



Final Report

Tanzania: Election Preparedness



DREF operation	Operation n° MDRTZ028
Date of Issue: 19 August 2021	Glide number:
Operation start date: 07 October 2020	Operation end date: 31 December 2020
Host National Society: Tanzania	Operation budget: CHF 142,233
Number of people affected: Approximately 100,000 people in hotspot areas	Number of people assisted: 7,300 people
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Belgium Red Cross and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Throughout the operation, TRCS closely worked with the National Electoral Commission (NEC), Tanzania Police Forces (TPF), Office of Prime Minister – Disaster Management, Ministry of Health (MOH), Media, Civil Society, the public and NGOs/ UN agencies.	

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. 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

Ahead of October 2020 national Presidential Elections, Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) was granted CHF 142,233 for a [DREF operation](#) from the DREF Fund of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), in line with its 2020 national general election contingency plan that focused on both preparedness and response to likely pre and post elections violence. Agreed activities included provision of First Aid (FA) and Psychosocial support (PSS), dissemination of RCRC Principles and peace promotion and provision of emergency WASH services.



TRCS volunteers evacuating a casualty ©TRCS

The Election Contingency Plan provided for a potential scenario for sporadic violence before, during and after the general elections in 11 hot spot regions according to TRCS pre-election monitoring. Through this DREF funding, and for effective monitoring and coordination of violence, TRCS activated the emergency coordination centre at its NS headquarters in Dar es Salaam that was manned 24 hours pre, during and post the election. On the day of the election, through this centre, TRCS scanned all media platforms both mainstream and social media for updates.

The elections were held on 20th October 2020 with voting process being peaceful with its semi-autonomous Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba voting starting a day before the general election day for civil servants (mostly police) who were to cover the election. Though this is provided for in Zanzibar's election laws, the main opposition party opposed this fact claiming that it was a plot by the government to rig elections. Their statements to the public ignited violence in

both Pemba and Zanzibar islands on the eve of the elections. Injuries and deaths were reported across the two islands with street protests leading to clashes between civilian protestors and the police. TRCS responded and provided on site first aid services, pre-hospital care and medical evacuations to those injured.

Previous elections have relatively been peaceful; however, this election was marred by allegations of irregularities with the opposition disowning the election results even before announcement of final tally and called for public mass action. The government responded by arresting dozens of opposition party officials and members in both Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania with those protesting getting injured while others killed. Election candidates and protesters were arrested, and political parties' agents restricted to access polling stations. Reports emerged from opposition leaders of multiple voting, pre-ticking of ballots creating tension amongst the population. The government blocked all social media platforms provoking protests and violence. Localised cases of violence were reported in all the mapped-out hotspots, prompting the deployment of Red Cross Action teams. In total, TRCS deployed 800 volunteers from its initial standby 300 volunteers to respond to violence cases who offered first aid services to over 7,300 people and PSS services to over 3,000 others.

Summary of the response

Overview of National Society Response Action

TRCS maintained a pool of 300 first line responders who were on high alert to respond to emergency that rose from election related violence in identified hotspot 11 regions. This standby force of trained volunteers (first aiders and PSS) however increased to 800 and additional capacity of two IFRC surge profiles; operations and logistics deployed.

TRCS provided first aid services to 7,300 cases and evacuated 118 of the serious cases to hospital for further management. Further, TRCS procured and distributed 85 fully equipped first aid kits to all responding branches. The stationing and deployment of response teams to the hotspot regions indeed ensured a timely response to all violence that occurred in all the pre-mapped 11 regions hotspots including **Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Kigoma, Mbeya, Mtwara, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Mara and Iringa** in mainland, and **Pemba and Unguja** in Zanzibar.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

IFRC East Africa Cluster Delegation deployed an operations manager and logistic surge profiles to work with the NS. The regional finance delegate and disaster management delegate based in Nairobi, provided technical support to the operation, monitoring the situation as well as carrying out overall coordination of the Movement response.

