

Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Tanzania: Tropical Cyclone Kenneth

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRTZ023
Date of Issue: 26 February 2020	Glide number: TC-2019-000040-TZA
Date of disaster: 26 April 2019 (expected date)	
Operation start date: 25 April 2019	Operation end date: 25 July 2019
Host National Society: Tanzania Red Cross Society	Operation budget: 125,507 CHF
Number of people at risk: Approximately 2,000,000 people in Mtwara and Lindi.	Number of people assisted: 7,461 people hosted in temporary evacuation centres.
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Spanish Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross-Flanders, The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Tanzania, UN agencies, National and International Non-Governmental Organisations	

<Please click [here](#) for the final financial report and click [here](#) for the contacts>

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

This DREF operation was launched and approved as a direct preparedness measure to respond to a potential landfall of Tropical Cyclone Kenneth in southern Tanzania on the 26 April 2019. The cyclone had a windspeed of over 200km/h and was expected to cause high swells between 6m and 8m, rough sea conditions, heavy rain fall (400- 500mm), strong winds, flooding and other devastating impacts in Mtwara and Lindi regions. An increase of rainfall due to the cyclone was also expected in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Pemba, Lindi and Mtwara regions, the south coast of Tanzania and around Lake Victoria. Strong winds were expected along the coast and the most at risk areas were in the south coast of Tanzania, Mtwara region (1,270,854 people) and Lindi region (864,652 people).

The DREF enabled Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) to take direct preparedness measures for the incoming Cyclone Kenneth through pre-positioning of supplies in the Southern regions, rapid assessments and s evacuating families at risk.

At the last moment, Cyclone Kenneth changed its course and did not make landfall in Southern Tanzania, but in Northern Mozambique. Expected rains, heavy winds and floods as a direct impact of the cyclone did not occur in Tanzania. Therefore, this DREF operation focused on preparedness and early warning only.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

This operation was supported by TRCS technical staff from the disaster management, logistics and communication units. The National and Branch Disaster Response Teams and community-based volunteers from the regional branches in Mtwara and Lindi conducted outreach activities, including sensitization on preparedness measures and dissemination of early warning messages. Five divers were deployed and were on standby in case of any need for water search and rescue services. Before the expected landfall, and after the cyclone had made landfall in Mozambique, the National

Society (NS) participated in disaster management committee meetings at regional and national level and received weather updates from the meteorological offices for monitoring purposes.

As a direct preparedness measure, TRCS developed a rapid overview of available stock and human resources in country.

Mapping of Non-Food Item (NFI) Stock

The TRCS warehouse manager provided a rapid inventory of the available NFIs for immediate response at the headquarters in Dar es Salaam, as well as in Mtwara regional branch warehouse. The stock available directly in country could cover the needs of 1,500 households.

Mapping of Human Resources (HR)

TRCS developed an internal HR mapping and roster of DM trained volunteers, including National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs), Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs), Community Based Volunteers (CBVs) and TRCS technical staff from both the region and HQ. A roster was developed to ensure that the needed HR capacity was ready and on standby.

Mtwara regional branch has 1 trained NDRT and 15 BDRTs with first aid skills. A total of 148 Community-Based Volunteers (CBVs) were on alert and standby for immediate emergency response.

The Disaster Preparedness Manager from TRCS HQ was deployed to Mtwara region in the days before the expected landfall, to support preparedness efforts, provide technical support to the CBVs, and support the coordination with local government and other disaster response actors.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

TRCS maintained constant contact with the in-country Movement partners (Spanish Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross, ICRC) as well as with the Operations Unit of the Eastern Africa Country Cluster Support Team (EA CCST). All Movement partners were engaged and provided with technical support in the preparedness phase. Table 1 below provides an overview of the technical expertise of Movement partners in country:

S/No.	Red Cross Movement Partner	Activities
1.	IFRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical disaster management support to TRCS through East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands country cluster office and Africa regional office based in Nairobi, Kenya
2.	The Belgian Red Cross Flanders (BRCS-F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster preparedness (pre-positioning of stock for emergency response, warehouse, capacity building of response team). First Aid. Cash preparedness. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).
3.	Spanish Red Cross (SRCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical and financial support in the WASH sector
4.	ICRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities and dead body management.

