



TRCS volunteers setting up temporary shelters in Rufiji, Pwani Region. (Photo TRCS)

Appeal №: <b>MDRTZ035</b>	IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: <b>CHF 5 million</b> Federation-wide funding requirements: <b>CHF 6 million<sup>1</sup></b>	
Glide №: <b>FL-2024-000058-TZA</b> <b>FL-2023-000241-TZA</b>	People affected: <b>200,000</b>	People to be assisted: <b>85,010</b>
DREF allocation: <b>CHF 500,000, increased to CHF 750,000</b>	Appeal launched: <b>7/12/2023</b>	Appeal ends: <b>31/12/2024</b>
<b>Appeal Revision</b>	<b>Revision # 1</b>	Date: <b>07/05/2024</b>

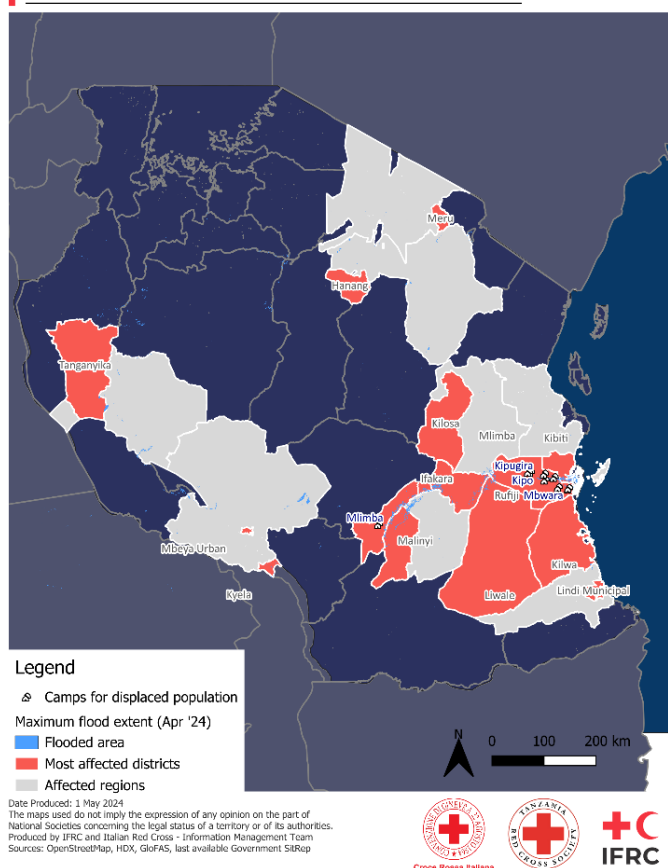
*As the flooding continues and the situation for thousands of families worsens, more support is urgently needed to provide lifesaving and emergency relief to the most vulnerable. This revised Emergency Appeal increases the funding requirement from CHF 4 million to CHF 6 million to enable the Tanzania Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, to scale-up its emergency response and recovery activities and expand its operational areas and activities. The revised appeal increases the target population from 44,000 to 85,010 people. To date, in addition to the DREF allocation mentioned above, the appeal has received CHF750,627 through the IFRC Secretariat appeal.*

<sup>1</sup> The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Tanzania Red Cross Society in response to the emergency. It includes the Tanzania Red Cross Society's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 1 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC Secretariat (CHF 5 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

# SITUATION OVERVIEW

## Tanzania Flood Response | Reference map

### Most affected regions with ongoing operations



Since November 2023, Tanzania has been experiencing heavy rains caused by an intense El Niño and Indian Ocean dipole system. The resulting floods and landslides have claimed many lives and destroyed thousands of homes. One of the worst single incidents was a massive landslide near Mount Hanang in the Manyara region of northern Tanzania, which affected nearly 44,000 people and resulted in 89 deaths.

The rains have continued into 2024, expanding from four to eight regions: Morogoro, Mbeja, Kilimanjaro, Unguja, Geita, Dar es Salaam, Manyara, and Pwani. The floods have caused further destruction of homes, crops, and agricultural assets. In a statement to the Tanzanian Parliament on 25 April, the Prime Minister announced that the rains and floods since January had left 155 dead and 236 injured

and affected 200,000 people and 51,000 households.

In the Pwani and Morogoro regions alone, 76,700 hectares of farmland were flooded and 10,800 households were displaced to temporary camps and shelters.

Livelihoods have been severely affected, with the majority of the population dependent on agriculture and livestock. This increases the risk of worsening food insecurity in a country where both malnutrition and food insecurity are projected to soar by 2023 (by more than 60%).

Damage and loss of life are expected to increase as the true scale of the disaster is understood and as more areas are reached by search and rescue teams. Rescue operations are underway with the assistance of the military, as people are feared to be buried in thick mud and the extent of the mudslides has made the recovery of bodies and delivery of aid very difficult. Road access is limited, and air transport is the only means of transportation in many areas.

In addition, Cyclone Hidaya made landfall on Saturday 4 May, bringing strong winds and heavy rains to the coast south of Dar es Salaam. Pwani, Morogoro, Lindi and Mtwara experienced heavy rainfall, with some areas receiving more than 140% of their average monthly rainfall. The Tanzania Red Cross Society took early action, deploying volunteers to help vulnerable communities prepare for the cyclone. Rapid damage assessments are underway, and the full impact of the storm is not yet known. However, initial reports indicate that damage to infrastructure, homes and livelihoods has exacerbated an already dire situation, particularly in Pwani and Morogoro.

In response, to the overall expanded floods situation the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) has mobilised over 415 volunteers in 14

districts to the affected areas to help with search and rescue, assessment, and camp management: providing essential household items, food, water, and sanitation to the displaced. But supplies are limited and much more support is needed. The Tanzanian government, supported by the TRCS, has set up nine temporary camps in three regions, which

are expected to remain open until the end of May.

The government has now asked the TRCS to step up its support, and it is closely coordinating with the Department of Disaster Management in the Prime Minister's Office.



*TRCS staff and volunteers have rented boats to access Mohoro Village, Rufiji District, Pwani Region. (Photo: TRCS)*

## **NATIONAL SOCIETY RESPONSE**

Since mid-November, the TRCS has been actively responding to flood and landslide emergencies in more than 14 districts in 10 regions. This includes providing search and rescue services and distributing essential household items in the immediate aftermath of an emergency. Over time, these activities have shifted to early recovery, focusing on the provision of durable shelter, psychosocial services, health and hygiene promotion, and cash distributions, particularly in the most affected districts in Manyara. However, with the recent floods, the National Society had to refocus its efforts on life-saving search and rescue and emergency relief. For more information on the actions taken to date, please refer to the various documents published on the Go platform, such as [Operations Update 3](#).



*"Only boats are working in the flooded areas. It took four hours to reach a marooned village and the scenes are devastating." (Photo: TRCS)*

## TARGETING

The revised Emergency Appeal plans to increase the target from 44,000 to 85,010 people to address the immediate needs of those affected by the floods and landslides in the Pwani, Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Dar es Salaam, Unguja, and Mbeya regions, and to support the wider national response to flooding in other regions.

People affected by the floods living in temporary camps and inadequate accommodation need immediate shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. As flood waters recede, it is expected that the majority of those affected, who are subsistence farmers, will need support to restore their livelihoods in order to regain food security. The TRCS will integrate Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) into all operations to further refine targeting at the household level, with increased attention to vulnerable and most at risk groups. This includes extended households with pregnant and lactating mothers and/or children under five; households caring for the elderly or those with terminal illnesses or other chronic conditions; households headed by children or adolescents; households with special social protection needs; persons with disabilities; and internally displaced households.

The TRCS has participated with the government in multi-agency and multi-sectoral assessments which, when published, will provide a more complete understanding of the needs in the affected areas. The TRCS is accepted by the community during emergencies and has the capacity to operate in hard-to-reach areas.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this revised Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the TRCS in its response to the floods and landslides. Based on the results of rapid and detailed assessments, the revised strategy will include an expansion of the response areas and the scale of activities, also taking into account the lessons learned from the ongoing response in terms of targeting, methodology, etc.

## Integrated assistance



### **Shelter and basic needs**

- Scaling-up the provision of emergency shelter and essential household items to the most vulnerable, displaced and camp-based populations through the provision of tarpaulins and tents, as well as an integrated package of essential household, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health items, with guidance on their safe use.
- Additional support for families to return to their place of origin as soon as possible with shelter kits and essential household items and/or conditional cash transfers. Provision of permanent shelters in Manyara.
- Scaling-up basic needs support through multi-purpose cash assistance to the most affected/vulnerable communities.
- Provide logistics in hard-to-reach areas, including the use of boats and air transport.

## Health and Care; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)



### **Health and Care**

- Continue search and rescue, first aid, and evacuation of the critically ill and injured.
- Sensitise and equip TRCS volunteers and staff on key health promotion interventions, including community-based disease and nutrition surveillance.
- Scale-up community mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) sessions and engage local community platforms to provide psychosocial first aid (PFA).

### **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**

- Scale-up hygiene promotion campaigns to strengthen WASH knowledge and best practices, as well as the targeted provision of sanitary towels for women and girls and provision of hygiene kits.
- Scale-up provisions to distribute WASH items and water treatment chemicals to affected households to minimise the risk of waterborne diseases. During the distribution of water treatment chemicals, communities will be sensitised on their proper use.

## Protection and Prevention



### **Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)**

- The protection of communities, especially the most risk-exposed groups, and ensuring their safety and access to opportunities, is essential to meet the needs and rights of the most vulnerable, both in emergencies, and throughout the recovery.
- The TRCS will continue to ensure targeting based on PGI minimum standards in emergencies across all sectors. Services will be provided in a safe and equitable manner, taking into account needs based on gender and other diversity factors, as well as data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability. Special attention will be given to camps.
- Conduct child protection risk analysis and implement child participation, safety, and dignity procedures in the response.
- Further develop community-based information and education initiatives and materials on violence, including discrimination, segregation, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection, and build the capacity of individuals to address these issues.
- Establish feedback mechanisms (in coordination with CEA teams), including sensitive referral pathways for SGBV and protection cases.



### **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)**

- The TRCS is committed to ensuring that CEA is mainstreamed throughout the response to facilitate the active and meaningful participation of affected communities and to close the feedback loop. This will be done by committing to the highest principles of transparency and accountability and make sure that all stakeholders, particularly affected communities, are actively engaged and involved throughout the process.
- Establishment and use of feedback desks during the outreach, staffed by CEA focal persons. Maintain a national hotline to receive feedback. Conduct monthly community meetings to understand the progress being made and community views on the response.



### **Risk Reduction**

- The response will contribute to disaster preparedness by mobilising communities to conduct risk assessments of common risks and develop mitigation strategies. Supporting community resilience in identifying risks and action plans for disaster risk reduction (DRR) through community-led vulnerability and risk assessments. These efforts will also support sustainability and create linkages with longer-term development programming. Organisational contingency planning and coordination planning with national and regional authorities and stakeholders will also be supported.

## **Enabling approaches**

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:



### **Coordination and partnerships**

- Facilitate engagement and coordination with Participating National Societies and the ICRC in the design of the response, drawing on the expertise and resources available through the Red Pillar approach and ensuring coordination with relevant external actors, including government policies and programmes, development actors, United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).
- Link the response to existing government-led mechanisms for climate and drought, social safety nets, and food security, emphasising the supporting role of the TRCS.
- The TRCS will continue to work with county governments and the national government to provide aerial support to affected communities, including the use of drones.
- Implement a robust humanitarian diplomacy and communications plan with appropriate linkages to national, pan-African, and international climate and humanitarian policies.



### **IFRC Secretariat services**

- The IFRC, supported by the Juba Cluster Delegation and the Africa Regional Office, will facilitate an effective Federation-wide response.
- To date, an operations manager, an IM coordinator, a shelter coordinator and a public health coordinator have been deployed. The IFRC Cluster Delegation has also provided support with in-country and remote operations and support services.
- Human Resources; Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER); Information Technology (IT); Information Management (IM); Logistics; Finance, and Administration; Communications and Advocacy; Security; and Resource Mobilisation.



## National Society Strengthening

- Strengthen the TRCS response systems at national headquarters, regional, and district levels, including capacity development for the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), fleet and warehouse, and financial management.
- The TRCS will also strengthen the capacity of staff and volunteers for data collection and analysis at HQ and regional levels.
- Volunteers' duty of care will be emphasised through appropriate management services, the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE), training, and accident insurance.
- Support the National Society in reviewing their safeguarding system and implement the Code of Conduct to improve accountability and future sustainability of funding.
- Capacity building for youth and volunteers to ensure that they play their role in the delivery of humanitarian aid under good governance and youth leadership.
- Finalise the Preparedness for Effective Response cycle, which started in mid-2023, with the definition of an action plan.



*Torrential downpours in Tanzania led to devastating landslides in Moshi, on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. (Photo: TRCS)*

The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of this Revised Emergency Appeal. Details will be updated through a Revised Operational Strategy, to be released in the coming days. The Revised Operational Strategy will also provide further details on the Federation-wide Approach, which includes response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the Federation-wide funding requirement.

After 31 December 2024, response activities for this disaster will continue under the [IFRC Network Tanzania Country Plan](#) for 2025. The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of 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 action. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while continuing to ensure that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in a way that is accountable and transparent. 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.

## RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN COUNTRY

### Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS)

Headquartered in Dar es Salaam, the TRCS has over 300,000 registered members and volunteers working at 31 branches across the country. Each branch covers at least three districts. The leadership of the branches is elected from the sub-branches and from the regional branches to the national level, while the National Society President leads the national leadership.

Management is divided into departments and support units to carry out day-to-day functions. There are currently five departments: Organisational Development, Health Services, Disaster and Risk Management, Finance and Resource Mobilisation, Human Resources and Administration. These departments carry out their functions under the leadership of the Secretary-General.

The National Society has updated policies and management systems for Human Resources; Finance; Logistics; Information and Communication; Compliance and Risk Management; Gender Equality; Disaster Management; Child Protection; Fraud and Corruption Prevention and Control; Volunteers, Youth, and Code of Conduct to ensure standardised and equitable services to vulnerable people.

#### IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC Secretariat plays a key role in ensuring effective coordination across the Movement through the IFRC Juba Country Cluster Delegation. The Spanish Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross are working in the country, based at the TRCS headquarters, implementing early warning programming, WASH, First Aid (FA), and Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health (RMCH) projects. They have been briefed on the current situation and have been approached by the TRCS to support implementation.

The National Society has developed a response plan as a Federation-wide approach to resourcing and implementation. This plan has now been updated to reflect the latest situation and increased needs. The IFRC will focus on developing a holistic approach to programming, reporting, risk management, information management, external communications, resource mobilisation, and peer-to-peer exchanges between National Societies. A more comprehensive Federation-wide picture will be provided in the forthcoming Revised Operational Strategy document.

#### Core areas of operation



Branches	<b>31</b>
Staff	<b>158</b>
Volunteers	<b>323,393</b>



*TRCS and IFRC teams assess the humanitarian situation in Mohoro, Pwani.  
(Photo: TRCS)*

## Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination

As part of this response, both the IFRC and the ICRC provide advice on overall security support to Movement partners. The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation is in regular contact with the ICRC Country Delegation. Regular meetings are held to ensure strong coordination and effective technical support to the TRCS, together with complementarity, and a harmonised response plan.

## External coordination

The TRCS is guided by the Tanzania National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2022 - 2027, the National Disaster Communication Strategy (TDCS) of 2022, the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan 2022, and the District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans to ensure coordination during the response. The National Society has analysed and mapped the stakeholders who will be involved in disaster risk management along 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 officer at the regional level and a district officer at the district level. The TRCS is taking the lead in supporting the distribution of household items, search and rescue, and psychosocial support to people affected in evacuation centres, as well as first aid to the injured, and hygiene awareness.



*Floods have destroyed people's houses and properties in Homoro village, Rufiji district, Pwani Region. (Photo: TRCS drone)*

## Contact information

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

### At the Tanzania Red Cross Society:

- **Secretary General:** Lucia Pande; Email: [secretarygeneral@trcs.or.tz](mailto:secretarygeneral@trcs.or.tz), Tel: (+255) 0765444497

### At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:** Papa Moussa Tall, Head of Country Cluster Delegation; Email: [papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org](mailto:papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org), Tel: +211912179511
- **IFRC Regional Office:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Manager, Preparedness and Response Africa - Disaster and Climate Crises; Email: [rui.oliveira@ifrc.org](mailto:rui.oliveira@ifrc.org), Tel: +254 780 422276
- **IFRC Geneva:** Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; Email: [santiago.luengo@ifrc.org](mailto:santiago.luengo@ifrc.org), Tel: +41 79 124 4052

### 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](mailto:Louise.daintrey@ifrc.org), Tel: +254 110 843 978

### For In-kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Manager, Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management,** Allan Kilaka Masavah, [allan.masavah@ifrc.org](mailto:allan.masavah@ifrc.org); +254 (0) 113 834 921

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

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head of PMER & QA; Email: [beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org](mailto:beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org), Tel: +254732 404022

### Reference



Click here for:

- [Link to IFRC Emergency landing page](#)
- [Previous appeals and latest reports for this emergency](#)
- [Additional information on the GO platform](#)