IFRC and TRCS reached out to the in-country partners (ICRC, Spanish and Belgium Red Cross), thereby ensuring coordination and information sharing. The contingency plan, including planned response matrix was presented to all in country partners. IFRC, ICRC, Partner National Societies (PNS) and TRCS met weekly to evaluate response plan as well as sharing election updates and preparedness activities. Updates on the operations were discussed and coordinated through this platform.

ICRC provided technical support to the election preparedness and response, Belgium RC, through its long-term Disaster Preparedness program supported First Aid trainings in 6 of the 11 hot spot regions. The DREF therefore focused on FA trainings in the remaining five regions.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

The National Electoral Commission (NEC/ZEC) is mandated with overall supervision and conduction of the Presidential and Parliamentary elections in Tanzania. The mandate includes voter education, coordination and supervision of institutions offering voter education. NEC/ZEC developed regulations and guidelines that facilitate the effective operationalization of the day-to-day electoral duties, including services offered by TRCS and other partners. The Tanzania Police Forces (TPF) were responsible for security and law enforcement during elections. The Office of the Prime Minister – Disaster Management oversaw coordination of emergency responses.

TRCS works with the Disaster Management department to ensure humanitarian assistance is in place. The Ministry of Health (MOH) ensured health and wellbeing of the communities were maintained. TRCS worked with MoH to manage health risks throughout the election process, including COVID-19 risk communications, injuries, and other health issues. The Media, Civil Society, the public and NGOs/ UN agencies were also active stakeholders in the election process.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

There was increased opposition presence, as well as recorded tensions in 11 hotspot regions with risk that the elections of 2020 would result in tensions and violence. In some high-tension provinces and communities, signs of potential confrontations were observed even before the election. The campaign period was marred with tensions and some localised violence that called for TRCS response to offer First Aid and Psychosocial support, thereby positioning the National Society to offer needed humanitarian assistance in case the scale of violence significantly increased.

The campaign gatherings had been noted to include massive groups of people of different ages and backgrounds, calling for need to be prepared to respond in case of any unrest. In addition, mass gatherings exposed the population to COVID-19 risks and so a possible surge of cases in the country. The areas that had specifically been identified as potential hotspot for eruption of violence were on the mainland: **Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Kigoma, Mbeya, Mtwara, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Mara and Iringa and** in Zanzibar (**Pemba and Unguja**).

From the DREF allocation, TRCS targeted to support 2,000 households (HHs) with first aid, dissemination of RCRC Principles and peace promotion and provision of emergency WASH services and PSS interventions if displacement occurred in the hotspot regions. Further, TRCS anticipated that in the event of civil unrest, protests and clashes related to the elections the following needs would emerge:

- Dissemination of RCRC Fundamental Principles and Peace promotion to ensure Safe Access.
- First Aid and psychological support to affected people.
- Shelters to displaced populations.
- Provision of household items including dignity kits to displaced populations.
- Restoring Family link services: tracing and unification of separated families
- RCCE during the election process to minimize risk of the spread of COVID 19.

Targeting

This DREF operation targeted some **10,000 people or 2,000 HH** (10% of population estimated at risk) in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Kigoma, Mbeya, Mtwara, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Mara, Iringa, Pemba and Unguja, which were identified as hotspot areas for that election.

Operation Risk Assessment

Refer to the [EPoA](#) for details on risk assessment and mitigation measures.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of this operation was to strengthen the capacities of TRCS to respond to potential humanitarian needs during the general election related violence and conflicts. This was done through training, equipping and deployment of 800 volunteers and 11 regional branch coordinators. These preparedness actions equipped TRCS volunteers who reached out to 7,300 people in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Kigoma, Mbeya, Mtwara, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Mara, Iringa, Pemba and Unguja with First Aid services and psychosocial support, as well as RCCE, during campaign, voting and result proclamation phases of the election period.

Operational Strategy

This DREF contributed to strengthen TRCS preparedness to fulfill its mandate to respond to the humanitarian needs and assist the affected people during the general elections.

The operation focused on the 11 hot spot regions and readiness of respective branches. The strategy involved effective preparedness of TRCS regional branches and First Responders in the hotspot areas with high opposition presence. This enabled TRCS to respond timely to the humanitarian needs during election campaigns, voting and announcement of results. The strategy also involved continuous mapping and surveillance of areas identified as high risk and strengthening of coordination with Government, movement partners and other response agencies.

