



Tanzania – Anticipatory Actions for Ebola Outbreak

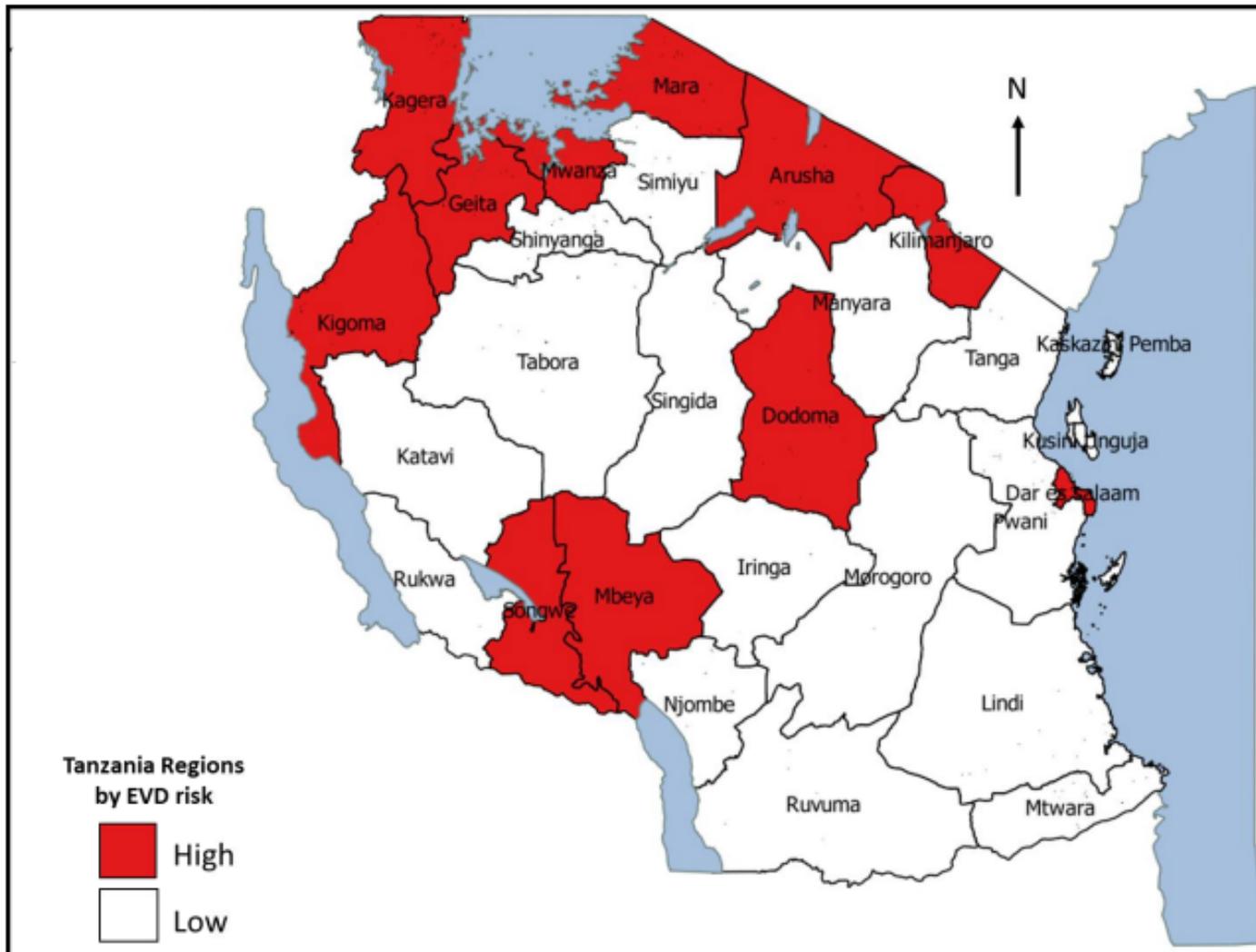


Appeal: MDRTZ032	DREF Allocated: CHF 188,597	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Epidemic
Glide Number: N/A	People at risk: 25,295,472 people	People Targeted: 7,840,687 people	
Event Onset: Imminent	Operation Start Date: 2022-11-09	Operation End Date: 2023-03-31	Operation Timeframe: 4 months
	Targeted Areas:	Kagera, Mwanza, Mara, Kigoma	

Description of the Event

Approximate date of impact

The Ebola outbreak was reported in Uganda on 20th September 2022 in Mubende District 50 km from the Tanzanian boarder, putting Tanzania at risk of cross-border transmission. The two countries share many points of entry, with people conducting economic activities without any movement restrictions. MOH Tanzania has mapped 10 regions at risk, 5 directly bordering Uganda, (Kagera, Kigoma, Geita, Mwanza, and Mara). By 2nd November, Uganda had confirmed 131 cases, 44 deaths, and 20 probable deaths.



