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# Final Report

## Tanzania: Floods (Lindi Region)

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRTZ026;</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 05 July 2021</b>	<b>Glide number: <a href="#">FL-2020-000029-TZA</a></b>
<b>Operation start date: 29 January 2020</b>	<b>Operation end date: 31 July 2020</b>
<b>Host National Society: Tanzania Red Cross Society</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 498,960</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 28,258 people</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 11,404 people</b>
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Belgium Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of Tanzania, UNICEF, Water Mission, Islamic Foundation, KKKT Lutheran church and ShelterBox Trust	

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

Please click [here](#) for the Final Financial Report and [here](#) for the Contacts

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

On 27 January 2020, heavy rainfall occurred in Kilwa, Liwale, and Ruangwa districts in Lindi region (south-eastern Tanzania), causing deaths and major damage to critical infrastructure and houses. Immediately after the alert was received on 27 January, TRCS deployed its regional branch response team in Lindi which was later joined by the TRCS national disaster response team (NDRT) on 28 January to support search and rescue. TRCS response focused on two communities; Kipindimbi and Mkwajuni that were adversely affected.

TRCS capacity was however exceeded by the magnitude of the flooding forcing the NS to request for IFRC surge and financial support. Following the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) requested and on 29 January, a [DREF operation](#) was launched and granted for CHF 72,897 to allow the deployment of a surge capacity to support NS in conducting a rapid assessment, as well as to support first aid and safe evacuation. The initial operational timeframe was two months. The rapid needs assessment was conducted and concluded within the first two weeks after the floods occurred and informed the immediate needs of the displaced populations.

Following the initial assessments, [Operations Update 1](#) was published on 21 February, detailing the progress since launch, approving a two months' timeframe extension, reviewing targeting and granting a second allocation of CHF 292,766 to operationalize the full operational strategy developed focusing on WASH and Health and a detailed assessment.

Working with the government in good collaboration, TRCS conducted a follow up detailed assessment from 27 February to 8 March 2020 to complement the rapid assessment earlier conducted. From the assessment, 8 out of 21 affected



*A section of the flooding in Njinjo area of Kipindimbi village ©TRCS*

villages in the region were declared unsafe for habitation, therefore the government provided alternative resettlement land to the families. The detailed assessment also revealed that 4,297 households (21,485 people) were affected with 24 people dead in Kilwa and Mtama districts. The flooding also caused major damage to local infrastructure, livelihoods, and personal properties. Apart from the 4,297 households affected in Kilwa and Mtama districts, there were 114 households (850 people), affected in Ruangwa district, 936 households (1,777 people) in Lindi urban district, and 198 households (234 people) in Liwale District. In total, 5,545 households (28,258 people) were rendered homeless in the entire region. Below table highlights the number of affected people per district in Lindi region.

**Table 1: Displaced populations per council in Lindi Region**

District Council	Households affected	People displaced
Kilwa	4,054	24,000
Mtama	243	1,397
Ruangwa	114	850
Liwale	198	234
Lindi Municipal	936	1,777
<b>Total (Lindi Region)</b>	<b>5,545</b>	<b>28,258</b>

On 6 April, [Operation Update 2](#) was published to highlight the results of the concluded detailed assessment. This also allowed for another two months timeframe extension and the third allocation of CHF 133,297 to provide selected vulnerable households with material for emergency shelters to complement items distributed and increase the provision of food through cash assistance from one to three months. The total amount allocated by the DREF to this operation was CHF 498,960 for an overall six months implementation timeframe.



*Temporary camp in Kipindimbi ©TRCS*

It is through both the rapid and detailed assessments conducted that the NS acquired data to update its operational response strategies. Indeed, the initial Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) was launched to support

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). The emergency plan of action developed was updated twice based on the assessments done. The two subsequent updates focused on conducting detailed assessment and inclusion of shelter support to the most vulnerable 677 households and cash for food to 562 others. The shelter support focused on provision for roofing material, technical support as well as complementary support through a partnership with Shelter Box Trust.

Through this DREF operation, TRCS reached an overall 11,404 people (1,702 HHs) through activities implemented in below sectors:

**Table 2: Overview of people reached per sector**

Sector	Targeted	Reached
Shelter	10,050	10,050
Water, sanitation, and hygiene	11,404	11,404
Health and social services	11,404	11,404
Food security and Livelihoods	3,766	3,766
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)	11,404	11,404

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

Through this DREF operation, Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) conducted a detailed assessment, replenished and distributed household items (HHIs), provided material and technical support for shelter reconstruction, and conducted WASH and health activities of the flood-affected population in Kipindimbi resettlement camp.

Two surge profiles (one assessment/operations management, one logistics) were deployed to support the NS in the implementation of the planned activities and procurement of relief items. The detailed assessment was conducted jointly with the local government and provided accurate data that supported the updating of the response strategy based on needs and impacts of the disaster.

From the onset of the operation on 27 January, TRCS supported the following interventions towards this floods response:

### 1. Shelter and Household Items (HHIs)

- Distribution and replenishment of 3,000 blankets, 2,000 mattresses, and 1,000 kitchen sets. The stock was not enough to provide all displaced families with a full HHI kit, therefore, the NS decided to distribute partial kits, reaching a total of 1,500 households (an estimated 10,050 people).
- Development of a shelter strategy based on collected data providing guidelines and shelter approach followed with shelter training to 30 people (volunteers and local artisans), provision of corrugated galvanized iron sheet materials and tools to 677 households to avert the exposure of affected families to severe weather conditions selected through a community participatory approach as the most vulnerable families.
- Post Distribution Monitoring exercise conducted and one that revealed the extend under which support given was beneficial to the targeted communities.
- Provision of 1,354 solar lamps for 677 households through a partnership with Shelter Box.

**Table 3: Complete list of household items distributed**

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



*Household items distribution in Kipindimbi (Distribution conducted prior to first COVID-19 case in Tanzania, therefore no face masks and social distancing practiced) ©TRCS*

Through both the district and regional disaster coordination committees, donations received in-kind were recorded and collectively distributed. TRCS was recognized as a leader in conducting distributions and the exercises were done at an identified site within the hosting camps to reduce people walking for distances to collect relief support.

## 2. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- Conducted refresher training to 30 RC volunteers on carrying out hygiene promotion activities. These volunteers cascaded the training to other 100 selected volunteers who conducted 116 Hygiene promotion sessions in total. These activities focused on households water treatment, safe water storage, latrine use, and handwashing.
- Distribution of 32,000 aqua tabs donated by UNICEF.
- Procurement and distribution of 2,248 bars of soap (four per household).
- Procurement of 100 liquid soap gallons to accommodate the preferred emerging need in line with the COVID-19 outbreak.
- Distribution of 3,000 pieces of water buckets replenished through the DREF.



