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Final Report

Tanzania: Floods in Mara Region

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRTZ025
Date of Issue: 28 July 2020	Glide number: FL-2019-000145-TZA
Operation start date: 15 November 2019	Operation end date: 15 February 2020
Host National Society: Tanzania Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 83,430
Number of people affected: 1,113 People	Number of people assisted: 1,113 people (277HH) in Mara region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct: 835 people (208 households) • Indirect: 278 people (69 households)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Belgian Red Cross Society-Flanders and the IFRC. The ICRC and Spanish Red Cross kept informed about the situation.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Tanzania, and specifically Local Government Authorities including the Regional Administrative Commissioner (RAS), the District Administrative Commissioners and the Prime Minister's office (Disaster Management Department). No International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) or Community Based Organization present in the field.	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) and the Belgian Government contributed in replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of Tanzania Red Cross (TRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

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

Description of the disaster

On 9 September 2019, the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) disseminated a seasonal weather forecast, predicting heavy rain with high probability of flooding in 13 administrative regions from November 2019 to April 2020. Indeed, the prediction turned out right with several regions including Mara, Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, Mbeya, Songwe, Ruvuma, Njombe, Iringa, Southern Morogoro, Lindi, Kigoma, Katavi, and Rukwa recording heavy rainfall with cases of flooding. Mara region, and particularly the districts of Rorya and Musoma rural, were the most affected as a result of heavy downpour that lasted for three days between October 26 and 28 and one that caused flooding with ensuing displacement of populations, injuries, and damage to infrastructure and farm lands.



Beneficiary registration exercise ©TRCS

TRCS activated its regional branch in Mara who were joined by the local government response agencies on a search and rescue operation. The exercise lasted for a day and all the evacuees were brought to safety and temporarily hosted in schools. These regional teams were joined by the TRCS National Disaster Response (NDRT) members deployed from other regions through the headquarters. The team specifically was assigned to assist in undertaking a needs assessment which was conducted between 29th and 31st of October 2019. The Emergency Needs

Assessment conducted in Rorya and Musoma districts was, however, jointly conducted by TRCS and the local government authorities. The assessment revealed a total of 1,113 people were homeless out of which 50 people got injured (treated and discharged). Besides, extensive damage to critical infrastructure, including access roads, 21 school classrooms and two bridges were either destroyed or partially damaged, as well as several livestock and small stocks with 370 acres of crop farms washed away. Below table shows the areas and the number of affected households and their population by gender.

At the onset of this flooding disaster, TRCS had capacity of prepositioned Household Items (HHIs) to assist 100 households as informed by the stock levels. In addition, the NS was granted a CHF 83,430 allocation through this [DREF operation](#), to meet the immediate needs of 835 people (208 HH) affected by the floods, as identified through rapid needs assessment in Rorya and Musoma Rural districts in Mara region.

The operation focused on the procurement and distribution of household items (HHIs), cash for shelter and basic needs and the provision of Health and WASH.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The National Society has human resource capacity at all levels from headquarters to the branches and deployed its trained staff from Disaster Management, Health, Logistics and Communication units, standby National/Branch Disaster Response Team, trained cash transfer staff and community based volunteers to support the affected families in Mara region. The local branch has a strong relationship with local government, zone meteorological offices and other relevant disaster stakeholders. All activities were coordinated closely with the local government. Details of NS actions through this DREF operation are presented under [Operational strategy](#) below.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

For this disaster, TRCS received support from IFRC through this DREF operation and from Belgium RC which contributed through provision of a multi-purpose cash grant to 208 households (120 by DREF and 88 by BRC).

Details of RCRC Movement presence and activities in country on other operations are indicated in [EPoA](#).

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

TRCS branch coordinators in Mara region collaborated closely with the Regional Administrative Commissioner (RAC) and the District Administrative Commissioners who fully participated in the response. Bearing in mind cash payment modality was through envelopes, secure measures had to be factored in during the cash distribution so, local government availed security guards to safeguard transportation of the cash.

