

Tanzania, Africa | Floods and landslides 2023



The Tanzania Red Cross Society conducting an assessment in Hanang municipality, Hanang district. ©TRCS

Appeal No: MDRTZ035	To be assisted: 44,000 people	Appeal launched: 12/12/2023
Glide No: FL-2023-000241-TZA	DREF allocated: CHF 600,000	Disaster Categorisation: Yellow
Operation Start date: 12/12/2023	Operation End date: 31/12/2024	

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 3 million
Federation-wide funding requirement:  CHF 4 million

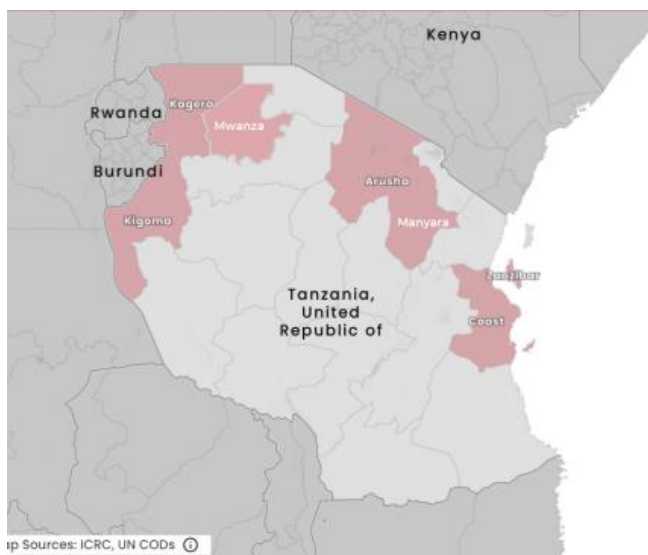


The Tanzania Red Cross Society conducts an assessment in Hanang municipality, Hanang district. ©TRCS

TIMELINE

- 22 November 2023:** CHF 90,984 is allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) for assessments in the affected regions, which include Zanzibar, Geita, Dar es Salaam, Kigoma, and Kagera, while conducting search and rescue and covering WASH and health activities.
- 3 December 2023:** The floods assessment is completed on 30 November 2023 and considering the severity of the floods and landslides reported on 3 December 2023, the scope of the initial plan is revised, with a second DREF allocation of CHF 300,000 disbursed to the Tanzania Red Cross Society for a period of six months to the four affected regions of Dar es salaam, Geita, Zanzibar, and Manyara.
- 3 December 2023:** The president of the country directs the deployment of national resources to respond to the floods and landslides.
- 4 December 2023:** An IFRC cluster delegation disaster management delegate is deployed.
- 12 December 2023:** The IFRC issues an Emergency Appeal for CHF 4M for 44,000 people for 12 months.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT



In August 2023, the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) issued seasonal weather forecasts for expected rains (short rains) indicating that the rains in some regions will be accompanied by El Niño. On 13 November 2023, several regions were hit by floods, including Manyara, Dar es Salaam, Kagera, Geita, Arusha, Kigoma, and Unguja, resulting in 12 deaths. This followed the launch of the DREF for an assessment whose findings revealed the extent of the flooding as listed under the needs section below and informed this response strategy.

On 3 December 2023 at 06:45 hours, Hanang district in the Manyara region, which lies to the north of the country, recorded heavy rains that led to floods and landslides (mixed-in with heavy stones and trees) from the Hanang Mountains. These incidents resulted in the burial of people alive in four wards, including Ganana, Gendabi, Jorodom, and Katesh, which collectively host 44,929 people. Torrential rainfall, causing flooding and mudslides, washed away homes, cars, businesses, and farmland, impacting thousands of people and households.

As of 11 December, 130 people (41 from other regions and 89 from Manyara district) have died, 139 were rescued with injuries and attended to, while some 1,150 households (5,600 people) were evacuated to three evacuation centres (schools) in the Manyara region.

The Government of Tanzania directed the mobilisation of national resources to respond, allowing the military to deploy. Besides fatalities, the floods and landslides caused massive infrastructure

damage to houses, power lines, farmland, and roads.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness of goods and services.

Since the flooding was reported and as of 11 December, a total of 9,107 households (HHs) have been displaced, of which 6,202 HHs were destroyed. The flooding is now being witnessed across five regions. Although the country has responded to floods previously, the current flooding and landslides are severe, with the highest recorded deaths and people rendered homeless so far – and the risk of expanded flooding is imminent, as per weather forecasts. The highest risk is still concentrated in Hanang district, surrounded by mountains already weakened by the current rains, which poses a risk of more landslides. The floods and landslides have equally caused major damage to local infrastructure, livelihoods, and personal properties. In four wards of Hanang district in Manyara, roads and bridges were completely cut off, limiting access only by air and paralysing transport and humanitarian aid to the affected population by road. This also hampered people's access to markets, hospitals, and other basic services. Water facilities have also been affected, including the destruction of pipelines and wells, resulting in affected populations having no access to water.

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

At least nine health facilities have been affected, either by being flooded or rendered inaccessible, cutting off the affected populations from basic health services and forcing them to rely on medical outreach.

Rescue operations are underway with the help of the military, as people are feared to be buried in thick mud, and the extent of the mudslides has made the retrieval of bodies and delivery of aid very challenging. Road access is limited; thus, air transport is being used in Hanang district, at least in the four affected wards. Tanzanian authorities are facing challenges in understanding the depth of the landslides in Manyara, how weak the mountain slopes have been rendered, and whether the rains will continue to increase.

