the flood operation through a web article. To view the press release refer to this link: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/press-releases/africa/kenya/thousands-in-need-of-urgent-assistance-as-flash-floods-and-landslides-wreck-havoc-in-kenya/>

RWANDA

Disaster Management

Programme Component 1: Organizational Preparedness

Outcome 1: Established Disaster Response Teams at District and Sector levels.

Programme Component 2: Disaster Management Planning

Outcome 2: Strengthened community awareness and capacity to act effectively during disasters (floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and droughts/food insecurity).

Programme Component 3: Disaster Response

Outcome 3: Increased RRC capacity to organize effective and efficient disaster response.

Programme Component 4: Disaster Risk Reduction

Outcome 4: Strengthened resilience of communities living in disaster prone areas.

Achievements:

To Increase Rwanda Red Cross capacity to organize effective and efficient disaster response, the National Society conducted trainings in Safer Access for its 70 volunteers drawn from 7 districts, 4 staff members and 65 Red Cross committee members drawn from 3 districts. In order to improve the First Aid skills of its Disaster Response Teams at district and sector levels, 63 volunteers drawn from Nyaruguru, Muhanga, Gasabo and Nyagatare district were trained in First Aid.

The preparedness for climate change projects (Phase 2) helped Rwanda Red Cross to carry out national workshops together with metrological departments. The two workshops finalized countries climate profiles highlighting areas that would experience extreme climatic events. This information supports partnerships on climate change adaptation between governments and RC as well as planning for programmes that build community resilience to climate related risks.

In order to strengthen resilience of communities living in disaster prone areas, volunteers in all districts were engaged in tree planting and management of tree nursery beds. To curb soil erosion, 52 volunteers in Kiyumba Sector of Muhanga District were involved in building terraces.

Table 1: Number of trees planted

District	No of trees planted
Kirehe	20,000
Ngoma	19,556
Musanze	9,320
Burera	3,648
Total	52,524

Table 2: Tree seedlings in nursery beds

District	Tree seedlings in nursery beds
Rutsiro	10,000
Karongi	10,000
Nyamasheke	15,000
Rusizi	12,000
Total	47,000

Health and Care

Programme Component 1: HIV and AIDS

Outcome 1: Strengthened RRC capacities to scale up HIV and AIDS and reproductive health programmes.

Outcome 2: Vulnerability to HIV and its impact is reduced through preventing further infection, expanding care and support, reducing stigma and discrimination and encouraging voluntary counselling and testing.

Outcome 3: Increased awareness on HIV and AIDS amongst communities through peer education and home-based care support provided by RRC trained volunteers.

Programme Component 2: Community Based Health First Aid (CBHFA)

Outcome 4: CBHFA volunteers' capacities strengthened to effectively educate the community on Health issues (Malaria, HIV and AIDS, Hygiene and Sanitation, reproductive health, immunization and Blood donation).

Programme Component 3: Water and sanitation (WatSan)

Outcome 5: Increased access to safe water and sanitation facilities.

Programme Component 4: Blood donation

Outcome 6: Rwanda's supplies of safe blood increased through mobilization of volunteer blood donors.

Achievements:

To increase access to sanitation facilities, 320 trained volunteers fabricated and distributed 2,350 sanplats for use in households across Bugesera and Nyabihu Districts. The volunteers also conducted 64 hygiene education sessions reaching over 2,300 community members in Kabeza, Munini and Karangazi model villages and assisted 100 families put in place hand washing systems in Kabeza village. In order to improve household water storage, 200 jerry cans were distributed in Kabeza, Munini and Karangazi model villages. This has contributed to improved hygiene practices within households and a reduction in incidences of diarrhoeal diseases.

Training sessions on PHAST approaches for Rwanda RC volunteers were carried out reaching 20 volunteers. An additional 30 volunteers were trained in Community Based Health First Aid (CBHFA), food production and nutrition in Gicumbi District. Malaria control and prevention awareness sessions were conducted and community members within Bugesera and Nyagatare districts participated in clearing mosquito breeding grounds. A total of 2,723 houses were sprayed with insecticides by community health workers in Kirehe and Nyanza Districts. LLIN hang up demonstrations were also conducted within 225 households.

To increase Rwanda's supply of safe blood, 11 blood donor recruitment sessions reaching over 1,360 people were conducted around Remera, Rurenge, Kinteko, Rumuri, Munini, Niboye and Nyamabuye sectors. As a result, a total of 1,159 people donated blood.

