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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Tanzania: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation: MDRTZ019	Glide number: FL-2016-000011-TZA
Date of Issue: 01/02/17	
Operation start date: 31 January 2016	Operation end date: 30 June 2016
Host National Society: Tanzania Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 228,271
Number of people affected: 58,896 (Dodoma 5,450; Rufiji 53,446)	Number of people assisted: 8,500 (Dodoma 5,450; Rufiji 3,050)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), 40 volunteers from the local branch (Dodoma), Four National Head Quarter (NHQ) staff, One branch Staff (Dodoma)	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: The local government authorities in Dodoma region and Coast region (Rufiji district).	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Dodoma Municipality and Bahi district in Dodoma region experienced significant flooding as a result of heavy rain accompanied by high speed winds on 17 to 18 January 2016. Rapid assessment carried out by the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) branch in Dodoma indicated that there were at least 300 displaced families (1,500 people) in both the Dodoma Municipality and Bahi district, who needed urgent humanitarian assistance.

On 31 January 2016, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) released CHF 111,642 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the TRCS respond to the immediate needs of 300 families (1,500 people) affected by flooding in Dodoma Municipality and Bahi district with support in shelter, water and sanitation and non-food items (NFIs), reaching some 1,072 families (5,450 people – of which the 300 families are included) in Dodoma region, for a period of four months, specifically in the areas of first aid and hygiene promotion.

From 10 to 15 February 2016, Rufiji district in the Coast region experienced further rains and flooding. According to the assessment data collected by the Rufiji District Authority about 11,137 families (53,446 people) were affected by the floods, which affected 15 wards. Houses were submerged in flood waters, leaving over 3,000 people displaced. Because of this evolving situation, on 8 March 2016, the IFRC released an additional CHF 116,629 from the DREF to expand the planned activities to support an additional 610 families (3,050 people) in the Rufiji district, Coast region and extend the time frame by two weeks (until 30 April 2016).

An IFRC and TRCS monitoring mission was conducted on 9 May 2016, to provide verification that the activities planned in Rufiji district remained relevant and appropriate to the needs of the population and the mandate of the DREF tool. The findings of the monitoring visit indicated that the situation in Rufiji remained the same. The affected population still required the services as per the initial assessment conducted.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Red Cross Society of Tanzania would like to extend many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

On 31 January 2016, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) released CHF 111,642 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) respond

to the immediate needs of 1,072 families (5,450 people including those reached through first aid) affected by flooding in Dodoma Municipality and Bahi District.

On 8 March 2016, the IFRC released an additional CHF 116,629 from the DREF to expand the planned activities to support an additional 610 families (3,050 people) in Rufiji district, Coast region. This increased the total DREF allocation to a total of CHF 228,271 to support the TRCS in delivering assistance to some 8,500 beneficiaries affected by floods in Dodoma and Rufiji, including conducting detailed assessment of the affected population, procuring and distributing non-food items.

The procurement and distribution of non-food items (NFIs) included: 2,730 blankets (three per household), 1,820 water buckets (two per household), 910 kitchen sets (one per household), 600 mattresses (two per household for Dodoma only) and 2,730 mosquito nets (three per household).

Following the release of the additional allocation, a delay was experienced in the transfer of funds from the IFRC to the TRCS, which had implications for the local procurement of NFIs. There were also disruptions in the international procurement of NFIs due to change in customs procedures following the inauguration of a new government in Tanzania. Thus, delays were experienced in the implementation of the planned activities in Dodoma and Rufiji districts, leading to another request for extension of the operation time frame by four weeks to enable the completion of the planned activities. The operation ended on 30 June 2016.

