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Emergency Plan of Action operation update

Tanzania: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRTZ020	GLIDE n° EQ-2016-000098-TZA
Operations update n° 1	Timeframe covered by this update: 19 September – 30 November 2016
Date of issue: 1 December 2016	Operation timeframe: 3 months
Overall operation budget: CHF 216,730	
N° of people being assisted: 5,000 people (1,000 families) directly, 5,620 (1,124 families) indirectly;	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: ICRC, American Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross are regularly updated on the disaster	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Tanzania, Kagera local Government authority, World vision, Plan International	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Revisions in the EPOA were that additional funds were made available for a vehicle to support the RDRT's mission, since the vastness of the affected area was greater than initially planned.

In addition, the missions of the RDRT for Relief/Logistics and for psycho-social support (PSS) were both extended for 2 weeks (Relief/ logistics) because of delays in arrival of the NFI's as well as to provide support to the National Society in undertaking the detailed assessment exercise and while an extension was made for 5 weeks for the PSS RDRT in order to ensure high quality PSS support which in due course became evident as an urgent need in the response.

The Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS), in agreement with the government, carried out a detailed assessment exercise covering four of the six worst affected districts (Bukoba Urban, Bukoba Rural, Karagwe and Missenyi districts) where 56 wards and 146 villages were assessed. As a result of this detailed assessment, a decision was made not to distribute kitchen sets, since the assessments showed that there was no need for the kits.

Finally, due to the high level of needs that came out during the detailed assessment, and the larger share of affected households, the items that were meant for replenishment, were also distributed. The DREF budget was developed based on data from the initial rapid assessment which underreported the magnitude of destruction by the earthquake (initial assessment focused on Bukoba township and its environment rather than the actual affected area). Given the vastness of the affected areas, in combination with time challenges, it was decided to work with more volunteers than initially planned for (*Refer to Needs Analysis and Scenario planning section*). The current changes have not affected the timeframe of the operation and have not led to an increase of the budget.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

An earthquake of 5.9 magnitude hit north-west Tanzania, Kagera region, on 10 September 2016 at about 15:27 hours local East African time (12:27 GMT). The epicentre of the earthquake was reported to be at a point about 44 km from Bukoba town, which is located on the shores of Lake Victoria, near the border with Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda. It was also reported that the quake was shallow, occurring at a depth of 10 km and that shallow quakes tend to be more damaging than deeper ones.

Kagera region has a total population of 2,458,023 and the 6 affected districts have a total population of 1,814,481 (2012 population census). As a result of the earthquake, a total of 17 people died, 440 were injured, out of which 252 were hospitalized.

A rapid assessment commissioned by government and led by UNDAC, was undertaken and published on 26 September 2016. The joint damage and needs assessment confirmed that 6 out of the region's 8 districts were affected and that 139,161 people either had their homes completely destroyed, partially destroyed or had large cracks; and most of them were sleeping outside or in neighbours/friends' houses. Others continued to stay in the destroyed houses despite the imminent risk of danger. The assessment identified that generally there was need to support the affected population in shelter (both emergency and recovery), food and non-food items, health care, WatSan, protection and education. Notwithstanding, it was agreed that the rapid assessment figures were general, not broken down by specific areas and sectors.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

As soon as the earthquake hit, on 10 September 2016, TRCS Kagera Branch deployed its volunteers and staff across the region to support those affected. TRCS performed an initial rapid needs assessment between the 11 and 15 of September 2016. The initial rapid assessment for Bukoba Urban district where 60 volunteers were mobilised. The assessment was conducted for five days. Dates for TRCS assessment were 11 - 15 September for initial/rapid assessment and 17 October - 3 November for detailed assessment.

A total of 350 people were transported by Red Cross staff and volunteers to the various health facilities in the region to receive medical attention, another 240 people received first aid, meaning in total 590 people received emergency first aid. In addition, another 550 people were reached with psychosocial support (PSS) services. A total of five bodies were moved to the mortuaries.

TRCS also distributed relief items to 1,399 households. The relief items distributed included blankets, tarpaulins, bed sheets, food, buckets, water, tents etc. TRCS also constructed three tents to temporarily host 54 affected families (HH) and third tent served as a temporary dispensary to support health services at a site where a dispensary was partially destroyed in Misenyi district. Additionally, awareness was raised on the health risks to the affected households.

