



# REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

## REVISED OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Tanzania, Africa | Floods and Landslides 2023/24

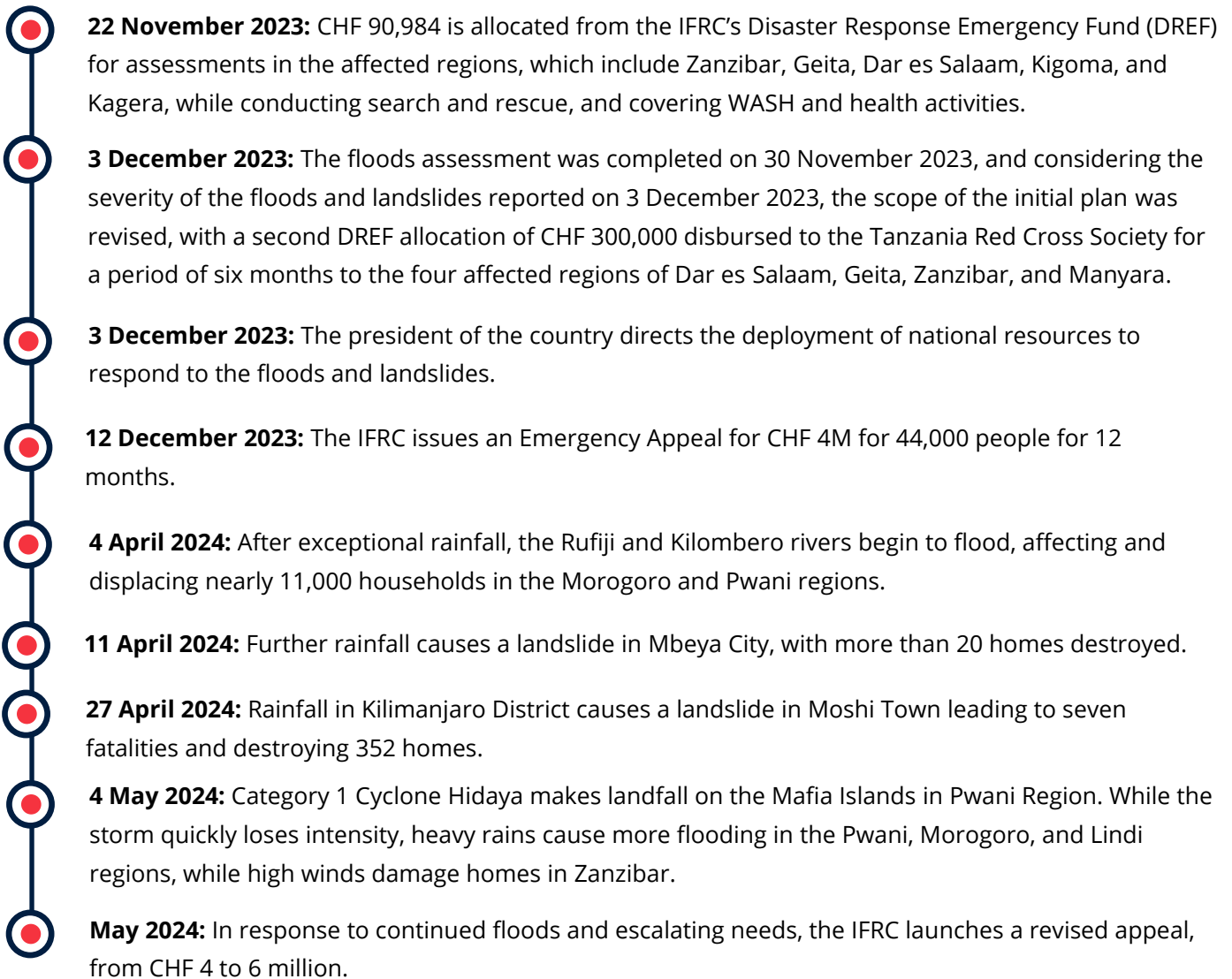


Floods hit Mohoro Village in the Rufiji District of Pwani Region.