Livelihoods have been severely affected, as most of the population depends on agriculture and

livestock. This heightens the risk of increased food insecurity, in a country that has seen a spike in food insecurity and malnutrition in 2023 (over a 60% increase).

There are challenges related to less-equipped evacuation centres lacking appropriate basic water-sanitation-hygiene (WASH) and sanitation facilities. Evacuees are waiting for a long time at evacuation centres to be reunited with their lost ones and struggling to get a proper meal. Staying at an evacuation centre without clarity on when the situation will normalise and facing uncertainty about where to bury your loved ones due to homes being washed away can have a profound psychological impact. There is a high likelihood of emotional distress and trauma among those who lose family members to drowning.

3. Risks & vulnerabilities

Examining the weather forecast, there is a likelihood of increased rainfall leading to more flooding and landslides across the country. There is a risk of people attempting to cross flooded roads to salvage their properties and rescue loved ones, resulting in more drownings and deaths. In the short-term, vulnerable groups include those who have been displaced and are cut-off due to the floods or damaged infrastructure.


In the mid-term, vulnerable groups include those who are displaced, have lost their homes and livelihood assets, and cannot return or struggle to initiate any form of self or supported recovery activities. Due to disruptions in water supplies, damage to sanitation, and living conditions, there is also a considerable risk related to waterborne diseases.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS)

Core areas of operation	
	
Branches	31
Staff	158
Volunteers	323,393

Headquartered in Dar es Salaam, the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) has over 300,000 registered members and volunteers working through 31 branch offices across the country. Each of these branches covers at least three districts. For branch governance, leadership is selected from sub-branches, and at the national level, leadership is chosen from regional branches. The president of the National Society heads the national governance leadership.

Management is divided into departments and supporting units to execute day-to-day functions. There are currently five departments: Organisational Development,

Health Services, Disaster and Risk Management, Finance and Resource Mobilisation, and Human Resources and Administration. These departments discharge their duties under the leadership of the Secretary-General.

The National Society has updated its policy documents and management systems for Human Resources, Finance, Logistics, Information and Communication, Compliance and Risk Management, Gender Equality, Disaster Management, Child Safeguarding, Fraud and Corruption Prevention and Control, Volunteer, Youth, and the Code of Conduct. All these measures are in place to ensure standardised and equitable services to vulnerable people.

Ongoing response by the TRCS:

- Three hundred volunteers have been mobilised and deployed to support the response operation at the branch level, including safe evacuation, retrieval of dead bodies, cleaning drainage systems, and the provision of first aid and psychosocial first aid.

- Coordinating closely with the Department of Disaster Management of the Office of the Prime Minister (PMO-DMD) and the local disaster management committees.
- TRCS HQ deployed its acting director for disaster management to Hanang district to provide operational set-up and coordination support to the local branch.
- Supported the regional disaster management committees in conducting assessments, safe evacuations, provision psychosocial support, and restoring family links (RFL).
- Joined a joint task force assessment led by the government and UNOCHA in Hanang that commenced on 13 December 2023 with a completion date of 15 December 2023. The findings of this report were used to inform and guide this Operational Strategy.
- Continuing to monitor weather forecasts and share updates with all regional branches through its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at the headquarters. Two dedicated volunteers have been deployed at the EOC to contact and receive updates from all affected regions. These updates are being consolidated into daily situation reports.
- Conducting health and WASH awareness sessions, mainly in risk communication and community engagement, reaching 5,600 people thus far.
- Distributed emergency household items to 895 households up to now – 495 HHs in Manyara, 300 HHs in Kagera, and 100 HHs in Unguja from its disaster preparedness stocks.



Figure 1: Aerial drone footage showing a village covered under the mud from landslides in Hanang district.

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

The TRCS is guided by the Tanzania National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2022-2027, National Disaster Communication Strategy (TDCS) of 2022, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan 2022, and District

Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans, to ensure effective coordination during the response. The National Society has analysed and mapped stakeholders who will be involved in disaster risk management with their roles and responsibilities according to the El Niño Contingency Plan 2023. Currently, the response is coordinated at the regional and district levels, chaired by a regional commissioner at the regional level and district commissioner at the district level. The TRCS is taking the lead on supporting the distribution of essential household items, search and rescue, psychosocial support to affected people in evacuation centres, provision of first aid to the injured, as well as hygiene awareness.

The government, through its disaster management committees at the regional and district levels, has identified emergency areas where people can stay temporarily if they continue to suffer from the effects of heavy rains and floods. The TMA continues to provide weather information, including early warning information, so that government and humanitarian aid can be distributed to communities, especially people living in vulnerable areas.



Figure 2: A TRCS volunteer conducts a detailed assessment in the Dar es Salaam region.



Figure 3: A TRCS officer during the detailed assessment in Geita.

Within 24 hours of the response, the Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources drilled a borehole dedicated to the evacuation sites in Hanang district supplying 200,000 litres of water to evacuees in Ganana, Jorodom, and Dubeta. The TRCS is complementing this effort by distributing water treatments. The ministry has promised to drill nine more boreholes to cover all evacuation centres affected as a result of the ongoing floods.

The government directed the mobilisation and deployment of national resources to offer search and rescue and provide much needed humanitarian assistance, including the deployment of the military. The government has emphasised the need to continue assessing the damage caused while instructing the Ministry of Energy to check on the possibility of emergency power supply following the damage to infrastructure caused by this disaster so that recovery activities can be carried out immediately after the search and rescue is completed.

