

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

TANZANIA

May, 2001

This Annual Report is intended for reporting on the Federation's Annual Appeals only.

Appeal No. 01.14/2000

Appeal Target: CHF 13,406,000

The Context

Although Tanzania can be considered as one of the most stable countries in the East African and Great Lakes region, the country's economy continues to suffer from a chronic debt burden restricting the capacity of social services. Also, owing to the persistent population movements in the region the country continues to host a large number of refugees from neighbouring countries. The number of refugees in western Tanzania was estimated to be approaching 500,000 at the end of 2000, placing increased demand on social services and general infrastructure, and compounding a number of other concerns including HIV/AIDS and consequent health care needs.

In addition to significant numbers of refugees still present in the Ngara area where the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) continues providing assistance without external support, the Kigoma region hosts about 364,521 refugees located in eleven camps in various districts. The TRCS, with the support of the International Federation, has been supporting refugees from Burundi in Kasulu since 1996 and refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo since 1997 in Lugufu.

In 2000, as in previous years, the Federation and the TRCS focused especially on refugee populations and on service delivery to some vulnerable host communities using the national society's country-wide volunteer network. Services provided included emergency response, especially to the large refugee support operation in the Kigoma area, and community health services.

To achieve the intended objectives the TRCS, responsible since 1997 for the field operation, relied on the Federation's technical assistance in restructuring its governance, management and volunteer base to provide increased competence and capacity in the core functions of relief and health service delivery.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

Disaster Response

Objectives: The main objective of the refugee relief operation (RRO) in 2000 was to continue and improve service delivery in the fields of health, water/sanitation, camp management and logistics supply. More specifically, the RRO intended to provide humanitarian assistance to 150,888 refugees

situated in the area including: health services, curative, preventive and reproductive health care to beneficiaries in Kasulu, Matabila I and II and Muyovosi as well as Lugufu I and II; water and sanitation services in Lugufu and Matabila II for a total of 98,918 beneficiaries; and camp management in Lugufu I and II and Muyovosi for 93,292 beneficiaries.

Achievements and Constraints

This activity was delivered according to plan in three camps: Myuovosi, Lugufu I and II. This consisted of the distribution of food and non-food items to a total of 93,292 refugees, including 12,315 new arrivals during the year. The distribution points were maintained and expanded to serve the distribution of food to these beneficiaries.

Camp management also includes maintenance and construction of road infrastructure, the allocation of plots for shelters to newly arrived refugees, and the provision of security for food distribution points, health and water facilities.

The food ration supplied by World Food Programme (WFP) consisted of wheat/maize, pulses, enriched biscuits, vegetable oil and salt.

Distribution was generally done in bi-weekly cycles and took two days per cycle. As a result of failing donor support, WFP was forced to cut rations to 60 per cent of standard food rations leading to significant food gaps and increased tension within the refugee community. The refugees have only symbolical means to complete the necessary rations since they are not allowed by the Tanzanian authorities to be involved in vegetable gardening or other agricultural activities. Taking into account that refugees usually sell part of the rations they receive to cover the cost of commodities that are not freely distributed to them by the relief programme (for example, clothes), the chronic deficit is likely to cause increased malnutrition and vulnerability to nutrition-related health complications. The following figures indicate an increase in malnutrition of children under five years of age in the camps.

July 2000 Nutritional Survey

	Mtabila I	Mtabila II	Myovosi	Lugufu
Severe Malnutrition	0.20	1.20	0.40	0.60
Moderate Malnutrition	4.10	2.80	3.70	3.00
Global Malnutrition Rate	4.30	4.00	4.10	3.60

(acceptable WHO limit: <five per cent for under five year olds)

December 2000 Nutritional Survey

	Mtabila I	Mtabila II	Myovosi	Lugufu
Severe Malnutrition	1.10	2.10	2.20	2.10
Moderate Malnutrition	6.70	5.90	4.80	7.10
Global Malnutrition Rate	7.80	8.00	7.00	9.20

(acceptable WHO limit: <five per cent for under five year olds)

As such, the gap is cause for serious worry and needs to be addressed with donors and the international community at large. Again related to failing donor support, soap distributions were discontinued in the middle of the year.