To get more detailed overview of the operation, please consult [operations update 1](#), [operations update 2](#) and [operations update 3](#).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provided technical support to the TRCS through the East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAIIO) Country Cluster Support Team, and Africa region office, which are based in Nairobi, Kenya. In addition, a number of IFRC delegates in Tanzania supporting the National Society (NS) in its response to the MDRTZ017 Population Movement and MDRTZ018 Cholera Emergency Appeal operations also provided support for this DREF operation. From the onset of the flooding in Tanzania, there was regular contact with the IFRC EAIIO DM department. On 19 January 2016, an alert was issued using the IFRC Disaster Management Information System (DMIS). On 25 January 2016, an Operational Strategy Call was convened; and it was agreed that a DREF allocation (as per the procedures) should be considered to support the NS response. On 12 February 2016, following the flooding in Rufiji District, the TRCS issued an additional alert using DMIS; and after discussion between the IFRC EAIIO DM and Africa region it was agreed that an extension of the DREF operation should be considered.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The local government authorities in the affected areas supported the affected population with food items (maize) and other non-food items (kitchen sets and sleeping mats) through the local TRCS branch for distribution. In Dodoma, the TRCS was the only active humanitarian organization on the ground assisting the displaced population with immediate relief items and provision of first aid services. Some well-wishers including members of parliament contributed a total of TSHS 4 million (USD 2,000) for the purchase of food items. In addition, Ahmadiya Muslim Foundation, a religious organization donated food items (maize flour, juice and biscuits) for distribution to the affected population.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

According to the initial assessments carried out by TRCS Dodoma branch the immediate needs of the affected population were emergency food, essential NFIs (such as blankets, buckets, kitchen sets, mattresses, mosquito nets, soap, women dignity kits etc.), emergency shelter, water purification and hygiene promotion. Through this DREF operation, immediate needs were met through the distribution of mosquito nets, NFIs, tarpaulins, water purification tablets, first aid services, construction of sanitation facilities (pit latrines) and hygiene promotion by volunteers. The local government authorities and other local actors provided emergency food (dry ration) to the affected population.

Risk Assessment

The Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), had previously released an early warning bulletin on El-Nino which indicated that the October-December 2015 rainfall was expected to be between normal to above normal in most parts of the country in the North-Eastern highlands (Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara regions), Northern Coast areas and hinterlands (Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Coast regions, Isles of Unguja, Pemba and northern Morogoro areas), Lake Victoria Basin (Kagera, Mara, Mwanza, Geita, Simiyu and Shinyanga region, South-Western highlands (Mbeya, Iringa, and Njombe regions and southern Morogoro areas), Western areas (Tabora, Rukwa, Katavi and Kigoma regions), Central (Singida and Dodoma regions). However, the Southern region and Southern Coast (Ruvuma, Mtwara and Lindi regions) were expected to receive normal to below normal rains.

Rains were expected to be normal to above normal with short periods of heavy rains. There was a high likelihood of heavy downpours in the long rain season (March-April) which could have resulted into severe flooding with devastating effects.

Based on the monitoring visit in May, it was concluded that the situation remained the same and that there was no need to target more flood-affected communities.

Beneficiary selection:

During the DREF, three hundred (300) of the most affected households (1,500 people with an average of five family members per household) were directly targeted. Beneficiary selection was based on the following selection criteria: displaced households (whose homes were destroyed) and essential household/non-food items damaged, the chronically ill, the elderly, female-headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers and families with children under-five years of age. In this way, TRCS ensured that the DREF operation was aligned with the IFRC's commitment to gender equality and diversity by adapting beneficiary selection criteria that targets the most vulnerable populations. First aid and hygiene promotion services targeted the entire affected population (5,450 people /1,090 families) in Dodoma.

Security management

Throughout the operation, security was reasonably stable across the country. However, the TRCS ensured a continuous monitoring of the security.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

During this DREF operation, the overall objective has been achieved to meet the immediate survival needs of the flood-affected population through the provision of essential emergency relief, shelter, health, and water and hygiene promotion assistance, targeting a total of 1,682 families (8,500 people) in Dodoma and Rufiji Districts.

This also included the additional 3,050 people (610 families) from Rufiji District that were added in a later phase of the operation. – see [operations update 1](#).

