



TANZANIA: FLOODS

No. MDRTZ002
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INTERIM FINAL REPORT

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Period covered by this Interim Final Report: 27 May to 30 November, 2006.

History of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)-funded operation:

- CHF 73,000 was allocated from the Federation's DREF to respond to the needs of this operation. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRTZ002.pdf> for the DREF Bulletin.
- This operation was implemented for 6 months, and completed on 30 November 2006.

This operation was aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Background and Summary

Floods, reported on 15 May 2006 along the low lands of northern Kilimanjaro¹, in Tanzania, left at least 19,000 people homeless and submerged 998 houses following a heavy downpour. Some of the displaced families, of whom an estimated 20 percent and 52 percent were children and women respectively, were initially hosted by relatives and neighbors, while others sought shelter in schools. By destroying at least 1,459 hectares of crops as well as harvested produce, the floods introduced a new hardship to the residents of Moshi (near Mount Kilimanjaro) who are still experiencing food insecurity conditions.

According to the local authorities in Moshi, the floods swept away hundreds of livestock and led to the collapse of 11 homes. Floodwaters also damaged water systems and filled pit latrines, thus increasing the risk of water contamination. This presented a threat of waterborne disease outbreaks, such as cholera. Some household items, including buckets, cooking pots and plates, were swept away by the floods. Normal livelihoods were interrupted including schools attendance, as the schools were closed for up to two weeks.

The floods in Moshi mostly affected communities which were just emerging from a long spell of drought and food insecurity. According to the local inhabitants in Kochakindo (one of the affected villages), following five

⁰ Kilimanjaro region is located in the north eastern part of Tanzania covering an area of 12,406 square kilometres, with an approximate population of 1.5 million people.

Tanzania: Floods; DREF Bulletin no. MDRTZ002; Interim Final Report

consecutive years of harsh dry weather conditions, the initial rains that fell raised expectations of the farmers for better harvests. However, prolonged and heavy rains dashed these hopes as crops began to succumb to the heavy downpours and were swept across most fields. The floods also led to difficulties in mobility as some roads became inaccessible. The low lands in Moshi Rural District were the most affected; in total, 18 villages and the adjacent farming fields were affected. They included Ghona, Kisangesangeni, Kilototoni, Kiterini, Kochakindo, Kyomu, Mabungo, Makaa, Mandaka, Mawalla, Mnono, Mwangaria, Ngasini, Oria, Rau River, Soko, Uchira and Yamu.

Coordination

The German Red Cross provided 400 blankets and buckets, while the Finnish Red Cross donated 15 bales of clothing. UNICEF also gave a cash donation to the TRCNS for the purchase of food and NFIs such as ITNs, blankets, buckets as well as cooking pots to be distributed to the floods-affected populations.

Analysis of the operation - objectives, achievements and impact

The Tanzania Red Cross National Society (TRCNS), in collaboration with government authorities and other actors, carried out assessments on the impact of the floods, immediate needs and action to be taken. On 22 May 2006, TRCNS received CHF 73,000 from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support its response to the emergency for six months. The national society planned to do so through the provision of food, non-food items (NFIs) and the reconstruction of water and sanitation facilities.

Goal: To alleviate the suffering of families affected by flooding in Moshi District.

Objective 1 (Non-food items): To provide essential non-food items to a total of 600 households that have been badly affected by floods in Moshi District.

Achievements

TRCNS and local government officials identified beneficiaries on the basis of the most affected and came up with beneficiary lists as well as a distribution plan. The distribution exercise was conducted from 5 to 9 June 2006. Red Cross volunteers, in collaboration with respective local government and village disaster committees, distributed relief items directly to targeted households. The purchase and delivery of NFIs was done by the Federation's regional delegation in Nairobi. The items were transported from Kenya to Tanzania on 2 June 2006 by trucks. The TRCNS headquarters facilitated follow-ups on customs clearance of the imported items and supported the Kilimanjaro TRCNS team in supervision and overall management of the operation.

Table 1: Non-food items distributed to the floods-affected populations in northern Kilimanjaro.

Non-food items	Kahe Mashariki	Kirua Vunjo	Kahe A,B and C	Old Moshi Magharibi	Total
Blankets	318	342	789	351	1,800
Insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs)	212	228	526	234	1,200
Kitchen sets	106	114	263	117	600
Collapsible jerry cans	212	228	526	234	1,200
Laundry soap (bars)	212	228	526	234	1,200
Water Guard	3,180	3,420	7,890	3,510	18,000
Iron sheets	-	30	60	75	165
Nails (kg)	-	2	4	5	11
Cement (bags)	-	4	8	10	22
Families assisted	106	114	263	117	600

Constraint

Inadequate disaster relief stocks delayed the initial interventions.

Objective 2 (WatSan): To provide WatSan items for 600 households affected by floods in Moshi District.

Tanzania: Floods; DREF Bulletin no. MDRTZ002; Interim Final Report

Achievements

A total of 1,200 bars of soap were distributed as shown in table above. In addition, a total of 18,000 units of Water Guard were distributed to these areas in an effort to treat drinking water so as to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases.

Constraints

Some underlying problems in some floods-affected communities, such as lack of potable water as well as poor sanitation facilities and health services, contribute to an increase in the vulnerability of populations when situations such as floods occur.

Objective 3 (Reconstruction): To provide building supplies for 11 households whose houses were destroyed by floods in Moshi District.

Achievements

A total of 12 cement bags, 11 kg of nails and 165 pieces of iron sheeting were provided to the beneficiaries in Kahe A, B and C, Kahe Mashariki, Kirua Vunjo and Old Moshi Magharibi areas for the purpose of reconstructing their damaged houses.

Objective 4 (Distribution of food): To provide food items for 600 households affected by floods in Moshi District.

Achievements

The TRCNS received cash donations from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to purchase beans.

Special note: This Interim Final Report is being issued without an interim financial report. A Final Report, comprising of a narrative and financial reports, will be issued once the project is closed.

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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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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