

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

TANZANIA: FLOODS

Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRTZ005

Glide no. FL-2006-000164-TZA

7 August 2008

Period covered by this Final Report: 1 May 2007 to 30 April 2008

Appeal target (current): CHF 980,269 (USD 806,171 or EUR 605,105)

Final Appeal coverage: 20%

[<Click here to go directly to the final financial report or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated CHF 43,000.
- [Emergency appeal](#) was launched on 1 May 2007 for CHF 969,519 to assist 53,000 beneficiaries for 12 months.
- Operations update no. 1 issued on 25 September 2007.
- Operations update no. 2 issued on 02 April 2008.

Summary: The emergency appeal was launched on 1 May 2007 seeking CHF 980,269 (USD 806,171 or EUR 605,105) in cash, kind, or services to assist 53,000 people for 12 months. The appeal was launched based on findings of Tanzania Red Cross National Society (TRCNS) assessment that was conducted in four regions of Tanzania in March 2007. A total of CHF 43,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) for the recovery assessment and immediate response

Tanzania Red Cross National Society volunteers were mobilized to distribute health and shelter relief items targeting beneficiaries in flood hit areas of Shinyanga, Mwanza, Dodoma, Tabora and Iringa. Some of these volunteers and community workers were trained on Community Based First Aid (CBFA) and prevention and/or control of Rift Valley Fever (RVF), diarrhea and malaria and were involved in disseminating messages on RVF. Apart from being affected by floods, Dodoma was among the most affected regions by the RVF. Various efforts including the quarantine on movement of livestock, vaccination of livestock and community awareness campaigns were employed by the government in collaboration with other actors and the National Society to control the epidemic.

The National Society, through its branches, and in collaboration with the Tanzanian Government and community leaders, conducted assessments to identify gaps in the response actions undertaken and to determine whether additional support was required to enable those affected recover from the effects of the



TRCNS volunteers from Magu - Mwanza branch with their IEC materials ready for community education

floods and improve their livelihood situations. The economic and social conditions of the communities have improved through the selling of livestock and harvesting of agricultural crops such as rice and maize. This has in turn improved food availability and reduced the impact of the floods that these communities had experienced in as far as food supplies were concerned.

The appeal coverage was very low and this constrained the extent of the National Societies' interventions in assisting flood affected vulnerable households in rebuilding their lives. The National Society however through the Federation takes this opportunity to thank partners who have contributed to the emergency appeal, specifically the Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish Government and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent.

The situation

In the last quarter of 2006 to end of 2007, the northern parts and some central parts of Tanzania experienced heavy rainfall that resulted in extensive flooding. The floods disrupted normal activities, destroyed farms and infrastructure and claimed 35 human lives and 717 livestock lives. Some areas were affected by floods more than once in a span of four months and communities were displaced several times. A Red Cross assessment conducted in four regions of Tanzania (Dodoma, Shinyanga, Tabora and Mwanza) in March 2007 found that at least 14,000 people were in need of humanitarian assistance. Flood water destroyed people's homes, washed away their belongings and forced thousands to abandon their towns and villages in search of safer grounds. Some 5,000 households had their homes partially or wholly destroyed and more than 2,000 were forced to vacate their homes. Initial estimates showed that the number of affected people could increase to over 30,000. It was also feared that many more would become vulnerable to the approaching long-rains season. A total of 2,787 households were directly affected by the initial floods. There were displacements, loss of lives as well as loss of livestock and other assets such as food crops. Displaced people in Iringa took refuge at a local police post and in schools while in areas such as Mwanza, Shinyanga Rural and Bahi in Dodoma the displaced were sheltered in temporary camps. The road infrastructure in most areas was damaged, negatively affecting field assessments and transportation of relief items.

Table 1: Areas affected by rains and floods and its impacts to the community

Regions	Districts	Overall situation
Shinyanga	Shinyanga rural, Kishapu and Metu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 621 families displaced and more than 150 acres of crops destroyed.
Dodoma	Bahi, Chamwino and Kondo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 297 displaced and more than 1,500 acres of crops destroyed. At least 34 deaths related to RVF.
Iringa	Iringa Rural District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 person reported dead. An estimated 400 households affected 14 latrines collapsed and 500 hectares of crops damaged.
Mwanza	Geita and Magu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 239 families displaced and 126 hectares of crops damaged.
Tabora	Igunga, Sikonge, Nzega and Tabora-Uyui.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,160 households affected, 1,048 houses damaged and 717 livestock heads, mainly goats and sheep, drowned.
Mbeya	Mbeya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70 households displaced. A bridge swept away.