Despite the pressure of cuts in foods and funding, the camp management staff succeeded in maintaining security.

The road conditions in the area are extremely difficult, especially during the rainy season. Limited resources/funding available for improvements makes transportation of food, non-food and construction materials a daily battle. In addition, the conditions require a lot of maintenance and repairs for the ageing vehicle fleet.

The TRCS subcontracted construction of the reception centre as well as the distribution centre in Lufugu II and the construction of the road to this new camp.

At the end of 1999, relative stability in the Democratic Republic of Congo allowed repatriation of at least part of the Lugufu refugees and, consequently, the down scaling of Lugufu I camp was initiated. The situation was reversed rapidly with the arrival of over 12,000 refugees to Kibirisi, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) centre of registration in Kigoma, rendering it necessary not only to reverse whatever dismantling of Lugufu I had begun, but even to open an additional site, Lugufu II. Budgets for the year 2000, already submitted before the influx, were calculated on an assumed reduction in the number of beneficiaries. Lack of funding imposed further budget cuts by 17 per cent in the middle of 2000.

Health and Care

Objective: to support the TRCS in delivery of its health and related services to ensure a more streamlined and integrated approach.

Achievements and Constraints

There are three dispensaries in Kasulu, one in Lugufu camp and a total of five health posts which deliver outreach health services to the population. The dispensaries serve one per cent of the population daily (1,500 persons per day). Malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoeal diseases account for the main causes of morbidity.

The dispensaries in Kasulu and Lugufu offer: out patient service; in patient service with 270 beds in Kasulu and 160 in Lugufu; a maternity ward; a paediatric ward; an isolation ward; a cholera centre; and a surgical ward.

Preventive services are composed of nutrition health and reproductive health activities. Reproductive health services include: mother and child health care; family planning; prevention of sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS; and, home based care and community awareness campaigns.

Mortality was maintained within SPHERE/WHO standards.

Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) (per 1,000 per month)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept
Lugufu	0.61	0.26	0.59	0.67	0.84	0.68	0.72	0.85	0.60
Muyovosi	0.23	0.29	0.20	0.31	0.37	0.35	0.12	0.06	0.20
Mtabila I	0.26	0.46	0.33	0.58	0.58	0.38	0.45	0.19	0.44
Mtabila II	0.23	0.18	0.10	0.22	0.42	0.27	0.12	0.15	0.24

(acceptable limit CMR: 1.5/1000)

Mortality Rate of under five year olds (per 1,000 per month)

	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Lugufu	1.29	2.12	2.09	1.04	2.07	2.66	2.00	2.48
Muyovosi	0.14	0.71	0.56	1.15	0.29	0.00	0.43	0.42

Mtabila I	0.98	1.62	0.65	0.64	0.97	0.00	1.23	2.20
Mtabila II	0.25	1.00	1.36	0.87	0.62	0.62	0.73	0.37

(acceptable limit <5MR: 3/1000)

Active outreach campaigns were supported by health information teams (HITs), that visited the refugee families and communities and delivered health education, followed up on patients and assisted in nutritional surveillance in the camps. Each HIT member has 1,000 beneficiaries to visit.

There are also hygiene promoters who utilize participatory methods such as Participatory Hygiene and Social Transformation (PHAST), contributing to a high latrine and family bathroom coverage.

In addition to caring for the health of refugees, the TRCS provides public health education through its branches. In the Kigoma region, this was done in close connection with the refugee relief operation. PHAST training was conducted and a community water project was initiated, funded by UNICEF and involving 7,500 local people and TRCS volunteers.

