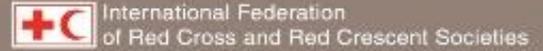




Operation Update 1

Tanzania: TS JOBO



DREF n° MDRTZ029	GLIDE n° TC-2021-000036-TZA
Operation update n° 1; 13 May 2021	Timeframe covered by this update: April 21st to April 30
Operation start date: 21 April 2021	Operation timeframe: 3 months (new end date: 31 July 2021)
Funding requirements (CHF): 307,183	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 56,440 Second allocation requested: CHF 250,743
Total Affected population: approx 30,001 people or 6,005HH Total people assisted: 7,280 people or 1,456 HH Total targeted: 15,375 people or 3,075 HH	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Belgian Red Cross – Flanders, ICRC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Tanzania, UNICEF	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action

This Operations Update No.1 seeks to extend the operation timeframe, additional response activities and requests for a second allocation, based on the needs identified after TS Jobo made landfall.

The timeframe is extended from 1 to 3 months, with a new end date 31 July 2021 and the second allocation of an amount of CHF 250,743 to meet the needs of 15,375 people (3,075 households) the most vulnerable affected by TS Jobo and targeted by this operation.

An imminent DREF EPoA of 56,440 Swiss francs was launched to support the preparedness for Tropical Storm (TS) Jobo which was expected to make landfall at the coast of the Indian Ocean expected to affect four regions of Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Lindi and Mtwara. On landfall, TS Jobo brought heavy rains and strong winds resulting in flash floods affecting more than 6,000 households in 8 regions namely, Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro, Kagera, Mbeya, Manyara, Shinyanga, Morogoro and Zanzibar Island.

The scale up of the DREF for response activities will enable TRCS to strengthen its response to the affected households, in line with the results of the rapid assessments and the needs on the ground.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Tanzania expected TS Jobo to make landfall between 24 and 26 April 2021. The forecast information issued by Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) highlighted 4 regions most at risk including Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Lindi, and Mtwara. TS Jobo was expected to bring heavy rains and heavy winds in the 4 regions stretching along the coastal belt.

After TS Jobo made landfall, a total of eight regions have reported heavy rains with strong winds resulting in flash floods causing fatalities and major damage to critical infrastructure and houses. TS Jobo also brought heavy rainfall to Zanzibar Island coastal and also inland areas. The rain belt has continued into the second week after TS Jobo causing continued rainfall in many parts of the country. The rains have caused massive destruction in the farm fields and houses were submerged due to heavy downpour.

Based on the TRCS rapid assessment and information from the local GoT DM structures, as of April 30, a total of 6,001 households (30,005 people) have been reported directly affected and 22 people have died. The regions that reported heavy rains are; Dar es salaam (374 HH affected), Mbeya (614 HH affected), Shinyanga (295 HH affected), Kagera (531 HH affected), Kilimanjaro (3,795 HH affected), Manyara (164 HH affected) Zanzibar island (100 HH affected) and Morogoro (228 HH affected).



Damaged House Mbeya region

Infrastructure damage has been significant, including the education sector, health sector and the road network. Some roads in Dar es Salaam, Mbeya and Kilimanjaro are not passable paralyzing transport and humanitarian aid delivery to the affected population by road. Water facilities have also been affected, including the destruction of pipelines and wells leading to poor access to safe and clean water, increasing the likelihood of disease outbreak including dysentery and water-borne diseases. A need to avail water treatment tablets is important to ensure access to safe and clean drinking water.

This DREF second allocation for emergency response supports the initial rapid assessment in the eight (8) most affected regions and the findings have informed the operational strategy, which includes the replenishment and distribution of EHIs, PSS clinics, water purification and hygiene and health promotion to control outbreak of water and vector-borne diseases, such as, cholera and malaria as well as COVID-19.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) requested DREF funding of 56,440 Swiss francs from IFRC on 21 April 2021 to prepare for effective response, through mobilisation of volunteer network to conduct Early Warning Early Action Activities (EWEA), to mobilise Disaster Preparedness stock, to manage the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), to identify evacuation centres together with the government and start evacuation. Also, the DREF aimed at ensuring resources to conduct detailed assessments of the needs on the ground after the expected impact of the tropical storm.



EOC volunteers in action TRCS HQ

A total of 222 volunteers were deployed and engaged in preparedness activities: 210 volunteers supported EWEA in 4 regions and 12 volunteers supported both the EOC and TRCS hotline management. Volunteers were equipped with visibility material from DP stock, which were used in rotation (150 RC reflector jackets, 150 gumboots and 150 raincoats).

The following actions have already been undertaken by TRCS:

- Deployment of 210 volunteers from 4 regions (Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara and Pwani) to conduct EWEA messages in communities likely to be impacted by TS Jobo.
- Activation of the EOC as of April 21 to closely monitor the course of the TS, expected impacted and to coordinate the response at the NS headquarters office. The EOC was equipped with reliable internet services and 4 decoded subscriptions were activated and paid to enable the media scanning of the information and further update of the evolving situation on the ground especially from the meteorological offices, local government authorities and RCRC branches stretching along the coast belt.