The government has promised to cover the costs of those injured as a result of the incident, with the majority hospitalised at Tumaini Hospital in the district. The government is urging that all basic precautions be taken so that another tragedy does not occur, referring to the outbreak of diseases like cholera, and directed the Ministry of Water to ensure clean and safe water services at temporary shelters.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

The IFRC Secretariat plays an essential role in ensuring effective coordination across the Movement, through the IFRC Juba Country Cluster Delegation. The IFRC cluster disaster management delegate is currently in-country supporting the National Society in the response and in developing its response plan. The cluster senior officer, PMER and finance delegate are also supporting the operation and will conduct monitoring visits from time to time.

The Spanish Red Cross and Finish Red Cross are Participating National Societies in-country located at TRCS HQ implementing early warning programme, WASH, first aid, and reproductive, maternal, and child health (RMCH) projects. They have been briefed on the current situation and approached to support the implementation of the contingency plan. TRCS in partnership with the Finish Red Cross is implementing the project known as Early Warning Early Action project in Kilosa District Morogoro region. It is a two years' project which aims at creating awareness in the community on the preparedness concerning the hazards which may happen due to weather changes. With this project there is a very good partnership between TRCS, Finish Red Cross and TMA (Tanzania Meteorological Agency). Finish Red cross has pledged some cash in the Appeal, they are also supporting ongoing assessment and from February will conduct trainings to support NS capacity building strategies.

The American Red Cross Society through USAID in partnership with the Tanzania Red Cross Society and TMA are currently implementing a Climate Change based project known as the Coastal City Heat Action Project (CoCHAP) in two cities such as Tanga and Urban District in West Urban Region in Unguja. This is a five years' project funded by USAID which aims at creating a preparedness kind of action for the city dwellers in fighting for Extreme Heat weather which faces the above-mentioned places from October to February every year. American Red Cross has pledged some funds to support this Appeal.

TRCS also partners with the Spanish Red Cross in Health-related projects in different region, however, for the time being, they are based in Kigoma covering Kasulu, Uvinza, Kibond,o and Kakonko. For this Appeal they have been briefed but are yet to offer support.

ICRC

In this response, both the IFRC and ICRC are providing advice on overall safety and security support to Movement partners. The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation is in regular coordination with the ICRC Country Delegation, and regular meetings are held to make sure there is strong coordination and effective technical support to the TRCS, as well as complementarity, to ensure a harmonised response plan.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

There are a number of organisations responding to the flooding and landslide incidences in the country, including UNICEF, who are supporting health risk communications, Médecins Sans Frontières, who are setting up a medical camp, and Save the Children. UNOCHA are leading on coordination and assessment, USAID has donated USD 100,000, while the Centers for Disease Control is monitoring the health situation.

Disaster Management Committees across national, regional, district, and local municipality levels have been activated, with the TRCS actively participating at all tiers to strengthen its auxiliary role. The Prime Minister's Office, Disaster Management Department (PMO DMD), will continue to host coordination meetings, while the TRCS, equipped with its planned assessment surge profile, will remain an integral part of these. These meetings will coordinate the response with other actors and provide technical guidance to all sectors involved.

3. Gaps in the response

Shelter

- The flooding and landslides have devastated people’s homes, rendering them homeless with no option but to seek refuge at established evacuation centres. Some houses have been completely destroyed, others partially destroyed, and still others surrounded by water leading to the displacement of people.
- An analysis of the 30 November 2023 assessment report pinpoints the Geita, Unguja, Kagera, Arusha, Manyara, Dar es Salaam, and Kigoma regions as bearing the brunt of the destruction. The table below summarises this data:

Region affected	Houses affected	Houses completely destroyed	Houses partially destroyed	Number of deceased
Geita	1,070	303	767	16
Dar es salaam	2,201	72	2,129	14
Arusha	67	40	27	6
Zanzibar	2,916	213	2,702	1
Kagera	211	21	190	1
Kigoma	265	197	68	0
	6,730	846	5,883	38

- In Hanang district, Manyara region, floods and landslides occurred on 3 December, which led to rapid assessments paving the way for immediate relief assistance, including emergency household items to those affected while planning for a detailed assessment from 13 to 15 December 2023. Reports from the government indicated that in Manyara region, 1,150 homes were completely damaged while the total affected is yet to be determined. Subsequently on 4 December 2023, heavy rains in Kilosa in Morogoro region resulted in three deaths and severe flooding as summarised below:

Region affected	Houses affected	Houses completely destroyed	Houses partially destroyed	Number of deceased
Manyara	TBD (after assessment)	1,150	TBD (after assessment)	89
Morogoro	1,227	908	319	3
Total	1,227	2,058	319	92

- Under the Shelter sector, the main needs identified include temporary shelter for the displaced populations, as well as supporting the construction of the destroyed houses. The flooding and landslides affected both rural and urban centres with devastating effects in the towns, apart from the Manyara region where landslides occurred, affecting four villages.
- Cumulatively, a total of 9,107 HHs have been displaced, of which, 6,202 HHs were completely destroyed as of 11 December 2023, with 450 families residing in three different temporary camps. The remaining 5,752 families have found refuge elsewhere, mainly with families.
- All affected families have lost their homes and most of their belongings. Therefore, there is an immediate need for essential household items and shelter, as the communities are currently relocated in public buildings referred to as evacuation centres in this plan. The TRCS distributed their disaster preparedness stock to some 895 families, which will be replenished through this appeal.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- The floods washed away crops, resulting in a serious threat to the livelihoods of these communities, considering that the majority of the displaced populations were farmers, businessmen, and pastoralists.
- Assessments conducted show that the affected communities are predisposed to food insecurity as a result of damaged livelihoods. Businesses, including shops, are closed either due to flooding, lack of access, or damage, while farmland has flooded, exposing families to food insecurity.
- In addition, the few households keeping livestock are also affected after their animals were washed away. This has deprived the affected population of their main source of income and food, forcing them to depend on limited aid.