The TRCS supported the fight against HIV/AIDS through a network of peer educators in a joint initiative with the UN's Population Fund (UNFPA) which will continue in 2001, involving 22,500 local people.

The reduction in food rations by WFP as a result of insufficient funding was already mentioned before and needs urgent attention. The chronic deficit forces refugees to sell whatever belongings are still marketable and has important negative effects.

For example, UNHCR decided to distribute bednets instead of residual spraying of the camps against mosquitos as a more cost effective solution. However, in order to provide for additional food the beneficiaries sold the bednets resulting in a significant increase in the number of malaria cases. The combined effect of a poor nutritional status and an increased exposure to mosquitoes is expected to lead to a significant increase in the number of anaemia cases and, hence, increased mortality.

The discontinuation of soap provision by UNHCR in July led to an increase of skin diseases and added to medical costs already in constraints.

Water and Sanitation

Beneficiaries in all camps were provided on average with 15 to 22 litres of potable water per person per day, according to SHPERE/WHO standards.

Vector control was effected through the distribution of impregnated bednets and residual spraying resulting in reduced mortality and morbidity related to malaria.

Also, regular inspections of meat and other food served in public eating places were conducted. Health and hygiene promotion campaigns were organized to facilitate the control of communicable diseases.

The Kasulu water supply was further improved using a cost effective gravity system, increasing the supply to the camps while reducing the overall costs.

The following figures illustrate the progress in terms of sanitation coverage:

Kasulu

- 93 per cent latrine coverage at the end of 2000;
- increased number of garbage pits from 56.1 to 72.6 per cent;
- number of bathroom shelters increased from 44.4 to 51.8 per cent.

Lugufu I

- latrine coverage increased from 57.5 to 83.2 per cent;
- increased number of garbage pits from 23.7 to 55.9 per cent;
- number of bathroom shelters increased from 12.6 to 27.7 per cent.

Lugufu II

This camp was opened in September 2000 for new arrivals and had a population of 2,141 at the end of 2000. Latrine coverage for Lugufu II was 93.2 per cent at the end of December.

Although the Red Cross-served camps already have the highest family toilet coverage of all existing camps and are the only ones using concrete slabs, the overall aim remains to ensure family toilet coverage above 90 per cent and garbage pit coverage above 75 per cent.

Constraints

The existing Lugufu I (Malagarasi system) water supply system turned out to be insufficient and too unstable to additionally supply the Lugufu II site. Its source is an abundant one, but production costs are high as a result of the distance and variations in altitude from intake to delivery points. The system is moreover becoming increasingly vulnerable due to ageing of pumps and engines. It was therefore decided to build a new water system for Lugufu II using the Lugufu river as the source. Due to uncertainty of predicted influx and later difficulty of providing the necessary equipment/parts, the system did not become operational before August 2000. Although its operation began in time for the opening of Lugufu II camp, the delay caused additional stress on the Lugufu I system resulting in a significant increase in the cost of maintenance and repair on it.

Institutional and Resource Development

Objective: Support and reinvigorate the change process of the TRCS, including governance support, restructuring at the management level, branch development, organizational and financial strengthening and improving income generation.

Achievements

In addition to continuous on-the-job training and advice, two major training initiatives were undertaken in 2000 involving TRCS managers at both headquarters and field levels as well as delegates. These workshops/trainings focused on report writing, team development and team leadership training. Both sessions were funded by the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and conducted by instructors from the Federation's Secretariat in Geneva.

Constraints

The TRCS experienced a drain of highly qualified volunteers and staff to other NGOs due to higher remunerations and salaries.

Conclusions

The year 2000 was characterized by uncertainties in refugee influxes, insufficient funding and cash flow constraints. Despite these challenges, service to the beneficiaries was maintained at the desired level. Improvements in the management capacity of the TRCS were enhanced through training and workshops. The growing capacities of the TRCS translated into a reduction of Federation delegates with qualified TRCS staff taking over the responsibility for their tasks.