TRCS continued to update and share situation reports (SITREPs) with the Prime Minister's office, Disaster Management Department throughout the operation as well as receiving regular weather forecasts from TMA.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

An emergency needs assessment was conducted, informing the development of the Emergency Plan of Action, as per the data presented in the original published EPoA. In addition to the earlier conducted needs assessment, a market assessment was conducted as well as a cash feasibility study. Out of the initially targeted 208 HHs for shelter support, 100HH received household items through distribution. A multi-purpose cash grant was also provided to all target 208HH. However, the 100HH received a transfer less the value of the HH items they had already received (see table 3).

Follow up assessments also identified that 63 of the target HH to have access to resources to repair or build back their damaged houses. This therefore left TRCS to support the remaining most vulnerable 145 HHs with technical support and guidance for shelter repair.

A detailed Gender and Diversity Analysis as part of the targeting assessment was also conducted. The assessment brought out the target communities' diverse culture, traditional practices and the different roles of men and women, revealing that women were more responsible in household chores. This resulted into the decision to target women with the cash disbursements, TRCS making it clear that the approach does not substitute the household head role from men to women as per practice, a move that was openly agreed through the communities' beneficiary identification committees.

TMA had indicated a possibility of above normal rainfall in January through to May 2020, however, by January 2020, the rainfall had significantly reduced with flood water levels subsiding with no additional flooding incidents reported in Mara region. However, during this time TRCS teams continued to respond to floods in other regions.

The Government, in collaboration with TRCS and regional governments led efforts to advocate for relocation of families from flood-prone areas as TRCS sought to encourage families to construct their new houses with raised plinths while identifying and moving to elevated areas that are safe from flooding to protect them from future flooding and displacement.

Risk Analysis

Roads leading to the affected areas were relatively damaged. However, heavy trucks and four-wheel drive cars were able to pass through. This aided the movement of goods and services to the affected communities. However, this was only possible after the flood water had subsided. Assessment and search and rescue operations were however slowed due to poor road access. By the time of this report, the local government had commenced the process of rehabilitation of damaged critical infrastructure.

Markets were affected, but not destroyed. The area is characterized by mobile markets and not static ones. Therefore, the presence of vendors and/or the accessibility to all products were delayed during the flooding period but resumed immediately flood water subsided and access possible hence guaranteeing market functionality. This made the use of cash modality a possibility, giving the affected families the freedom of choice for their preferred commodities.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of this operation was to meet the immediate Shelter, WASH, Livelihood, Health and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) needs of 835 people (208 households) affected by the ongoing floods in Rorya and Musoma Rural districts in Mara region in Tanzania.

The DREF operation reached the set objectives as planned, with Shelter, WASH and Health and Care services TRCS reaching 1,113 people (277 HHs). This objective was achieved with support from both the DREF and Belgian Red Cross as detailed below.

Shelter

At the onset of the disaster, TRCS distributed HHs to 100 HHs. Items included 2 mosquito nets, 1 jerry can, 1 kitchen set, 1 mattress and 2 blankets per HH, which were replenished under this DREF. The cash for shelter and basic needs was informed by a market assessment and needs assessment. The Post Distribution Monitoring exercise revealed that most of the families who received cash, opted to buy materials for shelter repair, in line with the needs assessment results. The cash grant allowed them to repair their houses and return to their original homes. TRCS encouraged families affected to utilize available local materials (mud and poles) in addition to the materials purchased through the distributed cash. To promote building back safer structures, TRCS trained a team of 20 volunteers, who through on the job training, trained another 30 local artisans who were engaged to provide technical support to the most vulnerable households, including households with pregnant and lactating women, female and children headed households as well as elderly and disabled headed families.

A cash distribution exercise was conducted for two days for 208 households (of which 88 were supported by BRC and 120 were supported through the DREF). Indeed, of the 100 households that had received household items, 40 received a cash grant of 529,000 TZS/215 CHF and 80 households who had not received household items received 713,500 TZS/290 CHF per HH. The cash transfer value was calculated based on the market assessment, with 210,000 TZS/86CHF calculated for basic needs and the remaining value for cash for shelter.

Below table shows the number of HHs supported by both the DREF and those supported by BRC.