This operation focused on below two key sectors:

1. Health

TRCS deployed 800 volunteers from the initial planned 300 volunteers who provided First Aid and Psychosocial support during campaigning, election, and announcement day. TRCS stationed 1 many vlu,000 volunteers at all mapped out hotspot areas before, during and after the elections. The number of people requiring first aid services as a result of clashes with police, though not reported in the mainstream media and with blocked social media pages, was very high. This necessitated the deployment of additional 500 volunteers to support the initially deployed 300 volunteers. Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) were integrated in the response, to advocate for preventive measures during the election process, including the



First aid training to volunteers ©TRCS

implementation of social distancing, use of face masks and hand washing. The 11 targeted regions managed to train/refresh 600 volunteers and staff on First Aid. Prior to the launch of this operation, Belgium RC long term Disaster Preparedness program supported training of trainers (ToTs) in six of the 11 hot spot regions. Therefore, this DREF operation supported ToTs in the remaining five regions; this ensured cascading and refreshing of First Aid skills and knowledge. Besides, the ToTs, 150 volunteers were trained on basic first aid.

In summary, under the health sector, this DREF operation supported the following activities:

- First Aid Training of Trainers for 100 volunteers in 5 regions
- Procurement, replenishment, and distribution of 85 First Aid kits to the 11 regional branches
- One week (7days) deployment of 800 volunteers to 21 sites across all the 11 mapped out regions to provide FA services and Psychological First Aid services) during and immediately after the election process.
- Procurement and distribution of 55 stretchers distributed to all the 11 hot spot regions.
- Dissemination of the crisis communication and communication policy (CP), Safe Access Framework (SAF), and signing of Code of conduct, to staff, members and volunteers and governance members.in each region
- Procurement and distribution of COVID 19 volunteer protective equipment including gloves and face masks at least and a disposal bag so that the PPEs were not disposed of carelessly. Alcohol-based hand sanitisers and soap was availed for all the volunteers depending on the areas
- Integrated COVID 19 RCCE awareness, through local media, social mobilization structures and trusted community influencers, in elections process
- Provided a basic PFA training to 344 volunteers (at least 4 per region)
- Provided PFA services to 500 staff and volunteers in distress
- Ensured that regional branch coordinators and volunteers followed the eLearning modules in Public Health in Emergencies, Basic First Aid, COVID-19, PFA and possible Home-based care for COVID-19 on the IFRC Learning Platform
- Technical coordination and collaboration with the MoH and other stakeholders. For injured persons requiring specialised care, TRCS used the existing MoH referral strategy and so there was no need to develop a new one.
- TRCS came up with an on-scene mass casualty management plan that involved both MoH and TRCS teams and there was no develop separate mass casualty protocol. However, the NS will moving forward engage MoH and key minded institutions in developing and testing a mass casualty management protocol.
- A listing of helpline numbers for immediate referrals/communications with MoH / other state – non state actors
- Kept a record of all the 7,300 patients /persons /injures/provided with support documented for generating evidence as well as 113 patients referred to the hospital.

2. Protection, Gender and Inclusion

The elections led to localised violence with 109 households displaced in Pemba Island that exposed them to higher risk of protection concerns. The 109HHs displaced were not hosted in camp for fear of police attack and instead assimilated amongst the community. TRCS provided basic household items including blankets, mosquito nets and soap to these families. In summary, TRCS conducted the following activities as a preparedness and response measure:

- Provided household items with own stocks to the 109 displaced families
- Conducted a basic training for 33 volunteers and 11 staff on protection principles (3 per region), including Child Protection (CP), Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Safe Identification and referral.
- Ensured that referral systems are in place for SGBV cases and to provide psychosocial support to children.
- Volunteers, staff and contractors signed, screened for, and briefed on child protection policy/guidelines. Briefed and sign Code of Conduct. Briefing to include prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

TRCS mainstreamed CEA throughout the election preparedness and response, which guaranteed maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. TRCS expanded the work of its existing hotline to collect and respond to feedback and complaints. The phone number was provided for the collection of perceptions and feedback from the public and the capacity of the hotline upscaled with support from this operation, adding two additional phonelines. Additionally, communities were made aware of the existence of the TRCS hotline, how to use it, as well as the role of the volunteers in the feedback process.