Health

- With the flooding and landslides affecting critical infrastructure installations, four health facilities have been completely flooded, while seven others remain inaccessible due to flooded roads and bridges across all the affected regions. These facilities have so far been closed, and no particular health services have been offered, however, some outreach is being conducted by the Ministry of Health. The ministry has also increased its ambulatory services to transport patients to other neighbouring regions.
- The flooding has resulted in the contamination of main water sources as well as the destruction of others. This has led to a serious shortage of clean and safe water, exposing the affected population to possible waterborne diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea.
- In Hanang district alone, 89 people have died so far, with 72 others reported as missing, while an unknown number remain unaccounted for in other regions as a result of the floods and landslides. Therefore, this situation has created the need for first aid services and psychosocial support to the affected population, awareness creation in the community to prevent communicable diseases, and water treatment tablets to ensure access to clean and safe water.
- The temporary camps are congested and hosting a very large number of people, which predisposes the affected population to the risk of disease spread. The lack of critical health services damaged by the flash floods and landslides have only worsened the situation.
- Seventeen cases of diarrhoea have been reported in Hanang district, which is home to thousands of displaced persons. However, at the point of this update, the test results of the diarrhoea cases had not been released by the Ministry of Health. The TRCS is working with both the ministry and UNICEF on health promotion, and there is need for TRCS volunteers to be trained in oral rehydration therapy (ORT) as well as the need for the kits. The flooded areas are already prone to malaria and the breeding of mosquitoes is expected to rise due to stagnant floodwaters.
- Of the four villages affected in Hanang district, one has completely disappeared. This situation has had a significant psychological impact on the affected families, making it critical to continue providing psychosocial interventions.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

- Water facilities, as well as other public institutions, have been affected by the flooding and landslides, impacting water safety and sanitation. Water infrastructure has been destroyed and contaminated, leading to inadequate access to clean and safe water in both residential and public areas, such as schools and health facilities. Based on the current situation, the community needs the establishment of temporary latrines at the evacuation centres, hygiene kits, aqua-tabs, buckets, jerry cans, and soap bars.
- Currently, the TRCS needs refresher training for deployed volunteers in all affected regions and facilitation of WASH awareness campaigns in the most affected regions.
- The government has provided alternative resettlement sites for those displaced. However, the sites remain undeveloped with infrastructure gaps, including water supply. Therefore, the need for sustainable water supply in these settlement sites, especially in Hanang district, is dire. Most of the interventions have focused on those displaced and in camps, leaving others affected and not in camps with no option but to resort to drinking floodwater. The government has committed to drilling boreholes in the camps, with one borehole already completed in Hanang. The TRCS will, therefore, not be supporting water supply under this appeal, but will follow up with the Ministry of Water and continue to raise awareness on hygiene promotion. There is no clear indication yet as to when the water pumps will be installed; as such, there is the need, at least for now, for water purification tablets to be distributed.
- The rapid assessment revealed that children were afraid to use the shallow pit latrines, with a significant portion resorting to open defecation. This trend heightens the risk of disease exposure within the displaced population. An urgent necessity is the establishment of accessible emergency latrines.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

- The TRCS acknowledges that women, girls, men, and boys with diverse ages, disabilities, and backgrounds have very different needs, risk, and coping strategies. The TRCS considers the issues of protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups based on gender and diversity analysis, incorporates recommendations from the affected population and adopts their strategies accordingly, and is willing to address power imbalances and social inequalities.

- Gender roles are considered when setting up distribution times and dates as well as in health promotion activities. In all these matters, the TRCS ensures the active involvement of the affected population in decision-making and makes sure that communication is accessible to everyone.
- There is a need for the distribution of sanitary pad packages to women from the affected community, establishing changing rooms in evacuation centres, and printing and distributing PGI IEC materials to deployed volunteers.
- In the case of Hanang, women and girls are marginalised due to cultural norms, values, and beliefs, making them vulnerable as they are not allowed to own resources. The need for inclusivity under this response is, therefore, crucial.
- In the evacuation centres, the majority of which are public schools where classrooms are being used as accommodation rooms, there is a shortage of space to host the number of displaced families. The government, partners, and the TRCS provided support to some 895 families with household items out of a total of 8,800 households affected. However, the rooms do not provide enough private space and accommodation to each family. The camps, being public day schools, do not have proper facilities for accommodation, are generally very dark with no lighting, while access to toilets is very unsafe at night, especially for children and women.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

- The evacuation centres, as they currently stand, are overcrowded, and might pose a challenge during the distribution of relief items. Therefore, CEA is needed to ensure there is a robust accountability and feedback mechanism in place.
- Conspiracy theories about the Hanang mountains have quickly spread across the region with fear of a volcanic eruption and dissatisfaction with the response to rescue those trapped and in providing much-needed assistance to evacuees. This heightens misinformation, and with the government not predicting and alerting communities in advance, there is a risk of people not engaging in response actions and not adhering to early warnings.
- The TRCS must activate its CEA desk at the ward level in all affected areas to collect community feedback and address community complaints during the ongoing operation. Currently, there is an observed need for having a CEA desk at every evacuation centre, and more volunteers are needed to support the respective desks. In this regard, it is essential that the TRCS deploy a CEA focal person to oversee all CEA matters during the operation.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The flooding is localised across several regions, making it difficult to get up-to-date data regarding how many people are affected, thus slowing down decision-making. The flooding and landslides have caused major damage to infrastructure, making roads impassable for evacuation, and hindering timely responses to those in need.

