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# Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update 1

## Tanzania: Floods in Lindi

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n°</b> MDRTZ026	<b>GLIDE n°</b> <a href="#">FL-2020-000029-TZA</a>
<b>Operation update n° 1</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 21 February 2020	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 27 January to 18 February 2020
<b>Operation start date:</b> 29 January 2020	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 4 months (new end date: 31 May 2020)
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 365,663	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 72,897 <b>Second allocation requested:</b> CHF 292,766
<b>Total Affected population:</b> an estimated 25,480 people or 5,096 HH <b>Total people assisted:</b> 11,404 people or 1,702 HH	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Belgian Red Cross - Flanders	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of Tanzania, UNICEF, Water mission, Islamic foundation and KKKT Lutheran church	

### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action

This Operations Update No.1 seeks to extend the timeframe, review targets and requests for a second allocation. The timeframe is extended from 2 to 4 months, with a new end date 31 May 2020 and the second allocation is of an amount of CHF 292,766. The target has also been reviewed from the initial 18,000 people to 11,404 people or 1,702 households. Indeed, the initial EPoA was launched to support the rapid assessment and rapid deployment of branch staff and volunteers to support initial lifesaving actions, including First-Aid service, search and rescue and distribution of prepositioned household items (HHIs). With support from the deployed surge, an initial rapid assessment has been finalized and detailed assessments are planned for. Based on the rapid assessment, the full operational strategy has now been developed, with focus on WASH and Health, as presented in this Operations Update.

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

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

The Tanzania Meteorological Agency issued forecast for prolonged short rains of October to December to spill to January 2020 and that resulted to flash flooding in most parts of the country.

On 27 January, heavy rainfall occurred in Kilwa, Liwale and Ruangwa districts in Lindi region (south-eastern Tanzania), resulting in flash floods causing fatalities and major damage to critical infrastructure and houses. The rapid assessment planned at the launch of this [DREF operation](#) on 27 January was conducted and the findings revealed that a total of 5,096 HH (approx. 25,480 people) from two villages, Kipindimbi and Mkwanjuni in Kilwa and Lindi rural districts, are displaced. A total number of 16,387, belonging to 2,431 HH, are registered and hosted in temporary camps. The remaining 2,665 HH have found refuge in other places, mostly with family members. A total of 21 persons are reported dead, 7 others are reported missing and 595 acres of farmland have been destroyed. The flash floods equally caused major damage to local infrastructure, livelihoods and personal properties. In the two villages of Kipindimbi and Mkwanjuni, 2 public schools, 2 main roads, 4 religious centres (mosques), 2 market centres, 33 shops (4 wholesale and 29 retail), 2 community level health facilities and 3 bridges were destroyed. School going children have been moved to other neighbouring government schools. Part of the area in Kipindimbi is only accessible by air as the road has been cut off due to the floods. The area is prone to waterborne and communicable diseases and because of the contaminated

water sources and limited access to basic services for evacuees, there is an increased risk of a waterborne disease outbreak.

Houses in both Kipindimbi and Mkwanjuni villages were washed away including all their essential services like markets, schools and hospitals, however, the displaced populations are now hosted in temporary camps that are closer to other functional markets, schools and hospitals, at about 3 kilometres. For three nights, the displaced families sought refuge in neighbouring schools before further evacuation to government allocated land where tents have been provided by the government to host the families in four different sites namely; Mkwanjuni A and B, and Kipindimbi A and B. The government has requested the displaced families not to return to their former houses due to the high risk of flooding and instead, offered each family a plot of 15 by 20 metres for construction in the newly allocated grounds. The allocated plots are in the same area as the temporary camps. The distance from Mkwanjuni A and B to the flooded areas is approximately 2 kilometres, the distance from Kipindimbi A and B to the flooded areas is 3 kilometres. The management of the camps is through their existing system led by the village chairpersons. The host community belongs to the same tribe and has been supportive to the displaced households and their relocation.

Water facilities have also been affected, including destruction of pipelines and wells. Sections of roads to Kipindimbi have been cut off, paralyzing transport and humanitarian aid to the affected population by road. At the camp in Kipindimbi A, one case of bloody diarrhoea has been reported. Further tests confirmed that this was not cholera. In addition, the area is prone to malaria breeding mosquitoes exposing the displaced population to the risk of malaria.

The latest forecast from the Tanzania Meteorological Agency indicates rainfall is expected to combine with the long rains of March to May and will continue through April 2020 over several parts of the country including Lindi region. No heavy rains are expected up to the end of February.

## **Summary of the current response**

### **Overview of Host National Society Response Action**

Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) requested DREF funding of CHF 72,897 from IFRC on January 29 to meet the immediate needs of the flood affected population in two (2) villages of the larger Lindi Region. With the DREF funding as well as in-kind support from UNICEF, TRCS has been responding to the needs of the affected population since the onset of the disaster.

An assessment surge profile was deployed to support TRCS with a rapid assessment to determine the effects of the floods, identify the needs of the affected population and the response interventions. The assessment was a joint effort of TRCS and the local government.