*Mobile cinema session ©TRCS*

## 3. Health

- In search and rescue operations, a total of 9 people who sustained serious injuries were stabilized and referred for specialized care while 187 others with minor injuries received first aid care.
- Camp management to 2,501 displaced HHs. This activity did not have financial implications to the DREF and involved camp design and layout. This was important to avoid accidents especially fire risk and possible disease outbreaks with unplanned sanitation while higher grounds were identified for tent erection to avoid water stagnation.
- 20 volunteers trained on first aid and 30 volunteers trained on epidemic control.
- 200 people reached with psychosocial services
- 3,000 treated mosquito nets and 536 dignity kits distributed and replenished.
- One mobile cinema procured and 10 mobile night cinema sessions were conducted. The content of the mobile cinema sessions was a mix of messages on gender-based violence, hygiene and health. The sessions also provided the much-needed psychosocial support to affected families especially children who had limited recreational spaces. The sessions were later used as an avenue to raise awareness on COVID-19.

## 4. Livelihood and basic needs

A market assessment and cash feasibility study were conducted. TRCS used the prevailing market prices to calculate a cash transfer value that met the needs of 562 most vulnerable households through unconditional and unrestricted cash grant for three months (March-May 2020), to provide them financial access to basic needs.

A post-distribution monitoring exercise was conducted and showed that the distributed cash strengthened the market economy, setting the affected communities on the path to recovery.



*Lindi Regional Commissioner handing over cash payment to a beneficiary ©TRCS*

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

East Africa Country Cluster Support Team (EACCST) regional finance and disaster management delegates, throughout the operation, provided technical support and closely monitored the operation, as well as carrying out overall coordination of the Movement response.

IFRC and TRCS reached out to the in-country partners (Spanish and Belgium Red Cross Societies) for support. The Belgium Red Cross allowed TRCS to use its Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR) project crisis modifier to fill any gap arising from the DREF operation. The gap identified was on shelter kits which were however covered by Shelter

Box through a funding proposal. The Spanish RC followed the operation closely but did not have funding available to support the response.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

TRCS enjoys a good working relationship with the government which was further strengthened throughout this operation. The Prime Minister visited the displaced population in the temporary camps and expressed his appreciation for the work of TRCS. This message was also transferred by other government representatives including the national director for disaster management, the regional commissioner, and the district local leadership in Kilwa. TRCS worked closely with the Prime Minister's Office - Disaster Management Department (PMO-DMD) and the local disaster management committee through which family tents were provided. Further, the government drilled three boreholes at the settlement sites providing families with water for their domestic and household use. By the time of closing this operation, the government had not connected these families to the national electricity grid yet, but efforts were evident. However, through a partnership proposal to Shelter Box, IFRC secured solar lights to 1,354 solar lamps that were distributed to 677 households. This provided a significant amount of lighting in the settlements.

The military and Azam Company (a leading food processing company in the country) were active during the initial evacuation by deploying boats, 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 phase of the operation.

### **Coordination**

The regional administrative secretariat, the local government structure in Lindi, throughout the operation continued to host coordination meetings and TRCS, together with the deployed operations surge member, participated in these meetings. The committees either at the district or regional level had representation from different government departments representing clusters and included health, WASH, security, food and agriculture, public works and gender, TRCS, and invited members from Action Aid, religious leaders, and Mpingo conservation. The secretariat hosts the regional disaster management committee and received updates from the districts/village level committees after every three days. The meetings supported coordination and advice on technical aspects of all sectors. The committees were key in overseeing initial rapid assessment and providing initial population estimates which were used as a basis for the initial emergency interventions and updated after conducting the detailed assessment. The secretariat and TRCS planned and conducted a joint detailed assessment that helped in understanding the needs of the affected families. The report was adopted by the government as Lindi regional flood situation report and tool for resource mobilization.

To note, the villages affected, Kipindimbi and Mkwajuni, 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 were completely separated and culturally perceived as two different villages (so Kipindimbi high and low, and Mkwajuni high and low). The low sides of the villages were completely flooded, and the government resettled the populations in the high sides, also called Kipindimbi (high) and Mkwajuni (high), this is two and three kilometres away from the low side. As such, the temporary camps were allocated in the same plots as the government allocated to the families. Thus, all plots were 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, therefore, the government allocated each displaced family with an alternative land.

### **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

#### **Needs Analysis**

TRCS, supported by IFRC and the government jointly undertook a detailed assessment from 27 February to 8 March 2020. The government directed the assessment to cover Kilwa district as being the most affected district and narrowed down to the 17 affected villages. Findings from this assessment showed significant damage to roads and bridges, houses, farmlands, disrupted access to health care, markets, and water infrastructure. The situation unveiled by the assessment per sector is outlined in [Operation Update 2](#).

## Scenario Planning

Refer to [Operation Update 2](#) for detailed scenario planning.

## Risk Analysis

**Table 4: Risk analysis and mitigation measures**

Risk	Mitigation measure taken
The flooding caused massive destructing covering all roads and submerging houses. People climbed to roofs of a few remaining stone build houses and coconut trees. This limited the speed at which these families could be assisted.	The government deployed motorized boats for faster evacuation while the TRCS response was moving the affected families to host camps.
Inaccessibility due to infrastructure damage: One village (Najiririji) was inaccessible by road as the road was completely cut off. This village was however not part of the villages targeted under the DREF.	The inaccessible village received assistance from the government through the air and it was noted that the villagers were difficult to trace because were said to be a nomadic population who move with their animals from one place to the other.
Following the result of the cash feasibility study, the only possible modality for the unconditional cash grants was cash in envelopes. At the time of the assessment, there were no services to support mobile money transfer nor bank transfer. In addition to having no mobile agents in the affected areas, there was no phone network coverage with the nearest bank and mobile agents accessible 90 kilometres away.	TRCS developed risk mitigation measures to mitigate against security and fraud risks, including the arrangement of security support, segregation of duties, strong CEA measures, and registration of distributed cash. The risks and measures were discussed and agreed with IFRC Africa Region and CCST DM and Cash focal persons.
The DREF operation and its operational strategy considered the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic.  As auxiliaries to the government, TRCS has a role in supporting the government's efforts on preparedness, containment, and mitigation against the pandemic.	TRCS developed a business continuity plan to maintain critical service provision through ongoing operation while adapting to COVID-19. This included ensuring the health and safety of staff and volunteers. As such, the National Society actions dedicated to COVID-19 and the Lindi operation was mutually beneficial and built upon common synergies.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The overall objective of this DREF operation was to meet the immediate needs of an overall 1,702 displaced families (11,404 people) living in the Kipindimbi and Mkwajuni temporary camps in Lindi region, who were without access to basic services. Of the targeted households, 562 households or 3,766 people received cash for food while 677 households were supported with shelter materials.

### Response Strategy

When the flooding was reported, no one had imagined the magnitude and the destruction it had caused in an area that had never reported flooding before. TRCS and government deployed their regional resources, but it soon became clear that the response needed national mobilization of resources. The disaster management department in the office of the prime minister (DMD-PMO), mandated to coordinate disaster operations in the country, took over the overall coordination of the disaster from the district level. By this time, the displaced population needed urgent humanitarian assistance including the evacuation of displaced people to temporary shelters, provision of HHIs, water treatment tablets, food in the temporary shelters as well as the provision of first aid services. During the first weeks after the floods, TRCS provided household items from prepositioned stock, First Aid services, PSS, and water treatment tablets to the internally displaced persons in makeshift camps.

As the search and rescue operation was underway, TRCS requested rapid response support, which was deployed through the IFRC surge desk. The rapid response member worked with TRCS and government responding teams on the ground, to support the needs assessment and the development of the full emergency plan of action. The needs assessment was conducted from 5 to 8 February 2020 and used a combination of IFRC, TRCS, and GoT needs assessment tools. The methodology included secondary data review, observation, interviews, and focus group discussions.

