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# Final Report

## Tanzania: Tropical Storm JOBO

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRTZ029</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 17 December 2021</b>	<b>Glide number: <a href="#">TC-2021-000036-TZA</a></b>
<b>Operation start date: 23 April 2021</b>	<b>Operation end date: 31 July 2021</b>
<b>Host National Society: Tanzania Red Cross Society</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 307,183</b>
<b>People affected: 30,001 people or 6,005 HH</b>	<b>People assisted: 35,000 people</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct beneficiaries: 7,280 people (1,456 HH)</li> <li>• Indirect beneficiaries: 27,720 people</li> </ul>
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of Tanzania, Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), World Vision and UNICEF.	

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 the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

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

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Starting from 20 April 2021, Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) forecasted Tropical Storm (TS) Jobo which was expected to make landfall in four (4) cyclone-prone coastal regions, including Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Lindi, and Mtwara.

On 23 April, the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) was [granted DREF funding](#) of CHF 56,440 to prepare for effective response in four (4) regions of Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Lindi and Mtwara. The timeframe for this was one month.

From 29 to 30 April 2021, TS Jobo made landfall, bringing heavy rains and strong winds resulting in flash floods that affected more than 6,005 households (30,001 people) and claimed 22 lives. The effects were felt across eight (8) regions: Dar es salaam (374 HH affected), Mbeya (614 HH), Shinyanga (295 HH), Kagera (531 HH), Kilimanjaro (3,795 HH), Manyara (164 HH) Zanzibar Island (100 HH) and Morogoro (228 HH).

On 13 May, [Operations Update 1](#) was published with an additional allocation of CHF 250,743 to extend the implementation timeframe by two months and to strengthen TRCS response to the affected households as per increased needs.

Cumulatively, the total DREF amount allocated to TRCS was CHF 307,183 and 97% of the received funding was spent to reach a total of 35,000 people of which 7,280 people (1,456 HH) were reached directly.



*Damaged House in Mbeya region ©TRCS*

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) activated its Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at headquarters' which was equipped with reliable internet services and four (4) decoder subscriptions to enable information scanning and further update of the evolving situation on the ground especially from the meteorological offices, local government authorities and RCRC branches operating along the coastal belt.

Before the landfall, TRCS mobilised its volunteers to conduct Early Warning Early Action activities, prepositioned its Disaster Preparedness stocks, and increased its monitoring efforts through its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and worked with authorities to identify evacuation sites. This was followed up by the early evacuation of people at risk. Tropical Storm Jobo was accompanied by heavy rainfall that was witnessed across the country into the second week after its landfall. The rains caused massive destruction on farm fields and submerged houses. Some roads in Dar es Salaam, Mbeya and Kilimanjaro regions were rendered impassable, paralyzing transport and humanitarian aid delivery to the affected population by road. Water facilities were affected, including the destruction of pipelines and wells leading to poor access to safe and clean water, increasing the likelihood of disease outbreaks like dysentery and water-borne diseases.

TRCS conducted detailed needs assessments to inform its operational strategy and initial response activities. Summary of activities conducted included the distribution of emergency household items (EHIs), provision of First Aid (FA), and evacuations.

In response to the disaster, the National Society (NS) deployed 5 NDRTs, 2 WASH officers, 2 Communication officers, 2 Finance officers, 1 Logistics officer, 1 storekeeper, 3 drivers and 1 Health staff who worked together with Regional Branch Coordinators and community-based volunteers in First Aid service provision and conducting rapid damage and needs assessment.

The NS mobilised and Deployed 222 volunteers. All the deployed volunteers and staff were well equipped with reflector jackets (150), gumboots (150) and 150 raincoats (150). The deployed TRCS personnel worked together with Government deployed teams in identifying and preparing for evacuation facilities and in supporting the actual evacuation of people at risk through safe identified and mapped out routes. More than 15 centres were prepared to accommodate fleeing populations.

TRCS conducted the rapid assessment in areas affected by floods that revealed 6,005 households were as affected in the 8 regions namely, Dar es salaam (374 HH affected), Mbeya (614 HH affected), Shinyanga (295 HH affected), Kagera (531 HH affected), Kilimanjaro (3,795 HH affected), Manyara (164 HH affected), Zanzibar Island (100 HH affected) and Morogoro (228 HH affected). A total of 4,951 households were displaced and hosted by good Samaritans while 1,050 other households displaced were hosted in temporary camps.



*TRCS team conducting assessment © TRCS*

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

- IFRC East Africa Country Cluster provided technical and financial support to the NS, in launching the DREF operation. The Cluster Office supported, in coordinating the emergency with other PNS, providing continuous technical support in preparedness, response, PSS, CEA, PGI, Logistic and Finance throughout the operation

while closely monitoring the operation. The Cluster also supported the overall coordination of the Movement response.

- ICRC capacitated the NS with RFL knowledge and provided technical support to the NS RFL desk, safer access, communication, and dissemination in the affected regions.