Appeal <b>MDRTZ035</b>	No:	To be assisted: <b>88,010 people</b>	Appeal launched: <b>12/12/2023</b>
Glide <b>FL-2023-000241-TZA</b>	No:	DREF allocated: <b>CHF 750,000</b>	Disaster Categorisation: <b>Orange</b>
Operation Start date: <b>12/12/2023</b>		Operation End date: <b>31/12/2024</b>	
Operational Strategy Revision		Revision #:1	Date: <b>06/06/2024</b>

**IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 5 million**  
**Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 6 million**

## TIMELINE

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- 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 was 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 was 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.
  - 12 December 2023:** The IFRC issues an Emergency Appeal for CHF 4M for 44,000 people for 12 months.
  - 4 April 2024:** After exceptional rainfall, the Rufiji and Kilombero rivers begin to flood, affecting and displacing nearly 11,000 households in the Morogoro and Pwani regions.
  - 11 April 2024:** Further rainfall causes a landslide in Mbeya City, with more than 20 homes destroyed.
  - 27 April 2024:** Rainfall in Kilimanjaro District causes a landslide in Moshi Town leading to seven fatalities and destroying 352 homes.
  - 4 May 2024:** Category 1 Cyclone Hidaya makes landfall on the Mafia Islands in Pwani Region. While the storm quickly loses intensity, heavy rains cause more flooding in the Pwani, Morogoro, and Lindi regions, while high winds damage homes in Zanzibar.
  - May 2024:** In response to continued floods and escalating needs, the IFRC launches a revised appeal, from CHF 4 to 6 million.

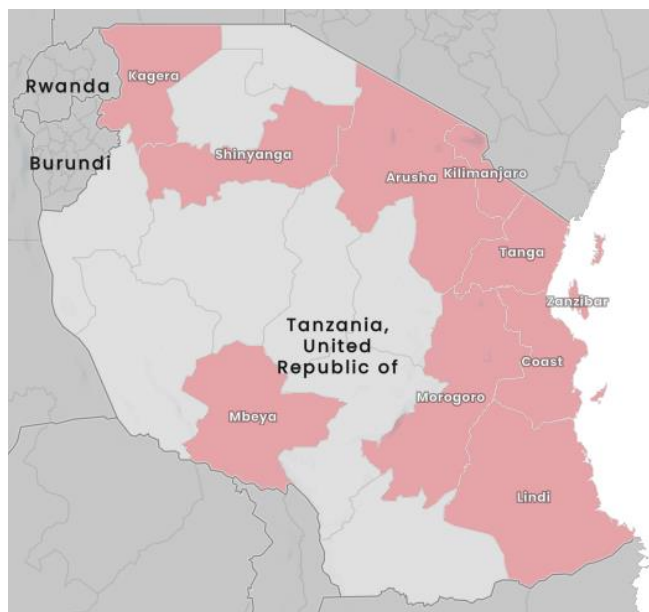
## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY REVISION

Since November 2023, the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) has been responding to extreme weather events driven by an intense El-Niño cycle. Since the last Operational Strategy was published, more than 200,000 people have been displaced, and at least 10,000<sup>1</sup> homes have been destroyed or damaged in the Pwani, Morogoro, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, and Lindi regions, which previously were not covered by the appeal. The TRCS is seeking an additional CHF 1 million to expand its operations in these regions, while continuing to implement early recovery and resilience activities in Manyara Region, which was severely affected by a landslide in December 2023. The appeal is scaling-up from CHF 5M to CHF 6M due to the inclusion of the 2024 rains.

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<sup>1</sup> Tanzania Floods and Landslides update, ECHO Daily Flash, 26 April, 2024

## DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT



In November 2023, Tanzania experienced 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,<sup>2</sup> expanding from four to eight regions: Morogoro, Mbeya, 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, 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 per cent).

On Saturday 4 May, Cyclone Hidaya made landfall bringing strong winds and heavy rains to the coast south of Dar es Salaam. While the intensity of the storm quickly dissipated, some areas of the Pwani, Lindi, Morogoro, and Mtwara regions experienced more than 140 per cent of their average monthly rainfall in under 12 hours. This led to further flooding, particularly in Pwani, Morogoro, and Lindi, further extending the crisis. Damage to infrastructure, homes, and livelihoods has exacerbated an already dire situation, particularly in Pwani and Morogoro.

In response to the expanded floods, the TRCS mobilised over 415 volunteers in 14 districts to the affected areas to help with search and rescue, assessments, and camp management, in addition to providing essential household items, food, water, and sanitation to the displaced. But supplies are limited and much more support is needed.

The government has now asked the TRCS to intensify its support and is working closely with the Department of Disaster Management under the Prime Minister's Office to ensure coordinated efforts.