- Support the local Government of Tanzania (GoT) in preparation of evacuation facilities and evacuation of people through a safe route to the evacuation facilities. More than 15 centres were prepared to accommodate the people at risk.
- At the onset of the floods, TRCS deployed 210 volunteers (Dar es Salaam 60, Pwani 40, Lindi 70 and Mtwara 40) to support FA provision and Search and Rescue activities.
- TRCS conducted initial rapid assessment in the 8 regions affected by Floods (Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro, Kagera, Manyara, Shinyanga, Morogoro, Zanzibar and Mbeya). These rapid assessments informed the TRCS Operational Strategy.
- Distribution of emergency household kits from TRCS Disaster Preparedness (DP) stock to 1,456 households hosted in temporary evacuation centres, including 2,100 water buckets, 1,200 blankets, 1,500 mattresses, 1,700 mosquito nets, 750 jerry cans, 900 hygiene kits, 5,000 face mask, 820 hand sanitizers and 1,050 kitchen sets. Due to urgent need for emergency Household Items (HHIs) TRCS distributed all its available DP stock. The stock was not sufficient to provide each family with a full EHI kit and therefore, the National Society (NS) decided to distribute partial kits to ensure immediate relief assistance to the most vulnerable families. 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 5 NDRTs, 2 WASH officers, 2 Communication officer, 2 Finance officer, 1 Logistics officer, 1 storekeeper, 3 drivers and 1 Health staff to support the local branches in its first response, as well as with the assessments and development of the full operational strategy.
- TRCS deployed 2 Restoring Family Links (RFL) focal persons from HQ and Mtwara branch to Kilimanjaro and Mbeya to support RFL activities. The team reviewed RFL tools and conducted RFL trainings with volunteers and RFL tools were sent to all regional branches.
- TRCS deployed 300 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.
- TRCS ensured 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 evacuation centres.
- TRCS continues to monitor weather forecasts and to share updates with all regional branches.



HHI distribution Kilimanjaro region

The local branches have at least 100 FA trained volunteers in each branch (Dar es Salaam 129, Kilimanjaro 140, Kagera 81, Mbeya 205, Morogoro 66, Manyara 52 and Shinyanga 130). In addition there are 20 BDRT trained volunteers, 5 First Aid kits and protective gear (raincoats, gumboots, and bibs) in stock to equip 150 volunteers, as well as visibility material including flags and IEC materials to support hygiene promotion. The TRCS warehouse in Dodoma had Non-Food Items (NFIs) in stock to provide for 1050 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. HHIs were distributed in Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Kagera and Manyara.

	Commodity	Quantities in TRCS stock	Distributed	Donor	Balance TRCS stock
1	20 litre water buckets with lids	2,100 pieces	2,100 pieces	TRCS	0
2	Blankets	1,200 pieces	1,200 pieces	TRCS	0
3	Mattresses	1,500 pieces	1,500 pieces	TRCS	0
4	Kitchen sets	1,050pieces	1,050 pieces	TRCS	0
5	Hygiene promotion materials	NA	1,500 posters on cholera messages and 200 flip charts	UNICEF	0
5	Water treatment tablets	NA	20,000 tablets	UNICEF	0
6	Hygiene kits	900 pieces	900 pieces	TRCS	0
7	Jerry can	750 pieces	750 pieces	TRCS	0

8	Mosquito nets	1700 pieces	1700 pieces	TRCS	0
9	Face mask	5000 pieces	5000 pieces	TRCS	0
10	Sanitizers	820 – 200mil pieces	820 – 200mil pieces	TRCS	0

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

IFRC East Africa cluster is providing technical support in the development of the Emergency of Plan of Action and the Operational Strategy 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 (ICRC, Spanish and Belgium Red Cross) to ensure coordination and effective information sharing.

The Belgium RC will support TRCS response to conduct similar response in the geographical areas not covered under 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 desks.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

TRCS enjoys a good working relationship with the government sectors and ministries. TRCS is working closely with the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) –Disaster Management Department (DMD), Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), and the local disaster management committee. The Government participated in the search and rescue, evacuation and during needs assessment together with TRCS. The regional administrative secretariat in all regions have already convened the meetings and response teams have already been activated. The military is also involved in the search and rescue as well as evacuation of the floods affected people. Kagera sugar company assisted in response and control of the runoff water. UNICEF supported with IEC materials and water purification tablets from their prepositioned stock. TRCS is engaging with GoT and Water Mission to advocate to support with the rehabilitation of affected water sources.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

As of 29 April 2021, floodwater in the affected areas had subsided significantly. This allowed the TRCS team (NDRTs, Communication officer, WASH and Health staff) to complete their rapid assessment. A further detailed assessment will be jointly conducted with the local disaster management committee as soon as the revised DREF is approved. Below is an overview of the initial rapid assessment per sector:

Emergency needs and damage assessment report (SITREP)

Kilimanjaro	Locations	Farms	Livestock	WASH	Houses/infrastructure
	15 villages affected -Mwaya-5 Village (Masebe, Ilondo, Malungo, Lukuyu and Tenende) 2. Bujonde- 2 Villages (itope and lubaga) 3. Katumbasongwe-4 Villages (isaki, kabanga na ndwanga)	-36 hectares of maize farm - 15 hectares of beans farm - 11 hectares of vegetable farm	-Poultry 216 - 25 goats - 9 pigs - 120 ducks	-5 water wells contaminated	-10 houses demolished - 8 partial damaged - 50 latrines destroyed

	4. Kanjunjumele 5. Matema-3 Villages 6. Mabau-1 village				
Kagera	3 Villages (omundongo & Bunazi) in kassambya ward and Bulibata in Kyaka ward	-5 acres Banana farms - 10 Maize farms - 5 acres of Sugarcane farms - 7 acres of Beans acres - 2 acrelo9-s of Cashew nuts farms - 1 acre of Cassava	- cows and goats	-10 water wells	-Complete demolished 02 - Collapsed houses 2 - Partial destroyed 01 - Roof blown 5 2 churches - 11 Kiosks - 11 small shops
Shinyanga	-1 district shinyanga DC -1 ward of Samuye ngw,ang,haranga -1 village (shilabela)	- 50 hectares of paddy farms	-Poultry 19 25 ducks	-2 Wells flooded	-5 houses total collapsed -6 Houses partially destroyed
Mbeya	-10 wards in 42 villages	- 200 acres of paddy farms	- cows and goats	-150 wells	-98 houses collapsed -roads and bridges collapsed and impassable

Shelter

A total of 6,001 HH have been displaced, of which 1,050 households are hosted in the different temporary shelters near the flooded areas. The remaining 4,951 households are hosted by their friends and families. All affected families have lost their homes and most of their belongings. Therefore, there was an immediate need for HHIs. TRCS distributed emergency stock to the households which will be replenished through the DREF. Families hosted in temporary shelter are expected to move back to their homes after the water level subsides.

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 evacuation centres are congested and are hosting a very high number of persons, which predisposes the affected population to risk of disease outbreak. Lack of critical health services that have been damaged by the flash floods worsens the situation. TRCS has reached out to the district health offices to request for their immediate intervention in the temporary shelters. The areas affected are already prone to water borne illnesses and diarrhoeal diseases to rise due to stagnant floodwaters This situation has had a big psychological impact on the affected households, and it will be critical to continue providing psychosocial interventions. In Health, TRCS will focus on the provision of psychosocial support and health promotion, COVID-19 prevention and awareness will be integrated throughout the response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The floods have destroyed water facilities in the affected areas completely cutting out water sources 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. Displaced families without option have resulted to drinking floodwater. TRCS will not be supporting water supply under this DREF, however, it will follow up with the GoT and Water Mission on the same and continue to raise awareness on hygiene promotion.

At the temporary evacuation centers, 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. However, there are still 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.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

TRCS volunteers emphasized on Protection, Gender and Inclusion to the affected families especially for those living in the temporary shelters. The local government was informed to make sure that any gender related violence is immediately reported to the responsible authority.

Targeting

During the preparedness part of the response, a total of 34,000 people were targeted (estimated number of people reached is 30,000) with EWEA messages and evacuation efforts. The preparedness activities focused on the following 4 regions: Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara and Pwani, selection was done based on forecast information.

The overall number of affected and displaced people is 30,005 out of whom 5,250 people are currently living in temporary shelters, as seen in the below table.

Region /District	Total number of affected and displaced households	Displaced HHs in host families	Displaced HHs in temporary camps
Dar es Salaam	374	312	62
Kilimanjaro – Moshi District Council Hai District	3795	3317	478
Mbeya – Kyela District	614	317	298
Morogoro- Ifakara District	228	142	86
Kagera – Misenyi District	531	486	45
Manyara	164	129	35
Shinyanga – Shinyanga District	295	249	46
Total	6,001	4,951	1,050

This DREF operation will respond to the needs of households/people hosted in evacuation/ temporary shelter structures and those who have been severely affected but hosted by relatives and friends. A total of **3,075** households is planned to be assisted through this DREF following the selection criteria below. The most vulnerable households will be targeted, those that do not have any other support system to rely on for the provision of their basic needs.

- 3,075 HHs or 15,375 most vulnerable people will be targeted with shelter/WASH, NFIs and Health assistance
- 1,000 affected people and 120 volunteers will be targeted with PSS services

A total of 3,075 most vulnerable and affected households (15,375 people) from the 4 most affected regions (Kilimanjaro, Shinyanga, Mbeya and Kagera) out of eight (8) regions will be targeted with continued response and recovery support.