### Overview of other actors actions in-country

- The Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) regularly updated the NS by directly providing an update on seasonal rainfall trends and early warnings. They also provided advisory messages to the public.
- Government authorities organized coordination meetings with partners to ensure that adequate early actions were well-coordinated and in place (Prime Minister's Office (PMO) –Disaster Management Department (DMD), Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), and the local disaster management committee).
- TRCS branch coordinators were part of the Regional Disaster Management Committee to make sure that they were informed of the Government plans and participated in the coordination plans.
- UNICEF supported the NS with hygiene promotion materials.
- Kagera Sugar Company assisted in response and control of the runoff water
- Water Mission advocated supporting the rehabilitation of affected water sources.



*Engaging community in the set-up of temporary shelter in Misenyi district ©TRCS*

### Needs analysis and scenario planning

#### Needs analysis

As of 29 April 2021, floodwater in the affected areas had subsided significantly. TRCS, jointly with the regional government authorities and PMO-DMD, undertook a rapid and detailed assessment from 22 April to 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021. Findings from this assessment showed significant damage to roads and bridges, houses, farmlands, disrupted access to health care, markets, and water infrastructure.

#### Shelter

Some 60 villages with 6,001 households were highly affected, 22 lives were claimed, 4,951 households registered as internally displaced/homeless and 1,050 households were traceable and hosted in temporary camps. A total of 132 houses were destroyed while 31 houses were partially damaged, and the roofs of 10 houses were blown away. Public buildings and infrastructures including 4 churches, 33 small shops and kiosks were affected, and roads and bridges collapsed and made impassable.

Shelter house construction activities were not included in the operation strategy, but there was a plan to undertake cash response to support emergency construction however, that was not successful. Volunteers used available resources to support the most vulnerable families to acquire temporary shelters.

#### Food security and livelihoods

Over 84 hectares and 263 acres of farmland with ready to harvest seasonal crops were washed away, impacting close to 15,012 farmers. Paddy occupied the heightened acreage of 250 hectares, followed by maize, 27 hectares, 20 beans hectares, 11 hectares of vegetable, 5 acres Banana, 5 acres of Sugarcane, 2 acres of Cashew nuts, and 1 acre of Cassava. The paddy farmers that were left vulnerable were located in the Mbeya region and followed those in the Shinyanga region. 235 poultry, 25 goats, 9 pigs, 145 ducks were destroyed. Over 95 per cent of the flood-affected population was dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods which was severely affected which had long-term implications for the environment, agriculture, and livelihoods. The community-based volunteers conducted psychosocial services to the farmers and advised them to remain keen on the TMA seasonal forecast information's/ bulletins/ news as issued through community radio and television.

#### Health

The temporary evacuation centres in Shinyanga, Kagera, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mtwara and Pwani were congested and hosted a very high number of persons, which predisposed the affected population to the risk of disease outbreak. In some areas (Lindi and Mtwara), the flash floods rendered some health facilities inaccessible as a result of damaged bridges and flooded roads and therefore limiting access to health services. TRCS reached out to the district health offices to request their immediate intervention in the temporary shelters. The Teted were already prone to waterborne illnesses and malaria, caused by the breeding of mosquitoes that rose due to stagnant floodwater. This situation had a big psychological impact on the affected households and was critical to the need for continued psychosocial services

interventions. In health, TRCS focused on the provision of psychosocial support and health promotion, COVID-19 prevention and awareness were integrated throughout the response.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The floods destroyed water facilities in the affected areas completely cutting out water sources, thus leaving the displaced population at risk of water-related diseases. There was an urgent need to provide sustainable water supply in the 4 most-affected regions (Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Shinyanga and Kagera) where 5, 150, 2, and 10 water wells were destroyed respectively. Displaced families without options resolved to drink floodwater /contaminated water before TRCS provided water treatment tablets. TRCS did not support water trucking under this operation, however, followed up with the Government and Water Mission to clean and purify all affected water wells, as well as conduct awareness-raising on hygiene promotion.

At the temporary evacuation centres, six temporary toilets were set up with local materials. TRCS guided the affected families in setting up temporary pit latrines using local resources, where shallow pits holes were dug and covered with poles and soil. The walling was done using tree branches and leaves. However, there were still evident cases of open defecation. The rapid assessment revealed that children were afraid to use the shallow pit latrines and were the majority of those who opted for open defecation, hence, increasing the displaced populations' exposure to diseases. Temporary child-friendly toilets were constructed to mitigate this issue.



*Evacuation centre in Misenyi district ©TRCS*

### Protection, gender, and inclusion

The flooding impacted 6,001 households and caused their displacement, which accelerated the protection risks such as sexual and gender-based violence, family separation, homelessness, loss of personal documentation and property as such as national identification cards, voter's registration cards and health insurance cards. TRCS volunteers emphasized Protection, Gender and Inclusion to the affected families especially those living in temporary shelters and used their humanitarian advocacy to advocate for a faster replacement of essential cards especially that of health insurance. The local government authorities were informed to make sure that any gender-related violence is immediately reported to the responsible authority and social workers closely followed all GBV cases, while referral pathways were established and maintained throughout implementation.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The initial objective of the DREF operation as per the EPoA was to prepare for effective response to the effects of TS Jobo by prepositioning supplies in the Eastern and Southern regions of the country, ensuring mobilization of volunteers, activation of the EOC and continued monitoring of the situation in Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Mtwara and Lindi regions of Tanzania. After TS Jobo made landfall, the DREF operation strategy was revised to strengthen the TRCS response to meet the immediate needs of **3,075** most vulnerable households (15,375 people) with the provision of support for emergency shelter, basic needs, WASH and Health response. PGI and CEA were mainstreamed through all sectors of intervention.