What is expected to happen?

Tanzania is one of the risk countries prioritized by WHO to enhance preparedness and operational readiness based on the proximity to the outbreak area, strong social and economic ties with Uganda as well as the capacity to manage Ebola outbreaks. □

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Hence, given the virulence of the virus, the current transmission patterns, and the lack of experience for Tanzania health systems to handle outbreaks, it is vital for the Tanzania Red Cross Society to join efforts to strengthen national capacities for effective preparedness and response, especially at designated points of entry.



Why your National Society is acting now and what criteria is used to launch this operation.

Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) is supporting the country's Ebola preparedness plan, guided by its auxiliary role to the government to complement government efforts during emergencies, preparedness, and response actions and also a member of disaster committees at different levels from National to village levels during health emergencies. The recent risk level revision by WHO on 31 October, elevating the risk of spread in Uganda from high to very high and the risk of transmission in the sub-region from low to high, means that neighbouring countries to Uganda need to step up preparedness. This risk revision is the trigger for this preparedness operation, especially as well as the activation of the Tanzania National Ebola contingency plan. □

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Tanzania is on high alert and is working with various stakeholders to strengthen its capacity to respond to a possible Ebola outbreak. The country's efforts are guided by the findings of readiness Assessment and Risk Assessment conducted in the affected areas. The identified key priority actions included updating the 2022 Ebola contingency plan and mobilizing resources to support its implementation. The recent Ebola outbreak in Uganda necessitates more updating to include key interventions to strengthen preparedness and effective response in the worst-case scenario. □

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The action of TRCS on EBOLA preparedness follows the country's proximity to the countries with reported positive cases in Uganda. Tanzania shares borders with eight (8) countries, including Uganda, and has three large lakes including Lake Victoria through which four regions border Uganda. The multiple porous borders raise the likelihood of Ebola importation from the current Ebola hotspot. □

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TRCS is working closely with the Ministry of Health, UN-Agencies and other stakeholders in Ebola preparedness. TRCS participates in the Tanzania National Taskforce meetings hosted by WHO and MOH taking lead on risk communication and community engagement. The meetings support the coordination of various pillars and stakeholders' engagement where actions, challenges, and possible solutions are presented. Other members of this Taskforce include UN Agencies and local and international non-governmental stakeholders. Within the pillars, TRCS is a member of WASH, IPC/ Case management, RCCE sub pillars, and the national coordination with roles and responsibilities to perform, including resource mobilization, supporting MoH with community SDB and surveillance □

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The ongoing livelihood activities within the risk areas, capacity to detect, respond, and contain Ebola in the country is limited even though the coverage of electronic-IDSr is operational in all health facilities and the roll-out implementation of 3rd Edition IDSr Guidelines has reached 20 regions however Event-Based Surveillance coverage in the country is only 30%. □

□

The national and regional Rapid Response Teams' capacity is moderate because specific training on Ebola was done 3 years ago in only 8 regions, including the 13 health facilities in the refugee camps. The capacity to contain the outbreak is also constrained by the fact that the country has no experience to manage the Ebola outbreak and

Infection prevention and control practices among frontline HCWs are limited. □

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The risk communication and community engagement capacity vary in different regions due to variations in social and cultural practices. However, infrastructure and strategies which were put in place during the COVID-19 response can be adjusted to address the Ebola outbreak. The fact that there is no vaccine for preventing the disease makes the community more vulnerable, especially from identified high-risk regions and frontline healthcare workers. □

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Rapid Risk Assessment and categorization of the regions with 12 regions at high risk include Kagera, Kigoma, Mara, Mwanza, Geita, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mbeya, Unguja, and Songwe.