Since January 27, TRCS has undertaken the following interventions towards the floods response:

- Distribution of emergency household kits to 1,500 households, including 3,000 water buckets, 3,000 blankets, 2,000 mattresses, 3,000 mosquito nets, 1,000 kitchen sets (from TRCS DP stocks to be replenished through this DREF) among the families hosted in the temporary camps. There was an urgent need for emergency Household Items (HHIs) and TRCS distributed all its available stock. Unfortunately, the stock was not sufficient to provide each family with a full HHI kit and therefore the National Society (NS) was forced to distribute partial kits. Only the most vulnerable families received complete kits. Families targeted with full kits included families headed by elderly people, people with disabilities and families with the highest number of children.
- TRCS deployed 3 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members, 2 WASH officers, 1 Communication officer, 1 Finance officer, 1 Logistics officer and 1 Health staff to support the local branch in its first response, as well as with the assessments and development of the full operational strategy.
- IFRC deployed 1 assessment surge profile to support TRCS with the initial rapid assessment.
- TRCS deployed 1 Restoring Family Links (RFL) focal desk from Mtwara branch to Lindi to support RFL activities.
- TRCS deployed 100 volunteers to support the first response operation from the local branch level. First response actions included support with search and rescue, and provision of psychosocial support and first aid.
- Continuous coordination with the Department of Disaster Management of the Office of the Prime Minister (PMO-DMD) and the local disaster management committee.
- TRCS volunteers have been conducting health and hygiene promotion activities to promote healthy behaviours and prevent disease outbreak in the camps. Since of 27 January, a total of 2,431 households have been reached with distribution of water treatment tablets in the temporary camps.
- TRCS continues to monitor weather forecasts and to share updates with all regional branches;

- TRCS supported the displaced families in the camps with setting up temporary pit latrines. Procurement of toilet slabs is yet to be finalised. The toilets have been constructed using local materials (poles) for the floor and tree branches and leaves.

The local branch has 51 volunteers trained on First Aid, 1 *Branch Disaster Response Team s* (BDRT) member, 5 FirstAid kits and protective gear (raincoats, gumboots, and bibs) in stock to equip 100 volunteers, flags as well as IEC materials on floods and cholera for hygiene promotion. The TRCS warehouse in Dodoma had Non-Food Items (NFIs) in stock to provide for 1,000 families, which have been distributed to the affected population. All the items will be replenished by this DREF operation. Table 1 provides a full overview of distributed items:

	Commodity	Quantities in TRCS stock	Distributed	Donor	Balance TRCS stock
1	20 litre water buckets with lids	3,000 pieces	3,000 pieces	TRCS	0
2	Blankets	3,000 pieces	3,000 pieces	TRCS	0
3	Mattresses	2,000 pieces	2,000 pieces	TRCS	0
4	Kitchen sets	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	TRCS	0
5	Hygiene promotion materials	NA	2000 posters on cholera messages and 100 flip charts	UNICEF	NA
5	Water treatment tablets	NA	32,000 tablets	UNICEF	NA
6	Clothes	NA	Assorted	KKKT church (Lutheran Church)	NA
7	Clothes	NA	Assorted	Islamic foundation	NA
8	Assorted food	NA	Assorted	Government of Tanzania	NA
9	Family tents	NA	80 pieces	Government of Tanzania	NA
10	Water buckets	NA	1,500 pieces	Government of Tanzania	NA
11	Blankets	NA	500 pieces	Government of Tanzania	NA
12	Kitchen Utensils	NA	4,500 cups and 1,600 cooking pots	Government of Tanzania	NA

**Table 1: Overview of items distributed by TRCS and other organisations**

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

East Africa Country Cluster Support Team (EACCST) regional finance delegate and disaster management delegate are providing technical support and are monitoring the situation, as well as carrying out overall coordination of the Movement response.

IFRC and TRCS have reached out to the in-country partners (Spanish and Belgium Red Cross) to ensure coordination and information sharing.

The Belgium RC supported the NS with prepositioned stock for 1,000 HH as part of their Response Preparedness program. The prepositioned stock was distributed during this operation and will be replenished through the DREF.

The Spanish RC is developing a proposal to support the affected population with a WASH response. The DREF is providing first lifesaving support, while the Spanish RC proposal will complement and expand the WASH activities as presented in the DREF.

ICRC is providing technical support to the deployed RFL desk.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

TRCS enjoys a good working relationship with the government. The Prime Minister visited the displaced population in the temporary camps. In the speeches during this visit, the Prime Minister and his delegation expressed their appreciation to TRCS for their rapid response, being the first responders on the ground. The NS auxiliary role was highlighted, and the government did a direct request to TRCS to further support the displaced families.

TRCS is working closely with the PMO-DMD and the local disaster management committee. The Government provided family tents and the HHIs as per table 1.

The military and Azam Company were only active during the actual evacuation by deploying 4 and 1 boats respectively, as well as search and rescue teams. TRCS reached out to both actors, to understand if they would be involved in the continued response, but it was confirmed they only supported the search and rescue operation.

The regional administrative secretariat as the local government structure in Lindi will continue to host coordination meetings and TRCS, together with the deployed surge member, will continue to be part of these meetings. The secretariat hosts the regional disaster management committee and receive updates from the districts/village level committees after every three days. The meetings will support coordination and advice on technical aspects of all sectors. The secretariat and TRCS are planning for a joint detailed assessment, which is being budgeted for in this operation.