Overall, a total of 35,000 people of which 7,280 people (1,456 HH) were reached directly with distribution of household items and the remaining through early warning messaging as well as hygiene and health promotion.

### Response strategy

When the TS Jobo was reported and expected to make landfall in Tanzania, no one had imagined the magnitude and the destructive consequences to the country's coast belt regions. The expected regions predicted to be directly affected included Mtwara, Lindi, Dar es Salaam and Pwani with the impact expected to escalate to other inland regions such as Morogoro, Dodoma, and Ruvuma. The tropical storm was expected to cause high swells, rough sea conditions, heavy rainfall, strong winds and flooding. An increase in rain was expected in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Pemba, Lindi, Pwani, Morogoro, Mtwara regions and to the south coast of Tanzania and around Lake Victoria (UNOCHA update).

TRCS launched a DREF in the preparedness of Tropical Storm Jobo which made landfall in the Indian Ocean coastal area of Tanzania on the 26 of April 2021. IFRC coordinated all RCRC Movement partners for resource mobilization and as well launched a DREF operation for preparedness and response. TRCS continued to bilaterally coordinate with local government authorities and TMA. TRCS activated its Emergency Operation Center (EOC), mobilized volunteers for EWEA and EOC media scanning, launched a request for prepositioning of the NS DP stocks in Dar es Salaam and Mtwara regions.

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

TRCS deployed its response teams comprising of WASH, Health, Communication, NDRT to conduct emergency damage and needs assessment as well support of the branches with the development of detailed operation strategy. TRCS distributed NFI's from its central warehouse in Dodoma to provide humanitarian relief assistance including 20-litre water buckets with lids (2,100 pcs), blankets (1,200 pcs), mattresses (1,500 pcs), kitchen sets (1,050 pcs), hygiene kits (900 pcs), jerry cans (750 pcs), mosquitos nets (1,700 pcs), face masks (5,000 pcs) and sanitisers 820-200 mil pcs).

Furthermore, TRCS community-based volunteers were trained on Epidemic control for volunteers, Hygiene promotion and PGI while CEA was integrated during the trainings. A total of 9 PSS sessions were conducted reaching 1,167 people mainly children. About 20 mobile cinema sessions were conducted reaching 2,633 people. A total of 19,174 people were reached with hygiene promotion while 5,000 WASH posters were printed and distributed in 4 regions affected by floods to raise awareness against water-related diseases. GBV assessments were also conducted through house-to-house visits with a total of 2,136 people reached.

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

CEA integration throughout the intervention guaranteed maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. Some of the deployed volunteers for response activities came from the affected areas to support translation during awareness sessions and feedback collection. A feedback and complaint desks were actively held in community-identified places and distribution sites to direct and provide instant feedback on raised matters. Two CEA focal volunteers were deployed and paid allowances for 3 months, to support hotline management for this operation so that CEA is widely considered, complaints collected, and feedback addressed. The community participation was demonstrated in the beneficiary selection process, where selection criteria were set by the community committee and verified at the community meeting. Behaviour change activities using mobile cinema and community participative hygiene promotion. Mobile cinema sessions on hygiene and health promotion were conducted as an instrument for collecting feedback and responding to community concerns. A total of 120 volunteers were oriented on feedback collection.

### **Activities implemented**

- 2 volunteers were deployed to manage the NS hotline at headquarters.
- 120 volunteers oriented on feedback collection during training.
- Feedback desks were established close to the evacuation centres/temporary shelters and distribution sites.
- Mainstreamed the CEA across intervention implementation
- Continuation of the hotline and feedback desks

### **Lessons Learnt:**

The National Society organized a one-day online lesson learnt session. The NS HQ team together with the regional branch teams, comprising of regional coordinators and volunteers, took part in the lesson learnt session to share their experience during the response. Below was highlighted from the lessons learnt workshop:

#### **What was done well**

- Early warning was well disseminated to the public and the new possibility of heavy rains occurring.
- Good coordination with the local law enforcement in all 4 regions as they were the first responders together with TRCS.
- First aid training (refresher course for volunteers who had previously undergone the course and new training to volunteers who were doing first aid course for the first time).
- Good preparedness and readiness of volunteers to do their work.
- Community engagement created a sense of ownership among the affected communities.
- Work instructions from leaders (The Do's and Don'ts).

#### **What was not done well**

- Delay of working tools/equipment.
- The first aid contents in the kits were outdated and were not replaced on time.

- Some regions had no stock for disaster response like Mbeya, for which the NFIs had to be taken from Dodoma, thus taking more time to get to the field.

### What should be improved

- Prepositioning of DP stock in respective regions will improve timely response.
- Transport and other working materials should be easily accessible.
- Disaster response knowledge should be provided in abundance to the community since response starts with them.
- To improve the relationship between volunteers and government leaders.
- Transportation, vehicles need to be regularly maintained because emergencies are not always anticipated so when they occur mobility should be an easy thing.