Scope and Scale

Political impact and implications: □

Ebola is a deadly disease that needs high technical attention in management and full community engagement and building trust for proper interpersonal decision-making. Initial analysis suggests that governments' poor management of the Ebola crisis can generate frustrations and risk of civil unrest related to fear of the virus and of response measures. If no measures are taken to mitigate the impact of actions to respond to the Ebola outbreak and prevent transmission of the virus, they may negatively impact people's livelihoods and well-being. □

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In the event of a large-scale epidemic of Ebola, there is a risk of declining economic activity, with the potential result of declining household resources, decreased employment or access to livelihood activities, and knock-on health and social impacts. Households directly impacted by Ebola, including cases and contacts, may face livelihoods and social impacts even in the event of a small outbreak □

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Social impact and implications: □

Progress in human development is likely to be reversed due to the impact of the Ebola crisis on health, education, and standard of living. Quarantines have a disproportionate impact on the elderly, the poor, IDPs, Refugees, and people with chronic illness or disability. Those affected by Ebola or working to combat it (such as healthcare workers and burial teams) may face stigmatization. Social cohesion is also being weakened by 'do not touch policies'. □

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Women and children are particularly most vulnerable to the crisis. Referring to the long Ebola operations in Sierra Leone or Liberia, where 2 million children did not attend school due to school closures, which means loss of education and increased risks of drop-out, teen pregnancy, and child labour. Health systems may be overloaded with the Ebola crisis, hence non-Ebola-related mortality may increase. If not well managed the myths and misconceptions may pause tension and negative □

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Security impact and implications: □

Ebola poses a threat to the safety of the countries affected by the outbreak. The diversion of development spending, especially for roads, energy, building schools, and hospitals, to the Ebola response, could have a negative impact on peace dividends. □

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In case of an Ebola outbreak in the country, 7,840,687 people will be at risk in the mapped-out risk regions and further risk to over 60 million people in the country if not controlled

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	No

Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	
<p>Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation</p> <p>Tanzania has never had Ebola outbreaks, however, the preparedness interventions in 2019/2020 during the Ebola Virus Disease outbreaks in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the National Society with the support from UN partners, trained a team of 3,000 volunteers on risk communication in 10 mapped risk regions both mainland and Zanzibar. From this experience, TRCS notes the importance of volunteers and community structures on risk communication and proper community engagement.</p>	

Current National Society Actions

Coordination	TRCS is a member of response teams in the country, and is participating in different coordination meetings at different levels from the National to the district level, and has been a prominent partner with vast coverage in the country. TRCS has a presence in all 31 administrative regions and has been a leading partner in COVID-19 RCCE since the outbreak, TRCS participates in the National multisectoral coordination meeting every Thursday from 1300 to 1400, chaired by WHO and MOH; RCCE pillar meeting conducted bi-monthly-every-Tuesday 1400 – 1500hrs; WASH pillar meeting every Thursday 1000 – 1100hrs, where partners share the updates to share updates. At the regional level, TRCS regional representatives attend the regional coordination meetings as scheduled by the regional authorities.
Resource Mobilization	TRCS has developed a contingency plan to cater to some interventions to complement government efforts and has reached out to different partners to request for support. Among the partners approached include Canadian Embassy, Belgium RC FL, UNICEF, and UN Partners in the refugee operation where TRCS has jointly developed an Ebola Contingency plan for the refugee operations
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	TRCS is a member of the WASH pillar and participates the pillar meeting every Friday 1000-1100hrs. As part of preparedness and prevention measures for the EBOLA outbreak, TRCS has issued 200 buckets and 200 bottles of 500mls of liquid soap to the remote areas in Kagera region in porous borders where volunteers are advocating for proper hand washing and temperature screening. In the refugee camps TRCS has activated hand washing in all community gathering places, including entry points. All volunteers deployed also equipped with PPE (Mask and Sanitizer), 50 boxes of masks and 200 bottles of sanitizer were dispatched to high-risk branches.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	TRCS has prepared an Ebola contingency plan in line with the government plan which provides advice and guidance on how to include health, risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and WASH into country level response plan for COVID-19. This includes suggested activities, as well as general overall guidance and considerations. The plan also forecasts interventions in a different scenario, The application of this plan aims to build capacity for rapid containment of an Ebola case within the period of four months. Specifically, the plan focuses on implementing strategies for mitigation, preparedness, and timely response to an Ebola case.