As the teams continued to implement the updated emergency plan, TRCS, IFRC, and the GoT conducted a detailed joint assessment from 27 February to 8 March 2020 revealing the impact of the disaster as well as long-term recovery

needs. Key government departments were involved covering all sectors and the exercise involved a comprehensive study of the affected villages from secondary and historical data, transect walks, observation, key informant interviews, and group discussions. It was from this assessment that the GoT observed that 8 villages out of the total affected 21, were rendered inhabitable. Due to the high-risk location of these villages, the GoT allocated alternative land for reallocation. Shelter was among the most urgent needs, and therefore a strong shelter component was added to the operational strategy.



*Cash distributions conducted with respect to physical distancing measures and mask wearing to avoid spread of COVID 19 ©TRCS*

TRCS adjusted its operational plan midway to incorporate COVID-19 prevention measures, once the first COVID-19 case was confirmed in Tanzania. Continuation of planned activities was agreed through consultative meetings with the regional, district, and village authorities where key COVID-19 prevention measures were agreed upon. The adjustment called for more time and resources to actualize planned activities and included reaching out to smaller groups of target people at a particular time with respect to social distancing and also the installation of handwashing facilities.

Besides losing houses and household items, affected families lost their livelihoods, privacy, and dignity. TRCS conducted a market assessment on food and a cash feasibility study revealing the minimum food basket in a household. Through a community participatory approach, 562 most vulnerable households were identified and supported with three-month cash for food payment. TRCS opted for the cash in envelope method after following consultations with the regional IFRC cash advisor after establishing that the nearest bank and mobile services were available 90 kilometers away from the affected villages and that the area was not connected to a mobile network at all.

Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) continued to issue rainfall alerts from the start of the operation from January through to May and indeed heavy rainfall was witnessed. This situation not only made humanitarian access to the affected villages difficult but also slowed the humanitarian assistance to the affected families; however, this situation drove the affected families in seeking faster-coping alternatives. A total of 72.9% (1,824 HHs) commenced the process of erecting their shelters in the free government-provided lands. However, a total of 27.1% (677HHs) of most vulnerable households did not have the resources to start rebuilding their shelter. This was determined through a shelter market and needs assessment carried out and that led to the development of a shelter strategy<sup>1</sup>. The shelter assessment strategy provided for the actual distribution of CGI materials as compared to the initially proposed voucher system. Actual distribution was agreed on after establishing that the needed suppliers to provide for the voucher system were available more than 90 kilometres away. Besides, the suppliers were not able to provide the needed quantities of CGI materials and would also have exposed the affected families to long travels to collect the materials. The shelter assessment looked at different building aspects and enablers including the availability of local house wall and roof support poles, preferred house designs, land slopes, availability of salvaged materials, and community technical know-how. The DREF shelter strategy focused on technical shelter support as well as support with roofing material. In addition, IFRC/TRCS through a partnership with ShelterBox Trust, complemented the DREF shelter response, with the distribution of shelter kits and solar lamps. Also, ShelterBox Trust provided online trainings to TRCS staff and volunteers to support the affected population in building back safer shelters.

A post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted in June to better understand the effects of the cash distribution done in March, April, and May. The exercise result shows that the cash distribution had a strong boost to livelihood recovery and boosted the local market. It is believed that the cash distribution boosted the local village market which is now a fully functional market centre with almost every household commodity. The efficiency of the use of Cash transfer based programming (CTP) saw the regional and district authorities in Lindi pledge to adopt the cash distribution model for future operations citing that money provides affected people with a choice of purchase as compared to conventional household distribution.

<sup>1</sup> Lindi floods shelter strategy

Another post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise was conducted after the distribution of shelter materials, using Kobo mobile data collection. This PDM was planned outside the DREF timeframe and was supported by ShelterBox Trust funding, to ensure it would capture the full Shelter response (including DREF and ShelterBox Trust support). The exercise interviewed a total of 218 women and 139 men. The participation of women was higher compared to that of men because most people found at the homesteads during the day were women. This was a clear indication that men had gone to seek livelihood and that they were in majority, the breadwinners for their families.

The PDM also revealed that the average household size was five (5) members per family. This was important to assess whether the support given was adequate to meet the needs of the affected families.