Organizational Development

Programme Component 1: Governance and Management

Outcome 1: RRC governance, management systems are strengthened at headquarters and branch levels.

Programme Component 2: Capacity Development: (Branch and headquarters)

Outcome 2: Increased RRC capacity to deliver services to the most vulnerable populations.

Programme Component 3: Youth and volunteer development

Outcome 3: Strengthened capacities of youth organizations to address the needs of the vulnerable groups in areas health and DM.

Achievements

Volunteer recruitment was vigorously carried out with a total of 1,114 new members recruited in 19 districts. Through the support of partners, RRC staff acquired new skills and knowledge in various fields of specialization thus enhancing their capacities to deliver services to the most vulnerable populations as well as strengthening management systems within the National Society. Four

Rwanda RC senior management staff attended a training on management of institutional funding, jointly with Burundi RC. In addition, finance and administration department staff were trained on Road safety and Fleet Management, while Human Resource Management staff were trained on payroll management. Finally, finance staff were trained on Navision software accounting system.

Principles and Values

Programme Component: Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values

Outcome 1: Enhanced knowledge, understanding and application of Fundamental Principles, Humanitarian Values and IHL in Rwanda.

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacities of Volunteers in Information and Dissemination

Programme Component: Communications Development

Outcome 3: Strengthened capacity of RRC in Communication.

Achievements:

The regional communications office got additional support of a communication Internet Specialist on a pilot project; bridging the digital divide - Modernizing African National Societies web communication that was carried out in East Africa. The project kicked off after the RC-NET Regional Communications forum where the needs of the NS were identified and priorities established. The Rwanda Red Cross was supported in various communication initiatives including web communications (Face Book) and reviving the NS website. Practical/hands on trainings was conducted with Rwanda RC staff members on effective writing for the web, using the website system (content management) and optimizing pictures for web publishing.

TANZANIA

Disaster Management

Programme Component 1: Disaster management planning and community preparedness

Outcome 1: Improved ability to predict and plan for disasters to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities through strengthened community awareness and capacity to act effectively during disasters.

Outcome 2: The local communities have the capacity to prepare, mitigate, prevent and respond to disasters.

Programme Component 2: Organizational preparedness

Outcome 3: Improved capacity and skilled human resources, financial and material capacity for effective disaster management.

Outcome 4: Improved communication network within the disaster prone areas for effective disaster response.

Programme Component 3: Disaster risk reduction

Outcome 5: Increased food production, availability and utilisation at household level in food insecure regions.

Achievements:

In the beginning of the year, parts of Tanzania received above normal rainfall resulting in severe flooding in Morogoro and Dodoma regions. The flooding affected up to 50,000 persons whom the TRCS with the support of the Federation's East Africa Regional Office supported in order to alleviate their suffering.

Tanzania and Kenya RC health and climate change projects commenced in August 2010. The project was supported by the Red Cross Climate Change Centre (RCCC) and Rockefeller. Kenya Red Cross carried out initial baselines within the last quarter of the year and was involved in supporting Tanzania RC carry out its own baselines and VCA trainings.

Tanzania RC was part of the Indian Ocean Consortium, whose objective was to support the development of national components of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation system. The project covered 1,424km along the Indian Ocean coast belt through hazard prone districts that included Tanga (Tanga rural); Coast (Bagamoyo and Rufiji) and Zanzibar (Pemba and Unguja).

Although the project focused on Tsunami events, communities had opportunities to deal with other risks that they faced such as floods from high tides. The communities have since established escape routes, moved fish markets and changed traditional structures to adapt to changes.

Health and Care

Programme Component 1: Water and sanitation

Outcome 1: Increased access to safe water supply and sanitation conditions among target communities.

Programme Component 2: HIV and AIDS

Outcome 2: Health conditions of people living with HIV and AIDS improved through home-based care and support provided by TRCNS-trained volunteers.

Programme Component 3: Community-based health and First Aid

Outcome 3: Increased healthy communities which are able to cope with health and disaster challenges achieved through community based health and First Aid activities.

Programme Component 4: Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation

Outcome 4: Morbidity, mortality and impact from untimely and unsafe blood for transfusion is reduced through promotion and recruitment and retention of voluntary non remunerated repeat blood donors in Tanzania.

Programme Component 5: Avian and human influenza pandemic

Outcome 4: Influenza pandemic preparedness plans and protocols of the humanitarian sector in the areas of health, food security and livelihoods are developed in 6 selected high-risk districts targeting 100,000 households with an estimated population of 500,000 people.