Region /District	Type of Disaster	Villages affected	HH affected	PP affected	Deaths	Targeted HHs	Vulnerability and effect ranking
Dar es Salaam – Ilala district	Flash floods	3	374	1,870	0	300	4

Kilimanjaro – Moshi District Council and Hai District	Flash floods	3	3795	18,975	18	2,025	1
Mbeya – Kyela District	Flash floods	6	614	3,070	4	450	2
Morogoro- Ifakara District	Flash floods	2	228	1,140	0	200	6
Kagera – Misenyi District	Flash floods	3	531	2,655	0	300	3
Manyara – Babati DC	Flash floods	2	164	820	0	100	7
Shinyanga – Shinyanga District	Flash floods	3	295	1,475		120	5
Zanzibar Island	Flash Floods		100	500	1		8
Total		22	6,001	30,005	22	3,495	

In all 8 regions rapid assessments were conducted. From the rapid assessment an overview was created of the most affected and vulnerable populations, which was the basis of the selection of 4 regions to which this DREF will support with targeted response (Kilimanjaro, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya and Kagera).

During the initial response, the available TRCS stock was not enough to support all 3,075 most affected families. Priority was given to the most vulnerable households; 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 engaged and participate in the process.

Scenario planning

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

Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
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. Estimated 3000-10,000 HH affected	The rains continue heavily through April /May, 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. More than 10,000 HH affected
TRCS Action		
Response will be limited to the DREF operation.	Limited to the current DREF operation, the affected households supported. Engaging with communities for early warning, preparedness and disaster risk reduction measures.	Upscaling emergency response with an Emergency Appeal.

Operation Risk Assessment

In addition to the risk as presented in the EPoA, the following risks have been identified within the current context:

- Congestion in the temporary shelter, lack of proper sanitation facilities and presence of stagnant floodwater, may result in waterborne disease outbreak. TRCS personnel working in evacuation sites will be sensitized on disease surveillance so that they can detect and report any of the early signs. TRCS will also continue to share and raise awareness on key health and sanitation messages in the temporary shelters including COVID-19.
- Risk of volunteers to accidents and COVID-19 infection are mitigated through the provision of IFRC accident insurance and COVID-19 protective equipment.
- To mitigate against security risks in the temporary shelters, measures have been put in place by local government. This includes, but is not limited to, engagement of the community on safety matters, engagement with the police, situation monitoring and regular security/safety updates.

B. Operational strategy

The initial objective of the DREF operation as per the EPoA was to prepare for effective response to the anticipated effects of the TS Jobo through prepositioning of supplies in the Eastern and Southern regions, mobilisation of volunteers, management of the EOC and continual monitoring of the situation in Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Mtwara and Lindi regions of Tanzania.

After the TS Jobo made landfall, the DREF will now also include a strengthened response objective to meet the immediate needs of **3,075** most vulnerable households (15,375 people) with targeted Shelter, WASH and Health response.

Proposed strategy

The operation focuses on the following activities:

1. Shelter and HHI distribution

TRCS has distributed all its preparedness stock to the most vulnerable families hosted in evacuation centres. The DREF will support the replenishment of all distributed items.

Activities implemented:

- Deployment of 210 volunteers from 4 regions namely; Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara and Pwani to conduct EWEA messages in communities that were likely to be impacted by TS Jobo. Volunteer communicated EWEA messages to the communities along the Indian Ocean coast and supported early evacuation.
- TRCS HQ team and TRCS Regional team participated in all coordination meeting held under the Regional and district disaster committee to jointly support the TS Jobo contingency and response plan.
- DP stock was also propositioned in 2 RC regional branches of Dar es Salaam and Mtwara
- TRCS distributed 1,200 blankets, 1,500 mattresses and 1,050 kitchen sets to the affected population from the prepositioned stock.
- TRCS deployed 5 NDRTs, 2 Communication officer, 2 Finance officer, 1 Logistics officer, 1 storekeeper, and 3 drivers to support the local branches in its first response, as well as with the assessments and development of the full operational strategy
- Continuous coordination with the Department of Disaster Management of the Office of the Prime Minister (PMO-DMD) and the local disaster management committee.
- As of April 21, TRCS activated its EOC at HQ, volunteers were deployed and oriented on how to conduct media scans as well as monitoring weather updates from the meteorological offices and PMO-DMD offices. A total of 20 volunteers were deployed to support the management of the NS EOC in order to closely monitor the course of the TS Jobo, expected impacted and to coordinate the response from the NS headquarters office. The EOC was equipped with reliable internet services and 4 decoded subscriptions were activated and paid to enable the media scanning of the information and further update of the evolving situation on the ground especially from the met offices and local government authorities stretching along the coast belt.
- Conducted an initial rapid assessment including Shelter, WASH and Health sector in the 8 affected regions which have been impacted by flash floods and this informs the TRCS Operational Strategy in 4 main response intervention sectors namely Shelter, WASH, Health and PGI.