Proposed strategy

Activities that were planned under this DREF operation included:

- The initial assessment conducted by the TRCS Dodoma branch and Dar branch (mobilized to respond in Rufiji).
- Procurement/distribution of first aid kits to volunteers; and provision of first aid services (including referral to health services) in the flood-affected communities. Please note that the first aid materials that were used in the initial response to floods in Dodoma (targeting all those affected, i.e. 5,450 people) and subsequently Rufiji, were replenished through the DREF operation and volunteers equipped to continue these services as required in Dodoma.
- Procurement/distribution of NFIs comprising: 2,730 blankets (three pcs per family), 1,820 water buckets (two pcs per family), 910 kitchen sets (one pc per family), 600 mattresses (two pcs per family), 2,730 mosquito nets (three pcs per family). 1,830 tarpaulins were also procured and distributed. Branch volunteers provided sensitization on the use of these items at the point of distribution (e.g. hanging of the mosquito nets, etc.).
- Water purification chemicals were procured and kept as disaster preparedness stock for future use (This was not originally planned for replenishment; it was for distribution. However, they were not distributed due to being overtaken by time, due to delayed procurement/distribution arising from delayed funds transfer. The NS therefore, kept it as disaster preparedness stock for future use). Branch volunteers were mobilized to provide hygiene promotion outreach activities in the flood-affected communities in combination with other activities (e.g. first aid services, distribution of NFIs etc.).
- The aim was to construct twenty-five blocks of latrines – four drop holes per block, 100 latrines in total (considering the required casual labour, materials, consumables etc.), with the intention of providing 300 of the most affected households (1,500 people) with access to sanitation (at a ratio of 15 people per latrine which is within the recognized Sphere standards of 20 people per latrine). This was not carried out due to failure of tarpaulin delivery for the latrine superstructure (For explanation of tarpaulin delivery delay, see below.). Instead existing school latrines were used. The challenge of lack of emergency latrines was partly overcome by utilizing the existing school latrine (two drop holes) which was not very far from the displacement camp. Also, because the displacement camp was within the community some people used relatives' or neighbour's latrines. Note that during day time most of the displaced people went out for farming/livelihood activities only coming back in the evening. This reduced the sanitation load in and around the displacement camp.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

The DREF operation required the following staff and volunteers:

Position Title	Sector Area	Roles and responsibilities
Volunteers (60) 40 in Dodoma and 20 in Rufiji	Relief	Beneficiary registration, distribution of relief NFIs and hygiene promotion in Dodoma and Rufiji.
National Society NHQ (Five) and Branch staff (Two)	DM/Relief	Monitoring and supervision

Each branch volunteer was issued with a per diem per day to support them with the implementation of activities planned. A member of NHQ and branch staff provided dedicated support to the DREF operation in Dodoma and Rufiji, and received per diem (to also cover allowances for accommodation as relevant). There are no staff or volunteers available in Rufiji, and as such they were mobilized from Dar branch to support the efficient implementation of the DREF operation.

Logistics and supply chain

Due to unexpected cash flow issues in the IFRC EAIOI Country Cluster Support Team office, the original DREF allocation was not transferred to the National Society until mid-February 2016. The delay in transfer of funds caused delays in the procurement of items required for the activities planned (NFIs, and materials for latrine construction etc.) and had implications on the timeliness of implementation.

For tarpaulins, international procurement via the IFRC Africa region office, was required. The goods were procured and sent to the border. However, there was a failure to receive the duty waivers, thus the procured items had to be returned to the supplier. Instead, 1,830 tarpaulins were eventually procured locally and distributed to 610 families in Rufiji to address the shelter and settlement needs.

Communications

The TRCS worked closely with the IFRC to raise awareness of the specific role and added value of Red Cross volunteers in emergency response. In addition, regular communication updates were provided within the Movement.

Security

There were no specific security related issues. Throughout the operation, security was reasonably stable across the country.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

NHQ and branch staff were deployed to support the implementation, monitoring and supervision of the DREF operation. The TRCS sent regular operations updates on the planned activities in accordance with the EPoA and budget. The IFRC EAIOI Country Cluster Disaster Management and PMER units provided technical support, and ensured that monitoring and reporting structures were established. A joint monitoring assessment with IFRC and TRCS was conducted in May 2016.