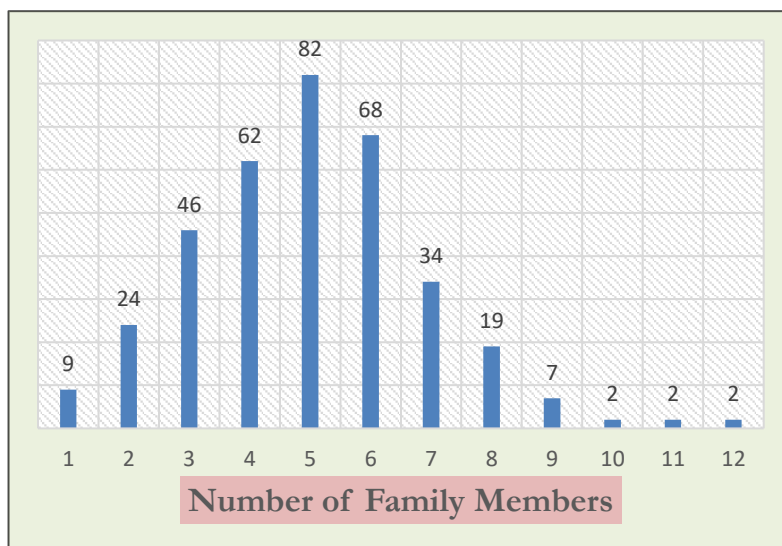


Chart 1: Illustration showing members per family ©TRCS

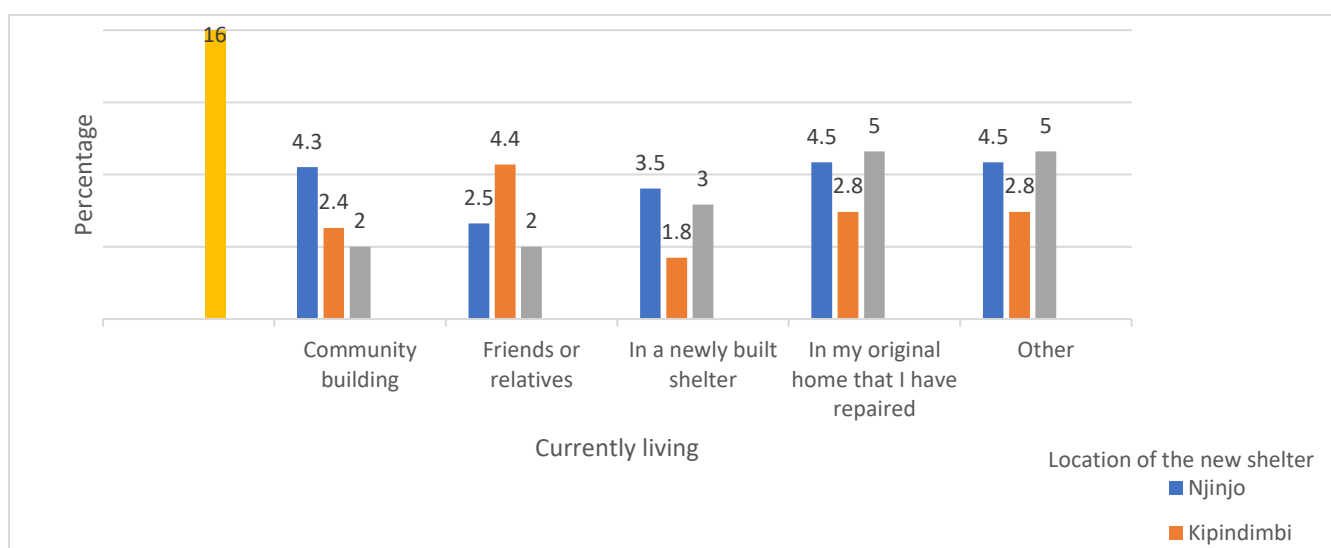


Chart 2: Illustration on use of erected new shelter per village ©TRCS

Analysis from the PDM exercise showed that 97% of the beneficiaries who received shelter kits and CGI materials had used the materials to erect their shelter. The other 3% who had not used the materials distributed were either waiting for additional materials to complement or waiting for local artisan support. their shelters are under construction.

The exercise found out that the majority of households (90%) who benefitted from the Shelter kit and CGI support were staying in newly built shelters and none of the beneficiaries supported was still hosted at evacuation Centers. The remaining 10% were still under construction thus, the families were still hosted by their friends and relatives.

### Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

CEA was streamlined throughout the response process to ensure active and meaningful participation of the affected communities. A feedback and complaint desk was put in place for recipients of distributed items to provide direct feedback on the distribution exercise after each distribution. For clarity and a good flow of information, clear roles and responsibilities were agreed with representatives, community leaders, and committees throughout the response. The beneficiary selection process was agreed on with the community and clearly communicated to all affected. A selection committee was established that included representation of the affected families (the old, young, women, and persons with disability), local village leaders, and TRCS representatives. The committee was guided by a set and agreed selection criteria. Once the selection was done, ratification of the identified households was conducted openly in a community gathering. Though this was a lengthy process, it provided transparency and aided in the selection of the right target household.

This operation contributed immensely in strengthening community cohesion and integration. The fact that members of the same village were grouped for ease of selecting the right beneficiaries, strongly brought community members together. Besides, the cash transfer programme is believed to have contributed in the establishment of their local market, which by the time of closing the operation, had all basic essential services available in the newly revamped market.

### National Society Development

It took TRCS more than two hours to arrive at the flooded areas merely because the local branch was 90 kilometers away while the regional branch office was 230 kilometers away. The entire operation was made possible through the use of locally recruited community volunteers and by the time of closing the operation, 112 community members had registered as volunteers and members to Tanzania Red Cross Society. TRCS walked together with the affected families from search and rescue to recovery, a move which did not only provide the much-needed aid but also one that offered attachment to the National Society. This connection saw the opening of a new TRCS branch established with its chairperson, with support from the local government and the community. The community and local leaders allocated free land for the establishment of the branch and by the time of operation closure, efforts were underway to commence construction to pave way for the official opening.



*A beneficiary visiting a TRCS complaints and feedback desk a distribution point in Kipindimbi village ©TRCS*

### Lessons Learnt

The lesson learnt workshop was conducted following the IFRC Lessons Learned Guide and involved participants from the four levels of government: national, regional, district, and the community. Besides, there were representatives from the affected communities, TRCS staff and volunteers. Participants were divided into groups and asked to share what worked well, what did not, and what could be better done in the future.

The main challenge that transpired from the different participants was the delayed initial assessment as a result of lack of access. In addition, mobilization of boats to rescue people was very slow.

Participants demonstrated their satisfaction with the way the response was carried out by indicating that the response was defined based on human-centred needs which were identified through a needs assessment. This assisted in avoiding the dumping of unwanted relief items into the flood-affected areas.

Coordination of the response was alluded to have played out well, one that helped to assign roles and responsibilities and avoided duplication of efforts, confusion and waste of resources.

While supporting building back better was lauded, participants appreciated the efforts to tackle the invisible needs such as the mental health and psychosocial consequences of the disaster. Mental health impacts of disasters had catastrophic impacts on the psyche, health and economy in the affected communities. As such, embedding a component of psychological first aid and mental health into the relief and recovery operation was key.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 10,500

Male: 5,237

Female: 5,263

### Outcome 1: Restore community shelter and enhance resilience

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Minimum percentage (%) population in temporary camps receiving HHIs support	88% or 10,050 people	88% or 10,050 people
Number of HHIs replenished which were distributed from prepositioned stock	3,000 blankets, 1,000 kitchen sets and 2,000 mattresses	3,000 blankets, 1,000 kitchen sets and 2,000 mattresses
Number of HHs having received shelter assistance	677	677

### Output 1.1: Provide technical support, guidance, and awareness raising in safe shelter to affected populations

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households supported with shelter materials using shelter vouchers	677	677
Number of volunteers involved in shelter activities	50	50
Number of shelter monitoring visits conducted	3	3
Number of detailed multisector assessments conducted	1	1
Number of people trained on shelter (staff, volunteers, and local builders)	30	30
Number of households reached with awareness raising activities on safe shelter	2,501	2,501

### Narrative description of achievements

In the initial days of the response, TRCS and government conducted search and rescue efforts to save lives and support the evacuation of the affected families to temporary hosting camps identified in neighbouring schools. In the makeshift hosting camps, TRCS distributed 3,000 blankets, 1,000 kitchen sets, and 2,000 mattresses to 1,500 families, which were replenished under this DREF operation.

A total of 28,258 people lost their houses due to the floods, of which 16,387 were registered officially as internally displaced in the camps, while other families decided to move in with family members.

The government provided resettlement land for the displaced families where the affected families resettled and had to rebuild their shelter. TRCS developed a shelter strategy based on the shelter assessments and a total of 677 most vulnerable families were identified to be supported with shelter.

Based on the above, 677 families received roofing material (10 corrugated galvanized iron sheets), 5 kg of roofing nails and were supported with labour to provide technical support in building back safer, which involved training and deployment of 30 volunteers and local artisans on shelter. This trained team of 30 people provided practical training to an additional 50 community-based volunteers who worked together in providing technical support to the affected families in their reconstruction process. Initially, the operational strategy was developed to use vouchers instead of distribution, however, local vendors did not have the capacity to provide the requested materials and therefore the items were procured and distributed by TRCS.

The trained volunteers and artisans were organized into groups and assigned a specific number of households under which each group ensured allocated households were monitored throughout the building process. The building back safer messaging was expanded to all the 2,501 displaced families in the new resettlement areas through awareness-raising.

### Challenges

- The fluctuation of commodities prices from the initial budget. This mostly affected the replenishment of household items, however, was covered through reallocation between over budgeted and underbudgeted lines.
- Initially, TRCS shelter response strategy was modelled to use cash voucher system where identified beneficiaries would redeem the vouchers for materials at local retail shops. However, this was not feasible after conducting market and vendor analysis which identified local retailers did not have the capacity to provide the proposed materials with the nearest being 30 kilometres away. Therefore, TRCS had to procure the materials and conduct an actual distribution. Since these were CGI materials made to support roofing, actual distribution forced families to quickly erect their house walls. For families with limited skills and capacity to do this, TRCS provided technical support through its trained shelter volunteers.