### Severity of humanitarian conditions

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

Preliminary damage assessments conducted by the TRCS, and government suggest that more than 10,000 homes have been damaged or destroyed by flooding and landslides since the beginning of April 2024. This, along with those still displaced from

<sup>2</sup> Masika Rainfall Season (February – May).

landslides in 2023, has severely strained the resources available to both the government and National Society.

## 2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

Psychosocial recovery activities in Manyara, supported by the TRCS, have highlighted significant mental health challenges within the community – challenges likely to be mirrored in the newly affected areas. Maladaptive coping mechanisms, such as substance abuse, have increased over time, along with incidents of family violence. Many community members have reported heightened anxiety and fear about remaining in their homes during periods of rainfall due to the risk of further landslides and flooding.

## 3. Risks and vulnerabilities

Food insecurity, cholera, and other waterborne diseases remain a persistent threat in flood-affected areas, as well as across Tanzania more broadly. The loss of crops and livestock in many regions will exacerbate the need for access to proper nutrition.

At least 48 educational institutions have been damaged or destroyed by flooding or landslides. Students from affected communities undergoing exams have been forced to either travel long distances to attend schools or have been relocated to temporary camps. Those who have been relocated are separated from their families and have limited access to support beyond what can be provided by the Government of Tanzania and TRCS volunteers.

# CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

## 1. National Society response capacity

### 1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

Headquartered in Dar es Salaam, the 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, while leadership at the national level 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 of these measures are in place to ensure standardised and equitable services to vulnerable populations.

Following the weather forecast from the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA), the TRCS began taking precautions by preparing action teams, holding internal technical meetings, and issuing technical directives to regional coordinators in specific areas to prepare and participate in disaster committee meetings. In November 2023, heavy rains began to fall in the regions of Dar es Salaam, Unga, Geita, Arusha, Kigoma as well as Manyara. In response to the escalating situation, an imminent [DREF](#) was issued on 23 November 2023, followed by the launch of an [Emergency Appeal](#) in December 2023, focusing on four regions: Dar es Salaam, Unga-Zanzibar, Manyara, and Geita. An [Operations Strategy](#) was published in January 2024, followed by two operations updates – [Operations Update 1](#) published on 13 February 2024 and [Operations Update 2](#) published on 11 March 2024. [Operations Update 3](#) was issued on 29 April, seeking to expand the operational areas and request additional resources to provide selected households with emergency shelter materials with an increase of the target population from 44,000 to 88,010 people. On 7 May, the [Revised Appeal](#) was published to address the increasing

needs caused by Cyclone Hidaya, increasing the funding requirement from CHF 4M to CHF 6M to scale-up the emergency response, recovery activities, and operational areas.

### Overview of the Operating National Society and ongoing response

As part of the response implemented by the TRCS with resources mobilised through this Emergency Appeal and direct donations by other organisations, some of the actions undertaken so far include:

- **Assessments:** The TRCS conducted multisectoral detailed assessments in Arusha, Pwani, Unguja, Dar es Salaam, Geita, Kagera, and Kigoma. The table below summarises the needs from the joint assessment conducted by the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO)-Disaster Management Department (DMD), UN agencies, TRCS, and local governments.

Priority area	Needs
Emergency shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solar torches and lamps, mattresses, mosquito nets, tents, blankets, personal protective equipment (e.g. umbrella, gumboots), clothes and shoes, iron sheets, and restoration of latrines.</li> </ul>
Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard hygiene kits (hand wash, bar soap, powder soap, and sanitary pads), water guard and water storage facilities (buckets, jerry cans, and tanks).</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion in the camps and the community at large.</li> <li>• Water quality testing at water sources, such as boreholes.</li> </ul>
Health and social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of essential drugs/supplies and services.</li> <li>• Health education and awareness to prevent the outbreak of diseases.</li> <li>• Mental health and psychosocial services</li> </ul>
Livelihoods and agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food support is urgently needed, including maize flour, beans, sugar, rice, and cooking oil.</li> <li>• Supply of agricultural inputs including short-term maturity seeds.</li> </ul>