TRCS addressed all complaints through this existing National Society system and structure. Community feedback was documented, responded to, and used throughout the operation to adapt the response to community needs and improve services.

Details of achievements per sector can be seen in below tables.

B. Operational strategy



Health
People reached: 7,300
 Male: 4,000
 Female: 3,300

Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with FA	10,000	7,300

Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of FA Kits procured, replenished and distributed	150	85
Number of stretchers procured and distribute	100	55
Number of volunteers deployed	300	800

Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of target population reached with RCCE on COVID-19	100%	73%

Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of staff reached with dissemination of crisis communication	100	100
Number of volunteers provided with basic PPE	300	300

Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of affected population reached with PSS services	50%	50%

Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers with PFA knowledge and skills deployed	50	110
Number of Staff and Volunteers reached with PFA services	300	500

TRCS mapped out hotspots and prepared to respond as the situation evolved. A team of 300 volunteers were positioned as active response force across all the hotspots and an additional 1,000 put on standby. The situation later demanded for more volunteers as opposition team mobilised their supporters claiming rigging even before the announcement of results with more people clashing with police in 21 separate scenes. As such, 800 volunteers were deployed during campaigns, election and after election to offer mostly first aid and PSS reaching out to 7,300 people cumulatively. These volunteers were deployed tactically to set up first-aid posts with 4-5 TRCS volunteers placed at the polling stations and in strategic points, especially in urban areas that in turn ensured a rapid and timely response to distress calls. The extra volunteers deployed were carefully assigned less risky roles as they lacked necessary PPEs while the already equipped 300 volunteers worked at the frontline.

This DREF funding provided the much-needed support to targeted branches under which 85 first aid kits and 55 stretchers were procured and distributed. TRCS increased its FA and Psychological First Aid (PFA) and self-care skills needs by training 110 volunteers and staff ahead of the election, a move that helped reach people in distress. Further, TRCS came up with a referral system that ensured safe and dignified referral to severe cases for specialised service providers. TRCS also integrated COVID 19 awareness in election campaigns from its RCCE interventions and deployed volunteers to disseminate key messages approved by Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC).

Challenges

Long queues and large gathering of people without adequate social distancing of 2 m and without wearing properly fitted masks increased the risk of spread of COVID-19 infections in the community. TRCS had planned for PPEs to accommodate 300 volunteers, however the never needed increased to 800 providing a deficit of PPEs for 500 volunteers.

Lessons Learned

Emergency plan of action strategies should be flexible to adapt to any risks. Responding volunteers were equipped with basic Covid-19 PPEs and trained on self-care. TRCS adjusted its response to accommodate COVID-19 measures by reducing number of people per session and instead increased the number of days especially during trainings.

**Protection, Gender and Inclusion****People targeted: 338**

Male: 169

Female:169

Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of staff and volunteers oriented in PGI guideline basing on the specific needs	30%	30%

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of staff and volunteers oriented in PGI guideline basing on the specific needs	150	150

Narrative description of achievements

TRCS mainstreamed PGI throughout the response, considering the different vulnerable groups and their potential special needs during the intervention. Vulnerable groups that were identified were persons with disabilities, ill, elderly, children, and women and who were mostly assisted during the voting lines. TRCS ensured the dignity, access, participation, and safety of these vulnerable groups by sensitizing its staff and volunteers engaged in the interventions on PGI.

Challenges

Vulnerable groups were not given any privileges during the voting process and found themselves queuing for long hours to vote. COVID-19 prevention measures required people to minimize interaction to curb the infection of the disease. In the pooling stations and during campaigns, this practice proved difficult as people were in total disrespect of the Covid-19 prevention measures.

