

# DREF operation final report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Tanzania: Local Storm

DREF operation n° MDRTZ008

29 October 2009

The International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

**Summary:** CHF 144,171 (USD 137,306 or EUR 88,178) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 22 January 2009 to support the National Society in delivering assistance to some 600 beneficiaries.

The Tanzania Red Cross National Society (TRCNS) worked closely in collaboration with the government local authorities, Red Cross branches, community members and volunteers in the implementation of the relief activities. A total of 842 households in the affected communities received emergency relief items distributed by the TRCNS.

In addition to emergency relief, a total of 50 TRCNS Red Cross Branch volunteers were recruited and trained on Community Based First Aid (CBFA). Training enabled TRCNS volunteers to disseminate appropriate messages and skills to other volunteers and community members including promotion of hygiene and providing malaria education backed up by distributed information, education and communication (IEC) materials with relevant educative information.



*Community Based First Aid (CBFA) trainees in one of the practical session in Tanga.*

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## The situation

Heavy rains were experienced in Rukwa, Shinyanga and Dodoma areas of Tanzania. These torrential downpours, which started towards end of December 2008 and continued through to mid January 2009, resulted in destruction of houses and displacement of families.

The heavy downpours affected 600 families and the assessment report indicated a total of 229 families that were severely affected by the flooding. In Dodoma region, a total of 87 households (around 605 persons) were the most affected whereas a total of 52 homes had their roofs blown off by strong winds. The most affected village in Dodoma was Chavumba in Handali ward, Chamwino district. Some households' food

reserves were also damaged; traditionally some food stocks such as maize cobs, sorghum and millet once harvested are kept on wood racks and some on top of roofs. Unprotected shallow wells which were water sources for the community were flooded and the only available protected shallow well generated little water to suffice the needs of the communities.

The Regional Government in Dodoma region immediately solicited a total of 15 million Tanzania shillings for the rehabilitation of schools, essentially re-roofing the damaged classrooms for maintaining continuity of school sessions. The government also deployed four medical staff with an ambulance for emergency health support since at the time of the emergency the village had no health facility. The National Society provided two tents which were used for emergency health service provision.

About three weeks later, in December, Rukwa urban district was hit by a severe wind storm affecting two suburbs namely Kizwite and Milanzi. The storm caused damage to 28 houses which collapsed and several others cracked and left 270 people (58 households) homeless and 4 people were injured. A few days later a similar incidence was reported in Idobashi village in Itwangi ward in rural Shinyanga, where a total of 84 households (about 400 people) were affected, a total of 3 people reported injuries, with death to livestock and some food stocks damaged.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

During the CBFA trainings conducted in Tanga and Dodoma, participants were sensitized on the Red Cross Movement, its roles, activities and principles. Water borne related diseases were highlighted while HIV and AIDS related issues were covered during plenary discussions. Trained volunteers participated in the distribution of supported relief items, community sensitization and awareness creation on the proper use of mosquito nets in addition to hygiene promotion and prevention measures against waterborne diseases. This was done in line with the distribution of produced IEC materials which carried similar messages.

The National Society, in collaboration with local authorities and other partners, participated in flood assessments conducted in many of the flood affected areas including Kigoma and Tanga. As a result of the assessments the TRCNS executed distribution of emergency relief items to 4,000 beneficiaries. The relief items distributed included: 1,800 blankets, 1,800 ITNS, 600 water buckets, 466 cooking sets, 50 First Aid kits, 7 tents, and 880 iron sheets. The National Society was able to support flood affected persons who were in need of support in Dodoma, Rukwa, Tanga and Kigoma areas. There was good response from the local authority and other actors in Shinyanga and the community recovery situation was good hence there was no need for the NS to distribute relief items in that location.