Activities planned:

- Procurement and replenishment of distributed HHIs
- Detailed needs assessment in coordination with GoT

2. 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 and community-based health

activities. In addition, needs assessments identified psychosocial support as an urgent need among the affected population.

Activities implemented:

- At the onset of the floods, TRCS deployed 210 volunteers (Dar 60, Pwani 40, Lindi 70 and Mtwara 40) to support FA provision and Search and Rescue activities.
- Volunteers were equipped with visibility and PPEs materials from DP stock (150 RC reflector jackets, 150 raincoats and 150 gumboots.
- TRCS distributed 1,700 LLTINs , 5,000 face mask and 820 hand sanitizers.

Activities planned:

- Provision of First Aid services to the displaced population
- Procurement and replenishment of 70 first aid kits
- Training on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)
- Conduct PSS needs and clinic training to 120 volunteer s
- Conduct psychosocial support services sessions to the 1,000 affected population, including specific child centred sessions.
- Conduct health promotion through community meetings, house to house visits and mobile cinema sessions

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 cholera and Acute Watery Diarrhoea. There is inadequate access to clean and safe water as well as inadequate access to proper sanitation facilities due to the contaminated water and flooded water sources in the affected areas. The following activities are planned for:

Activities implemented

- Distribution of emergency household kits from TRCS Disaster Preparedness (DP) stock to 1,456 households hosted in temporary evacuation centres, including 2,100 water buckets, 750 jerrycans from TRCS DP stock and 20,000 water purification tablets donated by UNICEF.
- TRCS deployed 2 WASH officers to support the local branches in its first response, as well as with the assessments and development of the full operational strategy.
- Hygiene promotion in evacuation centers

Activities planned:

- Conduct refresher training for 30 RC volunteers per region on carrying out hygiene promotion (30 x 4=120 volunteers)
- Procurement of 92,250 water purification tablets
- Procurement of 123,000 bars of soap
- Procurement and replenishment of 2,100 water buckets
- Procurement and replenishment of 750 jerry cans
- Conduct hygiene promotion through community meetings, house to house visits and mobile cinema sessions

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

TRCS will be conducting PSS sessions 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 affected region and will ensure all interventions mainstream gender inclusion. TRCS will employ measures that would protect the community especially the most vulnerable including pregnant and lactating women, children, persons with disabilities and elderly from abuse and will include awareness raising sessions on sexual and gender-based violence.

Activities implemented:

- With support from ICRC, TRCS deployed 2 Restoring Family Links (RFL) focal persons from HQ and Mtwara branch to Kilimanjaro and Mbeya to support RFL activities. The team reviewed tools and RFL training conducted to volunteers as well as the RFL tools were shared with all regional branches.

Activities planned:

- Sensitize staff and volunteers (120) on Minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies (Focusing on shelter, health, WASH, Livelihoods as well as prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and Code of conduct
- Raise awareness on SGBV in all community outreach activities
- Mapping and support of SGBV referral pathways.
- Procurement and distribution of 900 dignity kits

Community Engagement and Accountability

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 clarity and a good flow of information, clear roles and responsibilities have been agreed upon 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.

Activities implemented

- 4 volunteers were deployed to manage NS hotline at headquarters'
- Feedback desks established close to the evacuation centres/temporary shelters

Activities planned

- Mainstreaming of CEA in the intervention
- Continuation of the hotline and feedback desks

Operational Support Services

Human resources:

A total of 16 staff and 300 volunteers were involved in preparedness activities, a total of 16 staff and 120 volunteers will continue to be engaged for three months to support the implementation of the planned response interventions. All volunteers will be insured and equipped with personal protective gears. The volunteers will be supervised by the Regional branch coordinator from four targeted regions and HQ, under the coordination of the TRCS Director of Disaster Management. This DREF will support operational 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%	3 months
2	DM Director	1	40%	3 months
3	Disaster Response manager	1	30%	3 months
4	Disaster Preparedness Manger	1	30%	3 months
5	Finance officer	1	30%	3 months
6	Logistics officer	1	30%	3 months
7	Storekeeper	1	20%	3 months
8	RCCE / CEA focal person	1	15%	3 months
9	Internal audit and compliance	1	5%	3 months
10	PMER Manger	1	15%	3 months
111	Cash transfer focal person	1	15%	3 months
12	Wash officer	1	15%	3 months
13	First aid coordinator	1	5%	3 months
14	PSS /PGI focal person	1	35%	3 months
15	Branch coordinator	1	50%	3 months
16	Field officer	1	50%	3 months

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.