To note, the villages affected, Kipindimbi and Mkwanjuni, are partly located in the valley, partly in the highlands. The formal administrative village unit includes both lower and higher grounds. However, the low and high sides are completely separated, and culturally are perceived as two different villages (so Kipindimbi high and low, and Mkwanjuni high and low). The low sides of the villages are completely flooded, and government has resettled the populations in the high sides, also called Kipindimbi (high) and Mkwanjuni (high), this is 2 and 3 km away from the low side. As such, the temporary camps are allocated in the same plots as the government has allocated to the families. Thus, all plots are around the temporary camps where people are residing now. The resettlement in the country is guided by Tanzania Mainland, the Land Act (1999) and Village Act (1999) and Land Regulations of 2001. It states that people will be compensated for losing their land and the government will provide the resettled owner with alternative plots of the same size in the nearest suitable location.

## **Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment**

### **Needs analysis**

As of 29<sup>th</sup> January 2020, flooding water in the affected areas had subsided significantly. This allowed TRCS team; NDRT, deployed surge, Communication officer, WASH and Health staff complete their rapid assessment. Further detailed assessment will be jointly conducted with the local disaster management committee as soon as the revised DREF is approved. Below an overview of the initial rapid assessment per sector:

### **Shelter**

Both villages, Kipindimbi and Mkwanjuni, are located in the lowland areas (valleys) because the land is fertile in those areas. However, the valleys are unfortunately very vulnerable to flooding. A total of 5,096 HH have been displaced, of which 2,431 families are residing in four (4) different temporary camps (Mkwanjuni A and B, Kipindimbi A and B) near the flooded areas. The remaining 2,665 families have found refuge elsewhere, mainly with family. All affected families have lost their homes and most of their belongings. Therefore, there was an immediate need for NFIs and shelter as the communities are currently relocated into public buildings in the highlands of the villages. TRCS distributed emergency stock to the families which will be replenished through the DREF,

### **Food Security and Livelihoods**

It was clear from the rapid assessment that the affected communities are predisposed to food insecurity as a result of damaged livelihoods. Most of the affected population depended on small scale farming and with damage to their ready for harvest crops and their farms, these families will be exposed to food insecurity. In addition, the few households keeping livestock are also affected after their animals were washed away. This has deprived the affected population from their main source of food.

### **Health**

The temporary camps are congested and are hosting a very high number of persons, which predisposes the affected population to risk of disease spread. Lack of critical health services that have been damaged by the flash floods worsens the situation. A case of bloody diarrhoea was reported in one of the camps (Kipindimbi A). TRCS has reached out to the district health office to request for their intervention in the camps. The area is already prone to malaria and breeding of mosquitoes is expected to rise due to stagnant flood waters.

Two entire villages have completely disappeared. This situation has had a big psychological impact on the affected families and it will be critical to continue providing psychosocial interventions. In Health, TRCS will focus on the provision of psychosocial support and health promotion.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

The floods have destroyed water facilities in the affected areas completely cutting out water source and thus leaving the displaced population at risk of water related diseases. There is urgent need to provide sustainable water supply in the

settlement sites, especially in the two main camps in Mkwanjuni A and Kipindimbi A. Displaced families without option have resulted to drinking flood water. The Government has committed to provide water pumps in the camps. Water Mission who are working with government visited the camps and committed to drill boreholes in the camps. TRCS will therefore not be supporting water supply under this DREF, however will follow up with Water Mission and continue to raise awareness on hygiene promotion. There is no clear indication yet as of when the water pumps will be installed, as such there is need for, at least, water purification tablets to be distributed.

At the camps, temporary toilets have been set up with local materials. TRCS guided the affected families in setting up temporary pit latrines using local resources where shallow pits holes were dug and covered with poles and soil. The walling was done using tree branches and leaves. There are evident cases of open defecation. The rapid assessment revealed that children were afraid to use the shallow pit latrines and were the majority of those who opted for open defecation hence increasing the displaced populations exposure to diseases. There is urgent need for accessible emergency latrines.

### Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

In both camps; Kipindimi and Mkwanjuni, provided tents were not enough to host the number of displaced families. The government provided only 80 family tents against a total of 2,431 households and TRCS had no stocks available for tarpaulins to supplement. The families jointly decided a way to accommodate everyone, by separating women and men in different tents. No family could be accommodated privately in their own tent. The camps are very dark with no lighting and access to the toilets is very unsafe at night, especially for children and women. During the rapid assessment and interaction with the affected families in one of the camps, a case was reported to the authorities of an attempted rape.

### Targeting

The overall number of affected and displaced people is 5,096 out of whom 2,431 people are currently living in temporary camps, as seen in below table.

Total number of affected and displaced households	Displaced HHs in host families	Displaced HHs in temporary camps
5,096	2,665	2,431

The below table provides disaggregated data of people currently living in temporary camps

Disaggregated data of households hosted in temporary camps	
Child-headed households	0
Single female-headed households	486
Single female headed HH with lactating and/or pregnant women	31
Households with People with Disabilities (PWD)s, and chronically ill members	73
Households with more than 5 children	122
Households headed by elderly	243

This DREF operation will respond to the needs of families hosted in the temporary camps, who are the most vulnerable as they do not have any family or other support system to rely on for the provision of their basic needs. Based on the above, **TRCS will target 70% of the most vulnerable households displaced and living in temporary camps, which equals to 1,702 HH or 11,404<sup>1</sup> people** of which:

- 1,702 HH or 11,404 people will be targeted with health and hygiene promotion campaigns;
- 562 HHs or 3,766 most vulnerable people will be targeted with cash, WASH NFIs and Health assistance, including:
  - 298 female headed households, of which 31 are pregnant and/or lactating, 113 are headed by elderly women, 36 HH with chronically ill or PWDs and 38 HH have more than five children.
  - 30 HH with chronically ill and PWDs
  - 30 HH led by elderly man
  - 204 HH with more than five children.