The functionality of markets has been affected across all affected regions, making it difficult for families to access basic essential services. This is affecting some response modalities at the moment, such as the use of cash and voucher assistance.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

This Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the TRCS and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country to maximise the collective humanitarian impact. To operationalize the FW approach bimonthly calls will be organized to brief the partners of the interventions and to support in resource mobilization. Regular updates will also be provided on the Go Platform¹ page.

¹ <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/6783/details>

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society in the response to the emergency event. This includes the Operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC secretariat.

After 31 December 2024, response activities to this disaster will continue under the IFRC Network Tanzania Country Plan for 2024. The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of the ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's actions. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due time, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

Through this Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the TRCS in the response to the flooding and landslides. The Appeal will support the TRCS in scaling-up lifesaving emergency response and early recovery, focusing on the provision of shelter; livelihoods and basic needs; health services, water, and sanitation; as well search and rescue for the first few weeks.

Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation

The TMA has continued to issue warnings and forecasts for above normal rainfall (El Niño <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PR7rsZBhPHE>). Floods have not only affected the houses that hosted the displaced families but have also threatened the livelihoods of these families.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted.

This Emergency Appeal plans to reach up to 44,000 people (8,800 households) to meet the immediate needs of those affected by the sudden impact of the landslides near Mount Hanang and support the wider national impact of floods in other regions. Overall, the priority regions are Manyara, Dar Es Salaam, Kigoma, Kagera, Geita, and Unguja.

The Hanang landslide requires immediate emergency lifesaving support to stabilise those displaced, taking into account the lack of access and the evolving nature of the event. It is expected that the scale of the Hanang landslide will increase in terms of loss of life and damage. There is an immediate need to support the ongoing search, rescue, and retrieval operations. Additionally, there is a need to assist those displaced with essential household items, first aid, psychosocial first aid, food, clean water, and sanitation. The target groups include vulnerable households that have lost their homes and access to livelihoods, those who have been displaced, and households that are struggling to meet their basic needs. Those prioritised will include pregnant and lactating mothers and/or children under five, single headed households, households with specific social protection needs, people with disabilities, the elderly, and the chronically ill.


2. Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion and community engagement and accountability

The TRCS will integrate CEA and PGI into all operations to further refine targeting at the household level, with increased attention to particularly vulnerable and most at-risk groups. These include extended households with pregnant and lactating mothers and/or children under five, households caring for older people or people terminally ill with HIV/AIDS or other chronic conditions, children or adolescent-headed households, households

with specific social protection needs, people with disabilities, and internally displaced households. The TRCS has community acceptance during emergencies with the capacity to operate in hard-to-reach areas and will continue to work with regional governments and the national government to provide air support to affected communities, including the use of drones.


PLANNED OPERATIONS

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE


 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 4,286	Female < 18: 2,614	CHF 1,133,129
	Male > 18: 2,614	Male < 18: 1,986	Total target: 11,500

Objective:	To meet the immediate and short-to mid-term shelter needs of the affected population.
Indicators	Target
Number of families reached with emergency shelter and essential household items	2,300
Number of shelter kits procured and distributed (for Hanang district)	1,150
Number of volunteers supporting shelter evacuations	100
Number of volunteers and local artisans trained on shelter	150
Number of solar lights procured and distributed	1,150

Priority Actions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency shelter and essential household items to the most vulnerable, the displaced, and those in camps through the provision of tarpaulins and tents, plus an integrated package of essential household, WASH, and health items, with instructions on their safe use. • Additional support for families to relocate to the government's 216 acres of safe relocation/resettlement sites as soon as possible with shelter materials, shelter kits, and essential household items, and/or through conditional cash support. • The proposed cash grant aims to support families in erecting a temporary or transitional structure. The TRCS will conduct market assessment and community consultations to determine the use of cash in vouchers. Furthermore, the TRCS has developed a term of reference to inform vendor selection under which vouchers will be redeemed. • The bill of quantities, which informs the transfer value for the cash voucher, is calculated on the minimum costs for 10 sheets of corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheets for roofing, labour, and nails, although it is understood that families need additional support for tools, walling, as well as training on Building Back Safer. This transfer value is tentative, and this appeal aims to allow families to use the cash voucher for purchasing their priority construction items from a few selected vendors, complemented by the shelter tools and tarpaulins to be provided. • Additionally, the resettlement site is located on vast open land and without security lighting at night, potentially exposing families to attacks and other protection issues. Efforts to connect these families to the national electricity grid may take time, and the TRCS is stretched with other flooding taking place elsewhere. In addition to the shelter materials and tools, this appeal will, therefore, provide much-needed solar lamps, at least one per the targeted 1,150 households. • The TRCS, under this plan, will procure and distribute household solar lights while negotiating with the government on the installation of outdoor solar lighting/poles or electricity provisions onsite, bearing in mind environmental considerations like planting trees and shaded areas.

 Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 2,128	Female < 18: 1,322	CHF 426,966
	Male > 18: 1,322	Male < 18: 978	Total target: 5,750
Objective:	To provide the most vulnerable of the affected population with cash and in-kind support to be able to meet their basic needs.		
Indicators			Target
Number of PDM exercises conducted (2 per district)			10
Provide multipurpose cash to the targeted population for a period of three months			1,150
Conduct a market assessment and feasibility study			1
Procure a financial service provider (FSP)			1
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The flooding and landslides have predisposed affected populations to food insecurity as a result of damaged livelihoods. In a bid to ensure that the targeted households receive the minimum to survive, this operation will provide the most vulnerable 1,150 households with an unconditional cash grant for three months to meet their basic food needs. The cash grant has been calculated at 30% of the minimum food basket or 299,690 Tanzanian shillings. For budgeting purposes and given the current inflation already observed in the country, the amount to be transferred will be rounded up to 300,000 Tanzanian shillings. The financial service provider agreement needs to be revised and a contract issued. Markets are accessible at a manageable distance from the temporary camps. A market assessment and feasibility study are planned for as part of the detailed assessment, to guide the cash transfer programming (CTP) strategy, including the transfer mechanism. 		