A post distribution monitoring beneficiary satisfaction survey (BSS) of recipients of the NFIs was planned as part of the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) using the Open Data Kit (ODK) cell phone based software (used for data collection). The objective was to review satisfaction of beneficiaries who were assisted through the floods operation, for the purpose of accountability to beneficiaries. However, the BSS was not conducted as per EPoA due to the fact that no budget was included to carry out the activity. Moreover, there were time constraints due to excessive implementation delays. A lesson learnt is that sufficient funding needs to be available from the start of the operation, in order to prevent this from happening again, especially since reviewing lessons learnt and beneficiary satisfaction is of utmost importance.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Needs assessment
Outcome 1: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation
Output 1.1: Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries
Activities planned:
1.1.1: Carry out initial needs assessment
1.1.2: Monitoring/supervision of the activities planned by NHQ
1.1.3: Continuous update of the EPoA

1.1.4: Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey
Achievements
The local branch volunteers carried out rapid damage and needs assessment and were able to identify 300 most affected households (1,500 people) in Dodoma based on the following criteria: displaced households (whose homes were destroyed) and essential household/non-food items damaged, the chronically ill, the elderly, female-headed households, lactating mothers and under-five children, and pregnant women. First aid and hygiene promotion services targeted the entire affected population (5,450 people /1,090 families) in Dodoma.
As mentioned previously, continuous monitoring and supervision was carried out by NHQ and with the support of IFRC-EA IOI office. In total three operations updates were published. A beneficiary satisfaction survey was planned but not budgeted for, hence it was not conducted.
Challenges
Beneficiary satisfaction survey (BSS) using mobile phones (ODK) was not done because, unfortunately, it was not resourced. It was an oversight during the finalization of the EPoA, whereby, the BSS activity was added to the operational strategy but was not added on to the budget.
Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the staff and volunteers are trained on data collection using mobile phones. Provide PMER support from the onset of the operation to set up a good data collection system. In this way ongoing data can be collected and shared, and an end line survey can be conducted. • Ensure that funds are made available to perform these activities and ensure that training activities are included to the EPOA.

Health and Care

Needs analysis:

Initial assessment of the disaster indicated that the total number of families displaced by the floods in Dodoma and Rufiji was 910 (approximately 4,550 people). These families were at high risk of malaria infection and therefore, the provision of mosquito nets was an important and urgent intervention.

Population to be assisted:

All the 910 displaced families (2,730 persons) in Dodoma (300 families) and Rufiji (610 families) were targeted for mosquito nets distribution. Each family received three mosquito nets. In total 1,682 families (8,500 people) were reached with first aid.

Health and Care
Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the most affected population are reduced in Dodoma and Rufiji, over a period of 5 months.
Output 2.1: Target population is provided with mosquito nets and sensitized on their use; as well as first aid services (new target: 1,682 families (8,500 people))
Activities planned:
2.1.1: Procure and distribute mosquito nets to target population (New target: 910 families – 3 pieces per family)
2.1.2: Demonstrate to the beneficiaries how to use the mosquito nets.
2.1.3: Procure and replenish first aid kits used in the initial response (60 kits)
2.1.4: Procure and distribute first aid kits for response (40 kits)
2.1.5: Provide first aid and referral services to all those that require assistance as relevant
Achievements
A total of 2,730 mosquito nets were procured and distributed to 910 beneficiary families (300 families in Dodoma and 610 families in Rufiji). Each household received three mosquito nets and this assistance contributed to the reduction of malaria morbidity particularly to the most at risk population groups (women and under-five children). Demonstration on how to use the nets was done by volunteers just before the distribution. First aid kits helped the volunteers to provide first aid to all those that required the assistance, particularly during the initial phase of the response in Dodoma, reaching out to 5,450 people (1,090 families) in Dodoma and 3,050 people (592 families) in Rufiji.
Challenges
The distribution of NFIs including mosquito nets in Rufiji was delayed by more than five months (from March to August, 2016) mainly due to delays in funds transfer and hence, delays in procurement of the relief items.
Lessons learned

- Delayed relief (lifesaving assistance) can cause chaos and dissatisfaction amongst the beneficiaries, which could have been supported by a Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey. Better market analysis and assessments need to be carried out before committing to providing certain support (a robust contingency plan).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis:

Initial assessment of the disaster indicated that the total number of families displaced by the floods in Dodoma and Rufiji was 910 (approximately 4,550 people). These families were at high risk of infection of water borne and hygiene related diseases if they could not access safe water and practice good hygiene.