### Opportunities

- Chance to learn from the unmet needs.
- To be respected and to be given priority and importance in the government office.
- Participation of the private sector to serve the community including infrastructure repair.
- To strengthen TRCS affiliation with different government sectors and stakeholders.
- The community in the Misenyi district accepted the erection of the drainage system with no compensation after a disaster which has been a long time discussion.

### Recommendations

- Early warning education should be provided to the communities, especially those living in coastal areas like Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Mtwara and Lindi.
- Assessment of potential stakeholders in each region who can assist in response activities.
- To prepare a contact list of potential partners who can assist the Red Cross Movement in case of a disaster.
- Increase the number of volunteers to have sufficient manpower in case a major event occurs.
- In the provision of early warning information, the use of technical language (e.g., cyclone) should be avoided and all training material should be contextualized to areas.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p><b>Shelter</b>  <b>People reached: 30,000</b>  <b>Male: 14,400</b>  <b>Female: 15,600</b></p>	
<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of DP HH stock prepositioned in regional warehouses	400 kits	400 kits
<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</b>		
# of coordination meetings attended at the regional level	4	4
# of volunteers deployed to support EWEA, evacuation and distributions	270	210
# of people targeted with early warning messages	7,280 people	Approx. 30,000 people
# of HH reached with HHI distribution	1,456 HH (7,280 people)	1,456 HH
<b>Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness-raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of refresher sessions on CoC and distribution techniques held	4	4
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The stock was not sufficient to provide all displaced families with a full HHI kit therefore, the NS had to distribute partial kits (blankets, mattresses, water buckets, water jerry cans and mosquito nets), reaching a total of 1,456 HHs (an estimated 7,280 people).</li> </ul>		

- Through this DREF operation, TRCS replenished its DP stocks to ensure continuity of minimal DP stock for emergency response.
- An estimated 30,000 people (population at risk) were reached through early warning messages.
- TRCS distributed blankets, mattresses, water buckets, hygiene promotion materials, hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, face masks and sanitisers

	Commodity	Quantities in TRCS stock	Distributed	Donor
1	20 litre water buckets with lids	2,100 pieces	2,100 pieces	TRCS
2	Blankets	1,200 pieces	1,200 pieces	TRCS
3	Mattresses	1,500 pieces	1,500 pieces	TRCS
4	Kitchen sets	1,050 pieces	1,050 pieces	TRCS
5	Hygiene promotion materials	NA	1,500 posters on cholera messages and 200 flip charts	UNICEF
5	Water treatment tablets	NA	20,000 tablets	UNICEF
6	Hygiene kits	900 pieces	900 pieces	TRCS
7	Jerry can	750 pieces	750 pieces	TRCS
8	Mosquito nets	1700 pieces	1700 pieces	TRCS
9	Face mask	5000 pieces	5000 pieces	TRCS
10	Sanitizers	820 bottles of 200ml each	820 bottles of 200ml each	TRCS

- Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) activated its Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at headquarters' which was equipped with reliable internet services and 4 decoded subscriptions and paid to enable the Information scanning and further update of the evolving situation on the ground especially from the meteorological offices, local government authorities and RCRC branches stretching along the coastal belt. A total of 12 volunteers were deployed in the EOC and CEA desk.
- Procurement and replenishment of the distributed NFIs, hygiene materials and PPE.
- Detailed needs assessment in coordination with Local Government Authorities.
- Out of the 270 volunteers on standby, only 210 of them were deployed as per need from 4 regions namely, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara and Pwani to conduct EWEA messages in communities that were likely to be impacted by TS Jobo. Volunteers communicated EWEA messages to the communities along the Indian Ocean coast and supported early evacuation.
- Participated in all coordination meetings held under the Regional and district disaster committee to jointly support the TS Jobo contingency and response plan.
- DP stock was also propositioned in 2 Red Cross regional branches of Dar es Salaam and Mtwara
- Continuous coordination with the Department of Disaster Management of the Office of the Prime Minister (PMO-DMD) and the local disaster management committee.
- TRCS stretched the response to regions affected by cyclone impact where the flash flood was reported and conducted an initial rapid assessment in the sectors: Shelter, WASH, PGI, PSS and Health in the 8 affected regions which were heavily impacted by flash floods.

### Challenges

- The TS impacted different regions than initially anticipated. This created mistrust towards forecast among the population. TRCS is in communication with TMA to develop messages with an explanation, to ensure that EWEA messages continue to be taken seriously in future events.
- Areas impacted were many beyond the NS capacity, thus could not manage to respond to all of them.

### Lesson Learned

- Need of establishing NS sub-warehouses at least in the coastal belt region, South, North, West and East Coast.
- Consideration of cyclones in all NS DM preparedness and risk reduction initiatives and activities.
- Establish BDRT/Volunteer emergency response kits.
- Increase the NS capacity to preposition stock, and possibly use private-public partnership (PPP) to invite more partners to contribute.