Note that the new target is a decrease from initially planned 18,000 people to be reached. This is due to the National Society's strategy to only target the most vulnerable people currently living in the temporary camps provided by government. The total number of people in these camps are 16,387 people or 2,431 households).

<sup>1</sup> Average number of people per household in these temporary camps is 6.7, as per data collected during the assessment.

During the initial response, the available TRCS stock was not enough to support all 2,431 displaced families hosted in the temporary camps. Priority was given to the most vulnerable families; the old, lactating and pregnant women, families with most children and women headed families.

TRCS is experienced in participatory approaches to setting selection criteria and validation, for example through working with community committees, and will ensure communities fully participate in the process.

### Scenario planning

The below three possible scenarios have been developed for this operation:

Best case scenario	Most likely scenario	Worst case scenario
The rains quickly reduce intensity; no additional people are affected and no secondary effects are suffered e.g. increase in waterborne and communicable diseases.	The rains continue but no more than 50mm in 24 hours in any part of the current affected areas.	The rains continue heavily through January/April, with episodes of more than 50mm in 24 hours in any part of the current affected areas or other parts of the country, resulting in massive displacement of people and further destruction of infrastructure and assets as well as affecting social services.
TRCS Action		
Response will be limited to the DREF operation.	Limited to the current DREF operation, the displaced families will be resettled in the newly allocated plots. Engaging with communities for early warning, preparedness and disaster risk reduction measures.	Upscaling emergency response with an Emergency Appeal.

### Operation Risk Assessment

Congestion in the camps, lack of proper sanitation facilities and presence of stagnant flood water, may result to water borne diseases. TRCS personnel working in these camps will be sensitized on disease surveillance so that they can detect any of the early signs of the likely diseases. TRCS will also continue to share and raise awareness on key health and sanitation in the camps. TRCS volunteers working in the camps will also be placed under medical insurance under this DREF.

To mitigate against security risks, adequate measures have been put in place. This includes, but is not limited to, staff and vehicle tracking, briefing and debriefing sessions, situation monitoring and regular security/safety updates.

Tension might rise throughout the resettlement process, within the displaced communities or with host communities. TRCS will monitor closely the resettlement process and acceptance of host community towards the displaced communities.

The DREF is heavy on procurement, and therefore a logistic surge will be deployed to support TRCS with all procurements, giving priority to procurement of new items above replenishment, ensuring timely response.

## B. Operational strategy

The overall objective of this DREF operation is to meet the immediate needs of an overall 1,702 displaced families (11,404 people) living in the Kipindimbi and Mkwanzuni temporary camps in Lindi region, who are without access to basic services. Of the targeted households, 562 HHs or 3,766 people will receive direct support through distribution of shelter and WASH items, health and provision of water amongst others.

Please note that as the operational strategy in the EPoA was essentially focused on the NS conducting the rapid assessments, this Operation update actualizes the strategy based on assessment results and sets relief activities to be implemented.

### Proposed strategy

The operation will focus on the following activities:

#### 1. Provision of Shelter related household items (HHIs)

##### Activities implemented:

- A total of 3,000 blankets, 2,000 mattresses and 1,000 kitchen sets have been distributed to the target population from TRCS stock.

**Activities planned:**

- Procurement and replenishment of distributed TRCS stock.

**2. Food Security and Livelihoods**

It was clear from the rapid assessment that the affected communities are predisposed to food insecurity as a result of damaged livelihoods. In a bid to ensure that the targeted households receive the minimum to survive, the DREF operation will provide 562 most vulnerable HH with an unconditional cash grant for 3 months, to provide in their basic food needs. The cash grant has been calculated at 30% of the Minimum food basket or 68,679.6 TZ Shillings (see content and cost of the food basket in table below). For budgeting purposes and given the current inflation already noticed in Lindi region, the amount to be transferred will be rounded up to 70,000 TZ shillings.

TRCS has 15 staff and 20 volunteers trained on Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) and the NS conducted several CTP responses in 2019. Indeed, an agreement is already in place with one mobile money provider and one bank. Markets are accessible at 3 KM distance from the temporary camps. A market assessment and feasibility study are planned for as part of the detailed assessment, to inform the CTP strategy, including the transfer mechanism.