At the end of the year stock was taken of the cooperation between the Federation and TRCS as defined in the Cooperation Agreement that was signed in London in 1997 (the London Agreement). A

strategy took form to update the respective roles and responsibilities and plans were made for a phase out of expatriate presence in the field by the end of 2002.

The refugee situation in Tanzania poses a great challenge to the TRCS which took the opportunity offered through the RRO to build and strengthen its capacities and volunteer network, the dissemination of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement as well as the promotion of health within local communities, especially those that are affected by the influx of refugees. It is important for the international community to recognize and support the national society's effort. The operation's history illustrates impressively that disaster response can be utilized to establish, strengthen and develop the capacity of an indigenous organization and contribute to increased self-reliance in times of difficulty if the operation is set in the right context and all parties commit themselves to supporting capacity building at all levels. The lessons learned in this operation may be shared with and applied in other countries where similar opportunities exist or arise.

The spirit among the TRCS volunteers and staff is high and their commitment is exemplary. Their efforts can however only continue to materialize into impact if supported by the appropriate attention, including funding from the international donor community.

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All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

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Annual Financial Reports 2000

- Explanatory Note -

1. Consolidated Response to the Appeal

- This report provides a global picture on the funding situation of a specific appeal at a specific time.
- The cash column indicates all cash contributions channelled through the Federation, together with the balance carried forward from the previous year. Financial statements in support of the reported income are available upon request.
- The in-kind contributions (goods and services provided in response to the appeal objectives) are registered in a stand-alone system, based on the information provided by the respective donor. The values of these donations are based on information received from donors, and will be reported as such in the income and expenditure part of the consolidated report.
- Direct cash or in kind contributions made to Operating National Societies or in kind donations made to the Federation Delegations in response to the appeal are recorded as in-kind contributions in the report.

2. Balance of Funds - Cash Only

This report is a summary cash statement, providing the information on the balance carried forward from the previous year, cash income (including reallocations), cash expenditure (including reallocations - ref. part III of the consolidated report), and the closing balance at the end of the year.

3. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditures

This section of the report provides a comparative analysis of the total expenditures (cash and in-kind) versus the last approved budget of the appeal.

- The cash column reports on all expenditures booked against the Federation projects and cost centres . It relates only to the use of cash contributions received by the Secretariat for the specific appeal. Financial statements in support of the reported expenditure are available upon request.
- The in-kind columns (goods/services and personnel) report on the in-kind contributions donated in response to appeals, as per the information received from donors. This information is shown both as contribution and as expenditure against the specific appeal, and is consolidated, together with the cash expenses, against the appeal budget. As financial information is not always available from PNS, and for consistency reasons, a flat rate is applied for the calculation of personnel costs.
- The consumption rate represents the level of total expenditures (cash and in-kind) compared to the total income available (opening balance, cash and in-kind contributions),

4. Pledges vs. Contributions

Attached to this financial report is the list of pledges against the respective appeal.

- The comparative analysis of the list of pledges and the list of actual contributions provides a clear insight into any outstanding pledges in response to the appeal.
- Any differences in values between the two reports are due to fluctuations in exchange rates at the time of booking and the time of reception of the contribution.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES					
				Interim report	
				Annual report	x
				Final report	
Appeal No & title: 01.14/2000 -Tanzania					
Period: year 2000					
Project(s): PTZ504, 508, 509, 510, 514, 515, 517, 518, 519					
Currency: CHF					
I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL					
FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	INCOME
Appeal budget	13'406'185				
less					
Cash brought forward	-1'325'505				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	14'731'690				
Contributions from Donors					
Other income	104'934				104'934
American RC (DNUS)	162'950				162'950
British Govt. via RC (DGNGB)	345'522				345'522
Canadian Govt. via RC (DGN)	61'499				61'499
Canadian Govt. via RC (DGN)	61'499				61'499
Canadian Govt. via RC (DGN)	61'499				61'499
Canadian Govt. via RC (DGN)	61'499				61'499
Canadian Govt. via RC (DGN)	61'499				61'499
Canadian Govt. via RC (DGN)	61'499				61'499
Canadian Govt. via RC (DGN)	61'499				61'499
Canadian Govt. via RC (DGN)	61'499				61'499
Canadian Govt. via RC (DGN)	61'505				61'505
ECHO - (DE1003)	1'714'342				1'714'342
ECHO - (DE008A)	-64'353				-64'353
ECHO - (DE031B)	10'717				10'717
ECHO - (DE031B)	40'190				40'190
ECHO - (DE031B)	48'228				48'228
ECHO - (DE031B)	8'038				8'038
ECHO - (DE031B)	4'019				4'019
ECHO - (DE031B)	12'057				12'057
ECHO - (DE031B)	10'717				10'717
German RC (DNDE)	59'610				59'610
German RC (DNDE)	18'561				18'561
German RC (DNDE)	63'999				63'999