<p>Health</p>	<p>The country has never implemented the EBOLA outbreak response, however following the outbreak in the neighboring countries (Congo and Uganda) in 2019, under the support from UNICEF, TRCS in collaboration with MOH, implemented the preparedness where 10 regions were mapped to be at high risk which was by then supported with capacity building, mapping, and engagement of community structures for RCCE, IPC, and surveillance. Following the new outbreak, TRCS in collaboration with Local Authorities in the high-risk regions has activated trained teams to support RCCE and IPC at the point of entry, Transport facilities, porous borders, and high-gathering community places. TRCS has strengthened the screening at the points of entry in the refugee camps and hand washing points and at the borders in the Kagera region, where more than 50 volunteers are being deployed to support the screening. In collaboration with the Local Government (LGA's) TRCS has also deployed volunteers in RCCE interventions in Kagera, Mwanza, and Mara regions to complement the awareness rising and IEC materials distribution, especially along the shores of Lake Victoria. TRCS participates in the pillars meeting as scheduled by the MoH and other Implementing Partners.</p>
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Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>IFRC</p>	<p>IFRC has no presence in-country, however; TRCS works closely with the IFRC Juba cluster which covers Uganda, South Sudan, and Tanzania. The cluster is supporting TRCS in the development of eminent DREF to support the preparedness for EBOLA and other Programs in the country. IFRC participate in Movement coordination meeting for partners in-country, held on a monthly basis.</p>
<p>ICRC</p>	<p>ICRC has a Mission office in the country located in Dar es salaam and in KI-bondo where it supports Restocking Family Links (RFL) activities in the refugee camps and western corridor. TRCS has communicated the Ebola outbreak to staff and volunteers in the field and advised the field to monitor the situation and be ready to activate a business continuity plan in case of a worst-case scenario, and support staff and volunteers working in RFL with PPE.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>The Belgium RC FI and Spanish RC are PNS in-country located at TRCS HQ implementing DP, WASH, FA, and RMCH projects. They have been briefed on the current situation and approached to support the implementation of the contingency plan.</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>The MoH has developed a contingency plan for the Ebola virus and Government has beefed up border screening activities. Mapping of available Ebola capacities has been undertaken and coordination meetings with partners are being held regularly. Establishment/activating the national Ebola task force.</p>

UN or other actors

WHO, coordinate all the pillars with MOH; UNICEF coordinates WASH and RCCE pillars; UNHCR provides support for health services in the refugee setting; WFP coordinate the logistic pillar and provide food in the refugee operations, UNFPA support refugee with MRCH programs , IOM coordinates migrations at the point of entry, CDC provides support to the RCCE, Other include but not limited to Amref, MDH, MSF, and MTI.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

TRCS is a member of the National coordination platform as well as the district-level coordination meetings □

- National multisector coordination meeting weekly, on Thursday from 1300 to 1400, chaired by WHO and MOH; □
- RCCE pillar meeting where TRCS is an active member conducted bi-weekly every, Tuesday 1400 – 1500hrs; chaired by UNICEF and MOH□
- WASH pillar meeting, weekly, every Thursday 1000 – 1100hrs. chaired by UNICEF□
- Logistic pillar meeting □
- Surveillance, □
- Case management and IPC□
- Laboratory □
- Point of entry Pillar□
- Other coordination mechanism in country □

□

Regional coordination chaired by the Regional Administrative Secretary involving all stakeholders at the regional level and districts. District coordination chaired by District Executive Officer involving partners at the district level and attended by TRCS branch focal persons

Anticipated Needs



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Communities are impacted differently basing on differences in the community. Even the impacts of Ebola affect different community groups differently. This is very important during Ebola preparedness to consider community social differences.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Ebola is a deadly disease with lots of social, political, and cultural influence. Information shared or any lack of information is likely to trigger community perception. different groups may utilize the outbreak for their benefit, it is very key to map the structure and engage them from the initial stage and ensure communities get clear information and have avenues to get clear clarification in case of any doubt. the need for effective feedback and complaint mechanism is paramount in the preparedness and response phase.



