


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Tanzania: Dar es Salaam Flood

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRTZ024 / PTZ040	Operation n° MDRTZ024
Date of Issue:	Glide number: FL-2018-000043-TZA
Date of disaster: 8 May 2019	
Operation start date: 24 May 2019	Operation end date: 24th August, 2019
Host National Society(ies): Tanzania Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 125,828
Number of people affected: Approximately 7,800 people (1,560 households)	Number of people assisted: 47,369 people (9,473 households) - Direct recipients: 2,500 people (500 households) - Indirect recipients: Approximately 44,869 people (8,973 households).
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Belgium Red Cross Flanders (BRC)	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Government of Tanzania including local governments & Dar es Salaam Multi-Agency Emergency Response Team (DARMAERT)	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, 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, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The Netherlands Red Cross Society, the Belgian Government and the Canadian Government contributed in replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Summary of response

Resulting from the Inter-Tropical Convergence Belt, continuous rainfall started in Dar es Salaam from 8 May 2019, and peaked on 13 May, resulting in widespread flooding, which peaked on 13 May 2019. Heavy rains were reported in Dar es Salaam, starting from 8 May 2019.

The floods caused a significant impact to the affected people as it led to damage of properties and livelihoods and put the affected population at risk of diseases. The initial rapid assessment conducted by TRCS from 20 to 23 May indicated that the heavy rains had caused serious flooding in Kinondoni, Temeke and Ilala municipalities of Dar es Salaam.

The rains which fell upstream affected eight (8) out of twenty-seven (27) wards of Kinondoni municipality, eleven (11) out of twenty-four (24) Wards of Temeke municipality and eight (8) out of twenty-five (25) Wards of Ilala municipality.



Picture 1: NFI Distribution © TRCS

The flooding caused displacement of people. Affected people were temporarily hosted by friends as well as in temporary public buildings, mainly schools, mosques and churches. A total of 1,215 HH were displaced (from the 1,560 HH affected). There was a widespread destruction of physical infrastructure, particularly roads and bridges, some of which were completely damaged/broken. The damaged infrastructure interfered with communication between neighbouring places within and outside the municipality. The flooding caused significant damage to houses and swept away personal household items and belongings as well as other properties, including poultry.

In view of the above, Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) sought for a total of CHF 125,828 from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to meet the immediate needs of the flood affected population in the three affected districts of Dar es Salaam (Kinondoni, Temeke and Ilala municipalities). This [DREF operation](#) focused on the distribution of household items (HHIs) as well as provision of WASH and Health needs, assisting a total of 500 affected households (2,500 people) directly, and 44,869 people indirectly.

Overview of Host National Society

The National Society has human resource capacity at all levels from headquarters to branch and community level. This operation was supported by TRCS technical staff from Disaster Management, Health, Logistics and Communication units, National and Branch Disaster Response Teams and community-based volunteers. The regional branch has strong relationship with the local government, zone meteorological offices and other relevant disaster stakeholders including Dar es Salaam Multi-Agency Emergency Response Team (DARMAERT).

The following actions were taken by the National Society (NS) to respond to the disaster:



Picture 2: Registration during distribution ©TRCS

Beneficiary Identification, Registration and Verification: A total of 50 volunteers were oriented on how to conduct beneficiary identification, registration and verification. The volunteers were deployed to all three locations (Ilala, Kinondoni, Temeke municipalities) to conduct beneficiary identification through house to house visits. Finally, volunteers managed to visit 500 households who were identified, registered and verified to receive direct assistance as targeted households, from the two most affected villages Tandale and Kigogo.

First Aid services support: The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) and volunteers in Dar es Salaam were deployed directly after the first floods to provide First Aid services to the affected population.

Distribution of Non-Food Items: TRCS procured, and distributed the following Non-Food Items (NFIs) to the 500 most vulnerable HH:

- 500 kitchens set (1 per household)
- 1,000 blankets (2 per household) and
- 1,000 mattresses (2 per household).

The relief distribution plan and daily stock movement tables were developed by Dar es Salaam branch prior to distribution. A list of targeted household items to be distributed per HH was posted in the local government public notice board and at the distribution centre for transparency and accountability.

Each targeted household was issued with a TRCS NFI relief card which were returned after completing the NFI distribution exercise.