**COST OF FOOD BASKET**

Products	Quantity per person/month (gr)	Quantities per person/month (kg)	Unit price (kg) (local currency)	Cost per person/month (local currency)
Flour	2,000	2	1,200	2,400
Rice	1,250	1	2,000	2,500
Beans	500	1	2,200	1,100
Fish	1,000	1	10,000	10,000
Meat	1,000	1	7,500	7,500
Cooking oil	2,000	1	4,000	4,000
Salt	1,000	1	1,000	1,000
Ground nuts	1,000	1	3,524	3,524
Vegetables	1,000	1	1,500	1,500
Onions	1,000	1	4,000	4,000
Tomatoes	1,000	1	600	600
Sugar	1,000	1	2,500	2,500
Tea leaves	1,000	1	1,000	1,000
<b>Total food expenditure/person/month</b>				<b>41,624</b>
<b>Total + additional 10% for dairy products</b>				<b>45,786</b>
<b>Average household size</b>				<b>5</b>
<b>Total food expenditure/HH/month</b>				<b>228,932</b>

**3. Health**

The already limited health services in the region have been disrupted in all the affected areas rendering the displaced populations vulnerable to untreated illness and there is urgent need for medical outreaches. The plots of the temporary camps are full of bushes and could expose the population at risk of snake and rodent bites. An upsurge of mosquito-borne diseases like malaria are anticipated to rise. In addition, needs assessments identified psychosocial support as an urgent need among the affected population.

**Activities implemented:**

- Provision of First Aid services
- Health promotion in the evacuation camps
- Distribution of 3,000 mosquito nets to 1,500 HH

**Activities planned:**

- Continuation of First Aid provision and training for 30 volunteers on First Aid.
- Continuation of health promotion campaigns using mobile cinema and community meetings with support from 100 volunteers. Health promotion will include messaging on epidemic control, 30 volunteers will be trained on this and will cascade their knowledge to their peers.

- Provision of psychosocial support to volunteers and affected population with PSS needs.
- Procurement and replenishment of 3,000 mosquito nets
- Procurement and distribution of 1000 dignity kits. Targeting and content of the dignity kits will follow local customs as per recommendations through the community feedback system of the Flood DREF implemented in 2019.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The floods damaged all the water and sanitation facilities, leaving the affected population at risk to water related diseases such as diarrhoea. This has resulted in inadequate access to clean and safe water as well as inadequate access to proper sanitation facilities in the affected areas. The following activities are planned for:

#### Activities implemented

- Distribution of 32,000 aqua tabs with support from UNICEF.
- Hygiene promotion.

#### Activities planned:

- Continued provision of water treatment tablets. A total of 823,000 water treatment tablets will be distributed, to ensure access to 1.5L safe drinking water per person during the first month until access to safe water is provided by the Government.
- Construction of 100 emergency latrines with hand washing facilities. The DREF will focus on construction of latrines in community places (temporary school, religious centre, etc). The Spanish RC proposal will include provision of emergency latrines in all camps as per Sphere standards (20 people per 1 latrine).
- Hygiene promotion through community meetings, demonstration sessions and mobile cinema session. Hygiene promotion will focus on HH water treatment, safe water storage, latrine use and handwashing. Distribution of aquatabs will be implemented jointly with hygiene promotion sessions.
- Distribution of 2,248 bars of soap (4 per HH).
- Procurement of tools for clearance and clean-up of the land, including 200 hoes, 200 wheelbarrows, 200spades and 200 rakes (50 per camp).
- Conduct refresher training for 30 RC volunteers on carrying out hygiene promotion. To note, these volunteers will cascade the training to the overall 100 volunteers who will conduct hygiene promotion activities.

### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

An estimated percentage of 70% of the total population in the camps are below 18 years. TRCS will be conducting PSS sessions and create safe spaces specifically for children and young adults and will distribute dignity kits to affected girls and young women as a way of preserving dignity of the affected population. TRCS will ensure people with disabilities have access to services like any other person in the camps and will ensure all interventions mainstream gender inclusion. TRCS will employ measures that would protect the community especially the most vulnerable including women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly from abuse and will include raising awareness on sexual and gender-based violence, creating safe spaces and establishment of a referral mechanism including mapping of existing organisations, systems and services.

### Operational Support Services

#### Human resources:

A total of 15 staff, 2 Rapid Response personnel, and 100 volunteers will be engaged for a period of four months to support the implementation of the planned response interventions. All volunteers will be insured and equipped with protective gears. The volunteers will be supervised by the Regional branch coordinator from Lindi and HQ, under the coordination of the TRCS Director of Disaster Management. This DREF will support costs of the branch coordinator and the volunteers. Below is the staff time contribution to this operation;

	Position	Number	% Time contribution	Duration
1	DSG head of Programmes	1	5%	4 months
2	DM Director	1	20%	4 months
3	Disaster Response manager	1	30%	4 months
4	Finance officer	1	30%	4 months
5	Logistics officer	1	30%	4 months
6	Storekeeper	1	20%	4 months
7	RCCE / CEA focal person	1	15%	4 months
8	Internal audit and compliance	1	5%	4 months
9	PMER Manger	1	15%	4 months
10	Cash transfer focal person	1	15%	4 months

11	Wash officer	1	15%	4 months
12	First aid coordinator	1	5%	4 months
13	PSS /PGI focal person	1	35%	4 months
14	Branch coordinator	1	50%	4 months
15	Field officer	1	50%	4 months

A request for a Rapid Response assessment profile was launched and selected and is supporting the NS with initial rapid assessment and the development of the operational strategy. The surge personnel has a strong assessment background and has a technical background in cash and shelter.

An additional logistic profile will be requested to support the procurements.

#### **Logistics and Procurement:**

Logistics responsibilities will include sourcing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent and cost-efficient manner. For the initial response, available prepositioned TRCS stocks have been distributed and will be replenished through the DREF.

#### **Procurement:**

Local procurement will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC and TRCS standard procurement procedures.

#### **Warehousing:**

Warehousing plays a significant role in this operation. The National Society will use their national warehouse to store items in advance of distribution activities.