- **Staff and volunteers mobilised:** The TRCS deployed 450 volunteers, including staff from both headquarters and regional offices, to support the response operation from the local branch level (Manyara, Dar es Salaam, Unguja, Geita, Pwani, and Morogoro). In November, the TRCS conducted training and orientation for volunteers deployed on WASH, EPiC, PSS, PGI, CEA, and FA. Additionally, nine staff members were deployed at different times, along with 60 volunteers in the Pwani Region, to respond to the floods affecting over 88,000 people. Five staff were involved in assessments and camp management, while another five supported the identification and verification of the targeted population for cash voucher assistance. A total of 160 volunteers were deployed to assist with search and rescue, evacuation of those affected, and the construction of temporary shelters by providing tents. They also helped establish 12 camps and conducted PGI and CEA sessions at the camps (eight from Pwani, one from Morogoro, one from Mbeya, and two from Kagera).
- **Cash transfers:** The TRCS has been able to conduct identification and verification of the targeted population for 1,550 households in Pwani region and 756 households in Manyara region to be supported with cash distribution.
- **Distributions:** Distribution of emergency household kits to 1,295 households in Kagera, Morogoro, Pwani, Mbeya, Arusha, Manyara, Geita Unguja, and Dar Es Salaam. With support from Americares, the National Society was able to distribute essential household items to 250 households in Rufiji District, Pwani Region.
- **Shelter Construction:** In alignment with the Tanzania Government’s response in Hanang, Manyara region, TRCS is currently supporting the construction of 35 houses for the families affected by the disaster. This is coordinated directly with the government counterparts who are also constructing 66

houses in the same location. TRCS also coordinated with the construction companies to ensure the structures are built according to the design, specification and quality approved by the government.

- **Health and WASH activities:** TRCS volunteers have been conducting health and hygiene promotion activities reaching 88,010 households.
- **Trainings:** Forty volunteers received training on Enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (EVCAs) and were able to conduct vulnerability capacity assessments in Dar es Salaam and Unguja to identify risk areas around the community by collaborating with village disaster committees. A total of 190 volunteers have been trained in Epidemic Preparedness and Response in Communities (EPiC) – 100 from Manyara, 30 from Unguja, 30 from Dar Es Salaam, and 30 from Geita.
- **Psychosocial Support:** Psychosocial Support (PSS) services were conducted in three regions – Unguja, Geita, and Manyara – reaching 9,112 affected people, including 924 students from the impacted wards.

## 1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

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 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, detailing their roles and responsibilities according to the El Niño Contingency Plan 2023. Currently, the response is being 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 by supporting the distribution of essential household items, conducting search and rescue operations, offering psychosocial support to affected individuals in evacuation centres, providing first aid to the injured, and promoting hygiene awareness.

The government, through its disaster management committees at both 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 updates, including early warning information, so that government and humanitarian aid reaches communities, especially those living in vulnerable areas.

## 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 Membership, working through the IFRC Juba Country Cluster Delegation. The IFRC cluster disaster management delegate is spending more time in-country, supported by an operations manager (on loan from the Canadian Red Cross), who is working with the National Society on the response and in reviewing the response plan. Additionally, the Finnish Red Cross has deployed an information management staff member (on loan) to assist the TRCS with data collection and management. A shelter coordinator, on loan from the South Sudan Red Cross, is providing support to the TRCS on shelter construction. The cluster senior officer, along with PMER and finance delegates, are also supporting the operation and will conduct monitoring visits from time to time. The IFRC Juba Delegation coordinates directly with TRCS through the Operations Manager deployed in-country and sitting in the TRCS office. TRCS coordinates with the movement partners from time to time to align each support according to the operational needs and seek technical support where needed from IFRC.

The Turkish Red Crescent has supported the TRCS with essential household items worth approximately CHF 17,300. The Turkish Ambassador, based in Tanzania, accompanied the TRCS team to the field in Hanang District during the distribution exercise. UNICEF is also providing support, deploying a WASH engineer to assist the TRCS with WASH-related activities in the field.

The Spanish Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross are Participating National Societies (PNSs) operating in-country from TRCS headquarters, implementing an early warning programme, as well as WASH, first aid, and reproductive, maternal, and child health (RMCH) projects. Both PNSs are supporting the National Society's

response plan with funding and technical support. The TRCS, in partnership, with the Finnish Red Cross, is implementing the Early Warning Early Action project in Kilosa District, Morogoro Region. This two-year project aims to raise community awareness on preparedness for hazards related to changes in weather. Through this project, the TRCS has developed a strong partnership with the Finnish Red Cross and TMA. The Finnish Red Cross has pledged funds for the appeal, is supporting ongoing assessments, and will begin conducting trainings in February to strengthen the National Society's capacity building strategies.