Volunteers informed targeted household two days before distribution exercise about time, date and location of the distribution exercise through megaphones and house to house visits. In addition, an SMS was sent to all heads of family about the same information. All 50 volunteers who were involved in the operation were insured through IFRC accident insurance.

Before distribution exercise, all volunteers were oriented on the Code of Conduct (CoC), which each volunteer signed. The CoC was translated from English to Swahili language for volunteers to easily understand and adhere to it.

A post distribution monitoring exercise was conducted, using the KOBO tool. In addition to above, the below was achieved in the areas of focus for this response:

1. Health and Care

In the area of health and care, TRCS volunteers disseminated messages on best health practices as a prevention measure for water and vector borne diseases. Health promotion activities focused mainly on provision of information and prevention of Cholera and Dengue fever.

A total of 2,000 IEC materials were printed and distributed. The materials were designed by Ministry of Health (MoH) following the country policy, being that all health education materials need to originate from MoH.

TRCS procured and distributed the following Health relief materials:

- 1,000 mosquito nets (2 per HH)
- 500 dignity kits for women and girls of childbearing age

TRCS has a well-developed Basic First Aid (FA) curriculum, and 1,150 qualified volunteers, 72 trained as Training of Trainers (ToT) and 3 Master Trainers. A total of 22 volunteers (12 males 10 females) were trained as part of this response. The training was facilitated by the three master trainers and one ToT as seen below.

Activity Name:	Basic First Aid training		
Date:	17 to 21 June 2019		
Target Group:	22 Volunteers (18 Dar, 2 Lindi and 2 Mtwara)		
No. of participants:	Male	Female	Total
Planned:	12	8	20
Trained:	12	10	22
No. facilitators:	Male	Female	
Lead Facilitators:	1	3	
Co Facilitators:	1	3	
Supervisors:	3	1	



Table 1: Participants First Aid training

2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Support

In the area of water, sanitation and hygiene, the following activities were conducted:

- Distribution of the relief materials including 500 jerry cans (1 per household), 1,000 water buckets (2 per household) and 2,000 soap bars

Picture 3: First Aid Training ©TRCS

(4 per household) as well as 18,750 water purification tablets to targeted households. These distributions were combined with sensitization session on use of received item.

- Procurement and distribution of 20 hoes pieces, 5 wheelbarrows pieces, 20 spades and 20 rakes to drain stagnant water
- One orientation session for 50 volunteers on hygiene promotion



Picture 4: House to house hygiene promotion sessions ©TRCS

- Hygiene promotion through house to house visits, including sensitization sessions on correct use of water purification tablets. Each volunteer was issued with cholera flip charts, water tablets, and IEC materials for the sessions.
- A total of 5 mobile cinema sessions were conducted in Kinondoni municipality, reaching 1,515 people
- The 50 deployed volunteers received PPEs from Dar es Salaam disaster preparedness stock; 1 raincoat, 1 pair of gumboots, 1 Red Cross reflector jacket. All the PPEs were returned to the branch office after emergency operation.



Picture 5 and 6: House to house hygiene promotion sessions ©TRCS

The below table shows data gotten from mobile cinema shows in Kinondoni municipality.

Table 2 : Participants in Mobile Cinema sessions

KIJICHI WARD – BUTIAMA STREET			
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE ATTENDED: 220 M: 70 F: 150			
Age	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
<18	40	90	130
>18	30	60	90
Total	70	150	220
AZIMIO WARD – MBUYUNI STREET			
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE ATTENDED: 240 M: 90 F: 150			
Age	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
<18	30	50	80
>18	60	100	160
Total	90	150	240
HANANASIFU WARD – HANANASIFU STREET			
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE ATTENDED: 385 ME: 160 KE: 225			
Gender			

Age	Male	Female	Total
<18	90	130	220
>18	70	95	165
Total	160	225	385
KIGOGO WARD – KIGOGO KATI STREET ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE ATTENDED: 320. M: 120 F: 200			
Age	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
<18	50	80	130
>18	70	120	190
Total	120	200	320
TANDALE WARD – KWA MTOGOLE STREET ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE ATTENDED: TOTAL 350. M: 120 F: 230.			
Age	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
<18	50	110	160
>18	70	120	190
Total	120	230	350



Picture 7: Mobile Cinema Show ©TRCS

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC provided financial and technical support to TRCS through the East Africa Country Cluster Support Team (EACCST) and Africa Regional office based in Nairobi. One IFRC logistics and supply chain management senior procurement officer conducted one mission to Tanzania to provide technical support.