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

 Health & Care	Female > 18: 16,400	Female < 18: 10,000	CHF 139,361
	Male > 18: 10,000	Male < 18: 7,600	Total target: 44,000
Objective:	The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced.		
Indicators			Target
Number of people reached with health promotion campaigns			44,000
Number of first aid kits procured			200
Number of mosquito nets procured and distributed			2,300
Refresher training to volunteers on PSS, health promotion, and FA			100
Number of PPS sessions conducted			100

Number of volunteers trained on EPiC	60
Number of community cleanup days for stagnant water conducted	15

Priority Actions:

Search and rescue


- Provide search and rescue services through the TRCS teams, first aid services, and evacuate the critically ill and injured.

Community health

- Sensitise and equip TRCS volunteers and staff on key actions for emergency health response and conducting community-based disease prevention.
- Community-based surveillance (CBS) of cholera and other water-related diseases. The need for cholera CBS is to respond to the diarrhoea and cholera cases being reported in some of the affected regions.
- Conduct EPiC training to volunteers conducting CBS.
- TRCS volunteers will be trained on oral rehydration therapy (ORT) installation and will ensure that ORTs are conducted at the evacuation centre.
- Conduct community cleanup days for stagnant water to align with the distribution of mosquito nets.

Mental health and psychosocial support

- The TRCS will conduct community mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) sessions and engage local community platforms to provide psychological first aid (PFA) based on need.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female > 18: 16,400	Female < 18: 10,000	CHF 354,387
	Male > 18: 10,000	Male < 18: 7,600	Total target: 44,000

Objective: Immediate reduction in the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities.

Indicators	Target
Number of hygiene kits procured	3,273
Number of aqua tabs and PUR sachets procured and distributed	353,520
WASH household items (buckets and jerry cans) procured and distributed	2,300
Number of community sensitisations on hygiene promotion, water quality, and sanitary surveys conducted	100
Number emergency latrines constructed, slabs, tarpaulins, PVC pipes procured and distributed	1,150
Number of volunteers and local artisans trained on latrine construction	30
Number of WASH PDMs conducted	5

Priority Actions:

Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situations is carried out in targeted communities.

- Conduct an initial assessment of the WASH situation in targeted communities.
- Coordinate with other WASH actors on the target group's needs and appropriate responses.

- The TRCS will roll out a hygiene promotion campaign to strengthen WASH knowledge and best practices, along with the targeted provision of sanitary materials for women and girls, and the provision of hygiene packs.

Daily access to safe water that meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population.

- The TRCS will distribute WASH items and water treatment chemicals to affected households to minimise the risk of waterborne diseases. During the distribution of water treatment chemicals, the TRCS will sensitise communities on their proper use and the safe storage of water treatment products to avoid harm to children and the disposal of package materials. The distributions will be followed up with post-distribution monitoring to establish the actual usage of WASH items and the satisfaction of the target population regarding the quality, quantity, and content of the kits.
- The TRCS will undertake the disinfection of shallow wells and boreholes, protection and improvement of shallow wells, and rehabilitation of other damaged water infrastructure. Water quality tests will also be conducted before, during, and after interventions to ensure the availability of safe drinking water.
- Installation of handwashing facilities at the evacuation centres.

Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the displaced population.

- Sanitation support will involve promoting hygiene and constructing household toilets.
- The TRCS will procure and distribute toilet slabs for each targeted household, while encouraging the use of locally available materials for toilet walling. The latrine pits will be dug by the communities themselves and supervised by WASH volunteers, who will ensure the pits are dug within five to 10-metres from the living house.
- The TRCS will guide the affected families in setting up temporary pit latrines using local resources where shallow pits will be dug and covered with poles and soil as well as providing guidance on pit lining. The walling will be carried out using mud and poles. There are evident cases of open defecation.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

	Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	Female > 18: 16,400	Female < 18: 10,000	CHF 9,681
		Male > 18: 10,000	Male < 18: 7,600	Total target: 44,000

Objective: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.


Indicators	Target
Number of volunteers deployed for RFL in Manyara for a period of three months	3
Number of PGI minimum standards printed and shared with the regions	500


Priority Actions:

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

- The TRCS will conduct tracing of missing people and support family links reunification.
- The TRCS will ensure the most risk-exposed groups are safe and have access to opportunities to meet their needs and rights throughout the recovery.
- The TRCS will continue to ensure targeting based on PGI minimum standards in emergencies through all sectors. Safe and equitable provision of services will be facilitated, taking into consideration needs based on gender and other diversity factors, and on data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability.
- Further development of community-based information and education initiatives and materials on violence, including discrimination, violence, exclusion, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and child


protection will be undertaken. Additionally, efforts will focus on developing the abilities of individuals to address these issues.