### Lessons Learned

- This response proved the need to stock shelter kits within the country. It was a learning that disasters can wipe away an entire village and render everyone homeless (a true reflection of what happened in Lindi) and local resources to cope can be exceeded. The use of family tents in this response was temporary and families needed to be settled back soon but the country did not have the proper tools to do this. The provision of shelter kits was considered as one best way to fast track recovery as people would use the shelter tool kits distributed to erect their shelter and for other livelihood activities. The kit was provided through a partnership with ShelterBox who had to ship them from Dubai costing over two months of wait. TRCS, therefore, needs to consider prepositioning of shelter kits that can be deployed immediately as delayed humanitarian assistance could breed negative coping strategies.
- Disasters sometimes can strike remote villages where specialized trained teams may not be available, and this response is one good example. The affected villages were over 90 kilometres from where local branch offices were located, and Red Cross community volunteers had limited skills to offer the much-needed support at the time. More support had to be deployed from the regional branch, however, the magnitude of the disaster was beyond the regional capacity which informed the need for the national response deployment. The flooding was localized in over 21 villages in a region of 64,040 square kilometres in size, stretching the NS capacity to provide attention to the affected sites. This fact called for an increased need for training more community volunteers who can be deployed within their locality. TRCS needs to strengthen its regional branch response capacities through continuous training of its Red Cross Action Teams (RCATs) including the revitalization of its National Disaster Response Team (NDRT). IFRC should support the NS in developing RCAT guidelines which will provide minimum requirements for responding volunteers in the future and create a need to refresh teams on disaster response skills.



#### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 3,766

Male: 1,569

Female: 2,197

#### Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Minimum percentage (%) population in temporary camps receiving cash support for food	33% or 3,766 people	33% or 3,766 people

#### Output 1.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of cash transfers implemented	3	3

#### Narrative description of achievements

TRCS conducted a market assessment and cash feasibility study in the affected villages, which informed the CTP strategy and the transfer modality. The first cash distribution was conducted on 27 March with the second done on

8 April and the third on 1 May 2020. A total of 562 families (3,766 people) benefited from the cash transfer and the cash is said to have stimulated the local market economy. The PDM report showed that the the cash received was used to buy food, medication and to start small grocery business and for shelter setup.

### Challenges

- The first cash transfer did not happen as planned in February 2020, to allow cash feasibility assessment to be completed. Without mobile and banking services available in the target communities, TRCS was forced to opt for cash in envelopes. This modality is the riskiest and exposes the NS to risk of theft or a possible attack on the way. Further analysis on this left TRCS with no option other than to hire security personnel to escort the cash. This, therefore, introduced costs that were not budgeted initially. Risk mitigation measures were however developed and agreed upon with IFRC DM and Cash focal points.
- There were no available pre-procured financial service providers to offer alternative cash transfer solution at the time.

### Lessons Learned

- Maintaining a flexible agreement with a Financial service provider (FSP) for services that would be sourced in the event of urgent need would ease the burden and lessen the time taken to procure for the service during an emergency. The NS has a strong capacity on CTP, however, there is need for the NS to keep an updated list of FSP who would be used in the event of a disaster where cash transfer is considered. If the NS had a dial away agreement with a money service provider, the risk of carrying money in envelopes would have been transferred to them.



### Health

**People reached:** 11,404  
Male: 5,265  
Female: 6,139

### Outcome 1: Reduced health risks of the affected populations

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage (%) target population reached with health promotion	100% or 11,404 people	100% or 11,404 people

### Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are profiled

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in epidemic control	30	30

### Output 1.2: The health situation and immediate risks are properly managed

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with First Aid services	15	09
# of dignity kits procured and delivered	1,000	536
# of people supported with PSS	115 people (100 volunteers and 15 NS staff)	200

### Narrative description of achievements

TRCS continued to offer first aid services throughout its interventions, nine people who sustained serious injuries were stabilized and referred for specialized care while 187 others with minor injuries received first aid care.

Health promotion campaigns were conducted using mobile cinema and through community meetings with support from 100 volunteers. Out of the 100 volunteers, 58 of them conducted two health promotion sessions each of which was also combined with sanitation promotion sessions reaching to 116 health promotion sessions in total. Besides, 30 volunteers were trained on epidemic control.

TRCS considered PSS essential to both responding volunteers and the affected population and sessions were conducted on either one on one or in groups sessions. Twenty (20) volunteers managed to conduct 20 sessions of 10 people reaching out to 200 persons.

The initial plan was to procure and distribute 1,000 dignity kits, however, this was reduced to 536 after retargeting which allowed the reviewing of the contents of the kit to include additional items like more sanitary pads hence increasing the price per piece.

#### Challenges

- Delay in distribution of dignity kits occasioned by slow procurement process, however, with the deployment of logistics surge, the procurement was fast-tracked, and items were delivered in good time.
- The affected families lacked open spaces that were safe for their recreational activities. Therefore, these communities were forced to share school playgrounds. This meant that their recreational activities were conducted late in the evening when the schools were closed.

#### Lessons Learned

The use of mobile cinema attracted the largest audience, highlighting that this activity should not only be considered for emergency operations but also development programmes campaigns.



#### Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 11,404

Male: 5,265

Female: 6,139

#### Outcome 1: Reduced water-borne and related illnesses to the displaced families

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage (%) population in temporary camps receiving WASH support	100% or 11,404 people	100% or 11,404 people

#### Output 1.1: Promote hygiene practices in target communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of community members practicing good hygiene	100% or 11,404 people	Approx. 60% or 6,842 people

#### Output 1.2: Provide adequate and quality sanitation to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of toilets that are clean and safe	100	100
# of handwashing facilities provided	100	100
# of toilets constructed	100	100

#### Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities and use of hygiene items provided to displaced population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of hygiene promotion sessions conducted	100	116

#### Narrative description of achievements

A refresher training for 30 RC volunteers on carrying out hygiene promotion was conducted. These volunteers cascaded the training to other 100 selected volunteers, who in turn conducted 116 hygiene promotion sessions that focused on household water treatment, safe water storage, latrine use, and handwashing. The 116 hygiene promotion was conducted together with the health promotion ones and focused on household water treatment, safe water storage, latrine use and handwashing. Hygiene promotion was implemented through community meetings, demonstration sessions, and night-time mobile cinema sessions.

Some 32,000 aqua tabs donated by UNICEF were distributed to families for water treatment while procurement and distribution of 2,248 bars of soap (4 per household) was done to promote hygiene. Further, procurement of 100 of liquid soap gallons to accommodate the preferred emerging need in line with the COVID-19 outbreak complemented with the distribution of 3,000 pieces of water buckets replenished through the DREF.

TRCS distributed water treatment tablets to the displaced families in camps before the government drilled boreholes which now have water connections to the settlement sites.