TRCS also participated in burial of those who died in the disaster by preparing the bodies for decent burial and participating in the joint mass.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC deployed two RDRTs to support TRCS its response to the disaster. The RDRTs deployed were;

- RDRT Relief/Logistics
- RDRT PSS (Psychosocial Support)

In coordination with EAIOI cluster support team based in Nairobi (Kenya), the RDRTs supported the TRCS in the following areas;

- Conducted in-country market survey to identify local suppliers for NFIs
- Training of volunteers in PSS and Logistics/Relief.
- Procurement of items identified in the DREF to be procured in-country
- Undertaking a detailed assessment with key focus on emergency shelter, and PSS. Other areas were WatSan, food, education and other vulnerability aspects of the community affected.
- Distributing NFI's
- Performing first aid and PSS activities.

Additionally, the IFRC financial delegate who is supporting the National Society with the Emergency Appeal (MDRTZ017), also supported the DREF operation in financial reporting. Furthermore, an IFRC logistics officer from EAIOI office supported TRCS during the distribution of the items.

The Iran Red Crescent Society sent a half ton truck load of relief goods comprising water, biscuits and some medicines to distribute to affected communities.

ICRC and IFRC collaborated in identifying and assessing the viability of sourcing and supplying the NFIs to the disaster area from Nairobi.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Tanzania is the principle coordinating agency in response towards the disaster through the Directorate of Disaster, chaired by the Regional Commissioner. Coordination meetings were held at the regional

commissioner's office with regional disaster committee. As a member of this committee, TRCS participated in these daily meetings for a period of two months. From November, onwards, the meetings are held once a week and TRCS continues to participate in these meetings.

The Directorate of Disaster commissioned the rapid assessment which was conducted by United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC). They hold regular coordination meetings in which the main humanitarian partners and TRCS participate. There is a strong collaboration and cooperation between the various organizations.

The regional authorities focussed on damaged government institutions infrastructure. NGOs were mandated to focus their support on the affected population. NGO's were to sign a memorandum of understanding with government. All relief assistance, in cash or kind, is handed over to the government first to decide which areas and people are to be reached and when.

World Vision is assisting in the districts where they have been operating in before the quake struck. They have partnered with TRCS in their distributions, with the TRCS providing volunteers. Seven of their key staff members participated in the TRCS PSS and logistics training. Feedback on the training has been positive, and World Vision report that the training has helped improve their operations.

Plan International is working on child protection in Bukoba. This is the first time that Plan is working in Kagera region and their activities are being coordinated from Mwanza where they have offices.

The other known main organisations like IOM, UNICEF, Shelter Box have visited the region and TRCS specifically for information and exploring cooperation, collaboration and partnership possibilities. TRCS has been collaborating closely with these partners.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The TRCS, in agreement of the government and as recommended by the UNDAC report, carried out a detailed assessment exercise covering four of the six worst affected districts (Bukoba Urban, Bukoba Rural, Karagwe and Missenyi districts) where 56 wards and 146 villages were assessed. The assessment was supervised by the IFRC deployed RDRTs in collaboration with TRCS Kagera Regional Branch coordinator and two PSS staff from TRCS headquarters.

Volunteers were deployed to work within the villages they come from. The assessment focused on household visits to the households which were either completely destroyed, partially destroyed or houses with large cracks. The volunteers were also tasked with offering PSS to the household members and refer those who had critical levels of stress. Additionally, the assessment also focused on food, health, and education, Watsan and availability of NFIs to the affected population.

While undertaking the assessment, teams as also assessed PSS needs of the affected populations. It is important to note that due to the limitation of time and the geographical coverage it was not possible cover 100% of the targeted households. The findings of the assessment were shared with key stakeholders, to inform the actions they are taking. After analysing the data received from the assessment, it was observed that:

Districts Affected	Total No. of People Affected	Total No. of HH Affected	Houses Completely Destroyed	Houses Partially Destroyed	Houses with Significant Cracks
Bukoba Municipal	7,324	1,533	485	300	688
Karagwe District	1,369	247	34	31	178
Missenyi District	3,857	775	367	147	230
Bukoba District Council	8,357	1,755	376	532	576
TOTAL	20,907	4,310	1,262	1,010	1,672

Household items were not damaged during the disaster and as such there was no need for kitchen sets as was initially planned.