**Health**  
**People reached: 35,000**  
**Male: 16,400**  
**Female: 18,600**

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers on standby to be deployed	60	270
# of volunteers equipped with protective gear through procurement and DP stock	60	150

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of mosquito nets replenished	1,700	1,700
# of volunteers trained on epidemic control for volunteers	120	120
# of people reached with health promotion	35,000	35,000
# of people reached with PSS	1,000	9,342
# of FA kits procured and replenished	70	70

**Narrative description of achievements**

TRCS deployed 210 volunteers in 4 regions to support FA and Search and Rescue activities. A total of 1,700 Long Lasting Insecticide Nets, 5,000 face masks, 820 hand sanitisers were distributed to a total of 1,456 HHs. An estimated 35,000 people were reached in preparedness efforts with EWEA and COVID-19 awareness messages. There was a high risk of an outbreak of vector and water-borne diseases due to the contamination of water sources and stagnant water. The displaced families are exposed to trauma and stress as a result of displacement, loss of their loved ones, loss of property and livelihoods.

Summary of activities conducted:

- Provision of First Aid services to the displaced population.
- Procurement and replenishment of 70 first aid kits.
- Training on Epidemic Control for 120 Volunteers (ECV) and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE).
- A total of 20 health promotion sessions were conducted through community meetings, cinema shows and house to house visits, with strict respect of MoH and WHO Covid-19 containment measures.
- TRCS deployed 210 volunteers (Dar 60, Pwani 40, Lindi 70 and Mtwara 40) to support EWEA, FA service provision and Search and Rescue activities.
- Volunteers equipped with visibility and PPEs materials from DP stock (150 RC reflector jackets, 150 raincoats and 150 gumboots).
- TRCS distributed 1,700 long-lasting treated Mosquito nets (LLTINs), 5,000 facemask and 820 hand sanitisers.
- Provision of First Aid services to the 1,050 displaced population.
- Procurement and replenishment of 70 First Aid kits.
- A total of 120 volunteers were trained on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE).
- A total of 120 volunteers received a PSS clinic from 4 regions namely Shinyanga, Kilimanjaro and Mbeya, with a proportion of 30 volunteers per region.
- A total of 1,635 households received psychosocial support services sessions and 1,167 children at specific child-centred received PSS. This number increased from targeted 1,000 people based on needs.
- 1,635 households reached with health promotion through community meetings and house to house visits.

**Challenges**

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

**Lesson Learned**

- Cyclone target areas were not just along the coast, the impact moved to more than 1,000 Km away from the Coast.
- More volunteers need to be trained and be on standby for response action.
- More shelter kits are required for rescue operations to control overcrowding especially in times of COVID 19.



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People reached: 30,000**

Male: 14,400

Female: 15,600

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with hygiene promotion	15,375	30,000
# volunteers trained on hygiene promotion	210	330
# of soap bars distributed	123,000	123,000
# of water tablets distributed	92,250	92,250
# of jerry cans procured	1,050	750

#### Narrative description of achievements

TS Jobo disrupted water and sanitation infrastructure and services as a result of heavy downpours, destroying community water sources. TRCS distributed 92,250 water treatment tablets from its DP stock to 1,456 HH/7,280 people. The distributions were accompanied by demonstrations and explanations of the use of the tablets. In addition, TRCS distributed 2,100 buckets and 750 jerry cans from DP stocks, which were replenished through the DREF. The initial target for jerrycans was 1,050 pieces, however only 750 pieces were procured, and the difference was covered by water buckets. As a preventive measure, TRCS volunteers received the hygiene promotion training, distributed water treatment tablets to the targeted communities, IEC materials on WASH and organized mobile cinema sessions within the communities.

A TRCS WASH focal person conducted a refresher training to a total of 330 RC volunteers who carried out hygiene promotion. Some 30 hygiene promotion sessions were conducted through community meetings, house to house visits and 20 mobile cinema sessions organized reaching a total of 30,000 people. During the mobile cinema session, the main topics were cholera, malaria, Covid 19 and general health issues.

Non-Food Item procured	# of NFI replenished
Soap bars	123,000 pieces
Water buckets	2,100 pieces
Water purification tablets	92,500 pieces
Jerry cans	750 pieces

A total of 6,000 affected families received hygiene promotion awareness through community meetings, demonstration sessions and mobile cinema sessions. Hygiene promotion focused on HH water treatment, safe water storage, latrine use and handwashing. TRCS designed, developed and printed hygiene promotion awareness education materials 120 volunteers distributed a total of 5,000 IEC materials in the 4 targeted regions which were displayed on potential public gathering centres such as marketplaces, schools, health facilities and evaluation centres. TRCS procured and distributed an additional 92,500 water tablets to provide 3,000 HH with tablets for 30 days of use. Soap bars were procured and distributed to support hygiene promotion activities and for domestic usage.

#### Summary of activities conducted:

- TRCS distributed emergency household kits to 1,456 households hosted in temporary evacuation centres i.e., 2,100 water buckets and 750 jerry cans from TRCS DP stock.
- TRCS procured and replenished 2,100 water buckets 750 jerry cans, 92,250 water purification tablets
- TRCS deployed 2 WASH officers to support the 4 local branches in its first response, assessment, development of the full operational strategy and capacity building in the areas of Lindi, Mtwara, Dar es Salaam and Pwani regions.

