

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Tanzania: Floods

Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRTZ010

GLIDE n° FL-2009-000264-TZA

30 April 2011

Period covered by this Final Report: 4
January to 31 December, 2010;

Appeal target (current): CHF 923,594

Final Appeal coverage: 90%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 326,078 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) to respond.
- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 18 January 2010 for CHF 1,690,159 for 4 months to assist 23,000 beneficiaries.
- In April 2010, a Revised Emergency Appeal was issued extending the time frame 2 additional months and revising the budget downwards to CHF 923,594, while still targeting 23,000 beneficiaries.
- In July 2010, the timeframe of the appeal was extended for 6 months to December 2010.



A beneficiary outside her tent provided by the TRCS. She is washing kitchen utensils also provided by the National Society. PHOTO/TRCS

Summary: In late December 2009, torrential rains were experienced in some parts of Tanzania. Kilosa District was subjected to flooding as the Mkondoa river burst its banks. Some 50,000 were affected, including 28,000 rendered homeless. In Dodoma Region, the districts of Kongwa and Mpwapwa also experienced significant flooding, resulting in over 19,000 persons being affected. Destruction of infrastructure was immense, including roads and connecting bridges. Water sources were damaged and contaminated, causing thousands of families to go without clean and safe water. Destruction of homes, crops and pastureland overwhelmed community capacities to cope.

During the period of the floods operation, The Tanzania Red Cross supported the establishment of four camps: Mazulia, Kondo, Kimamba and Chanzuru. The National Society provided shelter, constructed communal latrines and shallow wells and distributed blankets, mosquito nets, buckets, cooking pots, toothbrushes, toothpaste and soap among other non-food items (NFIs). Volunteers trained in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response (PHAST) conducted hygiene and sanitation promotion on a daily basis. This went a long way in ensuring the absence of cholera and other sanitation-related diseases in the camps.

By the end of the operation in December 2010, 8,745 beneficiaries out of 23,980 beneficiaries at the start

of the operation were still being accommodated in the four displacement camps. Camp residents continued to receive support in the form of food and non-food items. Additionally, the communal latrines and water points will go far in serving the displaced families until the Government constructs permanent shelters for them. The camps remain open because the Government's resettlement plans are still under discussion.

Throughout the operation, the Tanzania Red Cross Society was in regular contact with the Federation East Africa Regional office in Nairobi, Kenya and key partners updating them on the evolving situation. TRCS worked closely with local government, the Prime Minister's Office, which is the line department for disaster management in the country, and the Tanzania People's Defence Force. It also collaborated with other agencies including CONCERN, UNICEF, OXFAM as well as other non-governmental organizations in supporting the disaster-affected population.

Partner National Societies were very keen in supporting the floods operation, in with technical assistance coming from Uganda Red Cross, Rwanda Red Cross, Kenya Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross (ERU), and Australian Red Cross (IFRC Shelter delegate). Others providing support included American, British, Canadian, China (Hong Kong Branch), Japanese, Monaco and Swedish Red Cross as well as United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society and the Irish Government.

Lessons learned: Having disaster preparedness stocks and trained volunteers is a starting point to timely response. The National Society volunteers were on ground and immediately initiated response activities. It is therefore paramount for the National Society to maintain a minimum and reasonable number of basic non-food items (NFIs) in its disaster preparedness stocks and trained disaster response teams.

The situation

After three weeks of above-normal rainfall attributed to the El Nino weather pattern in the last week of December 2009, parts of Tanzania experienced severe floods that resulted in up to 50,000 persons affected. In the most affected regions of Morogoro and Dodoma, nearly 28,000 people were forced from their homes. Entire water and sanitation (WatSan) systems were destroyed or contaminated, leaving communities without access to safe water and proper sanitation. Destruction of homes, crops and pastureland exceeded community capacities to cope.



Rehema outside her home preparing a meal for her family. PHOTO/IFRC

Rehema Mali Ngumu is a 50-year-old woman left homeless by the December 2009 floods. She speaks about her initial despair and says she has lived long enough to wish for death at that point. "But in my life, I will remember the night when Red Cross volunteers carried me, an old woman, to safety when my whole house was drenched in water".

She received clothes from Red Cross when she found herself without any, which is a taboo in her culture. "Red Cross covered my nakedness, and saved me from shame...especially in the eyes of my children and grand children."

She now lives in a small house with her other six family members. She and her family have learned to rise up from their lowest moment. With just the basics of some clothing, a cooking pot, some cups and plates, a bed and two blankets, she concludes: "I am one of the luckiest people here. Others do not have as much."

