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DREF Final Report

Tanzania: Flash floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRTZ015; Glide n° FF-2014-000009-TZA
Date of Issue: 28 November, 2014	Date of disaster: 21 January, 2014
Operation budget: CHF 180,676	Operation start date: 31 January, 2014; Operation end date: 30 May, 2014
Number of people affected: 10,000	Number of people assisted: 2,000 (400 households).
Host National Society presence: 50 volunteers, 5 staff and 3 branches of the National Society.	
National Societies involved in the operation: IFRC, Tanzania, American and Spanish Red Cross Societies.	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Caritas, Government of Tanzania, Islamic Foundation and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Heavy rains caused flash floods in Morogoro region, located approximately 270 kilometres West of Dar es Salaam, between 22 and 23 January, 2014. The rains which fell upstream in the regions of Tanga, Dodoma and Manyara overwhelmed the river banks downstream, especially Mkundi River, resulting in disastrous flash floods in 3 districts namely Kilosa, Mvomero and Gairo in Morogoro region.

Kilosa district was the most affected with up to 1,865 households (HHs) displaced. In Mvomero district a total of 222 HHs were displaced and 10 HHs were displaced in Gairo district. In all three districts a total of 2,097 HHs (over 10,000 people) were displaced. In Kilosa district 4 Wards were affected, namely, Magole, Dumila, Msowero and Kitete. Magole Ward was the most affected particularly the village of Magole and Mateteni sub-village in Mbigiri village.

In addition to the population displacements, the flash floods also caused extensive damages to physical infrastructures (roads, bridges), public buildings (schools, religious buildings), and crop fields. In the worst affected district of Kilosa up to 500 houses were destroyed either completely or partially, leaving the occupants of these houses homeless. Hundreds of other houses were flooded with muddy water destroying all the belongings therein.

The DREF operation was successful in reaching the targeted families with assistance. The planned activities of the operation were completed in the stipulated timeframe. Provision of emergency services like shelter, non-food items NFIs, water and sanitation and psychosocial support was all carried out within the stipulated timeframe of three months. The operation was extended by one month to cater for a DREF review exercise and lessons learnt workshop. Emergency assistance was provided to 2,000 most vulnerable people devastated by floods in Kilosa.

Through the DREF operation the NS supported the implementation of hygiene promotion activities in order to minimize the risk of water and sanitation related diseases. Through a partnership with UNICEF 3 water tanks of 10,000 litres capacity each were procured and installed at Mateteni camp (2 tanks) and Magole camp (1 tank) for water storage. Additionally 100 latrine drop holes were constructed in both camps. Furthermore, hygiene-related NFIs (buckets, hygiene/dignity kits, jerry cans and laundry soap) were distributed to 400 HHs in both camps and volunteers trained to carry out hygiene promotion activities, and distribute Information, Education and Communications (IEC) materials containing messages on safe health and hygiene practices.

In order to provide emergency shelter support to 400 most vulnerable HHs, up to 400 emergency shelters were constructed and non-food relief items (NFIs) were distributed to 400 HHs including kitchen sets, mattresses and blankets.

Trainings in Psycho Social support (PSS) were carried out during the response operation as this was the first time that the NS was implementing activities. To support and build the capacity of TRCS in PSS, a RDRT member specialized in PSS was deployed for a period of 1 month within which 20 volunteers and some members of staff were trained and their capacities enhanced in PSS procedures and practices. This training was very useful to the NS as the trained volunteers were able to implement the PSS activities as planned. The skills and knowledge acquired by the NS will go beyond this operation and will no doubt be useful in future responses. The trained volunteers were able to cascade this training downwards to their counterparts.

During the implementation period the national society received interest from other actors which was a very timely period when the National society was scaling down the operation as per the DREF timeframe.

This report is now issued as a final report after a correction has been made on the final financial report.

The DG ECHO and the Tsunami Residual Funding contributed towards replenishment of the DREF allocation made for this operation. The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, the Danish Red Cross and government, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Zurich foundations, and other corporate and private donors.

IFRC, on behalf of Tanzania Red Cross Society, would like to extend thanks to all partners for their support to this operation.

[<click here for the contact details and here for the final financial report>](#)

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Following the flash flooding the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), set up a DREF response operation at the government established displacement camps in Magole and Mateteni villages. The three month response operation focused on four emergency sectors namely shelter, water and sanitation, health and distribution of non-food relief items (NFIs). A total CHF 180,676 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 1 February, 2014 to support the national society in delivering assistance to some 2,000 beneficiaries (400 HHs) and to replenish disaster preparedness stocks. The National society also received national support for cash and food items from Tigo and Vodacom Telecommunications Company.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Spanish Red Cross (SRC) and American Red Cross (ARC) are in country and TRCS constantly kept them updated on the situation and they participated in the technical meetings at the National society, providing technical input while planning the response operation. IFRC is not present in-country; however close coordination is was maintained between the NS and the IFRC regional representation office in Nairobi during the entire implementation period. The IFRC regional office provided financial support that enabled the rapid situation and needs assessment that was undertaken. An RDRT specialist in Psychosocial was deployed for one month to support the psychosocial component during the operation. The Delegate and the regional Disaster Management officer conducted a monitoring visit during the operation, to monitor implementation of the PoA and subsequent to the monitoring visit an [operations update](#) was issued to allow a 1 month

extension of the operation timeframe to allow the lessons learned workshop to be conducted. This also reflected the budget allocation for the PSS activities.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government, through the Prime Minister's Office-Disaster Management Department (PMO-DMD), and the Morogoro Regional and local authorities, coordinated the search and rescue operation and relief mobilization during the onset of the disaster. The military too assisted in the re-construction of the damaged road infrastructures and bridges.

The central government through the Prime Minister's Office and the Morogoro regional authority approached TRCS for emergency shelter items, tents and technical support for the construction of emergency shelter. TRCS has a standby project agreement with UNICEF to support the NS with disaster preparedness through enabling stocks in the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and Nutrition and Health and as such provided support to TRCS in the response operation.

The PMO-DMD donated relief items including soap (100 cartons), Tents (26 pieces), Blankets (300 large and 500 small sizes), Kitchen sets (300 sets), Mats (1,450 pieces) for distribution to affected families. The government specifically requested TRCS to provide emergency shelter for the displaced persons. TRCS and the government held dialogues on how to best address the needs and gaps.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

On 22 January 2014, TRCS dispatched a team of 3 NDRT members to carry out rapid needs and damage assessment of the prevailing situation. Initial situation reports shared by TRCS team indicated that the worst affected district is Kilosa, where the displacement took place, followed by Mvomero. By 24 January 2014, the TRCS rapid assessment team had gathered data from 2 heavily affected Wards, namely Magore and Msowelo in Kilosa District. The assessment indicated that the total number of people displaced by the floods was over 10,000 (approximately 2,000 families).

The flash floods caused mass displacements and the majority of the displaced population lived on safer/higher open grounds along the road, making emergency shelter a critical need. Many of the displaced households were not hosted or accommodated in any shelter. Additionally, many of the houses were damaged by mud which also destroyed their belongings. Therefore some of the worst affected households were not only in need of emergency shelter but also some basic household items such as mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets, water storage containers (buckets/jerry cans), cooking utensils, food items and hygiene related items.

Risk Assessment

Inaccessibility of some areas remains was concern during the onset of the operation; the bridge that was washed away affected the movement of staff and NFI materials from the Headquarters. TRCS continued with monitoring the situation and conducted assessments as the rains continued to be above normal. The National society worked closely with the metrological department on the forecasts that they issued in preparation. The national society issued a DMIS alert in April regarding the continuous rainfall that continued to cause flooding in many parts of the country.

Beneficiary selection:

A total of 400 of the most vulnerable households were selected for assistance based on damaged houses, and vulnerability. For special consideration the elderly, single parents, female-headed households, pregnant/lactating women and under-five children were given priority. The affected communities and local authorities were involved in the identification of beneficiaries.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The overall objective of the DREF operation was to provide for the immediate needs of 400 most vulnerable displaced families, through the provision of emergency shelter, basic household items, and support access to safe water. The target

population for the emergency operation is 400 household's most vulnerable households (approximately 2,000 people) whose houses were damaged and their belongings destroyed or lost.

Proposed strategy

The DREF operation was conducted as planned from the initial rapid assessment, beneficiary selection (taking into consideration the most vulnerable), actual delivery of services and monitoring of activities. Through this DREF operation TRCS was able to provide emergency assistance to 2,000 most vulnerable people devastated by floods in Kilosa. Main activities included:

Quality programming/needs assessment:

Health and Care: The National Society provided psychosocial support services to the affected population and distributed mosquito nets in both camps.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion: The DREF operation supported the implementation of hygiene promotion activities in order to minimize the risk of water and sanitation related diseases. Through a partnership with UNICEF 3 water tanks of 10,000 litres capacity each were procured and installed at Mateteni camp (2 tanks) and Magole camp (1 tank) for water storage. Additionally 100 latrine drop holes were constructed in both camps.

Hygiene-related NFIs (buckets, hygiene/dignity kits, jerry cans and laundry soap) were distributed to 400 HHs in both camps. Volunteers were also trained to carry out hygiene promotion activities, and distribute Information, Education and Communications (IEC) materials containing messages on safe health and hygiene practices.

Shelter and Settlements (and household items): In total, 400 emergency shelters were constructed to accommodate the 400 most vulnerable HHs. Non-food relief items (NFIs) were distributed to 400 HHs, and included basic HH items such as kitchen sets, mattresses and blankets. SPHERE minimum standards for emergency response were applied in this operation and they were fully met. The emergency interventions addressed the primary needs of the target beneficiaries including provision of emergency shelter, provision of clean water, provision of latrines and hygiene promotion, psychosocial support, etc. This went a long way into alleviating their suffering after the floods.

Trainings in Psycho Social support (PSS) were carried out during the response operation as this was the first time that the NS was implementing activities. To support and build the capacity of TRCS in PSS, a RDRT member specialized in PSS was deployed for a period of 1 month within which 20 volunteers and some members of staff were trained and their capacities enhanced in PSS procedures and practices. This training was very useful to the NS as the trained volunteers were able to implement the PSS activities as planned. The skills and knowledge acquired by the NS will go beyond this operation and will no doubt be useful in future responses. The trained volunteers were able to cascade this training downwards to their counterparts.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

IFRC Regional Disaster Management Unit provided technical support to ensure that the DREF was implemented as per the plan. Close monitoring of the operation was provided including technical support visit by the IFRC finance staff. A Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member was deployed for 1 month for programme management, technical support and monitoring purposes.

In the financial report there is a negative variance in the per diem and travel costs this is due to under budgeting and also the distance from the camps to the regional office, the National society resolved to having the volunteers and staff stay in the camps to minimize the costs and time spend on the road.

Logistics and supply chain.

Procurement was done locally through the NS Logistics Unit in line with IFRC procurement procedures. Procured relief stocks were stored in the NS central storage facility before being distributed to the targeted communities. Delivery of relief items to the intended locations was done using the NS Trucks. Replenishment of 300 prepositioned blankets and mosquito nets was done.

However during the implementation period the National Society challenge in the quality of the shelter tarpaulins procured which were below the standard, this resulted to the tents being damaged by the weather conditions, the National society resolved this by procuring additional tents to repair the destroyed tents.

Communications

TRCS worked closely with the IFRC to raise awareness of the specific role and added value of Red Cross volunteers in emergency response. This was being done through the collection of human interest stories as well as key messages and photographs which were published in the IFRC website stories. In addition to regularly providing communication updates within the Movement, media was also engaged to ensure awareness is raised among donors and the general public.

Security

No security incidences were reported during the implementation period. The Government deployed the army to provide security to camps.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Monitoring was done regularly by NS staff who deployed a headquarter staff to the operation site for a period of two months to work with the volunteers to ensure the activities progressed as planned. DG ECHO visited the site during the onset of the affected sites during the operation and they were kept informed during implementation.

A Lessons-learned workshop was organized for staff and volunteers involved in the emergency operation which was very interactive with participants from the national government, local authorities from the site where the operation was being carried out, IFRC logistics, finance, disaster management and health teams, volunteers involved in the operation and the in country PNS participated. The issue of quality procurement was also addressed during the workshop.

The final [DREF review and lessons learned report](#) is available on the IFRC website.

Administration and Finance

Tanzania Red Cross is on working advance system. The Financial returns have been reported according to the National societies accounting system. The Finance office in the regional office visited the National society to ensure the activities are reported according to the budget lines.

The budget variances in fuel and volunteer and staff costs were due to the distance between the place where the camps were set up and the regional office. After a few weeks the DM team resorted to having focal staffs from the Headquarters relocate to the camp in addition to a few key volunteers per sector. This resulted in variance in the staff costs and transport budget lines.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Needs assessment

Outcome 1: A detailed situation and needs assessment is undertaken in the affected area, including currently inaccessible locations, to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation.

Output 1.1: A detailed needs assessment undertaken
Impacts
The Rapid assessment was of good quality as most of the information required was captured and during to develop the DREF operation in a timely manner.
Challenges
The affected community was very devastated because most of them had never experienced flash floods and the psychosocial support was very important to support the affected community.
Lessons Learned
The NDRT training has contributed to better quality of the assessment conducted by the volunteers and staff.

Health and Care

Health and Care	
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	
Output	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The health situation and immediate risks are addressed using agreed guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and transport 800 mosquito nets for malaria prevention (2 per family) Demonstration for the beneficiaries on how to use the mosquito nets Distribute 800 mosquito nets to target population Procure 50 first aid kits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychosocial support provided to the target population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct two days training for 10 volunteers on psychosocial support Carry out psychosocial support services

Impacts

In order to contribute to a reduction in the immediate health of affected populations, First aid was availed to beneficiaries by the National Society volunteers at the onset of the operation. The district government set up 1 health post in each camp and both the displaced and the neighboring populations benefitted from the health services offered in the camps. The government deployed a clinician and 2 nurses in each health post to attend to outpatient cases. Any referral case was sent to the nearby health center at Dumila. Throughout this operation there was no outbreak of any diseases.

Table 1:summary of NFIS distributed

Location	Items distributed	Unit	Quantity distributed	Number of beneficiaries
Magole camp	Mosquito nets	Pieces	276	138
Mateteni camp	Mosquito nets	Pieces	524	262

Psychosocial Support Service (PSS) was a major component of this operation and it was well received by the beneficiaries. It helped them understand the emotional reactions they were undergoing and were thus able to cope with the losses. This was the first time TRCS had a formal and coordinated PSS intervention in a disaster operation. Since the national society had no capacity in this sector, an RDRT member specializing in PSS was deployed for 1 month. A total of 20 volunteers were trained on PSS procedures and practices for 7 days and were able to offer psychosocial support services to the flood victims thereafter reaching 401 most vulnerable families in the affected communities are provided with psychosocial support services

Challenges

- The magnitude of the flash floods caused a lot of damage and at the start very few actors were on ground therefore TRCS volunteers worked with the government to respond to and assist the affected families relocate temporary before the construction of the shelter.
- As much as the national society did a good job, the data records on the patients attended was with the MoH, the NS didn't keep parallel records on this.
- As a result of the loss of means of livelihoods(various crops: both planted and stored) and belongings to flash floods; the initial extract of data collected from the affected persons through questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews, and interactions from the 2 camps pointed to the fact that, affected

people were anxious, worried and had panic attacks especially the children and teenagers, whenever they would hear raindrops, they often thought another flood is coming. Some felt a sense of hopelessness and helplessness about life when they thought of the recovery phase of their shelter and livelihood.

Lessons learned

- One key lesson is to ensure that IFRC and TRCS develop good tools that volunteers can use to capture data information during the operation since the health posts were run by the Ministry of Health.
- The Psychosocial and counselling component was key during this implementation as it helped restore hope to affected families since most of them had never experienced such kind of disaster. UNICEF donated footballs for the teenagers and men to play and the children had toys that they could play with. Slowly the beneficiaries were able to cope with the situation and some resorted to planting vegetables in the kitchen gardens with the few seeds they had salvaged as they waited for the situation to return to normal.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.

Output	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 affected families have increased access to safe water, and improved hygiene and sanitation conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in case of deterioration or disease outbreak and coordination with local Government authorities. • Procure and transport hygiene-related NFIs (hygiene/dignity kits (toothbrush, toothpaste, sanitary pads, diapers), soap, buckets and water treatment tablets) • Distribute hygiene-related NFIs to 400 families (1,200 buckets/3 per family, 800 jerry cans /2 per family, 500 hygiene/dignity kits, 4,800 laundry soap bars /4 bars per family per month. • Conduct training/demonstration at household level on how to use hygiene-related goods. Done by volunteers supported by technical HQ technical staff with branch coordinators, this was carried out during distribution to allow the beneficiaries to understand.

Impacts

In the Magole and Mateteni camps, safe water access storage and bulk water storage by the population was greatly improved after the installation of 3 water tanks of 10,000 litres each through UNICEF support. In Mateteni, more than 1,000 people accessed water in the camp. Host communities in nearby villages also benefitted from the provision of water. Two storage tanks each with 10,000 litres capacity were installed, each tank fitted with one tap stand with 4 taps. The bulk tanks were filled by military water trucks, the water trucking activity being financially supported by the government. In Magole, more than 600 people accessed water in the camp in addition to people in a nearby village. One storage tank with 10,000 litres capacity was installed fitted with one tap stand with 4 taps. Additionally, 100 latrine drop holes were constructed in each of the camps. Through the partnership with UNICEF, water collection and storage at the household level was improved through the DREF operation which supported local procurement and distribution of hygiene-related NFIs such buckets, jerry cans and laundry soap to 400 HHs in both camps. A total of 500 hygiene/dignity kits (toothbrush, toothpaste, sanitary pads, and diapers) were procured for the operation. A total of 452 kits that were distributed to women while 48 kits were distributed to men in the two camps.

Table 2: Distribution of hygiene-related NFIs to the most vulnerable HHs in Magole and Mateteni camps

Location	Item distributed	Unit	Amount distributed	No. of beneficiaries
Magole camp	Buckets (plastics, 20 litres)	Pieces	414	138
	Jerry cans (rigid, 20 litres)	Piece	276	138
	Hygiene/Dignity kits (locally assembled)	Kits	244	244 women
	Laundry soap	Bars	1,656	138
Mateteni camp	Buckets (plastics, 20 litres)	Piece	786	262

	Jerry cans (rigid, 20 litres)	Piece	524	262
	Hygiene/Dignity kits (locally assembled)	Kits	208	208 women
	Laundry soap	Bars	3,144	262

Lessons learned

- The good coordination with the actors was very key to ensure the beneficiaries received the support they required.

Output	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400 affected families have increased understanding on hygiene practices as a way of reducing the risks for diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a hygiene communication plan (based on the needs assessment, hygiene issues, target group) Training of volunteers on basic hygiene and sanitation practices and on how to implement HP activities Develop and print appropriate IEC materials on hygiene promotion. Volunteers conduct awareness creation campaigns on good hygiene and sanitation practices

Impacts

A total of 10 volunteers were re-trained for one day on basic hygiene and sanitation practices and on how to implement HP activities. Up to 15,000 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) leaflets on hygiene promotion were developed, printed and distributed while volunteers conducted awareness creation campaigns on good hygiene and sanitation practices.

The hygiene promotion efforts contributed a lot to the control of disease outbreaks and there were no outbreaks of malaria, diarrheal diseases or respiratory tract infections reported during the course of the operation. Regular monitoring was conducted by volunteers throughout the operation to assess good hygiene behavior and practices, including hand washing.

A post-operation monitoring visit and survey was conducted jointly between TRCS and Save the Children on 28 and 29 April, 2014 and the majority of the population groups interviewed indicated that they were aware of the good hygiene practices. They reported that the good hygiene practices were hampered by inadequate water and soap. They pointed out further that access to water and house hold water storage vessels (buckets/jerry cans) greatly facilitate health and hygiene practices.

Shelter and Settlements

Shelter and settlements	
Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and basic needs of the target population are met.	
Output	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop emergency sheltering strategy (kit) which was procured locally and the components were; Construction tools; wooden poles, timber and tarpaulins Identify 30 volunteers and staffs to support the operation Procurement and transport of shelter kits/tents and timber complementing the shelter kit Procure local construction materials for core wooden shelter Provide volunteers with training temporary shelter set up Distribute Shelter kit (with timber/poles
Impacts	
A total of 400 emergency shelters were procured locally and were constructed in Mogore area by TRCS volunteers in collaboration with the beneficiaries. The shelters protected the displaced population from the harsh weather conditions and assured them of privacy and dignity. Shelter training was conducted targeting 30 volunteers and TRCS staff and has improved their capacities in emergency shelter which is useful for future operations of this nature.	
Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The occasional high speed winds/storms often blew off the emergency shelters, tearing apart the tarpaulin roofs and leaving the families in the open. In addition to the strong winds, it was also noted that the tarpaulins which were locally procured were of a substandard quality and could not stand strong winds. In addressing this challenge the TRCS incurred the costs of repairing the tarpaulins in order to re-instate the damaged emergency shelters to a 	

habitable condition.

Lessons learned

- One lesson learned was that in future disaster response operations, shelter strategy should take into account climatological conditions like wind pressure and direction, drainage, and gradient of the area.

Output	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions for 400 displaced and vulnerable families are improved through the provision of basic household non-food items (NFIs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and transport kitchen sets (locally assembled sets (3 pans, 6 plates, 6 cups, 6 bowls, 2 knives and 6 spoons), 800 mattresses, 800 blankets. • Distribute kitchen sets (one per family), mattresses (2 per family) and blankets (2 per family) to 400 households.

Impacts

Non-food relief items (NFIs) were distributed to 400 HHs in both camps (200 HHs in each of the camps), and included basic HH items such as kitchen sets (3 pans, 6 plates, 6 cups, 6 bowls, 2 knives and 6 spoons), mattresses and blankets. The provision of NFIs helped the beneficiaries to maintain a dignified life and get protected from extreme weather conditions.

The logistics team sourced for and assembled the items on time to ensure the beneficiaries received the basic items.

Table 3: Distribution of NFIs to the most vulnerable HHs in Magole and Mateteni camps

Location	Item distributed	Unit	Amounts distributed	No. of beneficiaries
Magole camp	Blankets	Pieces	276	138
	Mattresses	Pieces	276	138
	Kitchen sets (locally assembled)	Sets	138	138
Mateteni camp	Blankets	Pieces	524	262
	Mattresses	Pieces	524	262
	Kitchen sets (locally assembled)	Sets	262	262

Output	Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 affected families have better understanding of safe shelter practices and flood resistant construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic training of TRCS volunteers on flood resistant construction • Volunteers conducted awareness creation campaign to raise understanding of safety principles in place of origin • Develop and print materials to promote safe shelter practices both in displacement sites and place of origin.

Impacts

The National Society volunteers received basic training on flood resistant construction and as a result they were very resourceful during the implementation period and provided support to the implementation of the planned activities. Materials to promote safe shelter practices both in displacement sites and place of origin were not develop nor printed because during a review of the budget was done there was no provision for IEC materials.

D. THE BUDGET

The small balance of unutilised funds at the close of operation amounting to CHF 11,031 has been returned to DREF.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Tanzania:** Joseph Kimaryo, Disaster Management Director, Tanzania Red Cross National Society; phone +255 713 325 042; email: utouh2009@yahoo.com
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Finnjarle Rode; Regional Representative for East Africa; Nairobi; Phone: +254 20 28 35 000; Email: finnjarle.rode@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone:** Daniel Bolaños Gonzalez, Disaster Management Coordinator; mobile phone: +254 731 067 489, email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Christine South, Senior Quality Assurance Operations Officer, office phone: +41.22.730.4529, email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone Logistics:** Rishi Ramrakha; mobile phone: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Zone:** Martine Zoethoutmaar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Addis Ababa; phone: + 254 721 486 953; email: martine.zoethoutmaar@ifrc.org

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

- **In IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator; mobile phone: +254 731 067 277; email: robert.ondrusek@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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.

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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.

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRTZ015 - Tanzania - Flash Floods**

Timeframe: 31 Jan 14 to 30 May 14

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Jan 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/1-2014/10	Programme	MDRTZ015
Budget Timeframe	2014/1-2014/5	Budget	Approved
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		180,676				180,676	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		180,676				180,676	
C4. Other Income		180,676				180,676	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		180,676				180,676	
D. Total Funding = B +C		180,676				180,676	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		180,676				180,676	
E. Expenditure		-169,645				-169,645	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		11,031				11,031	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRTZ015 - Tanzania - Flash Floods**

Timeframe: 31 Jan 14 to 30 May 14

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Jan 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/1-2014/10	Programme	MDRTZ015
Budget Timeframe	2014/1-2014/5	Budget	Approved
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			180,676			180,676		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	46,000		46,183			46,183	-183	
Clothing & Textiles	24,700		24,546			24,546	154	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	24,180		22,514			22,514	1,666	
Medical & First Aid	7,100		7,109			7,109	-9	
Utensils & Tools	9,200		9,029			9,029	171	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	111,180		109,380			109,380	1,800	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,918		5,394			5,394	-477	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	4,918		5,394			5,394	-477	
Personnel								
International Staff	12,000		7,007			7,007	4,993	
National Society Staff	5,330		10,202			10,202	-4,872	
Volunteers	10,354		12,815			12,815	-2,461	
Total Personnel	27,684		30,023			30,023	-2,339	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees	3,341		10			10	3,331	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	3,341		10			10	3,331	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,256		1,916			1,916	340	
Total Workshops & Training	2,256		1,916			1,916	340	
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,000		31			31	5,969	
Information & Public Relations	11,000		9,408			9,408	1,592	
Office Costs	2,270		2,906			2,906	-636	
Communications			169			169	-169	
Financial Charges	1,000		53			53	947	
Total General Expenditure	20,270		12,567			12,567	7,703	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	11,027		10,354			10,354	673	
Total Indirect Costs	11,027		10,354			10,354	673	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	180,676		169,645			169,645	11,031	
VARIANCE (C - D)			11,031			11,031		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRTZ015 - Tanzania - Flash Floods**

Timeframe: 31 Jan 14 to 30 May 14

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Jan 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/1-2014/10	Programme	MDRTZ015
Budget Timeframe	2014/1-2014/5	Budget	Approved
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	180,676		180,676	180,676	169,645	11,031	
Subtotal BL2	180,676		180,676	180,676	169,645	11,031	
GRAND TOTAL	180,676		180,676	180,676	169,645	11,031	