- 330 volunteers conducted hygiene promotion in evacuation sites and affected villages (120 in Shinyanga, Kagera, Mbeya and Kilimanjaro regions; 210 in Lindi, Mtwara, Dar es Salaam and Pwani).
- A total of 330 RC volunteers received refresher training carrying out hygiene promotion.
- Procurement of 92,250 water purification tablets.
- Procurement of 123,000 bars of soap.
- Procurement and replenishment of 2,100 water buckets.
- Procurement and replenishment of 750 jerry cans.
- 6,000 households reached with health promotion through community meetings, house to house visits.
- Procurement of 2 cinema kits to support awareness creation.

### Challenges

The flooding affected water sources leaving affected populations without access to clean and safe water. Water provision was not feasible since affected populations were localised making it difficult to provide water trucking. The use of water treatment was very helpful and reached a huge population within a very short period.

### Lessons Learned

TRCS should stock and preposition water treatment tablets on flood risk areas for easier response



### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People reached: 15,375**

Male: 3,755

Female: 11,620

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of population in temporary shelter receiving PGI guidance	100 % (15,575 people)	98%
# of staff and volunteers trained on PGI	120	120
# of dignity kits procured and replenished	900	900

### Narrative description of achievements

Summary of activities conducted:

- Sensitized 120 staff and volunteers on Minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies (Focusing on shelter, health, WASH, Livelihoods as well as prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and Code of conduct.
- Raised awareness on SGBV in all community outreach activities Kilimanjaro, Shinyanga, Kagera and Mbeya regions.
- Procurement and distribution of 900 dignity kits to females of reproductive age in Kilimanjaro, Shinyanga, Kagera and Mbeya regions was done.

### Challenges

- There was inadequate time to prepare the evacuation centres, including preparation in the provision of child-friendly care in consideration to PGI.
- The evacuation sites were overcrowded and could not adhere to standardized Covid 19 protective measures.

### Lessons Learned

The deployed traditional protective measures deployed were improved through awareness creation and brought about ownership to the affected population.

<b>Strengthen National Society</b>		
<b>S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers insured	270	210
<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers received refresher training on CoC	270	210
<b>Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of EOC activated and managed	1	1
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>A total of 210 volunteers received refresher training on the Code of Conduct before deployment. IFRC accident insurance was activated for a total of 210 volunteers.</p> <p>As of April 21, the EOC was activated to monitor the forecast information and coordinate the response.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely activation of the EOC, equipping the centre with required connectivity.</li> <li>• Inadequate Retention of trained volunteers to effectively act in emergencies.</li> <li>• Inadequate communication from the field to communicate to the EOC.</li> </ul>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be permanently trained and retained volunteers for the EOC at HQ and branch level who will be reporting to the EOC.</li> <li>• Establish a sustained way of ensuring the EOC is effective in times of emergence and support in information scanning to inform the response in times of peace.</li> </ul>		
<b>International Disaster Response</b>		
<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Methods are put in place to ensure communities can participate in the response and influence decision-making (feedback desks and activation of hotline)	2	2
Lessons Learned workshop conducted	1	1
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p><b>Activities completed</b></p> <p>TRCS activated its national hotline and set up feedback desks at distribution sites. The affected population were consulted throughout the response, from needs assessment to implementation and evaluation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 volunteers were deployed to manage the NS hotline at headquarters'</li> <li>• Feedback desks were established close to the evacuation centres/temporary shelters</li> <li>• Mainstreaming of CEA in the intervention</li> <li>• Management of hotline and feedback desks</li> </ul> <p>CEA was mainstreamed throughout the intervention that guarantee maximum 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. For clarity and a good flow of information, clear roles and responsibilities were agreed upon with representatives, community leaders and committees. The beneficiary selection process was communicated to all affected. Mobile cinema sessions on hygiene and health promotion were implemented and were instrumental in collecting feedback and responding to community concerns.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		

N/A
<b>Lessons Learned</b>
N/A

## D. Financial Report

The overall amount allocated for implementation of this operation was CHF 307,183 of which CHF 299,041 (97.3%) were expensed. A balance of CHF 8,142 will be returned to the DREF pot.

Under the funds' transfer modality, CHF 278,915 were transferred to Tanzania RC, which spent 100% as per Annex 5 financial report, with no variances recorded.