Lessons Learned

TRCS will in future need to use its humanitarian diplomacy to lobby with the electoral commission to allow vulnerable groups vote first without exposing them to long queues.

Strategies for Implementation

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
Minimum standards are met for the NS legal, ethical and financial foundation, system and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.	1	1

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of deployed volunteers with insurance cover	300	300
#of volunteers briefed on roles and risks associated to the operation	300	800
# of active mechanism in place to share update with volunteers	2	2

Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on CEA	24	24
# of community feedback reports generated	4	2
% of community feedback responded to	80	34

Narrative description of achievements

TRCS kept track of each deployed volunteer and issued a clear guideline for no self-deployment to enhance accountability. Each deployed volunteer was well branded, and all cars fitted with Red Cross flags. Before and after deployment, volunteers were briefed and debriefed every day. This gave the volunteers opportunity to share their daily experiences and plan for coming days.

Challenges

TRCS underestimated the number of volunteers to be deployed and hence a lesser number was insured against the number of volunteers deployed.

Lessons Learned

Only those insured volunteers were deployed as first line responders while those not insured played less risk back roles.

Financial report

Overall budget allocated for this operation was CHF 142,233 out of which CHF 131,560 (92.5%) was utilized. The balance of CHF 10,673 has been returned to the DREF Fund.

Explanation of variances:

Under the funds transfer modality, CHF 121,265 was transferred to Tanzania RC, which spent 100% as per Annex 5 financial report. However, Annex 5 shows the NS overspend with a negative variance of 7%. This was because of surge costs that were later reimbursed by IFRC.

- **Health:** This was the main sector for response under this DREF funding and all costs were booked under it.
- **Relief supplies, transportation and storage:** Cost Category in line with the Funds Transfer Financial Reporting template.

Reference documents



Click here for:

[Emergency Plan of Action](#)**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:****Tanzania Red Cross (TRCS)**

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi; email: franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org ;

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.**

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/10-2021/07	Operation	MDRTZ028
Budget Timeframe	2020/10-2020/12	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 18/Aug/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTZ028 - Tanzania - Elections Preparedness

Operating Timeframe: 07 Oct 2020 to 31 Dec 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	142,233
DREF Allocations	142,233
Expenditure	-131,560
Closing Balance	10,673

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		-2,266	2,266
AOF2 - Shelter		-6,999	6,999
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	87,125	138,412	-51,287
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	2,748		2,748
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	89,873	129,147	-39,274
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	45,445		45,445
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	3,572	2,413	1,159
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	3,160		3,160
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	183		183
Strategy for implementation Total	52,360	2,413	49,947
Grand Total	142,233	131,560	10,673

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/10-2021/07	Operation	MDRTZ028
Budget Timeframe	2020/10-2020/12	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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MDRTZ028 - Tanzania - Elections Preparedness

Operating Timeframe: 07 Oct 2020 to 31 Dec 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	19,200		19,200
Medical & First Aid	19,200		19,200
Logistics, Transport & Storage	7,998		7,998
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,998		7,998
Personnel	54,180		54,180
National Society Staff	13,481		13,481
Volunteers	40,700		40,700
Workshops & Training	27,036		27,036
Workshops & Training	27,036		27,036
General Expenditure	25,138	2,266	22,873
Travel	2,967	1,547	1,420
Information & Public Relations	7,740		7,740
Office Costs	226		226
Communications	4,300		4,300
Financial Charges	658	719	-61
Other General Expenses	9,248		9,248
Contributions & Transfers		121,265	-121,265
Cash Transfers National Societies		121,265	-121,265
Indirect Costs	8,681	8,029	651
Programme & Services Support Recover	8,681	8,029	651
Grand Total	142,233	131,560	10,673

5.1 PROJECT PARTNER EXPENDITURE CERTIFICATION

PROJECT PARTNER NAME	TANZANIA RED CROSS SOCIETY			
PROJECT NAME	DREF GENERAL ELECTION			
IFRC PROJECT CODE	PT2043 MDRT2028			
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD	From: 1.10.2020	To: 31.12.2020		
PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD	From: 1.10.2020	To: 31.12.2020		