It is important to note that this assessment managed to cover between 60-70% of the households in the targeted 4 districts.

A quick review on the PSS aspect found out that many affected populations are still suffering from trauma and have still not been able to come to terms with the loss of their houses and are affected by any loud sounds.

The assessment also found out that over 64.1% have received various forms of both food and non-food items from various well-wishers however shelter items are still priority amongst their needs. It is also important to note that the assessment excluded many people whose houses incurred small cracks.

The assessment also established that access to food, healthcare and clean water had not been largely affected by the earthquake and were easily accessible. Below is a summary of results of the analysis on these other needs.



Impact of earthquake and TRCS volunteer during assessment. Picture: Stanley Nyaga

Need	Easily Accessible	Not Easily Accessible
Food	74.4	16.3
Health	80.2	12.3
Watsan	78.9	15.4
F & NFIs	64.1	27.1
Education	70.8	20.8

Note: there were some outliers in the data and thus the differences in the percentages (not totalling to 100%)

This data show that the needs in the area are significantly higher than initially expected. All tools for the assessment are available upon request.

Risk Analysis

The weather remains a major factor to watch for on the recovery path of the affected population. In a normal season rains are heavy in this region usually accompanied by thunder storms. Some people have expressed fear that heavy rains or storms may cause further damage to structurally compromised buildings and makeshift emergency shelters.

The La-Nina effect as predicted by the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) through the bulletin on 5 September 2016 has already started taking effect. The expected short rains have delayed which is also threatening food security in the affected districts. Effects of drought are starting to be felt in some affected districts of Karagwe and Kyewa.

Due to customs tax requirements, delivering of relief items from outside the country was very challenging. This is because all goods passing through the borders would require that duty is paid first and make claims for refund later. As a result, consignment of relief items from Nairobi were delayed. As far as possible, goods were procured locally and paid through Nairobi (see logistics and supply section).

There was underbudgeting on various lines because it was developed based data from the initial rapid assessment which underreported the magnitude of destruction by the earthquake. The initial assessment focused on Bukoba Municipal but the magnitude and impact of the disaster went as far as six districts. Out of the six, four were most affected (Bukoba District, Bukoba Municipal, Missenyi and Karagwe). The lines which were underbudgeted included the lines for detailed assessment, per diem for volunteers conducting PSS activities, per diem for volunteers registering beneficiaries/distributing NFIs and local travel (including air tickets for national staff doing PSS and air tickets for national staff undertaking monitoring and supervision for 15 days). As a result, the National Society, in consultation with the RDRT's and IFRC had to revise the strategy in order to achieve the objective of the DREF. The National staff undertaking supervision and monitoring had to cut down the number of days in the field for the monitoring visits. The rate of per diem for volunteers budgeted at CHF 20 per day per volunteer was adjusted and payments made as per TRCS per diem policy hence ensuring the funds available could cover 229 volunteers in four districts doing PSS activities and detailed assessment as compared to 40 volunteers in one district as was the plan. In the initial budget, a vehicle that was to support the RDRT's in their mission was not included. This was subsequently included to the budget increasing the budget by CHF2,200.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

Immediate survival needs of the earthquake affected population are met through the provision of essential emergency relief, emergency shelter and health interventions including PSS, relief distributions, targeting 5,000 people (1,000) families directly; and 5,620 people (1,124 families) indirectly, Kagera region for a period of three months.

Proposed strategy

The strategy aims to support TRCS to provide a total of 1,000 families (about 5,000 people) with direct emergency relief assistance. Procurement and distribution of blankets, buckets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets and psychosocial support training for volunteers and provision of psychosocial support to the affected population.