A total of 100 toilet slabs were procured and that supported in setting up 100 public toilets. There were 168 toilets built by the community members from which TRCS targeted to make a total of to be 268 to meet the minimum requirements on the provision of communal toilets as provided for in the sphere standards (1 toilet for 50 persons). The community participated in digging the pit latrine which was strengthened with wood before laying the slab. The walling was secured with wood and covered with mud. The siting was done in such a way that every corner of the settlement had been covered and was separated to differentiate those for the male and those of the female. This was followed up with the installation of handwashing units locally assembled containing a bucket and some bar soap.

### Challenges

There was a delay in the procurement of toilet slabs and handwashing facilities. With the deployment of logistics surge, the procurement was fast-tracked, and items were delivered before the end of March 2020.

### Lessons Learned

Water for domestic use as a basic need proved to be a challenge since water sources had either been destroyed or flooded, leaving affected families with no option for clean water. The situation was even dire because people were concentrated in camps without access to clean water. A better response to this would have been setting up a water treatment unit at the camps, considering the population was huge, to support with water trucking. However, TRCS did not have the capacity to mobilize and set up emergency water treatment units. Therefore, learning from this experience, TRCS needs to strengthen its water and sanitation capacity including training key staff and volunteers on emergency water treatment set up for future operations.



### Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People reached: 1,669

Male: 210

Female: 1,459

### Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage (%) population in temporary camps receiving PGI guidance	100% 11,404	14.6% or 1,669 people

### Output 1.1: Emergency response operations respond to all forms of violence against children and women.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff trained on PGI	20 volunteers	20 volunteers

### Narrative description of achievements

TRCS conducted four discussion sessions - one with men, two with women, and one with children - to raise awareness on gender-based violence, prostitution and early marriages. Young girls were sensitized on the dangers of early pregnancy while women and men sensitized on drug abuse and prostitution. Children were grouped into teams both girls and boys and presented with footballs and netballs to encourage them to engage in sports instead of being idle because it was realized that idleness was exposing them to engage in vices.

An overall 11,404 people had been targeted to benefit from PGI awareness sessions, however, only 14.6% of these were reached directly through the four sessions conducted and during the mobile cinema sessions. These were expected to reach indirectly to the projected 11,404 people

### Challenges

Limited spaces to engage in sports, limiting the affected populations to only school playgrounds available only in the evening after schools closed. Lack of safe and enough shelter contributed to prostitution and drug abuse. This was evident at night as people opted to stay long outside their tents. The compounds were not lit at all and were very dark at night, which encouraged prostitution and other vices. However, through the Shelter Box funding proposal, solar lamps were provided for 677 households. TRCS will continue to engage with the government electricity company to connect the settlements to the national electricity grid.

#### Lessons Learned

The flooding affected social and recreational facilities including playgrounds for children. Schools were closed as a result and children had no space to play considering playing as a therapy for children. To keep children occupied and to offer them room to heal from the effects of the disaster, toys are essential towards their recovery. Child-friendly toys are an essential component in response, especially where children have been displaced. However, TRCS had not invested in this aspect.

### Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 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, competencies and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers provided with PSS	100	100

**Output 1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of insured volunteers engaged in the operation	100	116

#### Narrative description of achievements

TRCS continuously conducted briefing and debriefing sessions to both volunteers and staff engaged in the interventions daily, the morning before the day's activities, and in the evening after activities. This provided opportunities for people to share their previous day challenges as well as setting the ground for the day's plan of activities.

#### Challenges

- Volunteers would join activities when they were free. Sometimes TRCS trained several volunteers for an upcoming activity only for some of them to fall out due to other commitments during the activity. This forced TRCS to orient a higher number compared to those that were needed for a certain activity in case some fall out.
- Unreliable volunteers who fail to turn up for planned activities due to other competing opportunities affected the response. Activities that were to be conducted in one week would end up taking two weeks because a certain number of volunteers would not show up as anticipated.
- Sometimes a volunteer would want to offer support that he/she is not trained for or a volunteer would find him/herself offering a service that he/she is not well versed with because of circumstances at hand.

#### Lessons Learned

The NS should continuously keep an updated volunteer database that clearly shows the volunteer expertise and location. A volunteer biodata needs to be introduced for any volunteer joining the NS. In addition, a volunteer engagement form/contract should be introduced to ensure volunteers assigned to a specific task somehow commit themselves.

### International Disaster Response

**Outcome S1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of surge team members deployed	2	2

**Output 1.1: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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Number of community feedback systems established	1	1
<b>Output 1.1: S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization, and programming.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of assessments conducted	3	3
<b>Output 1.1: S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility, and accountability</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of surge profiles deployed	2	2
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>Two surge profiles on assessment/operations and logistics were deployed and supported the NS in the DREF implementation. The logistics surge supported in fast-tracking procurement of budgeted items, as well as on the job training of the TRCS Logistic team, while the assessment/operations surge supported the NS in assessments and overall implementation and coordination of planned activities.</p> <p>TRCS incorporated a feedback mechanism in the interventions through the provision of a desk where the affected communities shared their feedback and report complaints.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The shortest distance from the affected villages to areas where TRCS and IFRC surge personnel seek accommodation is at least 90 kilometres one way on an extremely rough road. For the team to be on the ground by 9 am in the morning, the team had to leave their hotels at around 6 am and return from the field at around 5 pm. Sometimes, especially during mobile cinema days, the team had to leave the villages at 9 pm. The villages are not connected to mobile network coverage and in case of rains, the road becomes impassable.</li> <li>Sometimes it was difficult to know when a team was in distress because there was no phone network coverage, a case in point was when one team failed to report three hours after the agreed time for departure from the field. The team had been stuck in the mud for hours and was not able to raise alarm. If the cars had been installed with radio communication, the stuck team would have raised the alarm and hence not expose personnel to security risks.</li> </ul>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NS needs to invest in equipping its vehicles with radio communication for areas that do not have a network connection. This should include training disaster and logistics teams on radio communication.</li> </ul>		

<b>Influence others as a leading strategic partner</b>		
<b>Outcome 1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of forums held	1	0
<b>Output 1.1: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization, and programming</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of documentaries produced.	1	1
# of lessons learnt workshops conducted	1	1
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>The PMER plan for the response aimed at strengthening data management for decision making through supporting data collection, analysis, and dissemination processes. Regular field monitoring visits were undertaken to the sites at different levels to track the quality of implementation.</p> <p>Throughout the operation, TRCS invited media houses to cover its activities which were aired on national TV and radio stations. The clips taken were used to develop a documentary that was aired during the lessons learnt workshop. The clips helped participants in identifying areas of weakness.</p>		

A lessons learnt workshop was conducted to capture learning and to inform future operations. This exercise was guided by the IFRC lessons learnt tool and involved participants from the four levels of government: national, regional, district, and the community. Besides, there were representatives from the affected communities, TRCS staff, and volunteers. Participants were put into groups and asked to share what worked well, what did not, and what can be done better in the future.

The main challenge that came out from the different participants was the delayed initial assessment because of lack of access. In addition, mobilization of boats to rescue people was very slow.

Participants demonstrated their satisfaction with the way the response was carried out by indicating that the response was defined based on human-centered needs which were identified through a needs assessment. This assisted in avoiding the dumping of unwanted relief items into the flood-affected areas.

Coordination of the response was alluded to have played out well, one that helped to assign roles and responsibilities and avoided duplication of efforts, confusion, and wastage of resources.