SECURITY: Crime, social unrest and religious tensions in the cities of Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar have risen in the past few years. Mugging and petty crime remain among the most commonly reported crimes, though there has also been a steady increase in armed robberies and sexual assaults. Crime has similarly increased in the northern city of Arusha, with a marked increase in 2018, and rural districts bordering Kenya, but rarely affects foreigners. Demonstrations and public gatherings most likely to deteriorate into disturbances include those by students, religious groups and low-income communities with localised grievances. However, President John Magufuli has promised to crack down harshly on any demonstrations and has passed laws against them. Particularly pertinent are simmering tensions over issues related to ownership of and access to natural resources and land. There is a latent risk of Islamist terrorism against perceived Western targets, particularly in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; however, religious tensions usually manifest themselves in acts of targeted violence between rival communities. There is a small risk of an Islamist insurgency in northern Mozambique spilling over into rural communities in southern Tanzania that border Mozambique.

RISK ZONES

Southern border areas within 12 miles (20km) of the Mozambican border and inland up to 93 miles (150km) from the coast: HIGH

There is an enhanced risk of cross-border insurgency from the Islamist insurgent al-Sunnah group based in Cabo Delgado province (Mozambique). The group has attacked both civilian and military targets with possible intelligence from the Tanzanian side. The security forces have already taken measures to contain the threat, though their efforts may not be adequate. The porous border will likely see continued low-level attacks. Other factors further contributing to insecurity in the area include poor infrastructure, unreliable communication networks and limited logistical resources.

CITY SECURITY OVERVIEW

Petty street crime and residential break-ins are common. Violent crime rates have steadily increased, though rarely do instances result in fatalities. Most businesses, business class hotels and expatriate accommodation are based in the city centre and the suburbs of Oyster Bay, Mikocheni and Msasani where there is subsequently a high incidence of opportunistic street crime and muggings. The city has a diverse religious makeup, but community relations are generally peaceful. Occasional outbreaks of unrest are sometimes reported and are usually connected to socio-economic or religious grievances. Elements of the city's population are known to sympathise with regional terror groups and militants are suspected of using the city as a safe haven, fundraising and recruitment base or as a transit point to other destinations in the region. There is therefore an underlying risk of a militant attack.

Dar es Salaam is Tanzania's largest city. The main business area is located along Samora Machel Avenue, with the coastal Sokoine Road running parallel. Wealthy residential areas are situated around the botanical gardens and State House in the northern part of the city. The main Asian area of the city is Mchafukoge, which is a principal trading area. Major hotels are located in the central Illala district and along the coast towards Oysterbay.

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.

Security of the operation with planned development of the action will be budgeted.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY AND STAFF HEALTH:

IFRC BCP remains in place for the entire operating area. Pandemic controls are in place including staff missions, deployments and travel clearance.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People reached: 30,000 Male: 14,400 Female: 15,600</p>		
Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of DP HH stock prepositioned in regional warehouses	400 kits	400 kits
Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.		
# of coordination meetings attended at regional level	4	4
# of volunteers deployed to support EWEA, evacuation and distributions	270	210
# of HH reached with HHI distribution (New Indicator)	1456	1456
Output 1.2: Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of refresher sessions on CoC and distribution techniques held	4	4
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Activities completed under imminent DREF: Approximately 6,000 households are estimated to be affected by the impact of TS Jobo. TRCS prepositioned relief materials for immediate response 400 HH from the central warehouse in Dodoma to 2 regional warehouses in Dar Es Salaam and Mtwara, from where items were distributed, as well as from the regional warehouse in Dodoma,</p> <p>Volunteers in all 4 branches targeted with preparedness activities received a refresher orientation on the Code of Conduct and distribution techniques. A total of 210 volunteers were deployed to inform the at-risk population in the coastal areas about the expected heavy rains and floods and to prepare evacuation centres as well as early evacuation of most at risk families. An estimated 30,000 most at risk people have been reached with EWEA messages.</p> <p>TRCS undertook an initial rapid assessment in the eight most affected regions and distributed HHIs from the prepositioned stock in the central warehouse in Dodoma and the 2 regional warehouses. There was an urgent need for emergency Household Items (HHIs) and TRCS distributed all its available stock from the warehouse in Dodoma capital city.</p>		
Commodity	Quantities in TRCS stock	Distributed
Blankets	1,200 pieces	1,200 pieces

Mattresses	1,500 pieces	1,500 pieces
Kitchen sets	1,050pieces	1,050 pieces

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 1,456 HHs (an estimated 7,280 people). This DREF operation will replenish the DP stock to ensure continuity of minimal DP stock for emergency response. Building back DP stock is an urgent need as the rainy season has started and is continuing.

Activities planned under response DREF:

With the requested extension, the DREF will support:

- Detailed multisector assessment
- Procurement and replenishment of distributed shelter Items (1,200 blankets)
- Procurement and replenishment of distributed shelter Items (1,050 kitchen sets)
- Procurement and replenishment of distributed shelter Items (1,500 mattresses)

Any challenges the National Society may have met, and what they are doing to deal with these challenges:

- HHs were not distributed in line with the humanitarian sphere standard, due to limited available DP stock.
- The TS impacted different regions than initially anticipated. This created mistrust towards forecast among population. TRCS is in communication with TMA to develop messages with an explanation, to ensure that EWEA messages continue to be taken serious in future events.