Outcome 6: Strengthened in-country capacities of 250 staff and volunteers of the NS and selected NGO partners to carry out the influenza pandemic preparedness plans and protocols over a period of 12 months.

Outcome 7 Well functioning coordination mechanisms are developed at all levels with national, regional and international stakeholders.

Achievements:

To contribute to healthy living for Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV), the National Society carried out sensitization meetings around HIV/AIDS and Orphaned and Vulnerable Children thematic areas targeting 108 community leaders who have been instrumental in mobilizing the communities in the project areas to support the programme.

A total of 1,150 Community Home Based Care Providers (CHBCP) were trained on Home Based Care services and in turn provided care and support to more than 500 Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV). The trained volunteers facilitated referrals and linkage for more than 150 clients and the National Society purchased 63 Home Based Care Kits for use by the volunteers.

To increase access to safe water supply and sanitation conditions among target communities, a WatSan disaster response KIT 10 was deployed to Tanzania to assist during the Kilosa floods operations. To promote recruitment and retention of blood donors in Tanzania, the National Society in collaboration with the Tanzania National Blood Transfusion developed and disseminated Club 25 leaflets.

Organizational Development

Programme Component 1: Finance and human resource development

Outcome 1: Improved financial management systems through staff capacity building at branches and headquarters.

Programme Component 2: Branch development

Outcome 2: Improved National Society branch capacities in responding to and managing vulnerable situations within their localities.

Outcome 3: Improved National Society branch leadership capacities in providing strategic leadership direction within their branches.

Programme Component 3: Volunteer recruitment and management

Outcome 4: Developed national wide service run by volunteers organized by branches or units at grass-root levels through strategic volunteer recruitment drives and improved volunteer management.

Programme Component 4: Communication and information systems

Outcome 5: TRCNS has a well functioning organization with a reliable and sustainable information system.

Programme Component 5: Dissemination

Outcome 6: Improved visibility of TRCNS.

Programme Component 6: Web-based data management system

Outcome 7: Strengthened capacity to monitor, evaluate and provide continuous feedback.

Achievements:

There was no funding in 2010 to realise these programme components.

Principles and Values

Programme Component: Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values

Outcome 1: Enhanced knowledge, understanding and application of Fundamental Principles, Humanitarian Values and IHL in Rwanda.

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacities of Volunteers in Information and Dissemination

Programme Component: Communications Development

Outcome 3: Strengthened capacity of RRC in Communication.

Achievements:

To ensure effective coverage of and profiling of National Society work during emergency operations, support was provided to Tanzania Red Cross through web articles and press releases on the flood operation.

Coaching missions to Tanzania were successfully held in relation to the albino advocacy campaign during which the communications assistant worked together with the communication counterpart from Tanzania Red Cross in the production of joint articles. Follow up field mission to Tanzania were carried out to monitor the albino project. This resulted in the production of a series of Albino diaries that have been used as resource mobilization tools to enable Tanzania Red Cross offer support to this minority group. The Fiji Red Cross Society provided financial support to ensuring that the standards of living of albinos are improved through safety shelters that were put up by Tanzania Red Cross Society.

UGANDA

Disaster Management

Programme Component 1: Disaster management planning

Outcome 1: Improved ability to predict and plan for disasters to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.

Programme Component 2: Disaster response

Outcome 2: Improved disaster response assistance to meet the needs of people affected by disasters.

Programme Component 3: Disaster risk reduction (food security)

Outcome 3: Increased food production, availability and utilisation at household level in two districts in Karamoja Region.

Achievements:

The Regional office provided support through DREFS that were launched to respond to various disasters that occurred in 2010 including floods, cholera outbreaks, bomb blast and polio outbreaks. Follow up field missions to Uganda were carried out to monitor the emergency operations and offer technical support.

The Uganda Red Cross Food Security Strategy continued to influence approaches to both food security and DRR. The strategy helped to build the case on the importance of spontaneous branch initiatives which can make significant impacts on local change as well as build credibility of the branches. Establishing Early Warning – Early Action as a means for branches to reduce risk in their communities was a key activity through support from ECHO.

Health and Care

Programme Component 1: Avian and human influenza pandemic

Outcome 1: Human pandemic preparedness plans and protocols are developed for implementation by the humanitarian sector in the areas of health, food security and livelihood.