The heavy rains and floods also brought with them health problems such as the outbreak of the Rift Valley Fever (RVF). Cases of RVF, which caused human and livestock deaths, were reported in Arusha, Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Dodoma, Morogoro, Iringa, Singida and Manyara regions.

Coordination and partnerships

The Tanzania Red Cross National Society has been working in collaboration with the Regional, District Government and local authorities, Red Cross branches and volunteers, and Partner National Societies (PNS) such as Spanish Red Cross in the implementation of the relief activities. The TRCNS maintained close collaboration and regular exchange of information with the Federation's Eastern Africa Zone office in Nairobi, Kenya, from the initial phase throughout the whole period of implementing this appeal intervention.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The TRCNS conducted a needs assessment and a total of 600 households were identified as vulnerable due to lack of shelter and were assisted with 400 iron sheets to assist in rebuilding their houses in Dodoma and Shinyanga regions. Community sensitization to 10,000 households on prevention and control of RVF, malaria and other epidemics were done through Community-Based First Aid (CBFA) trainings and distribution of 15,000 IEC materials.

National Society Capacity Building

Through TRCNS branches in targeted locations, volunteers were recruited and trained on CBFA. These volunteers were equipped with useful knowledge on community education and awareness creation campaigns. Distribution of relief items and construction materials to the flood-affected families has enhanced the visibility and image of the Red Cross and ultimately attracted new members and volunteers in the respective branches. This in turn strengthened community preparedness and response to future potential emergencies.

Progress towards objectives

Objectives, progress, impact and challenges

Goal: To improve the health and wellbeing of the most vulnerable people in Tanzania affected by a succession of devastating floods and health epidemics.

Shelter	
Objective 1: To restore shelter conditions of 600 displaced households (3,000 persons) in Dodoma and Shinyanga regions.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 600 flood resistant houses rebuilt by the community using methodology provided by the Tanzania Red Cross National Society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify beneficiaries, giving priority to women-headed households and people with disabilities. Liaise with local authorities to provide technicians who will oversee the implementation of activities. Sensitize communities on the project objective and implementation methodology. In consultation with the local communities, promote minimum construction standards. Discuss with communities key principles and technically-important aspects of flood-resistant construction. Procure and distribute shelter kits; Provide on-site technical advice and supervision.

Achievements

The National Society distributed 400 galvanized iron sheets from its disaster preparedness stocks equally to floods affected households in both Shinyanga and Dodoma. Due to lack of funding, apart from galvanized iron sheets distributed from the National Society disaster preparedness stock, there was no procurement and distribution of complete shelter-kits and the NS had no capacity to implement other activities planned under this objective.

Health	
Objective 1: To reduce vulnerability of 10,000 households (50,000 people) in Dodoma and Shinyanga to Rift Valley Fever and other epidemics.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,000 IEC materials on RVF developed and distributed to 10,000 targeted households. 10,000 mosquito nets distributed to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 160 volunteers on community-based first aid, and prevention and/or control of RVF, malaria and other diseases of

<p>10,000 targeted households (one net per household).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The targeted populations aware of how to protect themselves from RVF and malaria. • Outbreak of vector-borne diseases contained. 	<p>epidemic potential.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community health education using trained volunteers. • Produce and distribute 10,000 information, education and communication (IEC) materials on RVF. • Conduct community sensitization meetings on RVF and malaria prevention and/or control. • Air radio messages and hold radio talk shows on prevalent health issues. • Conduct orientation training for volunteers and communities on proper use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets, to control the spread of malaria and RVF. • Procure and distribute 10,000 long lasting insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) to 10,000 households in the affected areas. • Procure two motorcycles to enable closer monitoring and supervision of the operation.
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Achievements

A total of 160 volunteers were trained on CBFA and prevention and control of Rift Valley Fever, diarrhoea and malaria in Shinyanga and Dodoma regions. The training was facilitated by the TRCNS Regional Coordinator, National Society headquarters staff and Government Regional Health Officers from both regions. A one-day orientation training on malaria, diarrhoea and RVF was conducted in the target communities. The main focus was to equip volunteers with knowledge on disease transmission, appropriate First Aid measures, treatment and prevention. Volunteers were also trained on use and promotion of ITNs and use of key educational leaflets during community mobilization and sensitization. A total of 15,000 IEC materials bearing RVF, hygiene promotion and malaria prevention messages were produced, distributed and disseminated by volunteers who also conducted community health education to their respective communities in Shinyanga, Dodoma and Mwanza regions.

At the end of the intervention, more than 10,000 households (3,300 households in Dodoma, 3,900 in Shinyanga and 2,900 in Mwanza) were reached with health education messages and with the support of IEC materials. A total of 6,000 insecticides treated nets were procured and distributed to households in affected areas of Shinyanga and Dodoma regions.

The CBFA trainings conducted, malaria prevention and hygiene promotion sensitizations campaigns carried out, community education on Rift Valley Fever and IEC materials and mosquito nets distributed will go to a great extent in reducing the targeted communities' vulnerability toward diseases such as RVF, malaria and waterborne infections.

Constraints

The level of funding was very low and TRCNS had to source for other funding to fully implement the proposed activities particularly the shelter support to the most vulnerable households.

The rapid spread of RVF epidemic vis-à-vis relatively limited resources hindered an effective initial response to the flood affected communities. The Tanzania Red Cross National Society responded to this challenge by prioritizing interventions aimed at addressing the spread of the epidemic. In addition, earthquakes and tremors felt in Arusha and Kilimanjaro in July and August 2007 also disrupted settlement patterns as areas previously thought to be safe from flooding became dangerous due to their proximity to the earthquakes' epicentre. Disaster preparedness stocks – such as blankets, stretchers and First Aid kits pre-positioned for the flood interventions were deployed to the Arusha Branch of the National Society thus increasing flood interventions.

As a result of these and other operational constraints the rate of expenditure was lower than expected. An operation extension has therefore been requested to continue to support the affected communities using the balance of CHF 28,280 from the appeal.

The planned activities to be completed during the two month extension include:

- Conducting refresher training to community First Aid volunteers who are continuing providing health education and review the toolkit they are currently using.
- Producing and distribute a further 6000 sets of IEC materials for RVF affected areas
- Procure and distribute an additional 2,000 long lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLITNs).

Conclusion

The National Society received good cooperation and support from Local Government/Authorities and the community, the IFRC - Eastern Africa Zone office and some of the PNS during the whole period of activity implementation in assisting the affected communities. The National Society thanks the Federation and partners who have supported and contributed to cover some of the earmarked needs under the emergency appeal. Despite the low level of funding support received and few activities implemented, the image and reputation of the Red Cross was further enhanced by the intervention made.

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

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its 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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRTZ005 - Tanzania Floods

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/12-2008/6
Budget Timeframe	2006/12-2008/4
Appeal	MDRtz005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	980,269					980,269
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>DREF</i>	43,000					43,000
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	32,349					32,349
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	16,500					16,500
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	88,650					88,650
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	12,082					12,082
C1. Cash contributions	192,581					192,581
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	192,581					192,581
D. Total Funding = B + C	192,581					192,581
Appeal Coverage	20%					20%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	192,581					192,581
E. Expenditure	-164,301					-164,301
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	28,280					28,280

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	980,269						980,269	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	480,000							480,000
Clothing & textiles	63,113	13,254				13,254		49,858
Food		5,990				5,990		-5,990
Water & Sanitation	15,650	4,696				4,696		10,954
Teaching Materials	12,500							12,500
Utensils & Tools	2,195	42,108				42,108		-39,913
Other Supplies & Services	625	290				290		335
Total Supplies	574,083	66,338				66,338		507,744
Transport & Storage								
Storage	50,469	119				119		50,349
Transport & Vehicle Costs	20,000	1,561				1,561		18,439
Total Transport & Storage	70,469	1,680				1,680		68,789
Personnel								
International Staff		970				970		-970
Regionally Deployed Staff	5,000							5,000
National Staff	57,750	1,420				1,420		56,330
Total Personnel	62,750	2,390				2,390		60,360
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	95,500	67,832				67,832		27,668
Total Workshops & Training	95,500	67,832				67,832		27,668
General Expenditure								
Travel		6,668				6,668		-6,668
Information & Public Relation	48,750	293				293		48,457
Office Costs	45,000	8,434				8,434		36,566
Communications	20,000	38				38		19,962
Financial Charges		364				364		-364
Other General Expenses	0	-416				-416		416
Total General Expenditure	113,750	15,381				15,381		98,369
Programme Support								
Program Support	63,717	10,680				10,680		53,038
Total Programme Support	63,717	10,680				10,680		53,038
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	980,269	164,301				164,301		815,968
VARIANCE (C - D)		815,968				815,968		