Health

People reached: 30,000
Male: 14,400
Female: 15,600

Output 1: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities and First Aid

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers on standby to be deployed	60	210
# of volunteers equipped with protective gear through procurement and DP stock	60	150

Output 1.1: Target population is reached with Health promotion and PSS

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of mosquito nets replenished (NEW Indicator)	1,700	0
# of volunteers trained on epidemic control for volunteers (NEW Indicator)	120	0
# of people reached with health promotion (NEW Indicator)	35,000	30,000
# of people reached with PSS (NEW Indicator)	1,000	5,000
# of FA kits procured and replenished (NEW Indicator)	70	0

Activities completed under imminent DREF:

There was need to prepare volunteers and branch offices to be ready to respond with Search and Rescue and First Aid services. COVID-19 preventive measures were integrated throughout the EWEA activities and EOC management.

TRCS deployed volunteers in 4 regions to support with FA and Search and Rescue activities. A total of 1,700 Long Lasting Insecticide Nets, 5,000 face mask, 820 hand sanitizers have been distributed to a total of 1,456 HH. An estimated 30,000 people were reached in preparedness efforts with EWEA and COVID-19 awareness messages.

Activities planned under response DREF:

- Provision of First Aid services to the displaced population
- Procurement and replenishment of 70 first aid kits
- Training on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

- Conduct PSS needs and clinic to 120 volunteer s
- Conduct psychosocial support services sessions to the 1,000 affected population, including specific child centred sessions.
- Conduct health promotion through community meetings, house to house visits and mobile cinema sessions

There is a high risk of outbreak of vector and water-borne diseases due to the contaminated of water sources and stagnant water. 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, provide psychosocial support and First Aid services. The activities will target 4 vulnerable regions, Shinyanga, Kilimanajro, Kagera and Mbeya. A total of 120 volunteers will be trained on Epidemic Control for Volunteers.

A total of 3,075 HHs will be targeted with health promotion, FA and PSS services during the response.

Any challenges the National Society may have met, and what they are doing to deal with these challenges

- There was inadequate time to prepare the evacuation centres, including preparation in provision of health services through mobile health clinics for emergency health and medical care.
- Due to overcrowding, COVID-19 preventive measures cannot be implemented as wished in the evacuation centre. TRCS in coordination with GoT is discussion alternative emergency shelter options.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 7,280

Male: 3,494

Female: 3,786

WASH Output 1.1: Continuous promotion of water, sanitation, and hygiene integrated with COVID 19 is carried out in targeted communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with hygiene promotion (NEW Indicator)	15,375	
# volunteers trained on hygiene promotion	210	0
# of soap bars distributed (NEW Indicator)	123,000	123,000
# of water tablets distributed (NEW Indicator)	92,250	92,250
# of jerrycans procured (NEW Indicator)	1,050	0

Progress towards outcomes

Activities completed under imminent DREF:

The anticipated impacts of TS Jobo was expected to cause disruption of water and sanitation infrastructure and services. As a preventive measure, TRCS volunteers will be integrated to receive the hygiene promotion training from 4 targeted regions, this will include the distribution of water treatment tablets from the replenished DP stock.

As a result of heavy downpour, the community water sources for the affected communities were destroyed and people are drinking flooded and contaminated water. The host communities have limited access to water sources whereby this is leaving the displaced populations to opt for stagnant flood water for their household and domestic use. The distribution of water treatment tablets is crucial and an immediate need of these families to minimise the risk of water-borne diseases and prevent any outbreak. UNICEF provided an initial 20,000 tablets from its DP stock, which was distributed by TRCS to 1,456 HH/7,280 people. The distributions were accompanied with demonstrations and explanation of use of the tablets. In addition, TRCS distributed 2,100 buckets and 750 jerry cans from DP stocks, which will be replenished through the DREF.

Activities planned under response DREF:

- Conduct refresher training for 30 RC volunteers per region on carrying out hygiene promotion (30 x 4=120 volunteers)
- Procurement of 92,250 water purification tablets
- Procurement of 123,000 bars of soap

- Procurement and replenishment of 2,100 water buckets
- Procurement and replenishment of 750 jerry cans
- Conduct hygiene promotion through community meetings, house to house visits and mobile cinema sessions

Affected families will be receiving Hygiene promotion awareness through the planned activities of community meetings, demonstration sessions and mobile cinema sessions. Hygiene promotion will focus on HH water treatment, safe water storage, latrine use and handwashing. TRCS will design, develop and print hygiene promotion awareness education materials, 120 volunteers will distribute a total of 5,000 IEC materials in the 4 targeted regions. This will include printing of posters, which will be displayed on potential public gathering centres such as marketplaces, schools, health facilities and evaluation centres. TRCS will procure an additional 92,250 water tablets to provide 3,075 HH with tablets for 30 days use. Soap will be procured and distributed to support hygiene promotion activities.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 1,000