The American Red Cross Society, through USAID, is partnering with the TRCS and TMA to implement a climate change initiative known as the Coastal City Heat Action Project (CoCHAP) in the city of Tanga and the Urban District in the West Urban Region of Unguja. This five-year project, funded by USAID, aims to prepare city residents for extreme heat conditions that affect these areas from October to February each year. The American Red Cross has also provided funds to support this appeal, with a focus on cash and voucher assistance.

The TRCS is also partnering with the Spanish Red Cross on health-related projects in different regions. Currently, these efforts are focused on Kigoma, covering the districts of Kasulu, Uvinza, Kibondo, and Kakonko. Although the Spanish Red Cross has been briefed on this appeal, they have not yet offered support. The presence of the IFRC and its capacity to support domestic coordination at the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and cluster levels ensures effective collaboration. The Spanish Red Cross has also supported TRCS directly with EUR 30,000 to be channelled to the shelter construction in Hanang.

## **ICRC**

The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation is in regular coordination with the ICRC Country Delegation, and holds frequent meetings to ensure strong collaboration and effective technical support to the TRCS, as well as complementarity, to achieve a harmonised response plan.

## **2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response**

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

With the support from Americares, an organisation based in Tanzania, the TRCS was able to distribute essential household items to 250 households in Rufiji District.

The PMO-DMD was part of the assessment conducted together with the TRCS. 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 PMO-DMD will continue to host coordination meetings, with the TRCS, equipped with its planned assessment surge profile, remaining an integral part of the process. These meetings will help coordinate the response with other actors and provide technical guidance to all sectors involved.

## **3. Gaps in the response**

Tanzania is facing multiple ongoing emergencies, including flooding, landslides, food insecurity, and an active cholera outbreak. The loss of crops, livestock, and farming equipment due to flooding during the planting season has created a critical need for additional seeds and food support. With food insecurity already affecting other regions of the country, access to proper nutrition in the coming months is expected to become increasingly challenging in many communities, with some cases of undernourishment in children already being reported. Although the Government of Tanzania has been coordinating the delivery of food staples to evacuated households, this is expected to end shortly due to a lack of resources.

Since September 2023, Tanzania has reported 3,738 cholera cases and 67 deaths (1.8 per cent case fatality rate) across 20 regions, including Morogoro. While cholera cases have not been confirmed among the evacuated population in temporary shelters, joint assessment data has indicated widespread destruction of water and

sanitation infrastructure. The Government of Tanzania has reported an elevated risk of cholera and other waterborne diseases as households return to their communities.

Recovery for affected communities will likely take years, particularly for individuals who experienced trauma as a result of the natural hazards. Many community members in the Manyara Region have expressed anxiety and developed maladaptive coping mechanisms during rainfall, fearing further landslides. However, psychological services for disaster recovery remain limited in the country.

Cyclone Hidaya has caused serious damage in the Pwani Region, Kibiti District, and Rufiji. The cyclone destroyed 940 houses in 18 wards, resulted in five deaths, and affected more than 200,000 people. In coordination with the Government of Tanzania, the Prime Minister’s Office-Disaster Management Department, and other non-governmental organisations, the TRCS conducted a detailed needs assessment starting on 14 April, and the report has already been submitted to the relevant authorities and stakeholders. The main needs are food security and livelihoods, health services focusing on epidemic disease control, awareness, and PSS, and mental health. Infrastructure, such as roads and railways, has been destroyed, with communication cut off in places like Mlimba along the Tazara railway. Flooding has also devastated farms and agricultural activities, caused extensive damage to infrastructure, and resulted in the loss of homes. Although the rains have stopped, the situation remains dire in some areas affected by the floods. Some people are still in camps, while others have moved in with relatives, but they continue to face shortages of food, health services, and clean and safe water in areas like Kibiti and Rufiji in the Pwani Region, Mlimba and Ifakara in the Morogoro Region, Mbeya and Kyela in the Mbeya Region, and Bukoba in the Kagera Region.

Repairs to water and sanitation systems, as well as other critical infrastructure, have increased the risk of waterborne diseases. The distribution of water purification tablets and continued health promotion activities remain essential to prevent the worsening cholera situation in the country.