## Achievements against objectives

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
<b>Objective: Provide non food items to support the immediate needs of affected households in Dodoma, Rukwa, Kigoma and Tanga.</b>	
Expected results	Activities planned
Improved living conditions among the affected households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify target households to receive relief items.</li> <li>Distribute relief items including 300 blankets, 200 mosquito nets, 250 water buckets, 600 pieces of laundry soap bars, 1,000 roofing timbers (12ft), 1,000 kgs roofing nails, 300 pieces of iron sheets and 180 sets of cooking utensils to the targeted families.</li> <li>Procure and distribute 30,000 water chlorine tablets for household water treatment.</li> </ul>

### Impact

As a result of targeted distribution in the affected communities, 815 supported families are resuming their normal livelihood. The distributed IEC materials and awareness created in the community improved their understanding on importance of using mosquito nets, proper hygienic practices and disaster preparedness including improving of drainage system and avoiding settling in lowlands.

As reflected in the table below; a total of 1,800 blankets and 1,800 ITNS were distributed to 4,000 beneficiaries. A total of 234 households with 1 to 3 family members received 1 blanket and 1 mosquito net, 258 households with 4 to 6 family members received 2 blankets and 2 mosquito nets, while 350 households had 7 and above family members and received 3 blankets and 3 mosquito nets.

Water buckets and cooking sets were distributed to few households which were prioritized in need of the support; families with 1 to 5 family members received 1 water bucket and cooking sets and those with family members above 5 received 2 water buckets and cooking sets.

The National Society distributed chlorination tabs in Rukwa and Dodoma for water treatment at household levels due to contaminated water sources (shallow wells). In Tanga and Kigoma the water sources were not affected and there was no need to distribute chlorination tabs.

**Table1: Distribution of non-food items to the flood affected population.**

Items	Floods supported areas			
	Rukwa	Dodoma	Tanga	Kigoma
Blankets	200	500	700	400
Water Buckets	200	200	200	00
Mosquito nets	200	500	700	400
Cooking Sets	100	100	266	00
Tents	00	2	5	00
First Aid Kits	00	25	25	00
Iron Sheets	400	480	00	00
Chlorination Tabs	7,200	14,400	00	00

Timber and roofing nails were not purchased since it was made available by other partners, and the community's demand for more iron sheets was determined higher than expected. There was also good collaboration with the local government who were able to facilitate the transportation of iron sheets to respective areas.

Support intervention made possible from the DREF funding enabled purchase of roofing sheets which has contributed to improved shelter conditions of the affected households, most of them have recovered and resuming to their normal livelihood.

### Challenges

Although other emergencies emerged in Tanga and Kigoma regions, this did not challenge the NS much as it had enough contingency relief stock and was able to support those affected with the basic required relief items. The respective National Society staff implementing the relief activities were relatively overstretched as had also to be involved in supporting other disaster operations.

Capacity Building	
<b>Objective: Improve the capacity of the NS on disaster awareness creation and timely response to disasters.</b>	
Expected results	Activities planned
Reduced vulnerability toward diseases, including malaria and waterborne infections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure and replenish a contingency stock of relief items for 5,000 households, including; 5,000 blankets, 5,000 mosquito nets, 3,000 water buckets, cooking sets 2,000, 10 tents (4 x 5 m) and 100 First Aid kits.</li> <li>Volunteers' mobilization and conducting of refresher training to 50 volunteers.</li> <li>Community awareness raising on disaster risks and mitigation measures, including production and dissemination of 4,000 disaster awareness information, education and communication (IEC) materials.</li> </ul>

### Impact

A total of 50 volunteers were trained on CBFA, including hygiene promotion and prevention of malaria in Tanga and Dodoma regions. The trainings were facilitated by National Society personnel and focused on equipping volunteers with knowledge of basic and appropriate first aid measures, disease transmission especially malaria and other waterborne diseases, as well as treatment and prevention measures. Volunteers were also trained on proper hygiene practices, use and promotion of mosquito nets (ITNs) and use of key educational messages included in produced leaflets during community education and awareness campaigns. A total of 4,000 leaflets carrying hygiene promotion and malaria prevention messages were produced and distributed to affected communities. Distributed leaflets were expected to be read by a minimum of three persons hence reaching coverage of 12,000 people.