Table 1 Families supported with both BRC and DREF funds

Activity	HH reached	Supported by	Comments
In-kind distribution for HH items and multi-purpose cash transfer	100 with household items and cash	100HH with Household items. In addition, same households received cash as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40HH- DREF • 60HH- Belgian RC 	Transfer value- Tshs 529,000 per HH because they had received HHs.
Multi-purpose cash transfer	108	80HH- DREF 28HH- Belgian RC	Transfer value- Tshs 713,500 per HH because they received no HHs.

Replenishment of HH items distributed to 100HH	(see in-kind distributions above)	DREF	-
TOTAL	208	120HH- DREF 88HH- Belgian RC	

Below tables show the two different calculations for the cash transfer

Table 2 Mara floods - Cash Transfer Value; Multipurpose

Sector	Category	Items per family per Month	Amount in Tshs	TZS to CHF Ex, Rate	CHF
Shelter	Household items	Blankets(1pcs)	14,000.00	0.00043	6
		Mattress(1pcs)	53,000.00	0.00043	23
		Kitchen set (1 set)	-	0.00043	-
		Shelter kits (1 kit)	150,000.00	0.00043	65
Food Security	Food	Flour (50kgs per family/month)	72,000.00	0.00043	31
		Beans(6kgs)	30,000.00	0.00043	13
		Groundnuts(6kgs)	26,000.00	0.00043	11
		Fish	40,000.00	0.00043	17
		Cooking oil(3litres)	30,000.00	0.00043	13
		Salt(0.75kgs)	2,000.00	0.00043	1
		Vegetables	30,000.00	0.00043	13
		Onions	4,000.00	0.00043	2
		Tea leaves(1kg)	5,000.00	0.00043	2
		Sugar(6kgs)	20,000.00	0.00043	9
Education	Education	School items	2,000.00	0.00043	1
		School uniforms	12,000.00	0.00043	5
WASH	Portable water	Jerrycan (1pcs)	8,500.00	0.00043	4
		Bar soap (4 pcs)	3,500.00	0.00043	2
		water treatment chemicals (30 tabs)	3,000.00	0.00043	1
		Water(20litres)	15,000.00	0.00043	6
		Buckets(2pcs)	-	0.00043	-
Health	Health items	Hygiene kits(1kits)	-	0.00043	-
		Mosquito nets (1 pcs)	9,000.00	0.00043	4
			529,000.00		227

Table 3 Calculation for transfer value for 108HHs who did not received HHIs

Sector	Category	Items per family per Month	Amount in Tshs	TZS to CHF Ex, Rate	CHF
Shelter	Household items	Blankets(3pcs)	42,000.00	0.00043	18
		Mattress (2 pcs)	106,000.00	0.00043	46
		Kitchen set (1 set)	35,000.00	0.00043	15
		Shelter kits (1 kit)	150,000.00	0.00043	65
		Flour (50kgs per family/month)	72,000.00	0.00043	31

Food Security	Food	Beans(6kgs)	30,000.00	0.00043	13
		Groundnuts(6kgs)	26,000.00	0.00043	11
		Fish	40,000.00	0.00043	17
		Cooking oil(3litres)	30,000.00	0.00043	13
		Salt(0.75kgs)	2,000.00	0.00043	1
		Vegetables	30,000.00	0.00043	13
		Onions	4,000.00	0.00043	2
		Tea leaves(1kg)	5,000.00	0.00043	2
		Sugar(6kgs)	20,000.00	0.00043	9
Education	Education	School items	2,000.00	0.00043	1
WASH	Portable water	School uniforms	12,000.00	0.00043	5
		Jerican (2pcs)	19,000.00	0.00043	8
Health	Health items	Bar soap (4 pcs)	3,500.00	0.00043	2
		water treatment chemicals (30 tabs)	3,000.00	0.00043	1
		Water(20litres)	15,000.00	0.00043	6
		Buckets(2pcs)	19,000.00	0.00043	8
		Hygiene kits(1kits)	30,000.00	0.00043	13
		Mosquito nets (2 pcs)	18,000.00	0.00043	8
			713,500.00		307

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

TRCS provided 108 latrine slabs which facilitated the construction of 108 household functional latrines. The toilets were budgeted for and erroneously omitted in the emergency plan of action. This was accompanied with sessions to promote hand washing to all the 108 households targeted for this intervention.