Health

Preparedness measures are important to ensure the health risk of Ebola importation is addressed in order to avoid importation as well as the spread of the infection in the country in case a case of Ebola is imported. The preparedness measures vary with the identified health risks that determine response needs to be addressed by the country. Ebola is a contagious and high transmission is preventable with early action.

There is a need to strengthen coordination with other partners, by participating in the pillar and multi-sectoral coordination meeting including the simulation exercise during the preparedness phase. This will provide a clear picture of resource mobilization and allocation to minimize duplication.

CASE MANAGEMENT AND IPC

Orientation to staff and volunteers to perform IPC and case management at the lower community level, including protecting themselves during service provision. This will include orientation to use and preposition of PPE strategically. There is a need for training staff and volunteers on SDB. The last training was conducted in 2020, to 20 volunteers: 10 from the Kigoma refugee camp and 10 from Zanzibar. Due to the country's vastness, more teams need to be trained and positioned strategically in case the need arises so they can easily be deployed.

At the refugee camps orient health care workers on the Ebola case detection and referral and IPC SOPs and print some copies for the facilities. The trained SDB teams in Kigoma and Zanzibar TRCS will conduct and support them with simulation exercises.

SURVEILLANCE

Strengthen community-based surveillance by ensuring the community leaders and community, in general, are informed of the signs and symptoms, monitor and report any suspicious illness or death in the community and take precautions before handling. IFRC through this preparedness will support TRCS in conducting a CBS assessment.

Facilitate community-based contact tracing through capacity building to CHW and volunteers. Preposition and orient volunteers on the reporting tools; contact follow-up and contact listing forms.

Protect community-based volunteers who will be at the forefront, they need protection from infection to inform of disinfectants, gloves, masks, gumboots, weather protection wear like raincoats and gumboots, and carrying

bags.

At the Points of entry, especially the porous borders of Lake Victoria, there is a need to support the engagement of Authorities in the early detection of Ebola suspects through the engagement of border village leaders and community health workers, and volunteers in 4 high Ebola risk regions.

RISK COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

There is a need to use various channels to inform and educate, through house-to-house visits, and meeting people in communal areas like schools, bus stations, faith houses, Beach sites, and others. The use of local radios is also key to having talk shows, jingles, radio spots, and call-in sessions to address community questions. The RCCE task force will monitor and update the key messages based on community feedback, and develop a communications plan to combat negative community perceptions of Ebola, and fear among the health staff and other service providers.

The need for PSS will also be paramount. Training volunteers and setting a conducive environment for the provision of Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) support to the community and HCW considering the movement restrictions, possibly establishing the tele-counseling and advocating the service deploy a team to facilitate and reporting tools.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Need for community WASH support:

Due to ongoing activities and no movement restrictions, communal gatherings will be in high-risk areas, therefore the need to renovate and activate hand washing stations situated in high-risk areas deployed during Covid 19 pandemic and enforce the hand washing practices

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims at supporting preparedness for Ebola in 5 high-risk regions Mara, Kagera, Mwanza, Geita and Kigoma for 4 months by strengthening the community-based surveillance, case management, risk communication community engagement considering potentially vulnerable high-risk groups and utilizing the existing social protection structures.

Operation strategy rationale

To prevent cross border transmission and ensure the country is prepared in the initial four months phase, TRCS will intensify the information sharing through risk communication and community engagement around the high-risk districts. Other activities include preparing the community. Some of the activities to be carried out by the response team include, but are not limited to, the following:□

- - Identify the support provided and planned by the government, WHO, UNICEF, CDC, and other partners in the targeted areas, identify gaps to be filled by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the response.□
- - Participate in coordination meetings at all levels, including the multisector coordination at national level.□
- - Activate the first responders' teams in the respective districts for raising awareness and conduct in house simulations to assess the readiness.□

- - Activate RCCE interventions to ensure risk is well communicated and perceived by community and they take positive actions towards prevention. □
- - Carry out field visits to ensure the quality of the interventions.□
- - Monitor the situation and ensure the trigger is well communicated to structures including alert communication channel. □
- -Monitor the risks and mitigation measures; Intervene in case of emergency on outbreaks/pandemics & other disasters during implementation.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