Community awareness on disaster risks and mitigation measures including education on malaria prevention and hygiene promotion was done by volunteers and through distribution of IEC materials. To a greater extent this activity reduced community vulnerability toward diseases of malaria and waterborne infections

The TRCNS, through its branches in the affected areas, worked closely with local government and ensured proper delivery of humanitarian assistance to the affected families. The National Society evaluated the evolving situation and reviewed the needs and implementation of activities accordingly.

## Conclusion

Generally the National Society executed all activities as planned and received good cooperation and support from local government and authorities, and the community during the whole period of implementation. The support and facilitation of IFRC- Zone office which assisted with operational support enabled the National Society to achieve the expected results in assisting the affected communities and having a contingency relief stock which was very useful in responding to further floods which were experienced during the period of the operation. Through the DREF support, the National Society was able to provide adequate and timely intervention.

How we work	
<p><b>All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the <a href="#">Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief</a> and is committed to the <a href="#">Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)</a> in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</b></p>	
<p>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".</p>	<p><b>Global Agenda Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.</li> <li>• Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.</li> <li>• Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.</li> <li>• Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.</li> </ul>
Contact information	
<p><b>For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In Tanzania:</b> Mr. Joseph Kimaryo, Disaster Management Director, Tanzania Red Cross Society, phone: +255 713.325.042; email: <a href="mailto:utouh2009@yahoo.com">utouh2009@yahoo.com</a></li> <li>• <b>In Kenya:</b> Eastern Africa Zone Office (Nancy Balfour, Disaster Management Coordinator, Eastern Africa, Nairobi), phone: +254.20.283.5208; Fax: + 254.20.271.2777; email: <a href="mailto:nancy.balfour@ifrc.org">nancy.balfour@ifrc.org</a></li> <li>• <b>In Kenya:</b> Eastern Africa Zone Office (Dr. Asha Mohammed, Head of Zone, Eastern Africa, Nairobi), phone: +254.20.283.5124; fax: 254.20.271.27.77; email: <a href="mailto:asha.mohammed@ifrc.org">asha.mohammed@ifrc.org</a></li> <li>• <b>In Geneva:</b> Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for Eastern Africa; phone: +41.22.730.43.81; fax: +41 22 733 0395; email: <a href="mailto:pablo.medina@ifrc.org">pablo.medina@ifrc.org</a></li> </ul>	

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**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRTZ008 - Tanzania - Storm

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/5
Appeal	MDRTZ008
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
<b>A. Budget</b>	144,171					144,171
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	133,209					133,209
<b>C5. Other Income</b>	133,209					133,209
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	133,209					133,209
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	133,209					133,209
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	92%					92%

**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>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0
<b>C. Income</b>	133,209					133,209
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-133,209					-133,209
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	0					0

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Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/10
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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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>144,171</b>					<b>144,171</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	10,000	23,892					23,892	-13,892
Construction Materials	9,500							9,500
Clothing & textiles	57,500	54,063					54,063	3,437
Water & Sanitation	300							300
Medical & First Aid	4,000	3,642					3,642	358
Teaching Materials	4,000	2,913					2,913	1,087
Utensils & Tools	20,000	25,704					25,704	-5,704
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>105,300</b>	<b>110,214</b>					<b>110,214</b>	<b>-4,914</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	5,000							5,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	6,000	1,579					1,579	4,421
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>1,579</b>					<b>1,579</b>	<b>9,421</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
National Staff		412					412	-412
National Society Staff	3,000	1,542					1,542	1,458
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,954</b>					<b>1,954</b>	<b>1,046</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	8,000	7,408					7,408	592
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>7,408</b>					<b>7,408</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Information & Public Relation		1,371					1,371	-1,371
Office Costs	5,000	1,973					1,973	3,027
Communications	2,000							2,000
Financial Charges	500	52					52	448
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>3,396</b>					<b>3,396</b>	<b>4,104</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	9,371	8,659					8,659	712
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>9,371</b>	<b>8,659</b>					<b>8,659</b>	<b>712</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>144,171</b>	<b>133,209</b>					<b>133,209</b>	<b>10,962</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>10,962</b>					<b>10,962</b>	