Tanzania						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 01.14/2000		PLEDGES RECEIVED				28.03.2001
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				13406000		TOTAL COVERAGE 65.1%
Balance carried forward from 1999				-1325505		
AMERICAN - GOVT/PRM		1500000	USD	2532750	14.07.00	
BRITISH - GOVT		274593	GBP	691974	03.08.00	LUGUFU, WATER & HYGIENE PROMOTION SERVICES
BRITISH - RC		40000	GBP	98800	29.12.00	COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY KASULU DISTRICT
CANADA - GOVT/RC		500000	CAN	537200	25.01.2000	NOT FOR FOOD PURCHASE/TRANSP.
ECHO		2200000	EUR	3423640	07.04.00	CONTRACT TZ/210/2000/01003
GERMANY - RC		35000	DEM	28137	26.04.2000	DR. I. HASSEN
GERMANY - RC		100000	DEM	80390	28.03.2000	12 HOUSES (RE APPEAL) AND IMPROV SECURITY FACILITIES
GERMANY - RC		340000	DEM	270504	16.06.00	DELIVERY OF WATER & HYGIENE PROMOTION SERVICES IN KASULU DISTRICT
GERMANY - RC		24000	DEM	19109	11.09.00	NATIONAL MGT COMMITTEE MEETING & LEADERSHIP TRAINING IN DODOMA, NOV/DEC.99
JAPANESE - RC				50000	27.11.00	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		1767973	NOK	334497	04.08.00	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		2723311	NOK	515452	11.12.00	REFUGEE CAMPS
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC		2000000	SEK	379200	30.05.00	DELEGATION
SWEDISH - GOVT		1000000	SEK	182000	14.11.00	
UNHCR		9689600	TZS	20057	15.05.00	ROAD CONSTRUCTION LUGUFU
UNHCR		2062050	TZS	4268	15.05.00	MUYUVOSI CONSTRUCTION
UNHCR		1908000	TZS	3930	15.05.00	MUYUVOSI CONSTRUCTION
UNHCR		3000000	TZS	6240	25.02.00	PURCHASE OF TOOLS & MATERIAL
WFP		73255	USD	120688	15.05.00	EXTENDED DELIVERY POINT MGT
WFP		30654	USD	54411	30.11.00	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				8027742	CHF	59.9%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
Australia	Delegate(s)			28'583		
Canada	Delegate(s)			53'388		
Great Britain	Delegate(s)			113'511		
Germany	Delegate(s)			111'211		
Italy	Delegate(s)			13'142		
Netherlands	Delegate(s)			84'599		
Norway	Delegate(s)			164'763		
Sweden	Delegate(s)			79'507		
Switzerland	Delegate(s)			52'402		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				701106	CHF	5.2%
ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	
THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE LINKED TO THIS APPEAL:						
PTZ504, PTZ508, PTZ509, PTZ510, PTZ514, PTZ515, PTZ517, PTZ518, PTZ519.						