## Contact information

### Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Operation Update](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action](#)

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

### Tanzania Red Cross (TRCS)

- Felician Mtehengerwa, Secretary-General TRCS Email: [felician.mtahengerwa@trcs.or.tz](mailto:felician.mtahengerwa@trcs.or.tz), phone +255 717 140136
- Robi Wambura Ag. head of DM TRCS, phone: +255789932878, email: [robi.wambura@trcs.or.tz](mailto:robi.wambura@trcs.or.tz)

### IFRC Country Cluster Office, Nairobi:

- Papa Moussa Tall, Head of Delegation, Delegation for South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania, Tel mobile: +211912179511, Email: [papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org](mailto:papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org)
- Daniel Mutinda Senior DM Officer, phone: +2547725599105; email: [Daniel.MUTINDA@ifrc.org](mailto:Daniel.MUTINDA@ifrc.org)

### IFRC office for Africa Region:

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254731067489; email: [adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org](mailto:adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org)
- Alina Atemnkeng, DREF Delegate – Africa, phone: +254731067277; email: [alina.atemnkeng@ifrc.org](mailto:alina.atemnkeng@ifrc.org)

### In IFRC Geneva :

- Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: [Nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org](mailto:Nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org)
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Francisah Cherotich Kilel, Coordinator Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: [franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org](mailto: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](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org); phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Phillip Kahuo, PMER Coordinator, Email: [Phillip.kahuo@ifrc.org](mailto:Phillip.kahuo@ifrc.org)

## 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	2021/04-2021/10	Operation	MDRTZ029
Budget Timeframe	2021/04-2021/07	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 30/Nov/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRTZ029 - Tanzania - Tropical Storm Jobo

Operating Timeframe: 23 Apr 2021 to 31 Jul 2021

#### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>307,183</b>
DREF Allocations	307,183
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-299,041</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>8,142</b>

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

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		5,498	-5,498
AOF2 - Shelter	104,683	293,543	-188,860
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	72,960		72,960
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	39,288		39,288
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	32,010		32,010
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>248,940</b>	<b>299,041</b>	<b>-50,101</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	39,457		39,457
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,599		2,599
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	7,455		7,455
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	8,733		8,733
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>58,243</b>		<b>58,243</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>307,183</b>	<b>299,041</b>	<b>8,142</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/04-2021/10	Operation	MDRTZ029
Budget Timeframe	2021/04-2021/07	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 30/Nov/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRTZ029 - Tanzania - Tropical Storm Jobo

Operating Timeframe: 23 Apr 2021 to 31 Jul 2021

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>155,247</b>		<b>155,247</b>
Clothing & Textiles	47,230		47,230
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	41,926		41,926
Medical & First Aid	8,132		8,132
Teaching Materials	22,685		22,685
Utensils & Tools	35,274		35,274
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>14,000</b>		<b>14,000</b>
Storage	1,200		1,200
Distribution & Monitoring	4,800		4,800
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,000		8,000
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>26,321</b>		<b>26,321</b>
National Society Staff	11,600		11,600
Volunteers	14,721		14,721
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>51,400</b>		<b>51,400</b>
Workshops & Training	51,400		51,400
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>41,467</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>39,591</b>
Travel	12,400		12,400
Information & Public Relations	3,540		3,540
Communications	4,864		4,864
Financial Charges	2,400	1,876	524
Other General Expenses	18,263		18,263
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>278,914</b>	<b>-278,914</b>
Cash Transfers National Societies		278,914	-278,914
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>18,748</b>	<b>18,251</b>	<b>497</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	18,748	18,251	497
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>307,183</b>	<b>299,041</b>	<b>8,142</b>

5.1 PROJECT PARTNER EXPENDITURE CERTIFICATION

PROJECT PARTNER NAME	TANZANIA RED CROSS SOCIETY
PROJECT NAME	Tropical Storm Jobo
IFRC PROJECT CODE	CLM023803
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD	From: 27.3.2021 To: 31.07.2021
PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD	From: 27.3.2021 To: 31.07.2021

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)			
		Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%
AP005	Transportation of DP stock from Dodoma to regional warehouses in Dar es Salaam and Moroni		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	(2,300.00)	0%	(2,300.00)	0%
AP005	Loading and offloading of relief items		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP005	Warehouse management (security, stock management stationary printing, etc)		3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP005	Coordination with government and regional stakeholders (transport, per diem HQ staff)		14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00		14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP005	Volunteer deployment (EWEA/evacuation (210 volunteers * 4 days)		25,200,000.00	25,200,000.00		25,200,000.00	25,200,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP005	Detailed multi sectoral assessment		12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00		11,880,000.00	11,880,000.00	120,000.00	1%	120,000.00	1%
AP005	Procurement and replenishment blankets		15,600,000.00	15,600,000.00		15,600,000.00	15,600,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP005	Procurement and replenishment kitchen sets		57,435,000.00	57,435,000.00		57,435,000.00	57,435,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP005	Procurement and replenishment of mattresses		82,500,000.00	82,500,000.00		82,500,000.00	82,500,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP005	Refresher training volunteers relief/distribution/CaC		24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00		24,163,000.00	24,163,000.00	(163,000.00)	-1%	(163,000.00)	-1%
AP022	Volunteer deployment search and Rescue and FA (120 volunteers * 2 day)		7,200,000.00	7,200,000.00		7,200,000.00	7,200,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP022	Conduct training on Epidemic control for volunteers for 120 volunteers		20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00		20,080,000.00	20,080,000.00	(80,000.00)	0%	(80,000.00)	0%
AP022	Conduct health promotion (community meetings, house to house, evacuation center)		20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00		20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP022	Procure 2 mobile cinema sets		26,912,000.00	26,912,000.00		26,901,000.00	26,901,000.00	11,000.00	0%	11,000.00	0%