Operational support services

Human resources

So far, the DREF operation included the following staff and volunteers:

Position Title	Sector Area	Roles and responsibilities
Volunteers (230)	Relief	Involved in PSS, conducting detailed assessment, and distribution of relief items
Branch staff (2)	Assessment	Technical support, initial assessment, volunteer mobilization PSS /logistics training and detailed assessment and distribution of relief items.
NHQ staff (2) two HQ staff came for PSS training and supported the detailed assessment. DM support was provided at TRCS HQ level with the support of Kagera Regional Branch Coordinator	DM and PSS	Training in Logistics conducted
Branch staff (2)		Detailed assessment covering 4 districts also conducted Monitoring and supervision by National HQ staff ongoing last week of November (starting 30 November 2016)
Truck and vehicles drivers (2)	Transport	One Land-cruiser was provided to support in movement of RDRTs and volunteers. Hired trucks were used to transport NFIs from DAR and Mwanza to Bukoba.
RDRT (1)	Relief /Log	Technical support to the TRCS to procure and
		distribute the NFI's. Train volunteers on Logistics and distribution Build internal capacity to the NS
RDRT (1)	PSS	Technical support to the NS to ensure quality implementation of PSS activities Training volunteers on PSS at the community level Build internal capacity of the NS in PSS

Logistics and supply chain

Based on previous experiences, there have been challenges in quality of tarpaulins available in the market. For the last three DREF's, IFRC Nairobi has tried to procure tarpaulins, however, this has taken over two months to get the stock through customs and to the National Society. This has affected the relevance and reputation of the National Society to deliver on that outcome. It was therefore suggested to perform a market assessment of tarpaulins and other NFI's by the RDRT with support of TRCS and IFRC logistics to reduce the delivery time frame. The main aim, which was successful, was for TRCS and IFRC to identify some prequalified suppliers, who could facilitate the procurement process and prevent stock from getting stuck at customs. For tarpaulins, it became evident that it was more efficient for other partners to take on that responsibility.

An in-country market assessment showed that local businesses lacked experience in conducting Business to Business (B2B) transactions, a case in point is where RDRT Relief identified local suppliers for the NFIs but who were unable to respond to Requests for Quotations (RFQs) sent to them from Nairobi. Only three out of five responded and their offers were not competitive enough. However eventually it was possible to get competitive offers from a supplier based in Arusha who supplied buckets, mosquito nets and blankets.

Procurement of NFIs was conducted by IFRC EAIOI country cluster Logistics unit staff; including 2,000 buckets, 3,000 mosquito nets and 3,000 blankets were received in Bukoba. Initially these NFIs were to be sourced from ICRC but it was not possible to get them into Tanzania within the DREF period.

Procured NFI stock were stored in the TRCS central storage facility before distribution to the affected areas. Temporary storage was not necessary. Delivery of NFIs to the affected areas for distribution was carried out using trucks, which were hired to support this DREF operation.

Distribution was conducted in four selected districts which were the most affected according to an early assessment. The selected wards will strive to cover all the four districts which were assessed.

Distribution sites were set up at the ward level. The sites were selected in consultation with ward and village executive officers. Identified beneficiaries were mobilised and issued with ration cards which they presented during the distribution.

A total of 2,894 blankets, 2,885 Mosquito nets and 2,000 buckets were distributed to 23 wards reaching out to 1,052 Households.

The decision to distribute all the items procured was based on an earlier assessment that had identified 1,000 households as the most vulnerable and they were confirmed by the local authorities in the four districts of Misenyi, Karagwe and Bukoba Rural; hence no items were replenishment as was initially planned.

Communications

Information updates have been regularly shared and communicated within the Movement. In addition to this, there have been regular communication updates within the Movement, with the media also engaged to ensure awareness is raised among donors and the general public. A communication mission with a local photographer was undertaken at the onset of the operation.

Security

The security environment is reasonably stable across the country. However, the TRCS will ensure a continuous monitoring of the security environment and implement security risk mitigation measures when required. This will especially be related to rains/flooding, aftershocks and possible looting. The IFRC Regional Security Coordinator will continue to support the operation from Nairobi. The IFRC has also designated the Operations Manager for MDRTZ017 as the security focal point for all travel to Tanzania (all staff travelling to Tanzania must inform the IFRC Security Coordinator for Africa as well as the Tanzania security focal point).