Population to be assisted:

All the 910 displaced families (approximately 4,550 people) were to be provided with water purification tablets for treatment at house hold level. The target number changed from the initial 300 families (about 1,500 people) in Dodoma. Each family was to be provided with water purification tablets for three months. Hygiene promotion was to be done by volunteers targeting all the displaced population and sanitation intervention (the construction of emergency latrines) to be undertaken in Dodoma only.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion
<p>Outcome 3: The immediate risks of water borne and sanitation related diseases of the disaster-affected population is reduced in Mpunguzi (Dodoma municipality) and Bahi district, Dodoma region; and Rufiji district, in Coast region, over a period of 5 months.</p> <p>Output 3.1: Target population is provided with access to safe water supply (Target: 910 families/ 4,550 people)</p> <p>Output 3.2: Target population is provided with access to sanitation facilities (Target: 300 families/1,500 people) in Dodoma</p> <p>Output 3.3: Target population is provided with hygiene promotion (Target: 910 families/ 4,550 people)</p> <p>Activities Planned:</p> <p>3.1.1: Procure and distribute water purification tablets.</p> <p>3.1.2: Demonstrate to the beneficiaries how to use the water purification tablets at household level.</p> <p>3.2.1: Construct latrines (Target: 25 blocks of 4 latrines – 100 drop holes in total) in target areas in Dodoma</p> <p>3.3.1: Conduct health and hygiene promotion through house to house approach (Target: 910 families/ 4,550 people)</p>
Achievements
<p>A total of 153,563 water purification tablets were procured. However, they were not distributed due to being overtaken by time. They have been kept as DP stock for future use. Since they were not distributed, there were also no demonstrations to the beneficiaries on how to use the water purification tablets at household level.</p> <p>The aim was to construct latrines (Target: 25 blocks of 4 latrines – 100 drop holes in total) in target areas in Dodoma. This activity was not performed.</p> <p>The volunteers provided health and hygiene promotion to the affected population particularly in Dodoma where they were in displacement camps. As a result, throughout the operation there was no outbreak of diarrheal diseases.</p>
Challenges
<p>The initial DREF allocation for Dodoma included the construction of 100 drop holes latrines to support emergency sanitation for the displaced population who were in the displacement camp. However, this intervention was not carried out due to failure in delivering the tarpaulins for the latrine superstructure. This challenge was partly overcome by utilizing the existing school latrine (two drop holes) which was not very far from the displacement camp.</p>
Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better market analysis and assessments need to be conducted before committing to providing relief assistance. • If tax-waivers cannot be obtained, goods should not be procured and sent to the borders.

Shelter and Settlements

Needs analysis:

Initial assessment of the disaster indicated that the total number of families displaced by the floods in Dodoma and Rufiji was 910 (approximately 4,550 people). These families needed protection and household NFIs because they lost their houses and belongings. Therefore, emergency shelter and NFIs were urgent needs.

Population to be assisted:

The target number changed from the initial 300 families (about 1,500 people) in Dodoma to 910 families, including 610 families in Rufiji. All the 910 displaced families (approximately 4,550 people) were provided with household NFIs (blankets, buckets, mattresses, and kitchen sets), only the 610 families in Rufiji received tarpaulins. Each family was provided with three blankets, two buckets and one kitchen set (locally assembled), while each family in Dodoma (total 300 families) was provided with two mattresses. However, these were not distributed in Rufiji because they have alternative traditional mats made of coconut leaves.