#### **Communication and Visibility:**

To support volunteers in their mission as well as the visibility of Red Cross actions on the ground, TRCS provides its volunteers with protection and visibility including Red Cross bibs, raincoats and gumboots from their existing stock. TRCS will use its own megaphones to evacuate at risk members of the community. Some IEC materials are available in stock to promote hygiene and health awareness.

#### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting (PMER):**

IFRC Eastern Africa CCST will provide TRCS with necessary PMER support, especially with regards to monitoring and reporting of this DREF operation. Regular field visits by TRCS teams will ensure daily/weekly supervision of activities, in the first few weeks of the operation. Continuous needs and situation assessments will be carried out during the DREF implementation to inform decision-making.

Field staff will provide weekly updates/reports about the ongoing operation to the Disaster Response Manager based at the HQ. TRCS will be responsible for providing an operational and financial report (2 months after the end of the operation). This way, IFRC Eastern Africa Cluster can consolidate and ensure publishing within 3 months from the end of operation.

At the end of the operation, a lesson learnt workshop will be organized by TRCS with IFRC and other stakeholders of this operation, to reflect on implementation. This workshop will allow for informed planning in future operations planned and implemented by TRCS, but also will allow the NS to reflect on its disaster readiness status, given that it is prone to flooding.

#### **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):**

CEA will continue to be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. A feedback and complaint desk have been put in place for recipients of distributed items to provide direct feedback on the distribution exercise. For the purpose of clarity and for a good flow of information, clear roles and responsibilities have been agreed with representatives, community leaders and committees. The beneficiary selection process has been clearly communicated to all affected. Mobile cinema sessions on hygiene and health promotion will be implemented and are instrumental in collecting feedback and respond to community concerns.

#### **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):**

Acknowledging that women, girls, men and boys with diverse ages, disabilities and backgrounds have very different needs, risk and coping strategies, the operation will pay attention to protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups base and on gender and diversity analysis. Gender roles will be considered when setting up distribution time and dates as well as in health promotion activities.

#### **Security:**

All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security) before deployment.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

People targeted: 10,050

Male: 5,025

Female: 5,025

Requirements (CHF): 100,432

**Needs analysis:** TRCS distributed 3,000 blankets, 2,000 mattresses and 1,000 kitchen sets to the affected population from their prepositioned stock. There was an urgent need for emergency Household Items (HHIs) and TRCS distributed all its available stock. The stock was not sufficient to provide all displaced families with a full HHI kit and therefore the NS was forced to distribute partial kits, reaching a total of 1,500 HH (an estimated 10,050 people).

**Population to be assisted:** A total of 1,500 HH (an estimated 10,050 people) were reached with HHI distribution. Only the most vulnerable families received complete kits. Families targeted with full kits included families headed by elderly people, people with disabilities and families with the highest number of children.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Restore community shelter and enhance resilience						Minimum percentage (%) population in temporary camps receiving shelter support (Target: 88% or 10,050 people)										
	Shelter Output 1.2: Provide technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter to affected populations						Number of HHIs replenished (target: 3,000 blankets, 1,000 kitchen sets and 2,000 mattresses)										
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Detailed multisector assessment																
AP005	Procurement and replenishment of distributed HHI (3,000 blankets, 1,000 kitchen sets, 2,000 mattresses)																



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 3,766

Male: 1,883

Female: 1,883

Requirements (CHF): 53,164

**Needs analysis:** It was clear from the rapid assessment that the affected communities are predisposed to food insecurity as a result of damaged livelihoods. Most of the affected population depended on small scale farming and with damage to their ready for harvest crops and their farms, these families will be exposed to food insecurity. In

addition, the few households keeping livestock are also affected after their animals were washed away. This has deprived the affected population from their main source of food. The DREF operation will support 562 most vulnerable HH with an unconditional cash grant for 3 months. The cash grant has been calculated at 30% of the Minimum Food Basket. The cash transfer amount is calculated based on the assumption that the families do have limited access to other income sources. The cash transfer amount might be adjusted for a selected number of HH after the detailed needs assessment has been conducted. A market assessment and feasibility study are planned for, which will inform the CTP strategy, including the transfer modality.

**Risk analysis:** A full risk analysis will be conducted through the market assessment and selection of transfer mechanism

**Population to be assisted:** 2,431 displaced families (16,387 people)

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Minimum Food Basket in Tanzania

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</b>	<i>Minimum percentage (%) population in temporary camps receiving cash support for food (Target: 33% or 3,766 people)</i>															
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>	<i>Number of cash transfers implemented (Target: 3)</i>															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Unconditional/multipurpose cash distributions.																
AP081	Market assessment and feasibility study																
AP081	Conduct post-distribution monitoring																



### Health

**People targeted: 11,404**

Male: 5,702

Female: 5,702

**Requirements (CHF): 53,814**

**Needs analysis:** The displaced populations have been cut off from basic health services and are relying on medical outreaches. There is a high risk of outbreak of diseases due to the contamination of water sources. The displaced families have been exposed to trauma and stress as a result of displacement, loss of their loved ones, loss of property and livelihoods. The proposed interventions will seek to conduct health promotion and provide psychosocial support and first aid. The preferences and customs of the target communities prefer dignity kits only for young girls. This DREF will therefore target to procure 1000 dignity kits for 1000 identified teenage and young girls.