All the affected 208 households displaced and initially registered at camps schools, were in addition provided with water purification tablets (1 tab/HH/day) for 3 months. As such, 18,720 water purification tablets fit for 10 liters each at a ratio of 5 people/HH and 2 litres drinking water/person/HH were procured and delivered. To ensure proper use, TRCS conducted demonstration sessions on proper use of water purification tablets to ensure safe and correct use. The demonstrations were done through 10 hygiene promotion sessions together with other promotional messages related to personal, food, water, and environmental hygiene.

In addition, TRCS distributed hygiene items, including 100 water jerricans replenished under this DREF and 100 hygiene kits from TRCS stocks.

Livelihoods and Basic needs

The Government of Tanzania donated 4kgs of beans and 12kgs of maize flour per HH while TRCS adopted a multi-purpose cash grant in support of 120 families. A multipurpose cash grant was decided upon, to ensure flexibility and enable affected households to address their specific needs. TRCS conducted market assessments and a cash feasibility study between October 31st and November 2th in Rorya and Musoma Rural districts that showed that floods affected families would require an average amount of TZS 10,000/HH/day for their basic consumption, for a total of TZS 300,000 HH/month. However, further analysis of needs by TRCS response team on the ground indicated that affected households were able to meet 30% of their needs from their own daily activities as well as support from relatives and friends. This informed TRCS humanitarian support of 70% of the total monthly expenditure, equal to TZS 7,000/HH/day for a total of TZS 210,000/HH/month.

Health and Care

Affected families continued to have access to health facilities, however, the floods increased risk to water and vector borne diseases and therefore, TRCS included health promotion sessions in the response. A total of 500 posters were printed and distributed containing cholera messaging. In total, TRCS conducted 10 health promotion campaigns in complementarity to the hygiene promotion campaigns. In addition, TRCS conducted a one-day training/refresher on PSS and provided PSS support to 900 people.

TRCS distributed 200 pieces of treated mosquito nets to 100 HHs (2 per HH) to safeguard them from exposure to malaria.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

TRCS conducted a one-day training with NS staff and volunteers on the Minimum Standard Commitments for Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Child Protection (CP), Safe Identification and Referral pathways to equip the team with skills needed for the operation. This was followed up by outreach activities on SGBV and CP including disseminating messages on preventing and responding to such cases. By the time of completing the operation, there was no case of SGBV or child abuse reported.

Details of activities results achieved are found under [Detailed Operational Plan](#) below.

Operational Support Services

Human resources: A total of 50 volunteers were deployed to ensure the implementation of activities, including beneficiary targeting, market and needs assessments, distribution of household and hygiene items, implementation of hygiene and health campaigns, implementation of multipurpose cash assistance for basic needs; provision of PSS, as well as collection and provision of feedback through the establishment of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms. All volunteers were issued with accident insurance for the period of three months. 20

Mara branch coordinator supervised all volunteers and shared field update and reports with TRCS headquarter DM department on a regular basis. TRCS cash focal point supported the branch during cash distribution, together with trained cash transfer volunteers from Mwanza region.

Logistics and Supply Chain: All NFIs were procured and replenished to the NS central warehouse in Dodoma.

Communication and Visibility: Staff and volunteers were equipped with TRCS visibility material throughout the emergency operation, including personal protective gears. The communication officer posted, on a regular basis, photos and information on TRCS social media platforms regarding the TRCS Emergency Response.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and reporting (PMER): The Mara branch coordinator provided field updates/reports about the operation to the HQ DM team.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): CEA strategies were mainstreamed throughout the intervention to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. Feedback and complaint mechanisms were established, including during the distribution exercises.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter People reached: 835 people (208 Households) Male: 284 Female: 551</p>	
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and short-term recovery through emergency shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of overall affected population targeted with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	75%	75%
Shelter Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Number of people/households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	835 people or 208 HH	208 HH/835 people
Number of shelter related NFIs replenished (Target: 200 mosquito nets, 100 jerry cans, 100 kitchen sets, 100 mattresses, 300 blankets)	200 mosquito nets, 100 jerry cans, 100 kitchen sets, 100 mattresses,	200 mosquito nets, 100 jerry cans, 100 kitchen sets, 100 mattresses,