Male: 650

Female: 450

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage (%) population in temporary shelter receiving PGI guidance (NEW)	100 % (15,575 people)	0
# of staff and volunteers trained on PGI (NEW)	120	0
# of dignity kits procured and replenished (NEW)	900	0

Progress towards outcomes

Activities completed under imminent DREF

Vulnerable groups bear the biggest pain of disasters due to their special needs during emergencies. These groups include persons with disabilities, the sick, older persons, children, girls, 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 mainstreamed PGI in all sectors. When distributing shelter and households' items, TRCS considered access by every gender and will sensitise all the staff and volunteers engaged in the interventions.

Activities planned under response DREF:

TRCS will ensure all the sectors mainstream protection, gender and inclusion throughout the intervention and ensure participation of people in the displaced evacuation centers emergencies

The DREF for the flood response will focus to conduct the below activities: -

- Sensitize staff and volunteers (120) 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
- Raise awareness on SGBV in all community outreach activities
- Mapping and support of SGBV referral pathways.
- Procurement and distribution of 900 dignity kits

Strengthen National Society

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers insured	270	0

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers received refresher training on CoC	270	210
Output 1.1: Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of EOC activated and managed	2	1
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Activities completed under imminent DREF A total of 210 volunteers received refresher training on the Code of Conduct before deployment. IFRC accident insurance will be activated for a total of 210 volunteers.</p> <p>As of April 21, the EOC was activated to monitor the forecast information and coordinate the response.</p>		

International Disaster Response		
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Methods are put in place to ensure communities can participate in the response and influence decision-making (feedback desks and activation of hotline)	2	2
Lessons Learnt workshop conducted	1	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Activities completed under imminent DREF TRCS activated its national hotline and set up feedback desks at distribution sites. Affected population is being consulted throughout the response, from needs assessment to implementation and evaluation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 volunteers were deployed to manage NS hotline at headquarters' • Feedback desks established close to the evacuation centres/temporary shelters <p>Activities planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of CEA in the intervention • Continuation of the hotline and feedback desks <p>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.</p>		

D. BUDGET

Overall budget for this DREF operation is CHF 307,183.45 of which CHF 250,743.45 is being requested as a second allocation, as seen in attached budget.

DREF OPERATION

MDRTZ029 - TANZANIA - Tropical Storm Jobo

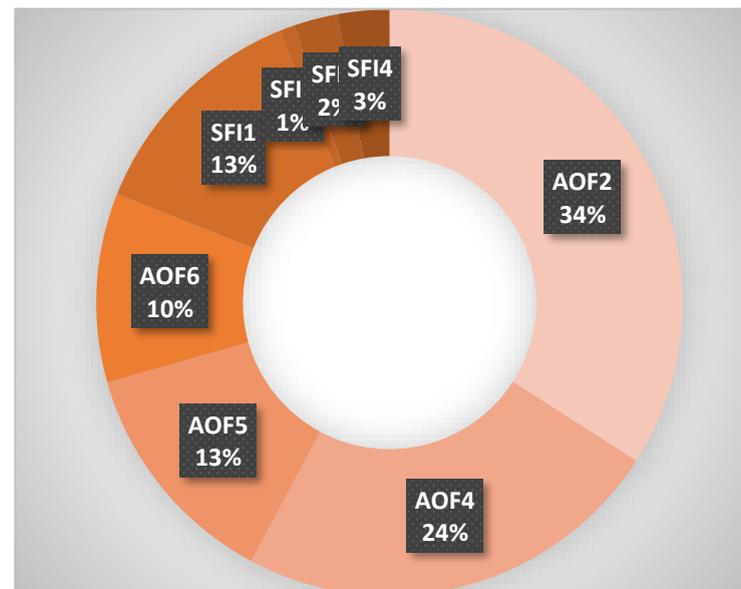
07/05/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	47.230
Medical & First Aid	8.132
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	155.247
Land, vehicles & equipment	0
Storage	1.200
Distribution & Monitoring	4.800
Logistics, Transport & Storage	14.000
National Society Staff	11.600
Volunteers	16.065
Personnel	27.665
Consultants & Professional Fees	0
Workshops & Training	51.400
Workshops & Training	51.400
Communications	3.520
Financial Charges	2.400
Other General Expenses	18.263
General Expenditure	40.123
DIRECT COSTS	288.435
INDIRECT COSTS	18.748
TOTAL BUDGET	307.183

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	104.683
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	
AOF4	Health	72.960
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	39.288
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	32.010
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	39.457
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	2.599
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	7.455
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	8.733
TOTAL		307.183



Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Manager, Email: Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org; phone: +254 732 203 081

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.**