**Risk analysis:** There is a potential risk of outbreak of diseases due to the contamination of water sources. Population is now experiencing lack of access to safe and clean water

**Population to be assisted:** 1,702 displaced families (11,404 people)

<b>P&amp;B Output</b>	<b>Health Outcome 1: Reduced health risks of the affected populations</b>	<i>Percentage (%) target population reached with health promotion (Target: 100% or 11,404 people)</i>
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Code	Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are profiled								# of volunteers trained in epidemic control (Target: 30)								
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP023	Support local health teams to conduct assessments and risk analysis for epidemics																
AP023	Conduct training to 30 key health volunteers on epidemic control																
AP023	Conduct Integrated medical outreaches including raising awareness on epidemic control																
AP022	Procure 2 mobile cinema sets																
AP022	Procurement and replenishment of 3000 pieces of mosquito nets																
AP022	Conduct mobile cinema health promotion																
P&B Output Code	Health Output 1.2: The health situation and immediate risks are properly managed								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of people reached with First Aid services (Target: TBD)</li> <li>- # of dignity kits procured and delivered (Target: 1,000)</li> <li>- # of people supported with PSS (Target: 100 volunteers and 15 NS staff)</li> </ul>								
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP022	Offer first aid services to the displaced population																
AP022	Procurement of 100 first aid kits																
AP022	Train volunteers on basic First Aid																
AP022	Procure and distribute 1000 dignity kits																
AP024	Conduct PSS debriefing sessions for volunteers and staff engaged in search and rescue.																
AP024AP	Conduct psychosocial support services sessions to the affected population, including specific child centred sessions																



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 11,404**

Male: 5,702

Female: 5,702

**Requirements (CHF): 71,766**

**Needs analysis:** According to the rapid assessment some 2,712 latrines were washed away, including HH and public latrines. Water sources for the affected communities were destroyed and people are turning to flood water to drink. The host communities water sources are also very limited leaving the displaced populations to opt for stagnant

flood water for their household and domestic use. Distribution of water treatment tablets is crucial and immediate need of these families to minimise the risk of water borne diseases and prevent any outbreak. UNICEF provided an initial 32,000 tablets. The government will be drilling boreholes to provide water access, but until the moment the pumps are installed, aquatabs are the only available criteria to ensure affected families access safe drinking water. An additional 823,000 tablets, to treat 300 litres of water per each of the most vulnerable 562HH for 1 month will be provided through the DREF. This will provide for 1,5 L of safe drinking water per person per day, until access to safe water is provided by the Government. Meanwhile, TRCS is following up with the Water Mission and government on the implementation of the boreholes, to ensure and facilitate rapid access to drinking water for the displaced communities. In addition, the DREF will provide 2,248 bars of soap (4 bars per most vulnerable 562 HH), to respond to immediate hygiene needs. Distribution of aquatabs will be combined with hygiene promotion sessions, with focus on HH water treatment and safe water storage.

The DREF will support the construction of 100 emergency latrines with hand washing facilities. Focus of the DREF will focus on construction of latrines in community places (temporary school, religious centre, etc). The Spanish RC proposal will include provision of emergency latrines in all camps as per Sphere standards (20 people per 1 latrine).

Hygiene promotion will be implemented through community meetings, demonstration sessions and mobile cinema session. Hygiene promotion will focus on HH water treatment, safe water storage, latrine use and handwashing.

The settlement land is generally a virgin land and has a lot of debris to clear to avoid mosquito breeding and rodents. TRCS has therefore budgeted to procure at least 100 pairs of gloves and tools including rakes, wheelbarrows, spades and hoes, to support the clearance of the land and drainage channels.

**Risk analysis:** There is a potential risk of outbreak of diseases due to the contamination of water sources. Population is now experiencing lack of access to safe and clean water .

**Population to be assisted:** 1702 displaced families (11,404 people)

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Sphere standards

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Reduced water borne and related illnesses to the displaced families	Percentage (%) population in temporary camps receiving WASH support (Target: 100% or 11,404 people)															
	WASH Output 1.1: Promote hygiene practices in target communities	# of community members practising good hygiene (Target: 11,404 people)															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct refresher training for 30 RC volunteers on carrying out hygiene promotion																
AP026	Procurement and replenishment of 3,000 water buckets																
AP026	Procurement and distribution of 823,000 water purification tablets																
AP030	Procurement and distribution of 2248 bars of soap																
AP030	Procurement and distribution of 200 pieces of tools (200 hoes, 200 wheelbarrows, 200spades and 200 rakes).																
AP026	Lobby with government and other players to get sustainable clean and safe water solution																
AP026	Replenish NS 100 pieces of jackets for volunteers conducting WASH activities																
AP026	Replenish NS 100 pairs of gumboots for volunteers conducting WASH activities																