AP022	Procurement and replenishment of mosquito net	13,600,000.00	13,600,000.00	13,600,000.00	13,600,000.00	0%	0%	0%	0%
AP022	Conduct mobile cinema sessions	24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00	0%	0%	0%	0%
AP022	Procurement and replenishment of 70 FA kits	15,330,000.00	15,330,000.00	15,330,000.00	15,330,000.00	0%	0%	0%	0%
AP022	Conduct ISS clinic for 120 volunteers	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,140,000.00	-1%	(140,000.00)	(140,000.00)	-1%
AP022	Conduct ISS sessions for affected population	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	0%	0.00	0.00	0%
AP022	Procurement of rain jackets	3,724,999.96	3,724,999.96	3,724,999.96	3,724,999.96	1%	25,000.04	25,000.04	1%
AP022	Procurement of gumboor for volunteers	2,625,000.00	2,625,000.00	2,625,000.00	2,505,700.00	5%	119,300.00	119,300.00	5%
AP022	Procurement of face masks and sanitizer	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,125,350.00	-3%	(125,350.00)	(125,350.00)	-3%
AP022	Procurement of bibs	8,850,000.00	8,850,000.00	8,850,000.00	8,615,000.00	3%	235,000.00	235,000.00	3%
AP030	Hygiene promotion orientation	24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00	0%	0.00	0.00	0%
AP030	Conduct hygiene promotion sessions	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	3,960,000.00	1%	40,000.00	40,000.00	1%
AP030	Design WASH IEC material	5,800,000.00	5,800,000.00	5,800,000.00	5,730,000.00	1%	70,000.00	70,000.00	1%
AP030	Procurement an replenishment of 2,100 water buckets	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	20,998,572.00	0%	1,428.00	1,428.00	0%
AP030	Procurement of water purification tablets	9,225,000.00	9,225,000.00	9,225,000.00	9,225,000.00	0%	0.00	0.00	0%
AP030	Procurement of base of soap	18,450,000.00	18,450,000.00	18,450,000.00	18,432,780.00	0%	17,220.00	17,220.00	0%
AP030	Procurement and replenishment of jergens	9,750,000.00	9,750,000.00	9,750,000.00	9,749,160.00	0%	840.00	840.00	0%
AP002	EOC management high speed internet costs for 1 month	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	0%	0.00	0.00	0%
AP002	EOC management 4 decoder subscriptions	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	780,000.00	3%	20,000.00	20,000.00	3%
AP042	Bank charges TRCS	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	0%	0.00	0.00	0%
AP042	Field missions TRCS for M&E	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	15,295,000.00	-2%	(295,000.00)	(295,000.00)	-2%
AP042	Mileage cost TRCS	21,736,428.00	21,736,428.00	21,736,428.00	21,955,566.00	-1%	(219,138.00)	(219,138.00)	-1%

AP02	Communication and airtime	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP02	Communication and airtime	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP02	Volunteer insurance	44,942,581.66	44,942,581.66	44,942,581.66	44,942,581.66	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP02	TRCS Admin Fee 7%	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP04	Hotline activated	3,600,000.00	3,600,000.00	3,600,000.00	3,600,000.00	(200,000.00)	-6%	(200,000.00)	-6%
AP04	Support CFA desk volunteers	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	14,935,000.00	65,000.00	0%	65,000.00	0%
AP08	Lessons learnt workshop	49,140,000.00	49,140,000.00	49,140,000.00	49,140,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP03	Procurement and distribution of dignity kits	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	19,600,000.00	400,000.00	2%	400,000.00	2%
AP03	Sanitize volunteers and staff on PCI min standards	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	3,900,000.00	100,000.00	3%	100,000.00	3%
AP03	Raise awareness on SCRBY in all community outreach activities	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
AP03	Mapping SCRBY referral pathways	698,306,009.66	698,306,009.66	698,306,009.66	698,306,009.62	0.04	0%	0.04	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>698,306,009.66</b>	<b>698,306,009.66</b>	<b>698,306,009.62</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0%</b>

5.1.2 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			0.00			0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
2 Relief supplies, transportation and storage		559,547,561.96	559,547,561.96		559,547,561.96	559,547,561.96	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
3 Contributions to other organisations			0.00			0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
4 Workshops & Training			0.00			0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
5 General Expenditure		138,758,447.66	138,758,447.66		138,758,447.66	138,758,447.66	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
6 Other direct costs			0.00			0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
7 Indirect cost recovery		698,306,009.62	698,306,009.62		698,306,009.62	698,306,009.62	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>698,306,009.62</b>	<b>698,306,009.62</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>698,306,009.62</b>	<b>698,306,009.62</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0%</b>

5.1.3 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY (CHF)

278,915

278,915 0.000399

First in First Out (refer to sheet 5.4 Calculating Exc Rate)

	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	Prior period(s)	Current period*	Variance	%	Variance	%
Output								
Overall		278,914.80		278,914.80	0.00	0%	0.00	0%

**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

24/11/2021

Name, Title & Signature of Project partner designated official

FELICIAN MITAHENGERWA SECRETARY GENERAL

For IFRC internal use

Approved by IFRC Project Manager

Validated by IFRC Finance officer

Date

Date