TRCS prepositioned stock, funded by Belgium Red Cross was distributed during this response and replenished through this DREF operation.

Table 3: RCRC partners and their activities in country

RCRC Movement Partner	Activities
IFRC	Provided technical support to TRCS through the EA CCST based in Nairobi, Kenya and facilitated the launch, implementation, and reporting of this DREF operation.
Belgian Red Cross Flanders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster Preparedness (Pre-positioning of stock for emergency response, warehouse, capacity building of response team). - First Aid - CASH preparedness - WASH
Spanish Red Cross	WASH
ICRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RFL services in the refugee camps in Kigoma region - Communication and Dissemination activities with media, TPF/TPDF and - ONS Partnership and development support

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

TRCS HQ and branch coordinator in Dar es Salaam continued to receive seasonal weather updates from the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) aimed for early warning and preparedness for response. The Dar es Salaam branch coordinator was in continuous contact with the Regional Administrative Commissioner (RAS) and the District Administrative Commissioners to coordinate the response operation.

TRCS participated in different internal and external coordination meetings in Dar es Salaam, with local government, the Dar es Salaam Multi-Agency Emergency Response Team (DARMERT) and other relevant stakeholders.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The floods in Dar es Salaam caused displacement, injuries, the death of two children, destruction of water & sanitation facilities as well as livelihood assets. It equally increased prevalence and risks of vector transmitted, and water borne diseases. In addition, Tanzania experienced one of its highest dengue fever outbreaks and therefore, TRCS integrated dengue prevention and awareness messaging in the health promotion activities.

TRCS did not carry out a detailed assessment prior to the request for DREF funds but engaged in targeted response through community sessions in continuous assessment of the flood impact on most vulnerable households. The below table indicates the locations from which most vulnerable households were targeted.

Table 4: Households targeted with direct assistance in Tandale and Kigogo in Kinondoni Municipality

Ward	Mtaa/sub-wards	Total number of targeted HH per Ward
TANDALE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kwa tumbo 2. Mkunduge 3. Chama 4. Sokoni 5. Pakacha 6. Muharatani 	339 households
KIGOGO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kigogo kati 2. Mbuyuni 3. Mkwajuni 	161 households
Total	09	500 households

Thanks to the continuous assessments, additional needs were identified, including livelihood support, school items, shelter (house repair), food and water. Based on these findings, TRCS included a complementary cash response in the operation, with financial support from Belgium Red cross (BRCS-F). As such, the 500 HH targeted with relief support through this operation, equally received a cash grant through mobile money. A total of TZ shillings 150,000/= were disbursed in two phases i.e. 75,000 per phase which included transaction fee.

Risk Analysis

TRCS activated its emergency procurement procedures to ensure timely response. However, due to heavy procurement needs on the operation, it was decided to request IFRC support with revision and validation of all procurement files.

During the operation, dengue and cholera outbreaks occurred and Dar es Salaam branch coordinated closely with local government through participation in the scheduled regional health meeting. TRCS was requested to intervene in this emergency and as such, volunteers conducted mass hygiene campaigns on cholera through house to house visits during which they demonstrated how to use ORS and water tablets.

Adequate measures were put in place to mitigate against security risks including staff tracking, pre-deployment security/safety briefs and situation monitoring. Also, volunteers were oriented on Code of Conduct during an emergency.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of this DREF operation was to meet the immediate Shelter, WASH and Health related needs of 500 households (2,500 people) affected by the impact of heavy rain and ensuing floods Kinondoni, Temeke and Ilala municipalities of Dar es Salaam.

Proposed strategy

The DREF operation reached set objectives as planned Shelter, WASH and Health and Care services reached the targeted 2,500 people (500 HHs). In addition, a total of 44,869 people (8,973 HHs) were reached with health and hygiene promotion in Kinondoni, Temeke and Ilala municipalities of Dar es Salaam.

A total of 50 volunteers were oriented on how to conduct beneficiary identification, registration and verification exercise in the affected 3 areas (Ilala, Kinondoni, Temeke municipalities). The volunteers were dispatched to each location for target identification through house to house visits.

Details of activities results achieved are found under [Detailed Operational Plan](#) below.