AP026	Procurement and distribution of 100 pairs of heavy-duty gloves																		
P&B Output Code	<b>WASH Output 1.2: Provide adequate and quality sanitation to target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of toilets that are clean and safe (Target: 100)</li> <li>- # of handwashing facilities provided (Target: 100)</li> <li>- # of toilets constructed (Target: 100)</li> </ul>																	
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP029	Identify preferred design for toilets that meet the communities cultural, safety and special needs people.																		
AP029	Procure and deliver 100 toilet slabs																		
AP029	Ensure toilets are clean and maintained																		
AP030	Equip 100 toilets with handwashing kits and ensure continued practice																		
AP030	Conduct vector and rodent control activities																		
P&B Output Code	<b>WASH Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities and use of hygiene items provided to displaced population</b>	# of hygiene promotion sessions conducted (Target: 100)																	
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP030	Conduct weekly hygiene promotion sessions																		
AP030	Design/Print IEC materials (1000 posters)																		
AP030	Conduct monitoring visits																		



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People targeted: 11,404**

Male: 5,702

Female: 5,702

**Requirements (CHF): 4,054**

**Needs analysis:** Vulnerable groups bare the biggest pain of disasters due to their special needs during emergencies. These groups include persons with disabilities, the sick, older persons, children, women among others. To preserve the dignity of affected population, ensure they access required services, participate in the response activities and ensure their safety, TRCS plans to mainstream PGI in all sectors.

When distributing shelter and households' items, TRCS will consider access by every gender and will sensitise all the staff and volunteers engaged in the interventions.

**Population to be assisted:** TRCS will ensure all the sectors mainstream protection, gender and inclusion throughout the intervention and ensure participation of people in the displaced camps.

**Programme standard/benchmarks:** TRCS will seek to meet the Minimum standards for PGI in emergencies

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable</b>	<i>Percentage (%) population in temporary camps receiving PGI guidance (Target: 100% or 11,404 people)</i>															
	<b>Output 1.1: Emergency response operations respond to all forms of violence against children and women.</b>	<i># of staff trained on PGI (Target: 20 volunteers)</i>															
	<i>Activities planned Week / Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP034	Sensitize staff and volunteers on Minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies (Focusing on shelter, health, WASH, Livelihoods as well as prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and Code of conduct																
AP034	Raise awareness on SGBV in all community outreach activities																
AP034	Mapping and support of SGBV referral pathways.																

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 82,432

TRCS will ensure a seamless coordination of this response in a timely and efficient manner. The following support services will be involved; information technology, finance, monitoring, evaluation and reporting and logistics.

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform</b>	<i>Number of volunteers provided with PSS (Target: 100)</i>															
	<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>	<i>Number of insured volunteers engaged in the operation (Target: 100)</i>															
	<i>Activities planned Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP042	Ensure that volunteers are insured																
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>	<i>Number of surge team members deployed (Target: 2)</i>															
	<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>	<i>Number of community feedback systems established (Target: 1)</i>															
	<i>Activities planned Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP049	Ensure that the Principles and Rules, Emergency Response Framework and Emergency Appeal and DREF procedures are well understood and applied																

AP084	Methods are put in place to ensure communities can participate in the response and influence decision-making																	
AP084	Community communication activities ensure people are kept informed of operational plans and progress and have they information they need about the response																	
AP084	Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation																	
AP084	Community engagement activities help to promote healthy and safe behaviour in relation to the identified risks and vulnerabilities																	
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of assessments conducted (Target:3)</li> <li>- Number of Lessons Learnt workshop conducted (Target: 1)</li> </ul>																
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP055	Assessments																	
Ap046	IFRC monitoring missions																	
Ap084	Lessons Learnt workshop																	
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability</b>	Number of surge deployed (Target: 2)																
	<b>Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders</b>																	
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP046	Surge support with Assessment and Operation Rapid Response profile																	
AP065	Surge support with Rapid Response Logistic profile																	

## D. BUDGET

As seen in below budget, the overall funding requirement for this DREF operation is CHF 365,663, of which CHF 292,766 is a second allocation.

*all amounts in  
Swiss Francs  
(CHF)*

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### DREF OPERATION

MDRTZ026 - TANZANIA - LINDI FLOODS

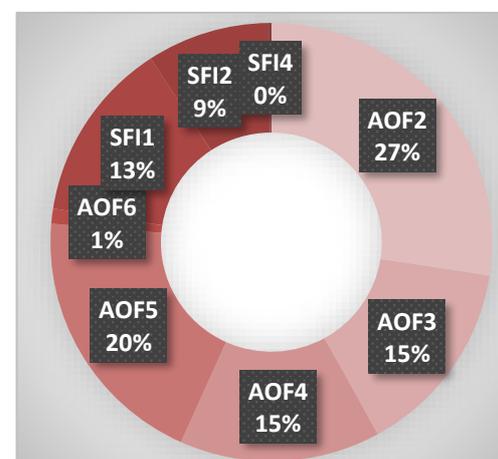
19/02/2020

#### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	87,189
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	27,302
Medical & First Aid	5,530
Utensils & Tools	28,904
Cash Disbursement	49,920
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>198,845</b>
Storage	4,230
Distribution & Monitoring	5,499
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,819
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>18,547</b>
International Staff	19,457
National Society Staff	23,264
Volunteers	19,181
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>61,902</b>
Workshops & Training	18,035
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>18,035</b>
Travel	6,000
Information & Public Relations	16,073
Financial Charges	634
Other General Expenses	23,309
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>46,016</b>
DIRECT COSTS	343,346
INDIRECT COSTS	22,317
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>365,663</b>

#### Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2 Shelter	100,432
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	53,164
AOF4 Health	53,814
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	71,766
AOF6 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,054
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	48,788
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	32,968
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	676
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>365,663</b>



## Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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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 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**.