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

TRCS made significant progress in assisting the families affected by the floods, with support from various partners. Contributions to the appeal were received from the American, British, Canadian, Hong Kong, Japanese, Monaco, Swedish and United Arab Emirates Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The Spanish Red Cross, through its Country Office, supported the National Society's transportation needs. The French Red Cross' Platform for Regional Intervention in the Indian Ocean (PIROI) based in Reunion also made resources available to support the operation.

The International Federation Eastern Africa Regional office deployed a four person Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT), with a relief, shelter and two WatSan specialists. The team drew on Disaster Management Officers from the Uganda, Rwanda and Malawi Red Cross National Societies as well as a WatSan Officer and a Regional Disaster Operations Manager from the International Federation Eastern Africa Regional Office. This team was in Tanzania for over a week to conduct an assessment, support the development of a Plan of Action and determine the WatSan tools needed to support the relief operation.

Achievements against objectives

Overview

Tanzania Red Cross Society interventions focused on provision of shelter, water and sanitation and basic relief support. Most of the affected families were from the low to medium income bracket, and therefore the extent of the loss sustained in terms of houses, assets, household belongings and their businesses severely affected their livelihoods and capacity to cope with the situation, particularly in the initial period. Therefore, support with basic life-sustaining needs was of prime importance.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective: To provide emergency relief items to 2,528 households in the worst affected Communities in Kilosa, Kongwa and Mpwapwa Districts.	
Expected results	Activities planned
2,528 flood-affected families (approximately 12,640 beneficiaries) are provided with NFIs to reduce suffering and restore household level functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. Procure NFIs for distribution to 2,528 households. Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

Impact:

TRCS provided regular updates on beneficiary registration as well as that of the distribution of relief items. At the initial stages of the floods operation, 10,000 beneficiaries had been registered. By the end of the operation, 8,745 beneficiaries remained in the 4 camps as indicated below:

Table 1: Displaced population in the camp as at 31 December 2010

Camps	Male	Female	Total number of beneficiaries	Children under 5 years	Elderly people (above 60 years)
Mazulia	3,425	3,534	6,959	1,500	800
Kondoa	408	580	948	86	110
Kimamba	312	350	662	157	40
Chanzuru	88	88	176	21	9
Total	4,233	4,552	8,745	1,764	959

NB: Children and elderly are included under male and female displaced

TRCS volunteers provided temporary relief, which enabled households to restore their basic functions. They distributed mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, soap and other NFIs. The relief items support was from National Society disaster preparedness stocks, the International Federation East Africa Regional Office, USAID, French Embassy, UNICEF and other partners. The following NFIs were distributed to a total of 2,528 families in Kilosa, Mpwapwa and Kongwa districts. The amount of NFIs per household depended on the size of each family. Monitoring and evaluation of the camp management activities was constantly carried out by the TRCS staff.

Table 2: Non-Food Items Distributed to Flood-Affected Population

Districts	Blankets	Bar soap	Mosquito nets	Cooking sets	Buckets	Mattres s/mats	Kitchen Sets	Jerry cans
Kilosa	4,320	19,390	4,152	2,773	1,218	354	1,745	
Mpwapwa		494			195			700

Kongwa	130	518			382			431
Total	4,450	20,402	4,152	2,773	1,795	354	1,745	1,131

Challenges

During the presidential parliamentary election period, the distribution exercise was restricted by the District Disaster committee as they sometimes dictated where and when to distribute the NFIs. This led to some of the most vulnerable people not being reached with needed assistance. However, the National Society made sure that the District Disaster Committee was aware that this was contrary to Red Cross principles and code of conduct during emergencies. TRCS insisted as much as possible to provide assistance according to the selection done during the detailed assessment.

Emergency shelter

Objective: 3,850 affected households in Kilosa, Kongwa and Mpwapwa Districts have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools or tents and guidance on improved building techniques.

Expected results	Activities planned
3,850 families (approximately 19,250 beneficiaries) will be provided with shelter materials to complement community coping mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions. Conduct two Shelter Kit trainings for National Society staff and volunteers. Enable the provision of safe and adequate locally appropriate shelter solutions through appropriate programming methodologies such as distribution of materials, tools and tents. The Government of Tanzania is providing wood for augmenting shelter construction. Promote safe and durable shelter where possible through the provision of technical assistance and guidance to all involved in the shelter activities.

Impact:



Volunteers distributing IFRC Shelter Kits at one of the distribution points. PHOTO/TRCS

Technical support was given to TRCS by a shelter delegate from Australian Red Cross on shelter construction. Following the translation of the IFRC Shelter Kit training material from English to Swahili, a total of TRCS 20 volunteers in Kilosa District and 22 volunteers in Kongwa and Mpwapwa districts were trained on how to build and repair emergency shelter using IFRC Shelter Kits with supplement of timber and other local available materials. Volunteers played a key role in putting up tents and constructing semi-permanent shelters in the camps.

The National Society provided temporary shelters by erecting 329 family tents. A total of 1,162 initially erected tents were replaced by 33 semi permanent shelters (98 rooms) in Kimamba camp and 98 shelters (685 rooms) in Mazulia camp. In addition, TRCS constructed 441shelters (41 shelters at Kondoia camp and 400 shelters in Kongwa and Mpwapwa districts) using shelter kits and local resources. The Libyan Government provided 718 tents, which the National Society covered with tarpaulins to protect their damage from rain. Sixty (60) shelter tool kits were also distributed for shelter improvements (35 in Chanzuru, 14 in Kilosa and Kimamba and 10 in Mpwapwa). A total of 6,051 persons in Mazulia camp, 948 persons in Kondoia camp and 737 persons in Kimamba camp were provided with shelter.

Challenges

The temporary shelter provided was not enough to house each family in their own tent/shelter. As a result, some families were forced to share single-family tents. In addition, large hospital tents were partitioned to accommodate five to eight families.

The Government of Tanzania took some time to decide whether the affected population could reconstruct their houses in the same area affected by floods or if they would instead be relocated. This prevented International

Federation and TRCS from being able to design an appropriate shelter recovery programme as a part of this appeal within the given timeframe. The government is currently managing the camps by providing food and other basic items to the displaced people.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Objective: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases are reduced through the provision of safe water and sanitation and as well as hygiene promotion for up to 23,000 beneficiaries in Kilosa, Kongwa and Mpwapwa Districts.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 4,600 families as damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store, distribute and (as necessary) truck safe water. • Distribute 4,600 jerry cans to 4,600 families. • Request and mobilize (1) WatSan Kit 10, (1) WatSan Kit 5 and (4) WatSan Kit 2 to provide up to 23,000 people with safe water and hygiene promotion in 6 affected communities.
Appropriate excreta disposal is provided to 12,000 people in Kilosa, Kongwa and Mpwapwa Districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 120 communal latrines in Kilosa, Kongwa, and Mpwapwa Districts to provide, and augment current, sanitation facilities.
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct two trainings on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response (PHASTER) for 50 Red Cross volunteers in each of the three affected districts. • Support the TRCS Headquarters and/or branches and communities in Mpwapwa, Kongwa and Kilosa districts with training in disaster preparedness and risk reduction. • Initiate a hygiene promotion campaign within the affected population focusing on behaviour change and targeting 23,000 people in Kilosa, Kongwa and Mpwapwa Districts. • Produce Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials to supplement Hygiene Promotion Kits in the WatSan Kits. • Conduct a review of the flood response to draw lessons that can be used in future operations. • Construction of hand washing facilities with the communal latrines. • Construction of 50 communal bathing shelters in Kilosa and Mpwapwa Districts.

Impact:

TRCS was involved in daily production, treatment, storage and supply of water. The water source identified at Mkandage adjacent to the Mkondoa River was maintained regularly to reduce any chances of breakdown, which would affect water supply to affected communities. Daily water quality monitoring and analysis for turbidity, residual chlorine, and pH was done to ensure that communities were using clean and safe water. House-to-house campaigns and education sessions on safe storage of water at household level were conducted by TRCS volunteers. In addition, two training sessions on water treatment at household level were conducted and water tablets distributed in Kilosa, Mpwapwa and Kongwa districts. A WatSan kit 10 with the capacity to provide 150,000 litres of water a day to 10,000 people was delivered to Kilosa District. The Austrian Red Cross deployed three ERU trained WatSan Specialists to support the mobilization of the WatSan Kit 10. In addition, one WatSan RDRT member from the Uganda Red Cross Society joined the specialists in setting up and operating the Kit.