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

NHQ, branch staff and IFRC staff have been involved throughout the operation with monitoring. RDRTs initial assessment from field visits observed that the main priority was for emergency shelter i.e. tents and tarpaulins, blankets and mosquito nets. However, it was equally observed that over 95% of affected households did not lose their kitchen utensils and as such kitchen sets were not priority for the affected population. Based on the monitoring and assessment reports, it was considered to procure and distribute tarpaulins with the remaining funds.

It was also noted that the affected population's sanitation facilities were either affected or are not adequate (poor condition) as such distribution of buckets and soap was necessary at this stage as long term recovery solutions are sought.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Insert relevant output from current EPoA.		80%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Carry out initial needs assessment.	X		100%
ODK/KOBO training to collect data for the detailed needs assessment.		X	Done manually
Develop and carry out detailed needs assessment	X		100%
Monitoring/supervision of the activities planned by NHQ	X		Planned
Continuous update of the EPoA	X		On-going

Progress towards outcomes

During the initial needs assessment phase a communication mission took place to capture the needs in the area and share information about it to the public. Dates for TRCS assessment were 11 – 15 September for rapid assessment and 17 October - 3 November for detailed assessment. In total 1000 households were reached in the initial assessment and around 4300 households were reached in the detailed assessment (see table above for more details).



Picture: TRCS volunteer performing detailed needs assessment. Photo credit: Stanley Nyaga – October 2016.

Since the areas were so far apart, and given the time challenges, it was decided to work with more volunteers and not to use ODK/KOBO but to use paper based survey. In cooperation with the main actors (see section above on actors) the survey was developed. In total, 230 volunteers were trained to use the instrument for the detailed assessment and were trained on how to ask the questions in their local languages and on how to collect the data.

Upon completion of training all the 230 volunteers were deployed to the field to conduct a detailed assessment focusing on PSS, shelter, food, health, WatSan, NFIs and education. The assessment meant to gather more details on the situation on the ground for decision making.

The assessment was designed in such way that every affected household in the selected districts is covered. Supervisors were selected and assigned from the trainers to supervise the volunteers in the field. People were also informed about PSS during the detailed assessment.

Detailed Assessment Monitoring.

The RDRTs together with the TRCS staff supervised and monitored the progress of detailed assessment. The RDRT's visited all the districts where the assessment took place and convened a joint coordination meeting with the field supervisors to discuss progress and challenges. It was agreed that the exercise should be concluded by the end of day on Wednesday, 26 October 2016. Thereafter data entry and analysis started. All assessment tools are available upon request.

Finally, it is important to note that less monitoring and technical support visits were performed (both from TRCS HQ and from IFRC EAIOI) since

flight ticket significantly increased (often nearly tripled in price), allowing less movement. Volunteers were provided visibility materials for during their work in the affected areas (both during the assessment and implementation).

Health & care				
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of the earthquake-affected population in Kagera region is reduced, over a period of 3 months	Outputs			% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Target population is provided with first aid kits and mosquito nets; and sensitized on the use of the mosquito nets (Target: 1,000 households/5,000 beneficiaries)			90%
	Output 1.2 Psychosocial support services provided to the target population			75%
Activities		Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
		Yes (x)	No (x)	
Community meeting to discuss beneficiary selection criteria prior to distribution of NFI's and mosquito nets.		X		100%
Procure/distribute mosquito nets to target population (Target: 3,000pcs / 3 pcs per family)		X		100%
Demonstrate to the beneficiaries on how to use the mosquito nets		X		100%
Procure/replenish first aid kits used in the initial response (Target: 50 kits)		X		100%
Provide first aid and referral services (Target: 10,620 people / 2,124 families – all those that require assistance as relevant)		X		
Output 1.2.				
Procure Psychosocial support materials		X		100%
Training of volunteers and staff to provide PSS		X		100%
Community sensitization sessions on availability of PSS and First Aid services		X		On-going
Provide psychosocial support services to the target population (beneficiaries and TRCS volunteers and staff)		X		On-going
Progress towards outcomes				
<p>Based on the detailed assessment and on discussions with local leaders, the list of beneficiaries was compiled. The RDRT supported the branch to identify local suppliers for the various goods. Moreover, the RDRT for Relief/Logistics trained 30 volunteers on the essentials of logistics and the key issues to consider when performing a distribution. The logistics training covered: procurement, asset management, warehouse management, fleet management, and distribution.</p> <p>Moreover, an IFRC logistics officer supported to branch during the distribution of the goods, which all went successfully. As mentioned before, since the needs were so high, the National Society decided to distribute the stocks that were meant for replenishment. More details on the beneficiary selection, mosquito net distribution and the number of people reached through first aid will be shared in the final report. As for the demonstrations of the mosquito nets, it turned out not to be highly necessary. The area is very prone to various types of vectors and the government has previously done a lot of awareness raising around the use of mosquito nets.</p>				



Offloading and distribution of NFIs. Photo: IFRC

Progress on Output 1.2.