Table 1: Overview of Movement partners in Tanzania, and their technical expertise

During the preparedness phase for Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, Movement partners supported TRCS in the following ways:

- ICRC supported TRCS with preparedness activities to be ready to respond with RFL and dead body management.
- BRCS-F and SRCS were closely involved in coordination meetings at national level. Stock procured with BRCS-F funding, was available for immediate response.
- IFRC EA CCST and Africa Region offices provided technical support to TRCS, monitored the situation closely and supported TRCS with the overall coordination of the Movement's response.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) issued early warning and advisory messages to the public. Government authorities organised coordination meetings with partners to ensure that adequate early actions were in place. TRCS

branch coordinators were in contact with the Regional Administrative Commissioner (RAS) and district administrative commissioners to make sure that they were informed of the government plans. Joint coordination plans were developed together with all stakeholders. TRCS maintained strong coordination with all relevant government offices, (international) NGOs and UN agencies in country.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Cyclone Kenneth changed course and did not make landfall in Southern Tanzania, but in Northern Mozambique. Expected rains, heavy winds and floods as a direct impact of the cyclone did not occur in Tanzania and the communities in Mtwara and Lindi were not affected by Cyclone Kenneth.

The TRCS had planned to conduct an in-depth Multi-sector Needs Assessment directly after the cyclone had hit, to inform the emergency response. An assessment team was set up to compile data and inform the operational strategy, to allow the TRCS to develop the response and position itself in the overall response. Since the cyclone did not make landfall, this assessment was not conducted.

The TRCS worked with the local disaster management committees to jointly engage in needs assessment and identify persons in need, if the cyclone would make landfall. An initial assistance to 500 most vulnerable households (2,500 people) was planned for.

Risk analysis

The TRCS was preparing for Cyclone Kenneth's impact, anticipating severe damage of shelter, infrastructure and assets as well as the possibility of outbreaks of water-borne diseases.

In the days before the cyclone made landfall, and the period after, TRCS was closely monitoring the situation and adjusting its operation accordingly.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of the DREF operation was **to meet the immediate shelter, WASH and health needs of 500 households (2,500 people)** affected by incoming Cyclone Kenneth in Mtwara and Lindi regions of Tanzania for a period of 3 months

The Cyclone did not hit Tanzania, and therefore actions were centred around preparedness. A total of 7,461 people hosted in temporary evacuation centres were assisted with first aid services and TRCS supported the local government with the dissemination of early warning messages.

Proposed strategy:

This DREF was requested as a preparedness measure to the imminent impact of Tropical Cyclone Kenneth on the communities along the southern coast of Tanzania. Since the cyclone changed course and did not impact Tanzania, the operation focused only on initial preparedness measures, including deployment of staff to the area prior to landfall, mapping of stock and HR, provision of First Aid in the evacuation centres and dissemination of early warning messages to the communities at risk.

The planned operation was heavy on procurement. However, only the protective gear for volunteers was procured as a preparedness measure, as this was not available among the pre-positioned stock. Therefore, the Logistics RDRT was not deployed as planned. All procurement files were reviewed and validated by the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) before orders were placed and technical logistics support was provided through a field visit of the RLU senior procurement officer.

The following visibility materials and personal protective gears were procured as a preparedness measure:

S/no.	Item	Number of items
1.	Rain Jackets	50
2.	Bibs	50
3.	Gloves	50
4.	TRCS Flags	10
5.	Megaphone	3
6.	Gumboots	50

In the EPoA the following activities were planned for:

- 1. Provision of shelter:** Planned activities focused on the provision of immediate shelter needs of the 500 most vulnerable households. The shelter component included the procurement and distribution of shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, other shelter materials and training of volunteers. The shelter component was not implemented because Cyclone Kenneth did not make landfall in Tanzania.
- 2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** Planned activities focused on access to hand washing facilities, provision of storage facilities and water treatment tablets, as well as hygiene promotion activities and cholera prevention through Oral Rehydration Points (ORP) kits and management. Activities were not implemented for the same reason.
- 3. Health:** A total of 43 RC volunteers were deployed prior to the disaster to the seven evacuation centres where people were hosted in anticipation of the cyclone. Volunteers were based in the following evacuation centres:

S/No.	Evacuation Location	Number of people hosted	Number of volunteers
1.	Airport	3,216	8
2.	Majengo Primary School	2,007	12
3.	Sabodo Secondary School	762	8
4.	Mitengo Secondary School	585	5
5.	Naliendele Secondary School	150	4
6.	Singino	812	3
7.	Sabasaba	109	3

IEC materials were printed with information on flood awareness and early warning.



TRCS volunteers providing assistance at the evacuation centres © TRCS



TRCS Volunteers providing First Aid services at the evacuation centre ©TRCS

Lessons Learnt Workshop A Lessons Learnt workshop was held to review the preparedness efforts, with the following outcomes:

- Opportunities for mitigating disaster risk by reducing vulnerabilities should be prioritized, in order to reduce the potential negative impact of future flooding.
- **Proposed Action:** To develop a comprehensive multi-hazard disaster preparedness and response plan in collaboration with other DM stakeholders.
- Community based Early Warning Systems could play a major role in risk monitoring and triggering a timely response to future flood disasters. At present, there are no early warning systems in the at-risk districts to detect excessive rainfall and/or groundwater levels, and even local weather forecasting systems are basic or non-existent. Early warning systems and a common understanding of the triggers for emergency action, could save lives and ensure a timely response to future flood disasters.
- **Proposed Action:** To put in place Early warning systems and a common understanding of the triggers for emergency action.



Lessons learnt Workshop ©TRCS

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Outcome of the SWOT Analysis of the TRCS conducted during the Cyclone Kenneth Operation:

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and support from TRCS HQ, TMA and from government • Information sharing was good • Cyclone Kenneth was well covered in Media • Security was provided by the government • Identification of rescue centres • Logistics support from TRCS HQ • No major outbreak of diseases.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People expected to receive food at evacuation centres. It is important to manage expectations and provide clear communication about the services • Lack of contingency plan • Absence of community early warning system • Lack of accurate data • Lack of search and rescue equipment's
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building opportunity to TRCS volunteers and government officials on preparedness and early warning • Building strong relationship with regional and district council officials
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate preparation for floods • Lack of emergency preparedness/ contingency plan • Shortage of Disaster preparedness (DP) stock in Mtwara and Lindi branches

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 0 Male: 0 Female: 0</p>	
<p>Outcome 1: Shelter and settlement solutions have been strengthened and restored within communities in disaster and crisis affected areas</p>		
<p>Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance provided to affected households</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people/households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance (Target: 2,500 people or 500 households)	2,500 p or 500 HH	0
# of shelter related HH items procured and distributed	500 shelter kits, 1000 tarpaulins, 1,000 blankets, 500 kitchen sets, 1,000 sleeping mats	0

# of volunteers providing recipient households with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they received (Target: 50 volunteers)	50	0
# households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they received (Target: 500)	500	0
Minimum percentage of volunteers and recipients who acknowledge the usefulness of the technical support provided on safe shelter construction	At least 80%	0
Narrative description of achievements		
The shelter component was not implemented because Cyclone Kenneth did not impact Tanzania.		
Challenges		
NA		
Lessons Learned		
NA		

 <p>Health People reached: 0 Male: 0 Female: 0</p>		
Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced		
Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people/households reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming (Target: 12,500 people or 2,500 HH)	12,500 people or 2,500 HH	0
# of mosquito nets distributed (Target: 1,000)	1000	0
Minimum percentage of target population properly using distributed mosquito nets	80%	0
Number of women and girls reached with dignity kits	200	0
Percentage of injured people reached with First aid services (Target: at least 50%)	At least 50%	0
Narrative description of achievements		
A total of 43 RC volunteers were deployed prior to the disaster, to the seven evacuation centres where people were hosted in anticipation of the Cyclone. TRCS provided First Aid services in the temporary evacuation centres.		
Challenges		
NA		
Lessons Learned		
NA		

 <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene People reached: 0 Male: 0 Female: 0</p>		
WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities		
WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

# households/people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context (Target: 2,500 households or 12,500 people)	2,500 HH or 12,500 people	0
Minimum percentage of water related HH items recipients practicing proper handling of water and storage container (Target: 80%)	80%	0
# of post-distribution monitoring of water treatment and storage equipment conducted (Target: 2)	2	0
# of households/people reached by hygiene promotion activities (Target: 12,500 people or 2,500 households)	12,500 people or 2,500 HH	0
# of hygiene awareness campaigns conducted (Target: 5)	5	0
% of common water related diseases prevented due to change of behaviour after hygiene promotion activities (100%)	100%	NA
Narrative description of achievements		
The WASH component was not implemented because Cyclone Kenneth did not impact Tanzania.		
Challenges		
NA		
Lessons Learned		
NA		

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings attended by NS	8	6
# of surge team members deployed to support the NS activities	1	0

Narrative description of achievements

The Logistics RDRT was not deployed since most of the procurements did not take place. All logistic files were revised by the IFRC RLU in Nairobi, and a field visit was conducted by the IFRC Senior Procurement Officer. One monitoring mission was conducted by the EACCST Finance Delegate to support the NS with reporting in the new finance working modality.