#### Challenges

The local media staff coming to take the clips did not have the means to get to the affected populations and were based in Lindi town which is 230 kilometres away. This meant that they were picked a day before, which increased the service cost on the operation.

#### Lessons Learned

A lot of time was wasted on the road from the local branch to the disaster affected areas. The affected areas were remote and without access to basic accommodation services for responding teams, forcing them to travel at least 180 kilometres every day. Not only that this wasted time, but it was also very tiring for teams. The NS needs to invest in camping tents, lighting and remote hosting materials for its response teams for future operations that would require people to travel long distances to offer aid.

### Effective, credible, and accountable IFRC

#### Outcome 1: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches and activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected people able to influence Red Cross decision-making by providing feedback	50%	50%

#### Output 1.1: Timely and accurate information shared with communities on risks associated with the floods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of CEA approaches integrated	1	1

#### Narrative description of achievements

The response ensured that affected populations had access to timely information for them to make informed decisions about how to stay healthy and safe and rebuild their lives. The operation also provided opportunities for affected people to share their input, feedback, and complaints which were used to improve the quality of the response.

TRCS established desks at the resettlement camps where people shared their feedback and complaints. Community-led committees were established through an open selection process where gender inclusion ensued. The community/beneficiaries selected committee worked with the local authorities especially on beneficiary identification.

#### Challenges

Initially, TRCS had relied on local authorities to appoint leadership in support of beneficiary identification, however, through community engagement sessions, there were claims of bias. Therefore, TRCS decided to select members of the affected communities to join the local leadership.

#### Lessons Learned

Community participation at every stage of the response is key, especially for beneficiary identification. At the same time, local leadership authority should be respected and included in the community selection committee.

## **D. Financial Report**

The overall amount allocated for this DREF operation was CHF 498,960 of which CHF 484,670 (97%) were spent. A balance of CHF 14,290 will be returned to the DREF pot.

Under the funds transfer modality, CHF 436,984 was transferred to Tanzania RC, which spent 424,170.38 (97%) as per Project Partner Expenditure Certification annexed to the standard financial report. All variances are explained in this annexed report.

## Contact information

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operation Update 2](#)
- [Operation Update 1](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

#### Tanzania Red Cross (TRCS)

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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](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org); phone: +254 733 888 022

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

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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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/1-2021/5	Operation	MDRTZ026
Budget Timeframe	2020/01-2020/7	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 30/Jun/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRTZ026 - Tanzania - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 31 Jan 2020 to 31 Jul 2020

## I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>498,960</b>
DREF Allocations	498,960
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-484,670</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>14,290</b>

## II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	195,436	-12,450	207,887
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	63,300		63,300
AOF4 - Health	53,814	467,392	-413,577
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	55,505		55,505
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	4,054		4,054
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>372,110</b>	<b>454,941</b>	<b>-82,832</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	87,576	160	87,416
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	38,373	29,569	8,804
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	901		901
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>126,850</b>	<b>29,729</b>	<b>97,122</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>498,960</b>	<b>484,670</b>	<b>14,290</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/1-2021/5	Operation	MDRTZ026
Budget Timeframe	2020/01-2020/7	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 30/Jun/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRTZ026 - Tanzania - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 31 Jan 2020 to 31 Jul 2020

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>257,914</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>257,855</b>
Clothing & Textiles	87,189		87,189
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,937		18,937
Medical & First Aid	5,530	58	5,471
Teaching Materials	2,115		2,115
Utensils & Tools	22,000		22,000
Cash Disbursement	122,142		122,142
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>32,658</b>		<b>32,658</b>
Storage	4,230		4,230
Distribution & Monitoring	5,499		5,499
Transport & Vehicles Costs	22,929		22,929
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>88,613</b>	<b>12,144</b>	<b>76,469</b>
International Staff	24,533	11,994	12,539
National Society Staff	41,092		41,092
Volunteers	22,988	150	22,838
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>37,281</b>		<b>37,281</b>
Workshops & Training	37,281		37,281
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>52,042</b>	<b>17,741</b>	<b>34,301</b>
Travel	6,000	10,205	-4,205
Information & Public Relations	14,064		14,064
Office Costs	211		211
Communications	254	139	115
Financial Charges	846	7,269	-6,423
Other General Expenses	30,667	129	30,539
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>425,145</b>	<b>-425,145</b>
Cash Transfers National Societies		425,145	-425,145
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>30,453</b>	<b>29,581</b>	<b>872</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	30,453	29,581	872
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>498,960</b>	<b>484,670</b>	<b>14,290</b>

AP042	Staff entitlement for food cash distribution and market assessment (Accountant and cash focal person)	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	29,581,871.00	29,581,871.00	(8,581,871.00)	-41%	(8,581,871.00)	-41%	Over expenditure - Budget Line underbudgeted
AP022	Replenishment of 3,000 mosquito nets	24,824,162.76	24,824,162.76	29,946,000.00	29,946,000.00	(5,121,837.24)	-21%	(5,121,837.24)	-21%	Over expenditure - Budget Line underbudgeted
AP022	Procurement of First Aid kits	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,684,500.00	10,684,500.00	(684,500.00)	-7%	(684,500.00)	-7%	
AP022	First Aid training	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,419,000.00	10,419,000.00	(419,000.00)	-4%	(419,000.00)	-4%	
AP022	Mobile Cinema sessions for health promotion	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,009,000.00	8,009,000.00	(9,000.00)	0%	(9,000.00)	0%	
AP023	Epidemic control volunteers	10,638,926.90	10,638,926.90	10,300,000.00	10,300,000.00	338,926.90	3%	338,926.90	3%	
AP022	Mobile Cinema Set	22,000,000.00	22,000,000.00	11,403,800.00	11,403,800.00	10,596,200.00	48%	10,596,200.00	48%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted
AP022	Hygiene promotion campaigns	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,280,000.00	8,280,000.00	(280,000.00)	-4%	(280,000.00)	-4%	
AP022	Procurement of 1000 dignity kits	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	24,120,000.00	24,120,000.00	(4,120,000.00)	-21%	(4,120,000.00)	-21%	Over expenditure - Budget Line underbudgeted
AP024	PS sessions to the affected population	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,600,000.00	6,600,000.00	(600,000.00)	-10%	(600,000.00)	-10%	Over expenditure - Budget Line underbudgeted
AP026	Volunteer incentives hygiene & health promotion & distribution	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
AP026	Procurement and replenishment of 3000 buckets	28,370,471.72	28,370,471.72	31,200,000.00	31,200,000.00	(2,829,528.28)	-10%	(2,829,528.28)	-10%	Over expenditure - Budget Line underbudgeted ( Actual Bucket Cost was higher than originally Budgeted)
AP026	Replenishment of 100 pairs of gumboots	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	8,650,000.00	87%	8,650,000.00	87%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted ( Actual Gumboot Cost was lower than Originally Budgeted)
AP026	Replenishment of 100 pieces of rain coats	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	7,600,000.00	76%	7,600,000.00	76%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted ( Actual Rain Coats Cost was lower than Originally Budgeted)
AP026	Replenishment of RC visibility materials (100 jackets)	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	6,356,000.00	6,356,000.00	3,644,000.00	36%	3,644,000.00	36%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted ( Actual visibility Material Cost was lower than Originally Budgeted)
AP026	Acquisition of 100 pairs of heavy duty gloves	3,073,167.77	3,073,167.77	360,000.00	360,000.00	2,713,167.77	88%	2,713,167.77	88%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted ( Actual Heavy duty gloves Cost was lower than Originally Budgeted)
AP030	Procurement of 2248 bars of Jamaa soap	7,972,102.55	7,972,102.55	5,187,083.00	5,187,083.00	2,785,019.55	35%	2,785,019.55	35%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted ( Actual Jamaa Soap Cost was lower than Originally Budgeted)