TRCS will target people in high-risk districts with health promotion activities including risk communication and community engagement. Volunteers and CHWs will be deployed to conduct RCCE and distribution of IEC materials. They will also be trained to support the early detection of new cases through active case finding and contact tracing. TRCS supports the government in safe and dignified burial (SDB) activities when the need will arise including home disinfection and direct psychosocial interventions with those affected.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The target areas have been selected due to proximity to the neighboring hot spots, The unrestricted cross border movement among the villages, to be reached with RCCE to activate risk perception build the culture of reporting any symptomatic illness or death or contact traced from across the borders. This will address the immediate Ebola awareness needs of high at-risk areas, as well as the need for government support for psychosocial interventions, safe body management, and community case management where suspected or confirmed cases will be present. All this will be based on the local traditions and cultures.□

□ Community health volunteers in charge of contact tracing will also receive specialized retraining in coordination with MOH to revive alert activities for Case management and surveillance.□

□ Volunteers in the proximity districts will also be mobilized and given the necessary retraining to strengthen the National Society's capacity for active first responders including case research and social mobilization. This will greatly contribute to the early detection and containment of the epidemic.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	3,199,001	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	799,750	64.00 %	36.00 %
Men:	3,073,549	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	768,387	2.00 %	
Total targeted population:	7,840,687		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
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Cross border infection of EBOLA and infect TRCS employees or volunteers.	Develop and activate BCP in case of suspect or reported case in the country; volunteer briefing and sharing updated guidance through memos from the secretary general's office to all staff and volunteers. Ensure proper IPC measures are well disseminated to volunteers and staff.
Transmission of other diseases like the ongoing COVID-19, NCD, dropout for Routine vaccine coverage, water borne disease due to fear of attending health facilities	Addressed by identifying Ebola CTC and leave the other facilities for continuum care and communicate to public to reduce fear.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

It is very important to ensure all deployed volunteers are well equipped during the operation so they will be provided with personal protective equipment (PPE);

Insurance to staff and volunteers and emergency health services;

Business continuity has to adhere all the time in case of the cross border infection thus team leaders have to keep reminding the teams and simulate frequently.

Planned Intervention

	Health	Budget	CHF 80,599
		Targeted Persons	7840687
Indicators		Target	
# of advocacy sessions conducted		5	
# of CBS assessment done		1	
# of ToTs trained on EPiC		30	
# of volunteers conducting RCCE/CBS		75	
# of community leaders engaged in advocacy sessions		50	
# of SBD teams trained		4	
# of radio sessions conducted		5	
# of Ebola posters/flip charts printed		5000	
# of staff trained on IPC		25	
# of volunteers supported with PSS clinics		75	
# of SDB starter kits procured		2	
# of SDB replenishment kits procured		2	
# of SDB training kits procured		2	
# of SDB simulation done		1	
# of people reached through RCCE		7840687	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct an EPiC training of trainers (ToT) for 30 volunteers - Conduct CBS assessment - Orient 75 volunteers on EPiC, Outbreak management, RCCE (Kagera, Mara, Mwanza, Geita and Kigoma) - Raise awareness in different selected high risks districts (RCCE Volunteers) for 2 days a week for 5 weeks engaging 15 volunteers in each region 	

Priority Actions:

- Conduct advocacy with community leaders in high-risk regions
- Training of 4 SDB teams to conduct SDB, one in each targeted region while the earlier trained SDB team for Kigoma will be supported with simulation exercise. TRCS will ensure continued engagement of SDB teams once trained to ensure their skills stay fresh (including simulations/practice burials. The deployment of trained SDB teams will be centrally deployed from MoH central Ebola alert system. The trained SDB teams will also be supported with practice sessions once per month and will reuse the training materials.
- Conduct mobilization to Inform the communities through radio talk shows
- Print 5,000 copies of Ebola posters or flip charts for key message dissemination
- Training 25 Staff in the refugee camp health facilities on SoPs for IPC. This will be facilitated by MoH and will target clinicians, nurses and other staff working in TRCS-managed health facilities in the Kigoma refugee camp.

**Water, Sanitation And Hygiene****Budget** CHF 7,157**Targeted Persons** 784069**Indicators****Target**

Amount of Hand washing soap (Liquid) 500ml procured

600

Amount of chlorine for IPC procured

40

of people reached through WASH interventions

784069

Priority Actions:

- Procure Hand washing soap (Liquid) 500ml to facilitate H/W at the points of entry (PoE)
- Procure chlorine for IPC, 40 bags of 45Kg. This will be used at the health facilities managed by TRCS in Kigoma and well as for disinfecting vehicles

**Protection, Gender And Inclusion****Budget** CHF 3,195**Targeted Persons** 75**Indicators****Target**

# of volunteers oriented on PGI	75
Priority Actions:	• Training to 75 staff and volunteers on PGI

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 38,660
		Targeted Persons	784069
Indicators		Target	
# of surge deployed		1	
# of monitoring missions conducted		2	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy one PHiE surge • Conduct monitoring services • Support TRCS in procurement of SDB kits 	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 4,260
		Targeted Persons	784069
Indicators		Target	
# of feedback mechanisms established		1	
# of volunteers trained on community feedback		25	
# of IM staff prepositioned		1	
# of CEA staff prepositioned		1	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepositioning of CEA & IM staff - Revising/adapting SOPs & tools related to community engagement and feedback work - Training on community feedback for volunteers - to be part of the EPiC training package - Collaborating with the health team to prepare FAQs for volunteers based on feedback trends. 	

		Budget	CHF 44,886
			784069

	National Society Strengthening	Targeted Persons	
Indicators	Target		
# of lessons learned learnt conducted	1		
# of monitoring visits conducted	2		
# of documentation profiled	1		
# of visibility jackets procured	75		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a lesson learnt workshop - Conduct field and HQ monitoring - Ensure media coverage and Documentation of best practices - Procure visibility - jackets with TRCS and IFRC logo 		

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The operation will deploy 75 volunteers who will work with MoH community health volunteers in high-risk regions. These will be supervised by the 10 NDRTs, 2 deployed per region to provide volunteers with the basic principles of epidemics, disease prevention, and control. Volunteers will be capacitated to communicate early action, effectively communicate with communities, and collect feedback. They will also be able to conduct, health education, behaviour, and social change, and engage their communities for early action for potential outbreaks. □

□ The National Society will deploy Branch coordinators, Finance at the regional level, and District focal point to support in the coordination at the respective district. These will be advisors at the branch level (finance, health, logistics, and RCCE) for the duration of the operation, under the supervision of the health director at the national level. The costs of their deployments will be covered through this operation. □

□ At the HQ the program will be led by the disaster Preparedness manager with close technical support from the health director and the RCCE Manager. □

□ Support services will be provided by the Communication and public relation, PMER, logistics, Finance, Human resource manager, Administrator, and Organizational Development within their scope of work. □

□ TRCS will also utilize the capacities from the IFRC Juba cluster in the areas of finance, PMER, Health, Logistic and deployed surge.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

TRCS will request at the beginning of the operation, one surge profile with public health in emergencies expertise for operational coordination to support the TRCS in the evaluation, planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of the operation. for 2 months. IFRC will deploy a surge profile with strong SDB and EPiC knowledge to support in training of ToTs.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

All procurement will be done by the national society with close support from IFRC logistic delegate.

How will this operation be monitored?

The IFRC Juba cluster will conduct an oversight visit once in the project time to provide technical support and guidance.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

NS will utilize will utilize the communication unit in the development of the communication materials and review regularly basing on the feedback collected from the field.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRTZ032 - Tanzania Red Cross Society Anticipatory Actions - EVD Outbreak

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	95,211
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	80,599
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,157
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,195
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,260
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	93,386
Coordination and Partnerships	9,841
Secretariat Services	38,660
National Society Strengthening	44,886
TOTAL BUDGET	188,597

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:** ROBI WAMBURA, Acting DM Director, robiwambura@trcs.or.tz, +255786555999
- **IFRC Appeal Manager:**
Papemoussa Tall, Head of Juba Cluster Delegation, papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org, +211912179511
- **IFRC Project Manager:**
Daniel Mutinda, Disaster Management Delegate, Juba Delegation, Daniel.MUTINDA@ifrc.org, +254725599105
- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**
Daniel Mutinda, Disaster Management Delegate Juba Cluster Delegation,, daniel.mutinda@ifrc.org, +211 918924507
- **Media Contact:**

[Click here for the reference](#)