TRCS staff specialized in PSS from HQ, together with the RDRT specialized in PSS trained 30 trainers (volunteers). These trainers subsequently trained volunteers in their respective areas, reaching in total 200 volunteers.

The training was conducted in two phases;

- Volunteer TOT training
- Basic training for volunteers.

Volunteer TOT training was conducted for four days from 6- 9 October 2016 and a total of 30 volunteers were trained. The training was also conducted with support of 2 HQ officers. The ToTs were taken through PSS Modules.

The PSS modules covered were: Crisis events, PSS, Psychological First Aid and supportive communication, adult learning principles and learning styles.

The TOTs in turn trained another 200 volunteers in their respective districts with the support of the RDRT PSS and HQ staff. The training of this batch of volunteers took one day in the respective districts.



PSS activities with children, including soccer and other children games. Photo: IFRC

The justification for phased approach in training was to enable us reach the geographical area affected since it is quite big as opposed to what was reported in the rapid assessment. A more detailed training report is available upon request.

Moreover, a PSS plan was developed to provide adequate support for both children and adults. To ensure high quality PSS support is provided, it was decided to extend the mission of RDRT specialized in PSS. The RDR Tis working closely with the TRCS branch and volunteers to implement activities. For children, safe areas were created and volunteers trained in PSS performed activities with the children to address their PSS needs. Moreover, TRCS cooperated with Plan International in these activities with children. During the assessment, volunteers also provided PSS where needed. Activities on PSS are ongoing. More details on the number of people reached will be shared in the final report.

Shelter and settlements

Shelter and settlements

Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the earthquake-affected population in Kagera region are met over a period of 3 months

Outputs

% of achievement

Output 1.1 Target population is provided with Essential household items (EHIs) / NFIs (Target: 1,000 households / 5,000 beneficiaries)

100%

Activities

Is implementation on time?

% progress (estimate)

Yes (x)

No (x)

Market assessment of tarpaulins and NFI items

X

100%

Procure/Transport NFIs (Target: blankets (3 pcs per family), buckets (2 pcs per family), and kitchen sets (one set per family).

X

100%

Distribute the NFIs to the target beneficiaries

X

100%

Progress towards outcomes

See outcome 3.1 and the logistics section above. This outcome area was successfully completed. The number of people reached will be shared with the final report at the end of the operation.

As mentioned previously, the kitchen sets were not procured and distrusted since the detailed assessment showed that there was no more need for these items. A request to order additional NFI's for replenishment was submitted but not granted, as the request was not communicated in a timely manner or in accordance with DREF rules and guidelines.



Registration of beneficiaries during distribution exercise: Photo: IFRC



TRCS warehouse with NFI's to be distributed. Photo: IFRC

D. Budget

Two lines have been revised in the budget:

The budget line for procurement of kitchen sets has been decreased by 6,000 CHF while the RDRT budget line has been increased by the same amount (CHF 6,000) to allow for a second rotation of the RDRT specialised in PSS.

Contact Information

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

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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 (NGOs) 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

01/12/2016

MDRTZ020: Tanzania - Earthquake

24/01/2016

DREF Grant

Budget Group	Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	30,000
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	12,000
Medical & First Aid	28,440
Teaching Materials	0
Utensils & Tools	44,000
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	114,440
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	8,391
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	8,391
International Staff	22,650
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	12,140
Volunteers	31,605
Total PERSONNEL	66,395
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	1,800
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	1,800
Travel	5,160
Information & Public Relations	2,550
Office Costs	3,150
Communications	0
Financial Charges	1,000
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	11,860
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	13,188
Total INDIRECT COSTS	13,188
TOTAL BUDGET	216,073