AP030	Printing of 1400 stickers		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	840,000.00	840,000.00	160,000.00	16%	160,000.00	16%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted ( Actual Cost of printing stickers was lower than Originally Budgeted)
AP030	Procurement of Liquid soap		800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
AP030	Refresher training hygiene promotion		9,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	8,080,000.00	8,080,000.00	920,000.00	10%	920,000.00	10%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted
AP034	Volunteer allowances for Awareness raising on SGBV		9,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	9,120,000.00	9,120,000.00	(120,000.00)	-1%	(120,000.00)	-1%	
AP042	National Society Admin Cost (7%)		73,744,980.00	73,744,980.00	64,992,236.66	64,992,236.66	8,752,743.34	12%	8,752,743.34	12%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted
AP042	Vehicle Costs for Field Monitoring( Mileage system)		54,210,000.00	54,210,000.00	53,082,157.00	53,082,157.00	1,127,843.00	2%	1,127,843.00	2%	
AP042	Perdiem for Branch Coordinators for monitoring missions		8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	5,700,000.00	5,700,000.00	2,300,000.00	29%	2,300,000.00	29%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted
AP042	Perdiem for DM director for Monitoring		8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	6,550,000.00	6,550,000.00	1,450,000.00	18%	1,450,000.00	18%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted
AP042	Perdiem for branch Coordinators during initial assessment		7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	21%	1,500,000.00	21%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted
AP042	Perdiem for HQ staff during initial assessment		11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	11,610,940.00	11,610,940.00	(610,940.00)	-6%	(610,940.00)	-6%	
AP042	Media costs		2,950,000.00	2,950,000.00	2,950,000.00	2,950,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
AP042	Staff Perdiem for shelter cash distribution and identification of shelter market (Resonse mtr)		21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	22,206,576.00	22,206,576.00	(1,206,576.00)	-6%	(1,206,576.00)	-6%	
AP042	Perdiem for driver during the filed missions		12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	12,950,000.00	12,950,000.00	(950,000.00)	-8%	(950,000.00)	-8%	
AP042	Printing and stationery		498,000.00	498,000.00	417,040.00	417,040.00	80,960.00	16%	80,960.00	16%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted
AP042	Communication cost for staff		4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
AP046	Surge assessment-Accommodation IFRC delegates			0.00	24,904,316.00	24,904,316.00	(24,904,316.00)	UNBUDGETED EXPENSE, PLEASE PROVIDE	(24,904,316.00)	UNBUDGETED EXPENSE, PLEASE PROVIDE	Expenditure relates to IFRC Surge Team Accommodation costs owing to travel restrictions imposed after
AP084	Set up feedback & complaints mechanism		6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,030,000.00	6,030,000.00	(30,000.00)	-1%	(30,000.00)	-1%	
AP084	CEA induction to volunteers & tools orientation		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,149,000.00	2,149,000.00	(149,000.00)	-7%	(149,000.00)	-7%	
AP084	Lesson learnt workshop		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	9,532,500.00	9,532,500.00	(4,532,500.00)	-91%	(4,532,500.00)	-91%	Over expenditure - Budget Line underbudgeted
AP064	Bank charges		2,064,186.00	2,064,186.00	937,007.82	937,007.82	1,127,178.18	55%	1,127,178.18	55%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted
			0.00	1,023,417,540.00	1,023,417,540.00	0.00	993,408,017.08	993,408,017.08	30,009,522.92	30,009,522.92	

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### 5.1 PROJECT PARTNER EXPENDITURE CERTIFICATION

<b>PROJECT PARTNER NAME</b>	TANZANIA RED CROSS SOCIETY			
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	LINDI FLOODS OPERATION			
<b>IFRC PROJECT CODE</b>	PTZ043 MWRT2026			
<b>CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD</b>	From: 27.1.2020	To: 31.8.2020		
<b>PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD</b>	From: 27.1.2020	To: 31.8.2020		

#### 5.1.1 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY (Local Currency)

Output code	Output Description	Budgeted Expenditure (as per Project Funding Agreement/ revision) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Actual Expenditure (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)		Reason for Variance(s) (more than 10%)
		Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%	
AP005	Detailed assessment for all sectors including market assessment		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		9,770,000.00	9,770,000.00	230,000.00	-3%	230,000.00	-3%	
AP005	Replenishment of 3000 Blankets		42,555,707.59	42,555,707.59		30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	12,555,707.59	30%	12,555,707.59	30%	Under expenditure - Budget Line underbudgeted ( Actual Blanket Costs was lower than the budgeted amount)
AP005	Replenishment 1000 kitchen sets		26,042,059.77	26,042,059.77		43,875,000.00	43,875,000.00	(17,832,940.23)	-68%	(17,832,940.23)	-68%	Over expenditure - Budget Line underbudgeted ( Actual kitchen Set Cost was higher than originally Budgeted)
AP005	Replenishment of 2000 mattresses		108,753,474.94	108,753,474.94		85,356,000.00	85,356,000.00	23,397,474.94	22%	23,397,474.94	22%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted ( Actual Mattress Costs was lower than the budgeted amount)
AP005	Loading and Offloading of procured items		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		10,945,000.00	10,945,000.00	(945,000.00)	-9%	(945,000.00)	-9%	
AP005	Transportation of goods		13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00		13,960,000.00	13,960,000.00	(960,000.00)	-7%	(960,000.00)	-7%	
AP005	Conditional cash grant for selected 677 households		169,250,000.00	169,250,000.00		158,065,281.60	158,065,289.60	11,184,710.40	7%	11,184,710.40	7%	
AP005	Volunteer allowances for Awareness raising on safe shelter (20 volunteers for 15 days)		9,000,000.00	9,000,000.00		9,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
AP005	Shelter training for selected staff, volunteers and local builders		10,500,000.00	10,500,000.00		11,208,000.00	11,208,000.00	(708,000.00)	-7%	(708,000.00)	-7%	
AP042	Staff Perdiem for shelter cash distribution and identification of shelter market shops (Resonse mgr, Accountant and cash focal person)		12,150,000.00	12,150,000.00		7,696,500.00	7,696,500.00	4,453,500.00	37%	4,453,500.00	37%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted
AP005	Initial assessment Costs		15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00		16,113,200.00	16,113,200.00	(1,113,200.00)	-7%	(1,113,200.00)	-7%	
AP081	Unconditional cash transfer grants		118,020,000.00	118,020,000.00		118,020,000.00	118,020,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
AP042	Security costs for cash distribution		1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00		350,000.00	350,000.00	1,150,000.00	77%	1,150,000.00	77%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted