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	%	
AP016	Conduct 5 FA trainings to 100 volunteers in 5 hot spot regions		25,900,000.00	25,900,000.00		25,582,079.00	25,582,079.00	317,921.00	1%	317,921.00	1%	
AP021	Procurement of PPE for deployed volunteers and staff, 3 masks per day for 10 days X 300 volunteers = 9000 +1000 for staff = 10,000		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		6,800,000.00	6,800,000.00	3,200,000.00	32%	3,200,000.00	32%	Under expenditure - Budget line overbudgeted (Actual PPE Cost was lower than the budgeted amount)
AP021	Procurement of Sanitizer for staff and volunteer safety (1 liter volunteer and 15 per liter branch)		5,504,764.00	5,504,764.00		3,900,000.00	3,900,000.00	1,604,764.00	29%	1,604,764.00	29%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted (Actual Sanitizer Cost was lower than the budgeted amount)
AP022	Procurement of 150 FA kits		18,000,000.00	18,000,000.00		17,807,500.00	17,807,500.00	192,500.00	1%	192,500.00	1%	
AP022	Procurement and distribution of 100 stretchers, to serve 8 to 10 Hotspots per region		15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00		14,400,000.00	14,400,000.00	600,000.00	4%	600,000.00	4%	
AP022	Deployment of 300 volunteers to provide FA during campaign (300*8days)		72,000,000.00	72,000,000.00		71,730,000.00	71,730,000.00	270,000.00	0%	270,000.00	0%	
AP022	Volunteer incentive for FA services during election and results announcement (300*2 days)		19,000,000.00	19,000,000.00		18,120,000.00	18,120,000.00	880,000.00	5%	880,000.00	5%	
AP022	Procurement of 50 Sets rain protective, Gumboots and rain coats for volunteers		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		1,984,170.00	1,984,170.00	15,830.00	1%	15,830.00	1%	
AP022	Drivers per diem allowance during field visit (13 pp for 5 days)		8,250,000.00	8,250,000.00		8,250,000.00	8,250,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
AP022	11 Branch Coordinator per diem Allowance for 5 days,		8,250,000.00	8,250,000.00		8,250,000.00	8,250,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
AP022	Fuel and Maintenance branch support (150Lts per region)		6,600,000.00	6,600,000.00		6,645,250.00	6,645,250.00	(45,250.00)	-1%	(45,250.00)	-1%	
AP030	Orientation to volunteers on PSS in emergence from 11 hot spot regions, 4volunteers per region		6,600,000.00	6,600,000.00		6,526,000.00	6,526,000.00	74,000.00	1%	74,000.00	1%	
AP031	Orientation to volunteers on PGI		6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00		6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	

AP040	Volunteer insurance		1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00			0.00	1,050,000.00	100%	1,050,000.00	100%	Expenditure was incurred by IFRC
AP040	visibility materials (200 bibs, 100 flags, 500 car stickers)		18,000,000.00	18,000,000.00		16,231,526.00	16,231,526.00	1,768,474.00	10%	1,768,474.00	10%	
AP040	volunteer and branch staff ID cards		525,000.00	525,000.00		472,500.00	472,500.00	52,500.00	10%	52,500.00	10%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted (Actual ID Cards Cost was lower than the budgeted amount)
AP042	Vehicle Cost for Field monitoring (Mileage system) for HQ		12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00		7,414,500.00	7,414,500.00	4,585,500.00	36%	4,585,500.00	36%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted (Actual Mileage Cost was lower than the budgeted amount)
AP042	Internet cost		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
AP042	communication cost to upscale the hotline capacity as well as for airtime for staff and supervisors of the branch action teams		8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00		8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
AP042	HQ Monitoring costs, 9 days per 1 staff per region		15,850,000.00	15,850,000.00		15,108,700.00	15,108,700.00	741,300.00	5%	741,300.00	5%	
AP042	National Society Admin Cost (7%)		21,506,100.00	21,506,100.00		19,596,840.41	19,596,840.41	1,909,259.59	9%	1,909,259.59	9%	
AP042	Support NS Audit		0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
AP042	Bank charges		1,130,000.00	1,130,000.00		515,088.00	515,088.00	614,912.00	54%	614,912.00	54%	Under expenditure - Budget Line overbudgeted (Actual Bank charges Cost was lower than the budgeted amount)
AP044	Dissemination of RCRC Principles to relevant authorities		11,175,000.00	11,175,000.00		10,500,000.00	10,500,000.00	675,000.00	6%	675,000.00	6%	