Achievements:

The Humanitarian pandemic preparedness was concluded during the first quarter of 2010. In total, 370 volunteers were facilitated to reach 1,033,006 people (490,677 female and 542,329 male) during community sensitization sessions including door to door sensitization in the 24 branches namely Tororo, Busia Manafwa, Kapchorwa, Gulu, Kitgum, Adjumani, Moyo, Yumbe, Ntungamo Mbarara, Rakai, Mukono, Jinja, Kasese, Luwero, Kabarole, Bushenyi, Entebbe, Kampala, Kalangala, and Wakiso.

Organizational Development

Programme Component 1: Branch development and/or volunteer management

Outcome 1: Strengthened capacity of branches for effective and efficient service delivery to address the needs of the vulnerable.

Programme Component 2: Youth Development

Outcome 2: Increased involvement of youth in URCS core programmes and decision making.

Achievements:

Uganda Red Cross received funding support from the Swedish Red Cross, ICRC, Finnish and Danish Red Cross for the purpose of strengthening the regionalization process. The support was through technical and logistical support to the regional centres and branches leading to improvement in the quality of activities, reporting and timely accountability.

Principles and Values

Programme Component: Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values

Outcome 1: Enhanced knowledge, understanding and application of Fundamental Principles, Humanitarian Values and IHL in Rwanda.

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacities of Volunteers in Information and Dissemination

Programme Component: Communications Development

Outcome 3: Strengthened capacity of RRC in Communication.

Achievements:

To ensure effective coverage and profiling of National Society work during emergency operations, support was provided to Uganda Red Cross Society through web articles and press, emergency operations for 2010 were published on the NS website with support from the Regional Communications focal person.

Constraints/challenges:

A number of National Societies struggled with management of various small projects with over stretched resources in terms of staff and other infrastructures. As a result, implementation was slow. The National Societies in the region have inadequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and this creates challenges in collecting qualitative and quantitative data. Thus, the quality of their reports is not up to standard. This challenge is being addressed in 2011, through dedicated technical support, to ensure that future reports demonstrate impact and added value to the

communities they serve. This is also a priority for the IFRC East Africa Regional Representation Office.

Working in partnership

The five National Societies received support for their programmes and collaborated with various Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement partners in programme implementation through the Federation as well as bilateral arrangements. Notably, the National Societies have partnerships with their respective governments, United National agencies such as OCHA, UNHCR and development partners such as DfID and a number of local non-governmental organizations in their respective countries.

The East Africa Regional Representation played a lead role in coordinating working relationships such as assisting in convening the Annual Lake Victoria Programme meeting in April 2010 and offering technical support in the consolidation of the regional programme reports and the 2010 work plans, while supporting the five National Societies in technical support in their programmes in collaboration with the various Zone technical departments.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The disaster management, health and care as well as organization development programmes in the National Societies made positive contributions towards building and strengthening the capacities of local communities to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. Through the National Societies' health and care programmes, community-based volunteers, home-based care givers and community health workers were exposed to relevant trainings in Anti retroviral therapy uptake, first aid, home-based care and malaria control, polio campaigns among others acquiring useful knowledge in HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support as well as epidemic control and treatment. In similar regard, the disaster management programmes contributed to strengthening the capacity of the National Societies as well as that of the target communities in disaster preparedness, response and management through development of disaster mapping tools, early warning systems, disaster risk reduction as well as integrating long term food security interventions in their programming.

Looking ahead

Looking ahead in 2011, IFRC in East Africa strategies and plans will continue to be heavily directed by the priorities, needs and strategic plans of the National Societies.

In 2010 the East Africa region reviewed its role in collaboration with National Societies and according to the new internal challenges faced within the RC/RC Movement and the external factors affecting the humanitarian sector. This review resulted in a new working model for the IFRC regional office with five key messages to support an IFRC *“do more, do better, and reach further”*

Technical Support strategy:

- An Integrated Technical Support approach in line with National Society Strategic plans to support community risk management that enables National Societies to scale up empowering communities to reduce the impact of natural and man made disasters.
- A clear focus on supporting National Societies in community risk management that enables National Societies to benefit from clear positioning and strategic support in the humanitarian sector.
- A dedicated focus on quality and learning that supports National Societies in raising the credibility, support levels and impact of their interventions.
- A clear focus on community empowerment as a sustainable strategy to reducing vulnerability.
- Well managed surge capacity to support NS when disasters go beyond local capacity to respond.

How we work

All Federation 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 is committed to 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 non-violence and peace.

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