TRCS, with support from the Tanzania People's Defence Force constructed 82 permanent latrines in Mazulia camp, 16 in Chanzuru and 42 in Kimamba. UNICEF also supported by constructing 30 communal latrines with concrete squatting slabs in Kondoa and Mazulia camp as well as 20 communal bathing shelters at Kondoa camp. Hand washing facilities were constructed at the communal latrines and other strategic areas with the aim of mitigating risks of emerging health diseases. A total of 21 permanent bathing shelters and 32 washing basins were constructed in the camps. Maintenance of existing sanitation facilities such as latrine doors, washbasins and bathing shelters was done continuously to ensure that they were in good working order.

A PHAST training was conducted for 21 participants from Kilosa, Kongwa and Mpwapwa districts. In addition, OXFAM supported an additional training on PHAST/WASH activities for 14 hygiene promoters and 40 camp committee members. The trained volunteers conducted participatory hand washing campaigns for children in

the camps. The activities included games, question and answer sessions, hygiene messages painting competitions as well as video shows. Routine hygiene promotion campaigns and education sessions on behaviour change, environmental cleanliness and hand washing accompanied with distribution of soap were carried out, reaching a total of 5,419 people.

Challenges:

The initial phase of water distribution was faced with limited capacity due to the limited number of water bowsers. In addition, only nine shallow wells were constructed in the camps resulting in long queues at water points. To counter the challenge, the displaced population at Kimamba camp walked to nearby government facilities to fetch water. Displaced people from Chanzuru dug holes to source their water, which was not clean or safe for drinking. Volunteers distributed water and chlorination tablets to these families in order to prevent the risk of disease outbreaks

How we work

All International Federation 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 Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The International Federation'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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

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[<Final financial report below and contact details below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

MDRTZ010 - Tanzania - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 20 jan 10

Appeal Timeframe: 04 jan 10 to 31 dec 10

FINAL Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2011/4
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MDRTZ010
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	923,594					923,594
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	89,791					89,791
<i>American Red Cross (from United States Government - Missions)</i>	190,805					190,805
<i>British Red Cross</i>	136,707					136,707
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	49,761					49,761
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	27,335					27,335
<i>Irish Government</i>	73,196					73,196
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	55,800					55,800
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	14,337					14,337
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	185,805					185,805
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	5,272					5,272
C1. Cash contributions	828,809					828,809
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>	985					985
C4. Other Income	985					985
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	829,794					829,794
D. Total Funding = B + C	829,794					829,794
Appeal Coverage	90%					90%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	829,794					829,794
E. Expenditure	-829,794					-829,794
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	923,594						923,594	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	171,000	132,751				132,751	38,249	
Shelter - Transitional		9,536				9,536	-9,536	
Construction Materials	36,875	50,153				50,153	-13,278	
Clothing & textiles	55,076	39,186				39,186	15,890	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	188,574	197,133				197,133	-8,559	
Medical & First Aid	2,400	19,707				19,707	-17,307	
Utensils & Tools		4,922				4,922	-4,922	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	453,925	453,388				453,388	537	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	45,254						45,254	
Computers & Telecom	3,600	1,308				1,308	2,292	
Others Machinery & Equipment	6,000						6,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	54,854	1,308				1,308	53,546	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	5,160	19,447				19,447	-14,287	
Distribution & Monitoring	6,000	25,365				25,365	-19,365	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	161,560	69,961				69,961	91,599	
Logistics Services		9,204				9,204	-9,204	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	172,720	123,978				123,978	48,742	
Personnel								
International Staff	22,000	17,185				17,185	4,815	
National Staff	4,528	14,636				14,636	-10,108	
National Society Staff	108,170	54,152				54,152	54,018	
Volunteers		51,254				51,254	-51,254	
Total Personnel	134,698	137,227				137,227	-2,529	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees		3,725				3,725	-3,725	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees		3,725				3,725	-3,725	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	7,500	10,377				10,377	-2,877	
Total Workshops & Training	7,500	10,377				10,377	-2,877	
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,000	18,441				18,441	-10,441	
Information & Public Relation		2,494				2,494	-2,494	
Office Costs	30,427	4,384				4,384	26,043	
Communications	4,600	4,595				4,595	5	
Financial Charges	500	11,123				11,123	-10,623	
Other General Expenses		3,142				3,142	-3,142	
Total General Expenditure	43,527	44,179				44,179	-652	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	56,370	50,322				50,322	6,048	
Total Indirect Costs	56,370	50,322				50,322	6,048	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		3,890				3,890	-3,890	
Reporting Fees		1,400				1,400	-1,400	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		5,290				5,290	-5,290	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	923,594	829,794				829,794	93,800	

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		923,594					923,594	
VARIANCE (C - D)		93,800					93,800	