A-0045	Lesson learnt workshop		12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00		10,977,750.00	10,977,750.00	1,022,250.00	9%	1,022,250.00	9%	
F-0084	Orientation to volunteers on management of information in the EOC including feedback and rumours		1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00		1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
A-0084	12 volunteer incentive for hotline in EOC 24/7, for 10 days		3,600,000.00	3,600,000.00		3,600,000.00	3,600,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
A-0084	Engage media in disseminating RCRC mandate and feedback mechanism including hotlines		3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	
F-0058	IFRC monitoring		6,900,000.00	6,900,000.00		4,939,800.00	4,939,800.00	1,960,200.00	28%	1,960,200.00	28%	Expenditure relates to IFRC Stream Form Accommodation & other costs
TOTAL		0.00	321,040,864.00	321,040,864.00	0.00	299,517,033.41	299,551,703.41	21,489,160.59		21,489,160.59		

1.2 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY ACCORDING TO COST CATEGORIES (Local Currency)

Cost Categories	Budgeted Expenditure (as per Project Funding Agreement/ revision) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Actual expenditure (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Budget Variance (Year-to-Date-Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)	
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%
	1 Personnel		109,500,000.00	109,500,000.00		108,334,170.00	108,334,170.00	1,165,830.00	1%	1,165,830.00
2 Relief supplies, transportation and storage		33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00		32,207,500.00	32,207,500.00	792,500.00	2%	792,500.00	2%
3 Contributions to other organizations			0.00			0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
4 Other direct costs		170,590,864.00	170,590,864.00		154,070,233.41	154,070,233.41	16,520,630.59	10%	16,520,630.59	10%
5 Indirect cost recovery			0.00			0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
6 IFRC Administered Payments		7,950,000.00	7,950,000.00		4,939,800.00	4,939,800.00	3,010,200.00	38%	3,010,200.00	38%
TOTAL	0.00	321,040,864.00	321,040,864.00	0.00	299,517,033.41	299,551,703.41	21,489,160.59		21,489,160.59	

5.1.3 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY (CHF)

0.000005 First In First Out (FIFO) to sheet 5.4 Calculating Esc Rate

Output	Budgeted Expenditure (as per Project Funding Agreement/ revision) CHF			Actual Expenditure CHF			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)	
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period*	YTD (Year to Date)	Variance	%	Variance	%
Overall		129,964.0	129,964.00		121,264.74	121,264.74	8,699.26	7%	(8,699.26)	-7%

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned authorised officer of the above mentioned project partner hereby certifies that:

- a) they have no knowledge of, nor suspicion of, any fraud and corruption connected in any way to the expenditures included in this report and that they have taken reasonable steps to minimise the risk of fraud and corruption
- b) they have taken reasonable steps to minimise the risk of error and mistake in this report. This includes, but is not limited to exercising the appropriate internal controls and employing competent staff
- c) Supporting documentation exists for the expenditure included in this report and shall be made available for examination when required and for a period of 8 years from the submission of this report
- d) Expenditures have been incurred in line with the agreed project plan and the signed Project Funding Agreement and in accordance with the Project Partners standard procedures and financial regulations, as assessed by the IFRC.
- e) The planned expenditure figures and funds transfer request shown above represents estimated expenditures for the next two reporting periods in accordance with the agreed Project Plan

Date Submitted

01/03/2021

Name, Title & Signature of project partner designated official


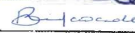
JOHN BUSUNGU DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL




For IFRC internal use

Approved by IFRC Project Manager

Validated by IFRC Finance Officer

Lise Zelman 
Beldina Shitandi 

Date 16.03.21
Date 18-03-2021