	and 300 blankets	and 300 blankets
Number of households reached with cash grants through this operation	208 households	120 households
Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households		
Number of volunteers providing recipient households with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they received	20	50 (20 volunteers and 30 local artisans)
Number of households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they received	208 HH	145HH
Minimum percentage of volunteers and recipients who acknowledge the usefulness of the technical support provided on safe shelter construction	80%	100%
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>A total of 208 families were targeted with a multipurpose cash grant, of which the DREF covered 120 households. Initially, a total of 208 HH were targeted through this DREF with the multipurpose cash grant but TRCS also received support from the Belgian RC which covered the cost of cash grants for 88 households. Those who received HHIs received a lesser amount, considering that they had already received the HHIs. As such, of the 100 HHs reached with HHIs, 40 received a reduced cash grant, while of the 108 targeted exclusively with cash grants, 80 received the full amount of the cash grant.</p> <p>Follow up assessments also identified that 63 of the target HH to have access to resources to repair or build back their damaged houses. This therefore left TRCS to support the remaining most vulnerable 145 HHs with technical support and guidance for shelter repair.</p> <p>TRCS conducted a survey during the post distribution and monitoring exercise by picking sample number of houses per targeted villages. From the sample size collected, all the correspondents (100%) acknowledged the usefulness of the technical support in building back safer. This was further demonstrated in the way targeted households had rebuilt their new houses that followed building back safer guidelines provided.</p>		
Activities carried out:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 200 mosquito nets, 100 jerry cans, 100 kitchen sets, 100 mattresses and 300 blankets were distributed to 100 affected HH and replenished through the DREF. - Distribution of multipurpose cash grants to 208 households: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Families which had benefitted from the HHI distribution received a reduced cash transfer amount (TZS 529,000 instead of TZS 713,000) and the DREF only covered this cost for 40 households while BRC covered for 60 households. o The full multipurpose cash grants of TZS 713,000 were provided to 80 households with support from this DREF operation, out of the initially planned 108 households. The remaining 28 households received this amount from the BRC. - A total of 20 volunteers were trained on safe shelter who in turn trained 30 local artisans through learning by practice approach to support the affected families in rebuilding a safer home. - A market assessment and cash feasibility were conducted that showed functioning markets and determined the cash transfer modality. As much as cash was feasible and markets were working with banks and mobile money agents, the preferred cash modality was cash in envelopes, due to the fact that a high number of targeted households had either lost their sim cards or national identification cards that were key for either use of bank or mobile money agent. TRCS developed identification cards for use during the exercise. These cards were serialised for ease of identification. - Beneficiary selection and registration were done with a community approach, through which clear selection criteria were agreed upon. 		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The prolonged rains delayed the shelter construction process and delivery of building materials - Accessibility was hampered due to damaged infrastructure like road and bridges, which delayed the delivery of assistance. 		
Lessons Learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moving forward, it would be efficient to consider the use of the RedRose system in registering beneficiaries for ease of follow up and monitoring. This option is being explored and discussed with IFRC. - Training of volunteers and local artisans to provide technical support in construction promoted community ownership of the process. 		



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 835 people (208 Households)

Male: 284

Female: 551

Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of overall affected population reached with relief cash distributions.	75% or 835 people	75% or 835 people

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 208 families were targeted with a multipurpose cash grant (which included value for food), of which the DREF covered 120 families and Belgium Red Cross 88 HH. Those families who received HHIs received less amount equivalent to the value of the HHIs as shown on table two and three on this document. The MEB food value was calculated for; Flour (50kgs per family/month), Beans(6kgs), Groundnuts(6kgs), Fish, Cooking oil(3litres), Salt(0.75kgs), Vegetables, Onions, Tea leaves(1kg), Sugar(6kgs).

Post Distribution monitoring did reveal that most HH dedicated the biggest part of the cash grant towards rebuilding their houses, instead of basic needs.

Activities already carried out.

- Needs and market assessment was conducted as well as a cash feasibility study. A cash transfer value table was developed which defined the cash transfer amount.
- Beneficiary identification, registration and verification: a total of 208 families were issued with distribution cards for the cash response.
- 20 volunteers were trained on CEA, and CEA desk was in place to collect feedback throughout the emergency response intervention.
- Mapping and set-up safe cash distribution area; schools and LGS offices
- The selected cash transfer modality was cash in envelopes. This was informed by the assessment that revealed that most of the targeted HH had lost their phones while others had lost their national identification cards that could not be issued fast enough to allow for sim card registration. The cash distribution was conducted for two days for 208 households (88 were supported by BRC and 120 were supported through the DREF). For those supported through DREF, 40 households that had also been reached with HHI distribution received 529,000 TZS/215 CHF) and 80 households received 713,500 TZS/290 CHF per HH.
- A Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted that revealed the usage of the distributed cash. Key results from this PDM exercise realized were the use of the distributed cash whereby some families used the cash to buy food and shelter as intended while there were those who saved part of the money to pay for health medical insurance and schools fees. This shows the need for TRCS and other humanitarian actors to give unconditional cash to disaster affected families in future operations as different households have different priority basic needs.

Challenges

- Cash in envelop proved lengthy and involved unnecessary logistics as opposed to mobile and bank modalities.

Lessons Learned

- Need for the NS to prequalify local cash transfer remittance companies in future that can be contracted promptly on needs basis.
- Strengthen TRCS CTP capacity through training of its regional coordinators.



Health

People reached: 835 people (208 Households)

Male: 284

Female: 551

Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of overall affected population reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	75% or 835 people	75% or 835 people
Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines		
Number of mosquito nets distributed	200	200
Minimum percentage of target population properly using mosquito nets	80% (400 people)	100% (400 people)
Number of people reached with psychosocial support services.	835	900

Narrative description of achievements

Health risks posed by the floods situation included an increase in the risk of water borne and vector borne diseases due to contaminated and stagnant water, particularly in areas with poor drainage infrastructures. There was a need to provide health education and mosquito nets especially to families that have children under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers and elderly people.

There were more people coming for PSS services as compared to the initial targeted numbers. From the PSS report, there were more people seeking PSS services beyond those targeted attributed to the number of counsellors deployed. The counsellors were well trained volunteers who affected families trusted for their privacy. TRCS kept encouraging affected families even for those not targeted to visit the PSS counsellors, a move that might have contributed to the increased numbers. It is also believed that those who attended the PSS sessions shared positive feedback with their friends, encouraging others to seek the PSS services.

Activities carried out;

- A total of 100 families (2 per HH) received mosquito nets and dignity kits, however, only the mosquito nets were replenished under this DREF.
- NS deployed its PSS expert together with one LGAs social welfare staff to train 20 volunteers on PSS both to them as first responder as well provision of PSS to the devastated families. Volunteers were deployed to provide PSS to the community where 900 people were reached.

Challenges

- Continued rainfall during the initial days of the intervention led to inaccessibility of some of the areas with the delivery of health items.

Lessons Learned

- Increase prepositioned stock levels is key to ensure timely assistance.



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 1,113 people (277HH)

Male: 378

Female: 735

WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of overall affected population targeted with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	75% or 835 people	75% or 835 people

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

Minimum percentage of water related NFIs recipients practicing proper handling of water and storage container	80%	75 %
Number of post-distribution monitoring of water treatment and storage equipment conducted	2	2
Number of HH latrines constructed, including instalment of hand-washing facilities, as part of emergency shelter and settlement assistance.	108	108
WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Number of households/people reached by hygiene promotion activities	1,113 people or 300 HH	1,113 people or 277 ¹ HH
Number of hygiene awareness campaigns conducted	12	10
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The destruction of WASH facilities (e.g. brick made latrines with shallow pit holes), together with the contamination of water sources (e.g. wells) led to a limitation in supply of clean drinking water. The situation was aggravated by diffused open defecation practices, as well as by the collection of water in the Lake Victoria, without proper treatment / and chlorination. This increased the risk of water borne diseases such as cholera and acute watery diarrhoea.</p> <p>TRCS reached out to all people both targeted and untargeted affected people with hygiene promotion activities.</p> <p>Activities already carried out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 108 latrine slabs procured and distributed to support affected families in Mara region, of which a total of 108 HH latrines were constructed. These slabs were however missed out in the EPoA but had been budgeted and cost approved. - A refresher hygiene promotion training for 20 volunteers was conducted. - Distribution of 500 posters (IEC materials) on cholera and flood preparedness. - 100 dignity kits with 1,200 pieces of soap distributed (from TRCS stock). - 10 hygiene promotion sessions done in both districts, as well as house to house visits. - 20 volunteers conducted daily monitoring sessions on water treatment and storage for 10 days 		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccessibility of the affected areas due to continued rains in the initial stages of the intervention - Delays in delivery due to lengthy procurement process of WASH items. 		
Lessons Learned		
Need for prepositioning of WASH items to ensure timely response		



Protection Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 890 people

Male: 418

Female: 472

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of overall affected population reached with PGI actions and messages. (Target: 100% or 1,113 people)	100%	80%
Number of staff and volunteers reached with PGI and SGBV training	20	20
Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.		
Number of assessments that considered PGI	4	4
Number of staff and volunteers trained on minimum standards on gender and diversity	20	20

Narrative description of achievements

Protection concerns were addressed through PGI mainstreaming from assessments to implementation, with special focus on most vulnerable population, including pregnant and lactating women, elderly, child –headed family, disability status, persons with mental health disabilities and ethnic, religious, or cultural minorities.

¹ Average household turned out to be 4 people.

Activities carried out.

- TRCS requested the local government social welfare PGI expertise to train a total of 20 volunteers, local government officials and staff on protection, gender and inclusion related topics including local government PGI policies, health environment, education and other factors impacting children's wellbeing. At the end of the training, a plan of action on community sensitization specific to gender-based violence was developed.
- TRCS volunteers conducted outreach activities on SGBV and child protection population reaching to a total of 890 people (adult 690 and children were 200).
- 20 sets of personal protective gears for volunteers (20 pairs gumboots, 20 pairs heavy duty gloves) were procured and used during the response.
- All TRCS volunteers engaged in the response received an induction on code of conduct (CoC) and each volunteer signed the CoC before the deployment.

Challenges

In most households, men were head of households and in many of these homes, a power balance towards men was observed, while women were responsible for the management of the home. Therefore, it was decided, through community consultations, to distribute the cash grant directly to women.

Lessons Learned

Gender and diversity assessments are crucial and need to be conducted even during non-emergency times to determine the diverse traditional practices and roles of men and women as this has a significant impact on equal use and reach of humanitarian assistance.

International Disaster Response**Outcome S1: Effective and Coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings attended by the NS	6	6
# of surge team members deployed	1	0
Output 1.1: Effective Response Preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
# of assessments conducted to inform programmatic changes	4	4
# of lessons learnt workshops conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

Capacities of NS are usually challenged with changing dynamics and magnitude of different disasters. Coordination meetings provide ways to tap in recommendations from others and improve the NS's response through learning from lessons learnt workshops. TRCS conducted six coordination meetings, four assessments and one lesson learnt workshop that improved the overall coordination and effective response. The assessments helped in updating and identifying emergency needs while the coordination meetings provided a platform to bring out operational challenges as well as seeking recommendations. The lesson learnt workshop provided TRCS, government and other agencies an avenue to look back at what worked well and where to improve in future. A key area of improvement identified was the need to ensure clear sharing of accurate and on time information as well as establishing one point of communication.

Activities carried out:

- 4 assessments were conducted, including PGI and market assessment.
- 1 Lessons Learnt was conducted
- No IFRC surge was deployed. This was not planned, and budgeted for, and therefore the indicator in the original EPoA an error.

Challenges

TRCS regional teams have limited knowledge on the implementation of quality emergency needs assessments. TRCS wishes to tap into its PMER plan to strengthen regional branches' data collection and management capacity to ensure evidence-based decision making, strengthening data collection, analysis, and dissemination processes.

Lessons Learned

- Stakeholder and partners realised the importance of coordinated response. It was identified that communication and sharing of timely information was not coordinated. This hindered fast mobilization of humanitarian assistance.
- The need to recognise and strengthen community indigenous knowledge especially on early warning for early action.
- Involvement of affected families in decision making was identified as a key factor in recovery
- There is need to strengthen community-based disaster response teams.

D. Financial Report

The overall allocation for this operation was CHF 83,430 of which CHF 82,045 (98.33%) were spent. A balance of CHF 1,386 will be returned to the DREF pot.

Explanation of variances:

- Clothing and Textiles: 13% positive variance although all items were purchased. Line was overbudgeted.
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 20% positive variance all WASH targets were met. Line was overbudgeted.
- Medical and first aid: 67% negative variance because cost of first aid kits was underbudgeted.
- Teaching materials: 100% positive variance as IEC materials were charged under Information and Public Relations
- Cash disbursement: 32% negative variance because the initial cash transfer value that was budgeted was revised after market assessment. Amount budgeted was TZS 416,000 per HH while actual received was TZS 529,000 and TZS 713,500, respectively.
- Storage: 100% positive variance due to cost for loading and unloading being captured under clothing and textiles and WASH
- Distribution and monitoring: 100% positive variance because cost for transportation of replenished items was captured WASH and clothing and textiles
- Transport and vehicle costs: 57% positive variance as mileage was overbudgeted.
- National Society staff: 28% positive variance because cost for monitoring missions was overbudgeted.
- Volunteers: 139% negative variance because cost for volunteer allowances was underbudgeted.
- Workshops and trainings: 23% negative variance because cost for volunteer trainings was underbudgeted
- Travel: 100% positive variance because no IFRC logistics support mission was conducted.
- Office costs: 100% positive variance as stationery costs were charged on other projects.
- Communications: 100% positive variance because communication and internet costs were charged on other projects
- Financial charges: 97% positive variance because banking charges were overbudgeted.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/11-2020/6	Operation	MDRTZ025
Budget Timeframe	2019/11-2020/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16/Jul/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTZ025 - Tanzania - Floods in Mara

Operating Timeframe: 15 Nov 2019 to 15 Feb 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	83,430
DREF Allocations	83,430
Expenditure	-82,045
Closing Balance	1,385

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	10,022	5,949	4,073
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	43,884	47,645	-3,760
AOF4 - Health	3,286	7,408	-4,122
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	17,639	7,303	10,335
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	74,831	68,305	6,527
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	4,706	13,740	-9,034
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,519	0	2,519
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	687		687
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	687		687
Strategy for implementation Total	8,599	13,740	-5,141
Grand Total	83,430	82,045	1,386

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/11-2020/6	Operation	MDRTZ025
Budget Timeframe	2019/11-2020/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16/Jul/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTZ025 - Tanzania - Floods in Mara

Operating Timeframe: 15 Nov 2019 to 15 Feb 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	57,655	56,853	802
Clothing & Textiles	5,242	4,562	679
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	8,199	6,531	1,667
Medical & First Aid	805	1,348	-543
Teaching Materials	290		290
Utensils & Tools	1,914	1,848	66
Cash Disbursement	41,206	42,564	-1,358
Logistics, Transport & Storage	4,072	777	3,295
Storage	129		129
Distribution & Monitoring	2,150		2,150
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,793	777	1,016
Personnel	4,472	7,682	-3,210
National Society Staff	1,806	1,304	502
Volunteers	2,666	6,378	-3,712
Workshops & Training	9,245	11,379	-2,134
Workshops & Training	9,245	11,379	-2,134
General Expenditure	2,894	345	2,548
Travel	645		645
Information & Public Relations	301	321	-20
Office Costs	129		129
Communications	955		955
Financial Charges	864	25	839
Indirect Costs	5,092	5,007	85
Programme & Services Support Recover	5,092	5,007	85
Grand Total	83,430	82,045	1,386

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:
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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Kahuho, PMER Coordinator. Email: philip.kahuho@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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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