Shelter and settlements
<p>Outcome 4: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the disaster-affected population; in Mpunguzi (Dodoma municipality) and Bahi district, Dodoma region, and Rufiji district, in Coast region, are met over a period of 5 months</p> <p>Output 4.1: Target population is provided with Non-Food Items (NFIs) and emergency shelter items (Target: 910 families/4,550 people)</p> <p>Activities Planned:</p> <p>4.1.1. Procure/distribute NFIs and emergency shelter items (Target: blankets (three pieces per family), buckets (2 pieces per family), kitchen sets (1 piece per family), mattresses (2 pieces per family), and tarpaulins (3 pieces per family)).</p> <p>4.1.2. Demonstrate to the beneficiaries how to use the NFIs</p>
Achievements
<p>910 most affected families (4,550 beneficiaries) were targeted for the distribution of basic non-food relief items; 300 families in Dodoma and 610 families in Rufiji. A total of 2,730 blankets, 600 mattresses, 1,820 water buckets, 910 kitchen sets, and 1,830 tarpaulins were procured and distributed. Note that the 600 mattresses were meant for the 300 families in Dodoma and the 1,830 tarpaulins were procured locally and distributed for the 610 families in Rufiji.</p>
Challenges
<p>The tarpaulins for Dodoma which were to be procured by IFRC logistics in Nairobi could not be delivered.</p>
Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For tarpaulins, international procurement via the IFRC Africa region office, was required. The goods were procured and sent to the border. However, there was a failure to receive the duty waivers, thus the procured items had to be returned to the supplier. 1,830 tarpaulins were eventually procured locally and distributed to 610 families in Rufiji.

D. THE BUDGET

Please see the financial report for insights on the financial expenditure. Of the total budget of CHF 228,271, a total amount of CHF 194,764 was spent. The closing balance was CHF 33,507 which will be refunded to the DREF fund. Given the above described challenges there was an under expenditure of the funds, resulting in various variances.

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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRTZ019 - Tanzania - Floods

Timeframe: 31 Jan 16 to 30 Jun 16

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Jan 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/1-2016/12	Programme	MDRTZ019
Budget Timeframe	2016/1-2016/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		228,271				228,271	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		228,271				228,271	
C4. Other Income		228,271				228,271	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		228,271				228,271	
D. Total Funding = B + C		228,271				228,271	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		228,271				228,271	
E. Expenditure		-194,764				-194,764	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		33,507				33,507	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRTZ019 - Tanzania - Floods

Timeframe: 31 Jan 16 to 30 Jun 16

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Jan 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/1-2016/12	Programme	MDRTZ019
Budget Timeframe	2016/1-2016/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			228,271			228,271		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	40,950		22,158			22,158	18,792	
Clothing & Textiles	48,303		68,451			68,451	-20,148	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,264		2,148			2,148	3,117	
Medical & First Aid	25,659		2,999			2,999	22,660	
Utensils & Tools	42,770		40,420			40,420	2,350	
Other Supplies & Services			20			20	-20	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	162,946		136,196			136,196	26,750	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			1,906			1,906	-1,906	
Distribution & Monitoring			5,321			5,321	-5,321	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,954		2,172			2,172	6,782	
Logistics Services			500			500	-500	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	8,954		9,899			9,899	-945	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	7,869		10,200			10,200	-2,330	
Volunteers	22,520		21,445			21,445	1,075	
Total Personnel	30,389		31,645			31,645	-1,255	
General Expenditure								
Travel	3,000						3,000	
Information & Public Relations	3,600		2,090			2,090	1,510	
Office Costs	1,500		2,129			2,129	-629	
Communications	1,950		1,416			1,416	534	
Financial Charges	2,000		-543			-543	2,543	
Other General Expenses			46			46	-46	
Total General Expenditure	12,050		5,137			5,137	6,913	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	13,932		11,887			11,887	2,045	
Total Indirect Costs	13,932		11,887			11,887	2,045	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	228,271		194,764			194,764	33,507	
VARIANCE (C - D)			33,507			33,507		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRTZ019 - Tanzania - Floods**

Timeframe: 31 Jan 16 to 30 Jun 16

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Jan 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/1-2016/12	Programme	MDRTZ019
Budget Timeframe	2016/1-2016/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Shelter	228,271		228,271	228,271	194,764	33,507	
Subtotal BL2	228,271		228,271	228,271	194,764	33,507	
GRAND TOTAL	228,271		228,271	228,271	194,764	33,507	