TRCS attended 6 coordination meetings.

1 coordination meeting with Prime minister's office

2 coordination meetings with the Mtwara district disaster management committee

1 Coordination meeting with Mwaru Regional disaster management committee

1 Coordination meeting with Lindi district disaster Management committee

1 Coordination meeting with Prime Minister's office - Disaster Management department (Tanzania Met attended)

Challenges

NA

Lessons Learned

NA

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Output S3.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted to inform programmatic changes (Target: 4)	4	0

# of lessons learnt workshop conducted (Target: 1)	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>A Lessons Learnt workshop was held to review the preparedness efforts and an analysis was made of the actions and level of preparedness of TRCS and local government, through a review of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Main outcomes were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opportunities for mitigating disaster risk by reducing vulnerabilities should be prioritized, in order to reduce the potential negative impact of future flooding. 2. Community based Early Warning Systems could play a major role in risk monitoring and triggering a timely response to future flood disasters <p>As a result, TRCS committed to develop a comprehensive multi-hazard disaster preparedness and response plan in collaboration with other DM stakeholders.</p>		
Challenges		
NA		
Lessons Learned		
There is need to develop a comprehensive multi-hazard disaster preparedness and response plan in collaboration with other DM stakeholders.		

D. THE BUDGET

An overall CHF 125,507 was allocated for this operation, of which CHF 30,194 (24%) was spent. The balance of CHF 95,313 will be returned to the DREF.

Explanation of variances:

Less than 25% of the overall budget for this operation was spent, creating under expenditures on several lines. This is because Tropical Cyclone Kenneth did not make landfall in Tanzania as anticipated; thus, only preparedness activities were implemented.

Reference documents



Click here for:

[Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org ;

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org ; phone: +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Marie Manrique, Acting PMER Coordinator, Email: marie.manrique@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/4-2020/1	Operation	MDRTZ023
Budget Timeframe	2019/4-2019/7	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Feb/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTZ023 - Tanzania - Tropical Cyclone Kenneth

Operating Timeframe: 25 Apr 2019 to 25 Jul 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	125,507
DREF Allocations	125,507
Expenditure	-30,194
Closing Balance	95,313

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		871	-871
AOF2 - Shelter	57,297	1,582	55,715
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	2,130		2,130
AOF4 - Health	10,416	2,557	7,859
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	22,032		22,032
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	91,875	5,010	86,865
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	13,358	10,793	2,566
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	13,845	12,923	922
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	6,428	1,469	4,960
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	33,632	25,184	8,447
Grand Total	125,507	30,194	95,313

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/4-2020/1	Operation	MDRTZ023
Budget Timeframe	2019/4-2019/7	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Feb/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTZ023 - Tanzania - Tropical Cyclone Kenneth

Operating Timeframe: 25 Apr 2019 to 25 Jul 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	67,448	1,195	66,253
Shelter - Relief	27,500		27,500
Clothing & Textiles	12,300	750	11,550
Food		445	-445
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	17,238		17,238
Medical & First Aid	660		660
Utensils & Tools	9,750		9,750
Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,900	2,922	2,978
Storage	800		800
Distribution & Monitoring	3,000		3,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,100	2,922	-822
Personnel	10,623	2,303	8,320
National Society Staff	2,698	818	1,880
Volunteers	7,925	1,485	6,440
Workshops & Training	10,136	6,104	4,032
Workshops & Training	10,136	6,104	4,032
General Expenditure	23,740	15,827	7,913
Travel	14,400	5,011	9,389
Information & Public Relations	4,920	2,706	2,214
Office Costs	1,200		1,200
Communications	3,000	1,375	1,625
Financial Charges	220	6,734	-6,514
Indirect Costs	7,660	1,843	5,817
Programme & Services Support Recover	7,660	1,843	5,817
Grand Total	125,507	30,194	95,313