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 16,400	Female < 18: 10,000	CHF 69,038
		Male > 18: 10,000	Male < 18: 7,600	Total target:44,000
Objective:	Develop and deploy standardised approaches for community engagement, collection, and the use of qualitative community feedback data to better understand community perspectives.			
Indicators				Target
Number of deployed CEA focal points at the HQ level				2
Number of hotline numbers activated at the EOC				12
Number of media talk shows				2
Number of printings of visibility materials completed				300
Priority Actions:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TRCS will mainstream CEA throughout the response to ensure active and meaningful participation of the affected communities and closure of the feedback loop. This will be done through help desks, hotline numbers, and community meetings by committing to upholding the highest principles of transparency and accountability, ensuring that all stakeholders, particularly affected communities, are actively engaged and involved throughout the process. Establish and utilise feedback desks during outreach, staffed by CEA focal persons. Conduct monthly community-level meetings to understand the progress made and gather the views of the community on the response. Development of a documentary: The TRCS will collect audiovisual content of the different response activities and engage a consultant in developing and documenting this response. To actualise this and to ensure good quality video content, this appeal will procure communications equipment, such as drones and cameras. The TRCS will conduct radio sessions to disseminate early warnings, engage directly with affected communities, and seek their feedback. Throughout the operational period, the TRCS will leverage this operation to develop news articles to support the publication of work being done under this response. 				


	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	Female > 18: 16,400	Female < 18: 10,000	CHF 43,968
		Male > 18: 10,000	Male < 18: 7,600	Total target: 44,000
Objective:	Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to the disaster.			
Indicators				Target
Number of volunteers trained on enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (eVCAs)				40
Number of enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (eVCAs) conducted				4


Number of community action plans through small grants supported	4
Number of CBDRTs equipped	16
Priority Actions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This operation will leverage the Anticipatory Action project in establishing community Early Warning Early Action systems. • The TRCS will support the affected communities in developing a multi-hazard contingency plan, creating a community disaster preparedness and response plan, as well as producing community maps. • The TRCS will support the local affected branches with enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (eVCAs) to develop community action plans. This appeal will, therefore, provide small grants to support some of these action plans. • Furthermore, this appeal will form and revitalise community-based response teams as part of the sustainability and operation exit plan. • Operations will contribute to disaster preparedness by mobilising communities to conduct risk assessments for prevalent risks and provide mitigation strategies. Support will be provided for community resilience in identifying risks and developing action plans for disaster risk reduction (DRR) through community-led vulnerability and risk assessments. These assessments will also be used to support sustainability and linkages to longer-term development programming. Support will be provided for organisational contingency planning response and coordination planning with national and regional authorities and stakeholders. 	

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18: 16,400	Female < 18: 10,000	CHF 437,608
	Male > 18: 10,000	Male < 18: 7,600	Total target: 44,000
Objective:	National Societies are prepared to respond effectively to epidemics/emerging crises, and their auxiliary role in providing humanitarian assistance is well-defined and recognised.		
Indicators			Target
Number of staff mobilised and equipped			23
Number of volunteers insured and equipped			300
Number of monitoring missions conducted by HNQ			11
Number of audits supported			1
Priority Actions:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the TRCS's response systems at headquarters and branch levels, including capacity development for the EOC, fleet and warehouse, as well as financial management. • Preparedness for effective response is being implemented with support from other projects (COCHAP and anticipatory Actions), the findings and recommendations will be used to support activities in the Appeal. • The TRCS will also strengthen the capacity of staff and volunteers on risk reduction and climate adaptation. • Volunteer duty of care will be emphasised through appropriate management services, provision of personal protective equipment (PPE), training, and accident insurance. 			

- Capacity building for youth and volunteers to ensure their effective role in providing humanitarian assistance under good governance and youth leadership.
- Finalise the Preparedness for Effective Response cycle that started in mid-2023, including the definition of an action plan.
- This operation will ensure the visibility of deployed volunteers and staff while ensuring that all volunteers are insured.

	Coordination and Partnerships	Female > 18: 16,400	Female < 18: 10,000	CHF 4,011
		Male > 18: 10,000	Male < 18: 7,600	Total target: 44,000
Objective:	Technical and operational complementarity among the IFRC membership and with the ICRC, enhanced through cooperation with external partners.			
Indicators				Target
Number of partners coordination meetings attended				15
Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation Unit initiatives				4
Priority Actions:				
Membership coordination				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IFRC is providing technical and coordination support through the Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation Unit to support the multilateral and bilateral contributions provided through the Federation-wide approach. • Harmonised planning, monitoring, and reporting among IFRC members. Special efforts will be made to ensure accountability and transparency. • The IFRC is providing technical and coordination support to partners operating within the country, which include the government, stakeholders, partners, and TRCS members through Partners Calls, donor briefings, and organising field trips for stakeholders and partners. • Regular coordination with partners supporting the operation from outside the country. 				
Coordination and partnerships				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate engagement and coordination with Participating National Societies and the ICRC in the design of the response, leveraging the expertise and resources available through a Red Pillar approach, and ensuring alignment with relevant external actors, including the government's policies and programmes, development actors, United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). • Connect the response with existing government-led mechanisms for climate and drought, social safety nets, and food security, emphasising the auxiliary role of the TRCS. Implement a robust humanitarian diplomacy and communications plan, with appropriate linkages to national, pan-African, and international climate and humanitarian policies. 				

	IFRC Secretariat Services	Female > 18: 16,400	Female < 18: 10,000	CHF 381,853
		Male > 18: 10,000	Male < 18: 7,600	Total target: 44,000
Objective:	An effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.			
Indicators				Target
Number of monitoring missions conducted				6
Number of financial spot checks conducted				6

Number of surges deployed

3

Priority Actions:

Strategic Support

- The IFRC Secretariat will provide services and support to the TRCS and Participating National Societies present in the response, facilitating an effective Federation-wide response, with support from the Juba Cluster Delegation and Africa Regional Office.
- The IFRC, together with Movement Partners, will support the TRCS in establishing and reinforcing the EOC, including its business continuity and risk management plans.

Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD)

- Development and operationalisation of an HD strategy. Implement a robust humanitarian diplomacy and communications plan, with appropriate links to national, pan-African, and international climate and humanitarian policies.
- The HD strategy focuses on ensuring that the role and mandate of National Societies is understood, that humanitarian principles are safeguarded, and that people on the move, irrespective of their background or status, enjoy access to the life-saving assistance and protection that they need.

IFRC Secretariat services

- Throughout this operation, the IFRC will ensure that sufficient human resources are put in place for an effective response, including key staff covering the following units: Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER); Information Technology (IT); Information Management (IM); Logistics; Finance and Administration; Communications and Advocacy; Security; and Resource Mobilisation.
- The IFRC will deploy key staff, including a disaster management delegate, PMER officer, senior logistics officer, and finance delegate to Tanzania to support the TRCS.
- The IFRC will organise resource mobilisation calls and operational calls to review progress while conducting regular monitoring missions.
- Security: A security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment will be undertaken to ensure the safety and security of the response teams. Standard security protocols on general norms, cultural sensitivity, and an overall code of conduct will be put in place. The minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations will successfully complete, prior to deployment, the respective IFRC security e-learning courses. IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific security risk assessments will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there, and risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

Risk management

In accordance with the IFRC Risk Management Framework,² the operation is committed to identifying and analysing risks associated with the activities and operations with the objective of maintaining a safe workplace, minimising losses, maximising opportunities, and developing appropriate risk treatment options for informed decision-making. Risks will be identified across the seven IFRC risk categories: Strategic, Contextual, Operational, Programme Delivery, Fiduciary, Safeguarding, and Reputational.

With the TRCS, a plan for risk management for this operation will be established and maintained throughout the life of the operation. The plan specifies how risks will be managed for the operation, including the proposed risk appetite and any external reporting requirements. After which, as part of regular monitoring, there will be monthly reviews of the plan. Below is a summary of the high-level risks associated with this operation.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Delays in procurement	high	medium	Two options provided:

² https://www.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/259_e_v100_Risk_Management_Policy.pdf

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IFRC will liaise with the ICRC regional logistics unit in Nairobi for prepositioned stocks and move them across the border for a timely response. • The IFRC will deploy the cluster senior logistic officer to support the TRCS with all procurements, giving priority to the procurement of new items above replenishment, ensuring a timely response.
Injury to volunteers while responding	high	high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that volunteers are insured for the entire response period. • Volunteers will also be oriented on safety and provided with essential protection and visibility materials.
Congestion in the camps, lack of proper sanitation facilities, and presence of stagnant flood water may result to waterborne diseases	high	high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRCS personnel working in these camps will be sensitised on disease surveillance so that they can detect any of the early signs of likely diseases. • The TRCS will continue to share and raise awareness on key health and sanitation in the camps. TRCS volunteers working in the camps will also be placed under medical insurance under this appeal.
Tensions may rise throughout the resettlement process within the displaced communities or with host communities	high	high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TRCS will closely monitor the resettlement process and acceptance of host community towards the displaced communities.

Quality and accountability

Key indicators identified in the Planned Operations section will be used to set up a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to monitor the operations in terms of the appropriateness of the approach, quality of work, satisfaction of the targeted population, as well as tracking progress on the planned activities. The TRCS and partners will routinely carry out a self-assessment against such indicators to make sure that the operation is on track, products and services meet the minimum quality standard, and most importantly, the operation remains relevant to the survivors. The monitoring system will also check whether the accountability systems that have been set up are working effectively. In addition, the regular feedback mechanism, post-distribution, and satisfaction surveys of the targeted population will be carried out regularly after each significant activity to solicit feedback and complaints from specific groups among the crisis-affected population, as part of a formal complaints' mechanism. A final evaluation will be carried out at the end of the operation.

The operation will make sure that all safeguarding measures are in place and that the operation, including TRCS staff and stakeholders, meet and conform to the requirements for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding. The actions will include completing the child safeguarding risk analysis; having in place screening, briefing, and reporting systems; mapping and testing referral pathways; and ensuring that community feedback mechanisms, child friendly information, and participation are upheld.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*

Federation-wide Funding Requirement, including the National Society domestic target and IFRC Secretariat and Participating National Society funding requirement

CHF 4 million

IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirement in support of the Federation-wide funding ask

CHF 3 million

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement

**For more information on the Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to the section: Federation-wide Approach*



MDRTZ035 - TANZANIA RED CROSS SOCIETY FLOODS & LANDSLIDE 2023

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	2,176,530
Shelter and Basic Household Items	1,133,129
Multi-purpose Cash	426,966
Health	139,361
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	354,387
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	9,681
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	43,968
Community Engagement and Accountability	69,038
Enabling Approaches	823,472
Coordination and Partnerships	4,011
Secretariat Services	381,853
National Society Strengthening	437,608
TOTAL BUDGET	3,000,002

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

At the Tanzania Red Cross:

- **Secretary General:** Lucia Pande, email: secretarygeneral@trcs.or.tz, phone: (+255) 0765444497

At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:** Papa Moussa Tall, Head of Country Cluster Delegation, email: papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org, phone: +211912179511
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For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledge support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Louise Daintrey, Head of Strategic Engagement and Partnerships; email: Louise.DAINTREY@ifrc.org, phone: +254 110 843 978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Regional Head Corporate Services, Africa Region -** Amelia Marzal, email: amelia.marzal@ifrc.org, phone: +254 0110901576

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

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Beatrice Atieno OKEYO, Head of PMER & QA, email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, phone: +254732 404022

Reference



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates