

Tanzania | Flood and Landslide Emergency Appeal

Emergency appeal №: MDRTZ035 Emergency Appeal launched on: 12/12/2023 Operational Strategy published: 18/01/2024	Glide №: FL-2023-000241-TZA
Final report issued on: 06/08/2025	Timeframe covered by final report: From 12/12/2023 to 31/12/2024
Number of people targeted: 200,000	Number of people assisted: 85,010
Funding coverage (CHF): CHF 5 Million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, CHF 6 Million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 750,000



TRCS Volunteers in assessing the situation of floods, encouraging and assisting the affected community to evacuate in Mbeya Region.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Executive Summary

Between November 2023 and mid-2024, Tanzania experienced devastating floods and landslides across more than 14 regions, triggered by the El Niño–Indian Ocean Dipole phenomenon and intensified by Cyclone Hidaya in May 2024. These disasters resulted in at least 155 deaths, affected over 200,000 people, and displaced tens of thousands, particularly in the regions of Pwani, Morogoro, and Manyara. In response, the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), with support from the IFRC and Movement and non-Movement partners, launched an Emergency Appeal to deliver multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance.

The operation targeted 200,000 people, ultimately reaching 85,010 individuals across shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), multipurpose cash, protection, and psychosocial support interventions. TRCS deployed 450 trained volunteers, conducted joint assessments with national and international actors, and operated 12 temporary camps for displaced populations. Key highlights include the distribution of emergency shelter kits to 4,000 households, cash assistance to 2,361 families, construction of 35 permanent houses, and provision of psychosocial support to over 9,000 people.

Despite significant achievements, the operation faced challenges such as delayed cash distributions due to procurement issues with Financial Service Providers, reduced community engagement in some health and hygiene activities, and underachievement in hygiene kit distribution. Additionally, several planned activities—such as the rollout of community action plans under the Disaster Risk Reduction pillar—were not completed due to limited funding and time constraints.

Coordination with the government and partners played a central role in facilitating assessments, beneficiary verification, and resource mobilization. The deployment of surge support from the IFRC and Partner National Societies enhanced technical capacity, information management, and accountability. Furthermore, the operation contributed to strengthening TRCS institutional preparedness through volunteer training, staff deployment, and the procurement of essential equipment.

While some targets were exceeded and others fell short, the response laid the groundwork for recovery, localized disaster risk reduction, and institutional learning. Key lessons include the importance of early financial engagement with service providers, the value of pre-positioned stock, and the need for integrated programming that addresses both immediate and longer-term community needs. The operation concludes with a call for sustained investment in preparedness, climate adaptation, and National Society development to reduce future disaster impact.

Description of the Crisis

In October 2023, the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) forecasted heavy rainfall driven by the El Niño–Indian Ocean Dipole system. Between November 2023 and June 2024, this prediction materialized, with over 14 regions across Tanzania experiencing intense rains, widespread flooding, and devastating landslides. One of the most severe incidents occurred near Mount Hanang in the Manyara Region, where a massive landslide affected approximately 44,000 people and claimed 89 lives. The regions impacted by the extreme weather included Lindi, Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Kigoma, Kagera, Morogoro, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Unguja, Geita, Manyara, and Pwani.

From January to April 2024, heavy rains and strong winds—linked to El Niño and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole—triggered severe flooding in Rufiji and Kibiti districts (Pwani Region) and Mlimba and Ifakara districts (Morogoro Region). The floods continued to cause extensive damage to homes, agricultural land, infrastructure, and essential public services such as schools and hospitals. In a statement to the Tanzanian Parliament on April 25, 2024, the Prime Minister reported that the disaster had resulted in 155 deaths, 236 injuries, and affected over 200,000 people across 51,000 households. In the Pwani and Morogoro regions alone, 76,700 hectares of farmland were submerged, and 10,800 households were displaced, seeking refuge in temporary shelters and camps. These camps also provided interim educational services for students and teachers who had lost access to schools, operating for several months during the recovery period.



Floods hit Mohoro Village in the Rufiji District of Pwani Region.

On May 4, 2024, Cyclone Hidaya made landfall, bringing strong winds and torrential rains to Tanzania's southern coastal regions, including Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Morogoro, Lindi, Mtwara, and Zanzibar. Some areas recorded over 140% of their average monthly rainfall, leading to widespread flooding and damage. In anticipation of the cyclone, the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) deployed volunteers to help at-risk communities prepare. Following the storm, rapid damage assessments were conducted in the regions of Pwani, Morogoro, Unguja, and Dar es Salaam to evaluate the immediate impact.

In response to the broader flood crisis, TRCS mobilized 450 volunteers across the affected regions to support emergency response efforts. At the request of the government, TRCS expanded its support in critical sectors, including Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and food security. The organization also worked in close coordination with the Disaster Management Department under the Prime Minister's Office to ensure an effective and unified response.

Chronology of Events

Following the weather alerts issued by the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA), the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) initiated early preparedness measures. These included activating Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs),

conducting internal technical coordination meetings, and issuing guidance to regional coordinators to engage in local disaster committee meetings.

By November 2023, heavy rainfall had begun affecting several regions, including Dar es Salaam, Unguja, Geita, Arusha, Kigoma, and Manyara. In response to the escalating situation, TRCS submitted a request for an [imminent Disaster Relief Emergency Fund](#) (DREF) on 23 November 2023. This was followed by the launch of an [Emergency Appeal](#) in December 2023, initially targeting four regions: Dar es Salaam, Unguja-Zanzibar, Manyara, and Geita.

An [Operational Strategy](#) was published in January 2024, outlining the response framework. This was followed by a series of operations updates: [Ops Update 1](#) on 13 February 2024, and [Ops Update 2](#) on 11 March 2024. On 29 April 2024, [Ops Update 3](#) was issued, expanding the operational scope and increasing the target population from 44,000 to 85,010 people. It also included a request for additional resources to provide emergency shelter materials to affected households.

In light of the additional impact caused by Cyclone Hidaya, a [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was published on 7 May 2024. The funding requirement was increased from CHF 4 million to CHF 6 million to scale up emergency and early recovery activities and expand operations to newly affected areas. A [Six-Month Ops Update](#) was released on 31 July 2024, detailing achievements, challenges, and ongoing needs under the Appeal.

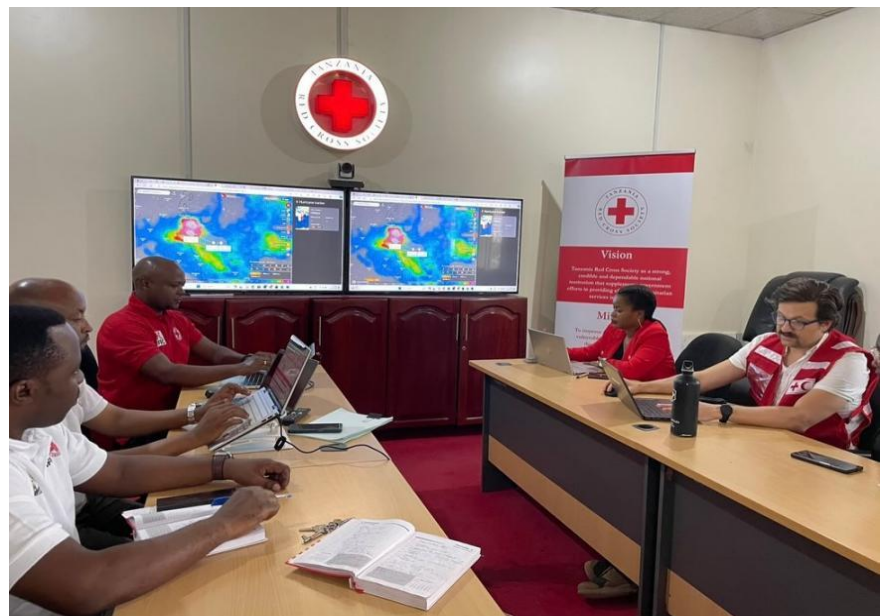
Summary of Response

Overview of the host National Society and Ongoing Response

With support from partners the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) was able to respond to the needs of affected communities since November 2023.

The operation received multi-sectoral support from various partners:

- UNICEF deployed a WASH engineer to support water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions.
- The Turkish Red Crescent provided non-food items (NFIs) valued at approximately CHF 17,380.60. The Turkish Ambassador to Tanzania joined the TRCS team during the distribution exercise in Hanang District.
- Finnish Red Cross contributed to NFI procurement and distribution, as well as branch development.
- French Red Cross supported NFI distribution and psychosocial support services.
- American Red Cross facilitated cash assistance programming.
- Spanish Red Cross contributed to shelter construction.
- Italian Red Cross provided support in data management.
- Canadian Red Cross deployed a surge operations manager to reinforce coordination and implementation.



TRCS team monitoring Cyclone Hidaya at TRCS HQ Office

A comprehensive needs assessment was conducted jointly by TRCS and key stakeholders, including World Vision, Save the Children, WFP, UNICEF, Care International, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, the Prime Minister's

Office – Disaster Management Department (PMO-DMD), Muhimbili National Hospital, and Mirembe National Mental Health Hospital.

Summary of TRCS key actions:

- **Assessment:**
 - TRCS conducted a multisectoral detailed assessment in Arusha, Pwani, Unguja, Dar es Salaam, Geita, Kagera, and Kigoma.
- **Deployments:**
 - The Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) deployed a total of 450 volunteers, including technical staff from both headquarters and regional offices, to support response operations at the local branch level across Manyara, Dar es Salaam, Unguja, Geita, Pwani, and Morogoro.
 - In Pwani Region, TRCS deployed nine staff members at different intervals and 60 volunteers to respond to floods that affected over 85,010 people. Of these, five staff were involved in assessments and camp management, while another five supported beneficiary identification and verification for Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA).
 - A total of 160 volunteers were mobilized to support search and rescue operations, evacuation of affected populations, and the construction of temporary shelters, including the provision of tents and the establishment of 12 camps. These volunteers also conducted Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities, which included training sessions and sensitization exercises within the camps. The PGI and CEA teams included 8 volunteers from Pwani, 1 from Morogoro, 1 from Mbeya, and 2 from Kagera.
- **Distributions:**
 - The Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) successfully distributed emergency household kits to 4,000 households across the regions of Kagera, Morogoro, Pwani, Mbeya, Arusha, Manyara, Geita, Unguja, and Dar es Salaam. In addition, 2,361 households in Manyara and Pwani received cash assistance to support their recovery and meet immediate needs.
 - With support from Americares, TRCS was also able to distribute non-food items (NFIs) to the 4,000 affected households, further enhancing the impact of the emergency response across the targeted regions.
- **Construction of shelters:**
 - TRCS supported construction of 35 houses to most vulnerable families. This was part of the 120 houses that the government constructed.
- **Health and Hygiene Promotions:**
 - TRCS volunteers supported in health and hygiene promotion activities reaching 85,010 households.
- **Trainings:**
 - A total of 40 volunteers received training on the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA) methodology and successfully conducted assessments in Dar es Salaam and Unguja. These assessments, carried out in collaboration with Village Disaster Committees, helped identify high-risk areas within the communities.
 - In addition, 190 volunteers were trained under the EPIC (Emergency Preparedness and Institutional Capacity) program, with participants drawn from Manyara (100), Unguja (30), Dar es Salaam (30), and Geita (30). This training aimed to strengthen community preparedness and response capabilities.
 - Ahead of deployment in November 2023, TRCS conducted comprehensive orientation sessions for volunteers, covering key thematic areas including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), EPIC, Psychosocial Support (PSS), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and First Aid (FA). These trainings ensured that volunteers were well-equipped to support the response effectively and safely.

- **Psychosocial Support (PSS):**

- TRCS provided psychosocial support services in the regions of Unguja, Geita, and Manyara, reaching a total of 9,112 affected individuals, including 924 students from the impacted wards. These services aimed to address emotional and psychological needs, promote mental well-being, and support community resilience in the aftermath of the disaster.

Operational Risk Assessment

Operational Risks	Mitigation measures
Cholera: In September 2023 cholera outbreaks were reported in 23 regions (Mara, Arusha, Kigoma, Kagera, Singida, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Tabora, Ruvuma, Mwanza, Geita, Rukwa, Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro, Katavi, Pwani, Mtwara, Tanga, Songwe, Lindi, Mbeya and Dar es Salaam) in Tanzania Mainland, where a total of 12,834 cases and 150 deaths (CFR 1.2%) reported.	TRCS requested support through IFRC and applied for Cholera DREF to help reduce the chain of transmission in the most affected regions, including Kagera, Mwanza, and Shinyanga.
Lack of Funds: Many areas were affected by floods and landslides, TRCS was not able to reach them all with the funds available.	NS implemented work in the targeted regions, collaborating with the government and volunteers based on the existing budget while advocating for additional funds from the IFRC and other stakeholders in the RCRC movement.
Cash Distribution: The cash distribution process was delayed as the FSP contract expired and was not renewed on time	Two FSPs were contracted later, NMB bank and Vodacom thus the cash distribution activity was concluded albeit late.
Protection: Due to interactions of different people from different households, there were cases of sexual and gender-based violence reported.	Referral pathways were established where such cases were reported, and appropriate action was taken.




TRCS Volunteers supporting evacuations

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The Operational strategy remained the same as indicated in the [Operational Strategy](#). and [Six-Month Update](#)

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

		People Reached	Female > 18: 3,282	Female < 18: 3,029
Shelter, Housing, and Settlements			Male > 18: 2,971	Male < 18: 3,092
Objective:	Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual		Target
	# of households reached with emergency shelter and essential household items	4,000		2,300
	# of shelter kits procured and distributed (Manyara, Unguja, Morogoro, Kagera, Geita, Pwani)	3,000		3,000
	# of volunteers supporting shelter evacuations	450		450
	# of volunteers and local artisans trained on emergency shelter construction	150		150
	# of permanent houses constructed and handed over to the affected community (Hanang district)	35		35
	# of solar lights procured and distributed	0		1,859
Narrative description of achievements				
<p>The Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) successfully reached 4,000 households with emergency shelter and essential household items—significantly surpassing the initial target of 2,300 households. This achievement was made possible through strong coordination with local authorities, volunteers, and community leaders, which enhanced targeting and accessibility, ensuring that assistance reached the most vulnerable populations.</p> <p>In addition, 3,000 shelter kits were procured and distributed across the regions of Pwani, Manyara, Morogoro, and Unguja. To strengthen local capacity and resilience, TRCS trained 150 volunteers and local artisans in shelter construction and emergency response techniques.</p> <p>As part of its long-term recovery efforts, TRCS constructed and handed over 35 permanent houses to affected families in Hanang District in November 2024. Although solar lights were initially planned, they were not procured due to the prioritization of funds toward shelter construction.</p> <p>These interventions collectively provided immediate protection and stability for displaced families through the distribution of emergency shelter and essential items. They also contributed to long-term resilience by building local capacity and offering durable housing solutions to the most affected households.</p>				

Challenges

- **Logistical Constraints:** Difficulties in transporting shelter kits to remote and hard-to-reach areas delayed timely delivery of assistance.
- **Resource Gaps:** Some families required additional support for house construction, exceeding the initially planned targets and available resources.
- **Community Engagement:** There was a need for deeper community involvement in promoting sustainable and locally appropriate shelter solutions.

Lessons learnt

- **Timely Procurement is Critical:** Early procurement of shelter materials significantly enhances the efficiency and timeliness of emergency response operations.
- **Local Capacity Strengthens Resilience:** Training local artisans in shelter construction contributes to more sustainable and resilient shelter solutions in the long term.
- **Community Engagement Enhances Impact:** Involving communities in shelter planning and implementation increases ownership, acceptance, and the overall effectiveness of interventions.



Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18:	Female < 18:
3,588	3,312
Male > 18: 3,249	Male < 18: 3,381

Objective:	Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of PDM exercises conducted (Hanang, Rufiji and Kibiti district)	3	10
	Provide multipurpose cash to the targeted population for a period of three months	2,361	3,000
	Conduct a market assessment and feasibility study	3	3
	Procure a financial service provider (FSP)	2	1

Narrative description of achievements

To ensure the feasibility of cash-based interventions and assess local market capacity, the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) conducted market assessments and feasibility studies in Rufiji and Kibiti districts (Pwani Region) and Hanang district (Manyara Region). Based on the findings, TRCS successfully engaged two Financial Service Providers (FSPs)—National Microfinance Bank and Vodacom Tanzania—to facilitate cash transfers to affected households.

Through the multipurpose cash distribution initiative, TRCS reached a total of 2,361 households: 822 in Hanang District (Manyara Region) and 1,539 in Rufiji and Kibiti districts (Pwani Region). This intervention enabled households to meet their most urgent needs, including food, healthcare, shelter, and livelihood recovery.

To evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the intervention, TRCS conducted three Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises in November and December 2024. The findings revealed that the cash assistance had a positive


impact on the lives of beneficiaries: it enhanced household resilience, stimulated local markets, and was met with high levels of beneficiary satisfaction.

Challenges

- **Delayed Fund Disbursement:** Initial delays in the release of funds impacted the timely commencement of cash transfer activities.
- **Access Barriers to Financial Services:** Some targeted households experienced difficulties accessing financial services due to the long distances from designated pay-out points.
- **Community Engagement Gaps:** There remains a need for deeper community engagement to ensure that cash assistance is effectively utilized for its intended purposes.

Lessons Learnt

- **Early Engagement with Financial Service Providers:** Proactively involving financial service providers at the planning stage helps minimize delays in cash distribution.
- **Ongoing Market Assessments:** Regular market monitoring is essential to adapt to evolving economic conditions and ensure the continued relevance of cash-based interventions.
- **Community Awareness and Sensitization:** Conducting targeted awareness sessions is critical to promote responsible use of cash assistance and ensure it addresses priority household needs.

 Health & Care		Female > 18: 18,097	Female < 18: 16,705
		Male > 18: 17,053	Male < 18: 16,385
Objective:	<i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people reached with health promotion campaigns	85,010	200,000
	# of first aid kits procured	200	200
	# of mosquito nets procured and distributed	2,300	2,300
	# of Refresher training to volunteers on PSS, health promotion, and FA	100	100
	# of PSS sessions conducted	108	100
	# of volunteers trained on EPIC	154	60
	# of community cleanup days for stagnant water conducted	8	15
Narrative description of achievements			

The Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) conducted health promotion campaigns across affected regions, reaching 85,010 people out of the targeted 200,000. The shortfall in reaching the full target was largely due to limited community engagement, as many affected individuals prioritized immediate survival needs—such as securing food, water, and income—over participating in awareness sessions.

Despite this, TRCS successfully procured and distributed 2,300 mosquito nets, helping reduce exposure to malaria, particularly among vulnerable populations. In terms of capacity building, 108 volunteers were trained in psychosocial support (PSS), health promotion, and First Aid, strengthening local response capabilities.

To address mental health needs, TRCS conducted 108 PSS sessions, providing critical emotional and psychological support to affected communities. Additionally, eight community cleanup days were organized to eliminate stagnant water and reduce mosquito breeding grounds, thereby lowering the risk of vector-borne diseases.

These health interventions had several positive impacts:

- **Empowered Communities:** Awareness campaigns equipped individuals with knowledge on disease prevention and healthy practices, enabling them to better protect themselves and their families.
- **Malaria Prevention:** The distribution of mosquito nets contributed to safeguarding communities from one of the leading causes of morbidity.
- **Strengthened Local Capacity:** Volunteer training enhances the community's ability to respond to health emergencies and supports future awareness efforts.
- **Improved Mental Well-being:** PSS sessions helped address trauma and improve psychosocial resilience among affected populations.
- **Reduced Health Risks:** Community cleanup activities disrupted mosquito breeding sites, contributing to a healthier environment.

Challenges

- **Limited Community Engagement:** Participation in health promotion activities was lower than expected, largely due to competing livelihood priorities among affected populations.
- **High Demand for Psychosocial Support (PSS):** The need for PSS services exceeded available resources, highlighting a gap in mental health support capacity.
- **Logistical Barriers:** Deploying trained volunteers to remote and hard-to-reach areas proved challenging, affecting the consistency and reach of health interventions.

Lessons learnt

- **Community Engagement is Essential:** Sustained impact in health promotion relies heavily on early and continuous community involvement to ensure relevance, participation, and ownership.
- **Ongoing Support Enhances PSS Impact:** Regular follow-ups and mentorship for trained volunteers significantly improve the quality and consistency of psychosocial support interventions.
- **Integrated Approaches Drive Participation:** Combining health promotion activities with cash assistance or other livelihood support increases community participation by addressing both immediate needs and long-term well-being.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:
18,097

Female < 18:
16,705

Male > 18:
17,053

Male < 18:
16,385

Objective:

Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of hygiene kits procured and distributed

3,273

7,000

of aqua tabs and PUR sachets procured and distributed

353,520

353,520

of WASH household items (buckets and jerry cans) procured and distributed

2,300

4,600

of community sensitization on hygiene promotion, water quality, and sanitary surveys conducted

127

100

of emergency latrines constructed, slabs, tarpaulins, PVC pipes procured and distributed

5,000

1,150

of volunteers and local artisans trained on latrine construction (Hanang district)

30

30

of WASH PDMs conducted

4

5

Narrative description of achievement

To ensure access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation, and hygiene awareness among affected communities, the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) implemented a comprehensive WASH response. A total of 3,273 hygiene kits were procured and distributed, alongside 353,520 aqua tabs and PUR sachets, ensuring access to safe drinking water.

To support clean water storage, TRCS distributed 2,300 WASH household items, including buckets and jerry cans. Additionally, 127 community sensitization sessions were conducted, focusing on hygiene promotion, water quality, and sanitary surveys. To strengthen sanitation infrastructure, 30 volunteers and local artisans were trained in latrine construction.

A total of 5,000 emergency latrines were constructed—far exceeding the initial target of 1,150. This scale-up was made possible by expanding operations from the initially targeted Manyara Region to include Pwani Region, with significant support from AmeriCares. Materials such as slabs, tarpaulins, and PVC pipes were also procured and distributed to support these efforts.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the interventions, TRCS conducted four out of five planned Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) assessments. The findings indicated that the WASH interventions had a significant impact: communities reported high satisfaction with the hygiene kits, household items, and water treatment supplies. The

PDMs also revealed increased awareness of hygiene practices, improved water quality management, and strengthened community capacity to maintain sanitation infrastructure independently.

Challenges

- **Delays in Emergency Latrine Construction:** Initial delays in the construction of emergency latrines hindered timely access to adequate sanitation facilities in some areas.
- **Logistical Barriers to Community Participation:** Limited community involvement was observed in certain locations due to logistical constraints, including difficult terrain and limited transportation options.
- **Sustaining Hygiene Behaviour Change:** There is an ongoing need for continuous monitoring and follow-up to reinforce hygiene practices and ensure long-term behaviour change within communities.

Lessons Learnt

- **Early Procurement Enhances Readiness:** Procuring and pre-positioning hygiene materials in advance ensures a faster and more efficient emergency response.
- **Community Engagement Drives Sustainability:** Active involvement of communities, combined with targeted training, strengthens the long-term sustainability of sanitation interventions.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Improve Impact:** Regular monitoring and adaptive implementation strategies help refine approaches and enhance the effectiveness of hygiene and sanitation activities.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18:
2,253

Female < 18:
6,943

Male > 18: **2,165**

Male < 18: **6,671**

Objective:

Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

volunteers deployed for Restoring Family Links (RFL) in Manyara region.

3

3

Number of PGI minimum standard printed and distributed to the region (Dar es Salaam, Unguja, Geita, and Manyara regions).

500

500

volunteers trained on PGI (Dar es Salaam, Unguja, and Geita regions).

90

30

Narrative description of achievements

Under the PGI pillar, three TRCS volunteers from the Manyara branch were deployed to Hanang District to support **Restoring Family Links (RFL)** activities over a three-month period. These volunteers worked closely with police and security officers under the Gender Desk to register missing people and share critical information during camp announcements and community meetings. As a result, **28 referrals for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)** were recorded.

To support awareness and training efforts, **500 copies of the PGI Minimum Standards** were printed and distributed across the regions of Dar es Salaam, Manyara, Unguja, and Geita. These booklets are being used to train staff and volunteers in integrating PGI principles into all interventions.

In total, **90 TRCS volunteers** were trained on PGI Minimum Standards—30 from Manyara, 20 from Unguja, 20 from Geita, and 20 from Dar es Salaam. The training was conducted alongside EPiC and other sessions, allowing TRCS to train additional volunteers at no extra cost.

Between 3 December 2023 and 18 April 2024, **134 individuals were successfully reunited with their families**, including **98 adults and 36 children**, from three camps established in Katesh town.

Additionally, TRCS volunteers managed **school feeding programs** for displaced pupils in the camps, providing **two meals per day** throughout the duration of camp operations.

Challenges

- **Limited RFL Coverage:** The number of TRCS volunteers deployed for Restoring Family Links (RFL) was insufficient, with deployments limited to only one region, restricting the reach and impact of the service.

Lessons Learnt

- **PGI Training and Materials Are Essential:** The availability and use of PGI Minimum Standards materials, combined with targeted training, significantly enhanced the quality of support provided to affected communities. These resources ensured that interventions adhered to key principles of protection, gender, and inclusion, in line with Movement standards.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of deployed CEA focal points at the HQ level	3	2
	# of hotline numbers activated at the EOC (for 12 months period)	1	1
	# of media talk shows	5	5
	# of printings of visibility materials completed	300	300
	# of Community awareness conducted on feedback and complaints	5	10

Narrative description of achievements

TRCS initially planned to deploy two Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) focal persons at the headquarters level. However, due to operational demands, an additional field-level focal person was deployed in Hanang District, bringing the total to three CEA focal staff—two at HQ and one in the field.

To strengthen two-way communication with affected communities, TRCS activated hotline numbers, which remained operational from November 2023 to December 2024. These hotlines served as a key feedback and information channel throughout the operation.

- A total of **90 volunteers** were trained in CEA approaches:
- **30 volunteers** in Dar es Salaam and **30 in Geita** (January 2024)
 - **30 volunteers** in Unguja (February 2024)

Since the start of the operation, **124 feedback and complaints** have been received from the field. Common requests included psychosocial support (PSS), ambulance services, and information on non-food items (NFI) distribution.


To enhance public awareness and engagement, TRCS conducted **five media talk shows** across major platforms: Wasafi Media, Clouds TV, East Africa TV, Radio One, and ITV. Additionally, **300 visibility and IEC materials** were printed and distributed across four regions—Manyara, Dar es Salaam, Unguja, and Geita—to support outreach and communication efforts.

Challenges

- **Limited Media Airtime:** Restricted airtime on media platforms reduced the overall reach and effectiveness of community engagement efforts.
- **Sustainability of Hotline Services:** Continuous funding is required to maintain hotline operations and ensure uninterrupted access to information and feedback channels.
- **Communication Gaps in Some Communities:** Certain communities require alternative or more localized communication methods beyond media talk shows to ensure inclusive and effective engagement.

Lessons learnt

- **Regional CEA Focal Points Strengthen Engagement:** Establishing dedicated CEA focal points at the regional level enhances coordination, responsiveness, and community trust.
- **Localized Messaging Increases Effectiveness:** Tailoring messages to local languages, cultures, and contexts significantly improves accessibility and the overall impact of communication efforts.
- **Media Partnerships Boost Sustainability:** Collaborating with local media outlets strengthens the reach and continuity of CEA initiatives, especially in disseminating life-saving information during emergencies.

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	To strengthen community resilience to floods and landslides through risk reduction measures, climate adaptation strategies, and recovery support.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of volunteers trained on enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (eVCAs) (20 in Unguja and 20 in Dar es Salaam region)	40	40
	# of enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (eVCAs) conducted	2	4

# of community action plans through small grants supported	0	4
# of CBDRTs equipped	16	16

Narrative description of achievements

Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA): To strengthen community-based disaster risk reduction, the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) successfully trained **40 volunteers** in Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA)—20 in Dar es Salaam and 20 in Unguja. These trainings equipped local responders with essential skills to identify risks, vulnerabilities, and existing capacities within their communities.

Following the training, TRCS conducted **two out of four planned eVCA exercises**, focusing on flood-prone communities. These assessments enabled evidence-based risk analysis, informed tailored preparedness actions, and supported the development of appropriate mitigation measures.

The eVCA process also fostered collaboration with local stakeholders, including government representatives and Red Cross teams, who actively participated in disaster preparedness discussions. This inclusive approach not only improved the quality of the assessments but also strengthened local ownership and coordination in risk reduction planning.

Challenges

- **Delayed Implementation Due to Limited Resources:** Resource constraints slowed the rollout of community action plans, affecting the timeliness and scale of interventions.
- **Inadequate Equipment for CBDRTs:** Community-Based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRTs) faced limitations in response capacity due to insufficient tools and equipment.
- **Weather-Related Disruptions:** Unpredictable and severe weather conditions hindered assessment activities in some areas, delaying data collection and response planning.

Lessons Learnt

- **Early Coordination with Local Authorities:** Proactive planning and early engagement with local government stakeholders significantly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation.
- **Stronger Engagement with Community Leaders:** Involving community leaders more actively facilitates better volunteer mobilization and resource coordination at the grassroots level.
- **Exploring Alternative Support Strategies for CBDRTs:** There is a need to explore innovative approaches—such as resource-sharing with local authorities—to equip Community-Based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRTs) more sustainably.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of staff mobilized and equipped	23	23

# of volunteers insured and equipped	450	450
# of monitoring missions conducted by HNQ (Dar es Salaam, Manyara, Unga, Geita, Pwani, and Morogoro regions)	11	11
# of financial spot check	4	1

Narrative description of achievements

23 TRCS staff members were consistently mobilized and equipped each month, meeting the set target and ensuring that emergency response operations remained adequately staffed. In parallel, 450 volunteers were insured and equipped as planned, significantly enhancing their capacity to respond effectively to flood and landslide emergencies.

To ensure quality control and continuous oversight, 11 monitoring missions were conducted across various regions. These missions were strategically distributed throughout the reporting period, with some months accommodating two missions, demonstrating flexibility and responsiveness in field operations.

On the financial accountability front, the TRCS Finance Team conducted four audits, with at least one audit completed in each quarter, reinforcing transparency and sound financial management.

Additionally, the Appeal supported a national dialogue meeting held in Dodoma during World Red Cross Day celebrations. This event brought together volunteers from across the country to commemorate the global Red Cross Day. A significant highlight of the occasion was the handover of a vehicle and a rescue boat by the IFRC, aimed at strengthening the National Society's operational capacity during emergencies.

Challenges

- **Resource Constraints:** Financial and logistical limitations posed challenges in ensuring full insurance coverage and adequate equipment for all volunteers.
- **Coordination and Monitoring Limitations:** Although the target number of monitoring missions was achieved, scheduling and execution were occasionally affected by competing operational demands and shifting priorities.
- **Audit Scheduling Delays:** The audits were not conducted consistently throughout all the months, possibly due to administrative delays or competing priorities.

Lessons Learned

- **Consistent Staff Mobilization Enhances Efficiency:** Maintaining a stable number of mobilized staff each month contributed to smoother operations and improved continuity in service delivery.
- **Volunteer Insurance Strengthens Response Capacity:** Ensuring that all 450 volunteers were insured and properly equipped significantly enhanced the National Society's ability to respond effectively to emergencies.
- **Flexible Monitoring Improves Oversight:** Staggering monitoring missions across different months allowed for adaptive management, timely course corrections, and improved responsiveness to emerging needs.
- **Audit Planning Requires Strengthening:** Future operations should incorporate audit scheduling into the overall implementation timeline to ensure timely financial accountability and compliance.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of partner coordination meetings attended	18	20
	Strategic partnerships and resource mobilizations unit initiatives	5	4

Narrative description of achievements

The Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) maintained continuous coordination with the Department of Disaster Management under the Office of the Prime Minister (PMO-DMD) and local disaster management committees. In collaboration with PMO-DMD, TRCS convened a joint coordination meeting to facilitate a multi-sectoral assessment across several regions, including Rufiji, Kibiti (Pwani Region), Mbeya, Morogoro, Kagera, Simiyu, and Kilimanjaro.

Additionally, TRCS actively participated in 18 partner coordination meetings, providing regular updates on the response efforts, key achievements, and challenges encountered. The operation was further strengthened by the deployment of Information Management personnel from the Italian Red Cross, who supported assessment activities, data collection, and GIS mapping. A delegate from the Finnish Red Cross also contributed to data collection and visualization efforts.

Moreover, two IFRC delegates were deployed as surge support for operations management. TRCS also implemented five strategic initiatives under the Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Unit, aimed at enhancing collaboration and securing resources for sustained response efforts.

Challenges

- **Coordination:** Coordination with other stakeholders began during the preparedness stage, and a contingency plan was prepared, but TRCS intervention began during the response stage due to limited funds for capacity building and other preparedness activities.

Lessons Learnt

- **Funding for the Appeal:** Availability of funds is crucial for timely preparedness and taking early actions and disaster risk reduction.



Secretariat Services

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of monitoring missions conducted	6	6

# of financial spot checks conducted	6	6
# of surge deployed	3	3

Following the declaration of the disaster in December 2023, the IFRC Cluster Delegate for Disaster Management was immediately deployed to support the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS). The delegate played a key role in guiding the initial response, including the development of the operational response plan and the establishment of early response mechanisms.

Subsequently, the Cluster Senior Logistics and Procurement Officer collaborated with TRCS to procure essential relief items and supported the onboarding of two new Financial Service Providers (FSPs): Vodacom and NMB Bank. In parallel, the Cluster Finance Delegate assisted TRCS in budget development and financial review processes, while the Cluster PMER Officer worked closely with the team to define response indicators and targets.

To support shelter interventions, a Shelter Coordinator Surge was deployed for three months, contributing to the construction of 35 permanent houses in Hanang District, Manyara Region. Additionally, an IFRC Operations Manager—seconded from the Canadian Red Cross—was deployed, alongside a Surge Information Management (IM) Coordinator from the Finnish Red Cross, who provided critical support in data collection and information management.

TRCS also facilitated and participated in monitoring visits to Manyara, Unguja, Morogoro, and Pwani, led by the IFRC Operations Delegate. These visits focused on assessments, beneficiary registration, and verification for successful cash distribution. Further assessments and monitoring missions were conducted in Pwani Region by the IFRC Disaster Management Delegate, Operations Delegate, and IM Surge personnel, ensuring comprehensive oversight and accountability throughout the response.

Challenges

- **Complex Beneficiary Targeting and Verification:** Ensuring accurate beneficiary identification, registration, and verification required significant time and resources, leading to delays in cash distribution.
- **Coordination Challenges Among Stakeholders:** Coordinating multiple actors, including TRCS, IFRC, government agencies, and in-country Participating National Societies (PNSs), required extensive efforts in harmonizing approaches, particularly in the areas of assessment, planning, and reporting.
- **Weather-Related Constraints and Accessibility Issues:** Some areas remained difficult to access due to flood-damaged roads and infrastructure, impacting timely monitoring and delivery of humanitarian aid.
- **Limited Information Management Capacity:** Despite the deployment of a Surge Information Management (IM) Coordinator, challenges persisted in data collection, analysis, and reporting, affecting the efficiency of decision-making processes.

Lessons Learnt

- **Early Deployment of Technical Experts Enhances Response Efficiency:** The immediate deployment of IFRC personnel, including Disaster Management Delegates, Surge staff, and Logistics Officers—played an important role in establishing a timely and effective response. Future operations should prioritize the rapid mobilization of technical experts to support early assessments and planning.
- **Strengthening Financial Service Provider (FSP) Partnerships is Critical:** Engaging multiple FSPs significantly improved the effectiveness of cash transfer programming. However, early coordination with financial institutions is essential to streamline beneficiary registration and ensure timely disbursement in future responses.
- **Community Engagement and Verification Mechanisms Need Strengthening:** Delays in beneficiary identification and targeting highlighted the importance of community-based verification. Future responses

should work closely with local leaders to pre-identify vulnerable households and ensure inclusive, transparent targeting.

- ***Improved Logistics and Prepositioning of Relief Supplies is Necessary:*** Logistics challenges underscored the need for pre-positioned relief stocks in strategic locations. This would enable faster mobilization and delivery of assistance when disasters occur.
- ***Enhanced Coordination Among Partners and Government Authorities:*** Effective disaster response depends on strong coordination between IFRC, TRCS, Partner National Societies (PNSs), and government agencies. Regular information sharing, joint planning, and coordination meetings should be institutionalized and strengthened.
- ***Investment in Information Management Systems is Key:*** The deployment of a Surge Information Management Coordinator significantly improved data collection and reporting. However, further investment in digital tools for real-time data collection, beneficiary tracking, and analysis are needed to enhance operational efficiency and accountability.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

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Operational Strategy

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/11-2025/06	Operation	MDRTZ035

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 03 Aug 2025
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTZ035 - Tanzania - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 22 Nov 2023 to 31 Dec 2024; appeal launch date: 12 Dec 2023

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	5,000,000
Donor Response* as per 03 Aug 2025	1,154,662
Appeal Coverage	23.09%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	144,157	1,020,586	-876,429
PO02 - Livelihoods	0	0	0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	547,589	497,061	50,528
PO04 - Health	44,826	55,703	-10,878
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	60,722	75,623	-14,901
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	964	0	964
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	661,690	14,919	646,771
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	16,928	-19,323	36,250
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	1,476,875	1,644,570	-167,694
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	19,284	0	19,284
EA02 - Secretariat Services	431,405	161,794	269,611
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	28,799	43,356	-14,557
Enabling Approaches Total	479,489	205,150	274,338
Grand Total	1,956,364	1,849,720	106,644

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/06

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,936,171
Expenditure	-1,849,720
Closing Balance	86,451
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	86,451

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	750,000	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	750,000
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Operational Strategy

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/11-2025/06	Operation	MDRTZ035

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 03 Aug 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTZ035 - Tanzania - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 22 Nov 2023 to 31 Dec 2024; appeal launch date: 12 Dec 2023

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance					0	
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	428,575				428,575	
DREF Response Pillar				750,000	750,000	
European Commission - DG ECHO	181,502				181,502	
Finnish Red Cross	198,983				198,983	
French Red Cross (from French Government*)	141,677				141,677	
German Government			10,019		10,019	
Japanese Red Cross Society	29,946				29,946	
Norwegian Red Cross			21,490		21,490	
Red Cross of Monaco	9,885				9,885	
Saudi Red Crescent Authority	21,211				21,211	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish - Private Donors*)	38,025				38,025	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	84,859				84,859	
Z Zurich Foundation	20,000				20,000	
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,154,662	0	31,509	750,000	1,936,171	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,936,171	0

Contact information

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

In the Tanzania Red Cross Society

- **Secretary General** (or equivalent); Lucia Pande, secretarygeneral@trcs.or.tz , +255 765 444 497

In the IFRC

- **Head of Juba Cluster Delegation:** Mohamed Babiker; phone: +211 (0) 912179511; Email: mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org
- **Delegate, Disaster Management:** Daniel Mutinda; Phone +25 4725599105; Email daniel.mutinda@ifrc.org

IFRC Africa Regional Office

- **Head of Disaster and Climate Crises:** Rui Alberto; phone +254 780 422276; email: Rui.OLIVEIRA@ifrc.org .
- **Head of Partnerships and Resource Development:** Louise Daintrey-Hall, phone: +254 110 843978, Email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org
- **PMER Coordinator:** Beatrice Okeyo, email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org; phone: +254 732203081

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Allan Kilaka, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; mail: allan.kilakaa@ifrc.org; phone: +254 0)11 383 4921

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)
- [Ops Update 1](#)
- [Ops Update 2](#)
- [Ops Update 3](#)
- [Revised Appeal](#)
- [Six Month Update](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.