Operational Support Services

Human Resources: 50 community-based volunteers (CBVs) were deployed to support the response. All volunteers were insured and equipped with protective gears. Three DM staff, two logistics staff, one communication, one PMERL /IT and three drivers supported the Regional branch office, under the coordination of the TRCS Director of Disaster Management.

Logistics and Procurement: Logistics responsibilities included sourcing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent and cost-efficient manner. IFRC logistics team from EA cluster provided technical support to the NS in the fast tracking of procurement process using the TRCS emergency clause in order to meet immediate humanitarian needs of the affected population.

Warehousing: TRCS used its national warehouse to store items in advance of distribution activities in Dar es Salaam, trucks were hired to transport and deliver NFIs in the selected distribution points in Kigogo and Tandale wards respectively.

Communication and Visibility: TRCS supported protection and visibility items for 50 volunteers including Red Cross reflector bibs from existing stock in the branch. Raincoats and gumboots were procured. CBVs used megaphones during health and WASH promotion campaigns, as well during prior information to the targeted households about distribution exercise.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER): TRCS Headquarter (HQ) team i.e. Disaster Management PMERL, IT conducted supportive field supervision missions to Dar es Salaam during CEA, target registration, HHs distribution exercise and post distribution monitoring. Daily and weekly supervision and reporting at field level was conducted by TRCS Dar Regional Coordinators and the leadership team. Dar branch provided weekly updates/reports about the ongoing operation to the Disaster management department.

At the end of the operation, a lesson learnt workshop was organized by the branch office to reflect on operation implementation. The outcome of this workshop will be reflected in the challenges and lessons learn section of the this report.

A DREF review was requested by NS and conducted for this operation. The main objectives of the review were:

- Assess if other approaches could support the response to small scale disasters like the Floods in Dar es Salaam which are almost a yearly occurrence in Tanzania,
- Impact of the emergency services provided to the affected communities.

Main findings and recommendations from the review were as follows:

- Flood in Dar es Salaam are recurrent. This specific community does not have access to government support in case of flooding due to the informal nature of the settlements.
- Affected population was positive about the nature and timeliness of the response. There were different preferences towards cash and in-kind support, findings will be used to support the design of future operations.
- Affected population requested to adjust distribution of HHIs to composition of the family and needs.
- Considering the recurrent nature of the disaster, it is recommended for TRCS to plan and engage with partners before rainy seasons, to strengthen readiness and capacity to respond. In addition, it is recommended to consider national resource mobilisation mechanisms for small scale and recurrent local disasters. Based on this, Resource Mobilisation development is now part of TRCS preparedness of effective response (PER) action plan.




Picture 8: Community feedback sessions ©TRCS

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): NS CEA focal person conducted CEA training for 50 volunteers through financial support of Belgium Red Cross-Flanders. One CEA session was conducted in each Kigogo and Tandale wards. The community members had the opportunity to share their feelings, identify their needs as well as how to manage complaints and feedback in the community. In each distribution centre, a help desk was set up for community information, complaints and feedback. The identified volunteers for CEA activities in each distribution point were trained on complaints and feedback template.


Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):

NS considered that women, girls, men and boys with diverse ages, disabilities and backgrounds have very different needs, risk and coping strategies. Therefore, the operation had a concern for the protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups base and on gender and diversity analysis. Gender roles were considered when setting-up distribution time and dates as well as in health promotion activities. Some 500 women dignity kits were procured and distributed to PWDs, pregnant and lactation women, elderly given priorities during registration and distribution.


C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter People reached: 2,500 people (500 Households) Male: 1,225 Female: 1,275</p>	
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and short-term recovery through emergency shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people/households provided with HHI`s	2,500 people or 500 HH	2,500 people or 500 HH
Shelter Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of shelter related HH items procured and distributed	1,000 blankets; 500 kitchen sets, 1,000 mattresses	1,000 blankets; 500 kitchen sets, 1,000 mattresses
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The TRCS Dar team conducted a flood needs assessment which identified 7,800 people directly affected by floods in Dar es Salaam. The operation directly targeted 2,500 people (500 households), including most affected and vulnerable families.</p> <p>Some 500 households were reached with 500 kitchen sets (1 per household), 1,000 blankets (2 per household) and 1,000 mattresses (2 per household). All the relief items were branded with TRCS logo for visibility in the community and to control potential misuse of these items.</p> <p>TRCS deployed a Disaster Response Team and 50 community-based volunteers. The TRCS used its prepositioned disaster preparedness stock for immediate response, which was replenished through the DREF.</p> <p>Two TRCS 2 DM staff conducted an orientation session on beneficiary identification, registration and targeting for 50 volunteers from Kinondoni municipality in cooperation with the local government disaster management committee.</p> <p>Volunteers informed targeted household two days before distribution exercise about time, date and location of the distribution exercise through megaphones and house to house visits. In addition, an SMS was sent to all heads of family about the same information.</p> <p>The post distribution monitoring exercise was conducted using KOBO tool, TRCS DM and PMERL team developed the tool and volunteers were oriented on how to use it.</p> <p>Local Government Authorities (LGAs) leaders applauded TRCS for the smooth distribution exercise and use of the community consultations.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>Non-targeted households complained that TRCS did not consider them. The CEA-help desks handled and addressed all complaints, which supported understanding and approval of the selection criteria.</p> <p>Some family needed more NFIs due to the large size of family members.</p> <p>Bad perception about Red Cross to some peoples among the community. They thought they would be forced to donate blood after receiving the NFI's.</p>		
Lessons learned		
Use of mobile phones- KOBO tool for beneficiary selection		

	<p>Health People reached: 44,869 Male: 21,985 Female: 22,884</p>
Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	
Indicators	Target
Number of people/households reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	7,800 (1,560 households)
	7,800 (1,560 households)
Health output 1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines	

Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of mosquito nets distributed	1,000	1,000
Minimum percentage of target population properly using distributed mosquito nets	80%	0
Number of women and girls reached with dignity kits	500	500
Percentage of injured people reached with First aid services	50%	50%
Number of IEC materials printed	2,000	2,000
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Some 500 households received mosquito nets i.e. each family received two (2) pieces and volunteers carried out mass campaigns on how to use mosquito nets during the distribution exercise.</p> <p>The indicator on use of mosquito nets could not be reported as this was not included in the monitoring sheets during house to house visits.</p> <p>The trained community-based surveillance volunteers maintained their role of monitoring and reporting any communicable disease case from the community.</p> <p>The Branch deployed 50 volunteers trained on health promotion activities to implement mass awareness in the communities by conducting house to house visit, distribution and posting of IEC materials on cholera and dengue fever.</p> <p>CBVs demonstrated on how to use mosquito nets through hang-up campaign approach, this was performed during distribution and in the house to house visits.</p> <p>A total of 500 women dignity kits were distributed.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>When floods hit Dar es Salaam city, TRCS volunteers conducted emergency needs assessment in more than 10 wards that were severely affected by floods. However, the NS targeted two wards out of 10. This brought forward complaints to the NS. The branch addressed it through an explanation that the NS targets the most vulnerable communities and the ENA report was shared as part of evidence –base clarification to maintain the NS acceptance and visibility in the community.</p> <p>Another challenge was the lack of supported PSS first aid facilities.</p>		
Lessons learnt		
More time needed for mobile cinema shows		

 <p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene People reached: 44,869 Male: 21,985 Female: 22,884</p>		
WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households/people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context .	1,560 HHs (7,800 people)	1,560 HHs (7,800 people)
WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

Minimum percentage of water related HH items recipients practicing proper handling of water and storage container	80%	100%
Number of post-distribution monitoring of water treatment and storage equipment conducted	2	1
WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households/people reached by hygiene promotion activities	444,869	444,869
Number of hygiene awareness campaigns conducted	5	5
Number of common water related diseases prevented due to change of behaviour after hygiene promotion activities	100%	100%
Number of ORP kits deployed	10	0
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>WASH relief items were distributed to the community targeting 500 households with 500 jerry cans, 1,000 water bucket, 18,750 water purification tablets. These were used for water storage at domestic level as well access to safe and clean water through distribution and demonstration of how to treat water using water guard i.e. 01 tablet for 20 liters.</p> <p>In addition, head of households received soap bar to ensure hygiene practices were carried out in order to minimize risk of communicable diseases.</p> <p>Some 44,869 people were reached during water treatment demonstration at the communities after distribution.</p> <p>Practicing of proper handling of water and storage container was checked during demonstration and through hygiene promotion visits at HH as well as during post distribution monitoring.</p> <p>Hygiene promotion activities were implemented to reduce the negative impact of stagnant water and drainage wastewater run-off which posed high risk of acute watery diarrhoea in the affected communities. This helped to manage occurrences of water related diseases.</p> <p>Some five mobile cinema shows were conducted in five wards namely; Kigogo, Tandale, Hananasifu, Azimio and Kijichi. House to house visits were conducted in communities to sensitize on best hygiene practices to address cholera and diarrhoea. A total of 1,560 HH/7,800 people were directly reached with house to house visits.</p> <p>Environmental sanitation items including 20 hoes pieces, five wheelbarrows pieces, 20 spades and 20 rakes were procured and distributed. Also, PPE (heavy duty gloves) procured to support safety and reduce bacteria contamination during sanitation activities.</p> <p>However, procurement of 10 ORP kits and training of 25 volunteers on ORP were not implemented, due to the lengthy procurement process.</p>		
Challenges:		
TRCS could not finalize the ORP kit procurement, due to the complicated process.		
Lessons Learnt:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NS to conduct post impact- assessment for immediate recovery in the community • More time needed for mobile cinema shows • It was decided that ORP kit prepositioning would be worked on as it was not feasible to procure and implement within short timeframe of the DREF. 		

Strategies for Implementation

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
--------------------	---------------	---------------

Number of coordination meetings attended by NS	6	6
Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of EA CCST monitoring visits	1	1
Output S3.1.2: TRCS produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Number of assessments conducted to inform programmatic changes	4	1
Number of lessons learnt workshop conducted	1	1
Number of DREF reviews conducted	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Both headquarters and branch participated in the scheduled coordination meetings, while TRCS which was only the humanitarian actor on the ground, assisted the affected population with relief needs in two wards namely Kigogo and Tandale in Kinondoni municipality.</p> <p>No further assessments were conducted after the rapid assessment, TRCS relied on Government assessments.</p> <p>IFRC conducted one technical logistics support mission.</p> <p>TRCS conducted one lessons learnt workshop and IFRC conducted a DREF Review. See outcome of these two exercises under the PMER section here.</p>		
Challenge		
N/A		
Lessons Learnt:		
<p>TRCS to scale-up Disaster Risk Reduction in the prone disaster communities</p> <p>Consideration of specific needs for people with disabilities from the invitation stage to implementation and closure.</p> <p>The integration of CEA in all NS programs and operations for strengthening NS acceptance in the community.</p>		

D. THE BUDGET

The overall budget for this operation was CHF 125,828 out of which CHF 101,594 (80.7%) were spent. The balance of CHF 24,234 shall be returned to the DREF pot.

Variance explanations

- Medical and first aid was budgeted but remained unspent because First Aid kits were not procured, and mobile cinema sessions were reported under Volunteer costs.
- Utensils and tools were overspent by CHF 2,716 (23.9%) because of higher prices on cooking sets, buckets and jerry cans, than planned.
- Storage was overspent by CHF 63 (126%) due to underbudgeting of costs for offloading and unloading of NFIs.
- Transport & Vehicles Costs was overspent by CHF 164 (136%) due to under budgeting of fuel costs.
- Volunteers costs had a variance of CHF 12,096 (80%) because this includes costs of mobile cinema sessions and supplementary costs for volunteers, as they needed to be deployed for more days than planned.
- Professional fees were spent by CHF 244 although not planned, due to an error in coding, the expenditure is related to volunteer deployments.
- Workshop & Training was underspent as only CHF 886 (7%) were expensed. This is because the ORP training could not take place and the DREF review was not costed under this line.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

Tanzania Red Cross (TRCS)

- Julius Kejo, Secretary General TRCS Email: Kejo Julius kejojulius@trcs.or.tz
- Renatus Mkaruka, head of DM TRCS, phone: +255713412791, email: rmkaruka@trcs.or.tz

IFRC Country Cluster Office, Nairobi:

- Andreas Sandin, EACCST' Operations Coordinator phone: +254732508060; email: andreas.sandin@ifrc.org
- Lisa Zitman EACCST' DM Delegate, phone: +2547733203004; email: lisa.zitman@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
- Khaled Masud Ahmed, Regional Operations Coordinator, Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, phone: 254 780 440908; email: Khaled.masud@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva :

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

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org ; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, Email: Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org ; Phone: +254 732 203 081

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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