Below is an overview of the analysis findings per sector:

### Shelter and Basic Needs

A total of 17,552 households from Manyara, Pwani, Lindi, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Mbeya, and Kagera have been relocated in the seven targeted regions affected by El Niño. Currently, 254 families remain in the affected camps, and 1,270 people were forced to live in nine temporary camps (one in Pwani and two in Kagera), although there were previously more than 21 camps across the country. The remaining 5,752 families found refuge elsewhere, mostly with relatives. The government has, therefore, been appealing for humanitarian services and aid. The TRCS issued emergency stocks to families, which will be replenished through this appeal. Of the 10,000 houses that were destroyed, the government has identified only 112 houses that will be rebuilt and handed over by the end of July 2024. In Hanang District, the Government of Tanzania has requested the support of the TRCS to help construct 35 houses, which are now 55 per cent complete. The TRCS made a commitment to finishing and handing over the houses by the end of July 2024. However, there is a need for additional housing, as well as support for other essential needs, such as food and household appliances for those moving into new homes.

Regions	Number of camps	Camps status
Pwani	8	Closed but one remains for students and teachers
Mbeya	2	Closed
Morogoro	2	Closed
Kagera	2	Open
Lindi	1	Closed
Simiyu	2	Closed
Manyara	4	Closed

### Food Security and Livelihoods

The assessment conducted by the PMO-DMD, United Nations agencies, and TRCS revealed that the affected communities are facing food shortages due to the destruction of farms, economic activities, and infrastructure such as roads and commercial areas. In Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Lindi, Pwani, and Kagera, most of the affected people depend on agriculture, fishing, small businesses. The destruction of their crops such as cassava,

corn, rice, beans, and wheat has significantly contributed to the food shortage. In addition, some households that raise livestock have also been affected, as their animals were washed away by floods and landslides. While the government and TRCS have distributed food to the people affected, more funds are needed to support other necessities, for example, in Hanang, people were re-selling the food given to them to be able to afford medical treatment and address other needs. Currently, more than 105,463.24 hectares of land have been affected in the Pwani Region.

## **Health**

Since the El Niño rains, there has been extensive damage to health centres in the regions and districts affected, hindering the ability to provide services to victims of floods, cyclones, and landslides. Areas such as Rufiji and Kibiti Districts in the Pwani Region, the Mohoro Health Centre, and Tumbi B, along with Lindi Regional Referral Hospital, and Matema and Ipinda Hospitals in Kyela District, Mbeya region, were flooded, leaving them unable to serve the displaced people in the camps. In response, the government, through the Ministry of Health, deployed 20 health officers to these centres to help the affected communities.

However, from January to June 2024, a total of 3,995 cholera cases and 71 deaths were reported during the outbreak. This highlights the urgent need for robust measures to address the existing risk, as the affected areas are vulnerable to waterborne diseases, including malaria, which is expected to increase due to stagnant floodwaters providing breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Furthermore, the affected community is experiencing psychological trauma, and continued psychological interventions will be necessary. In response to the health crisis, the TRCS will focus on providing first aid, disease prevention awareness, psychological support, and health promotion activities for affected families and surrounding communities. The TRCS will also prioritise repositioning and provision of oral rehydration fluids, hygiene supplies, and WASH kits.

## **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene**

From observations made during the joint assessment, most residential areas as well as public institutions, particularly in Manyara, Pwani, Morogoro, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Kagera, and Geita, have been severely affected by the floods and landslides, particularly in relation to water and sanitation.

Water infrastructure, including water intakes, pipelines, and approximately 1,663 latrines, has been damaged, specifically in Hanang, Manyara Region. The damage to the water supply has led to inadequate access to clean and safe water in residential areas and key institutions, such as schools and health facilities. Some people have resorted to using water from seasonal streams, which are potentially contaminated, while others are forced to walk approximately three kilometres to access water from water points that are still operational in adjacent sub-villages.

Damaged latrines pose a high risk of sewage spill over into seasonal streams, which are currently being used by the affected population as a source of drinking water, increasing the risk of public health disease outbreaks. In response, the TRCS, in collaboration with the government and development stakeholders, has distributed water treatment tablets (Aqua tabs) to help communities in areas such as Manyara Unguja, Pwani, and Geita reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.

Currently, there is need for more Aqua tabs in many flood-affected areas, including Manyara, Pwani, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Kagera, Mbeya, and Lindi.

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

The government provided only 21 camps with a total of 1,654 family tents for 29,880 households, and the TRCS was unable to supply additional tarpaulins because its stock had been largely depleted over the year, starting with the rainy season. As a result, more tents could not be distributed. Families collectively decided to share the available tents by separating women and men into different tents, with no family being accommodated individually in a single tent. Through provisions of solar and electricity lighting by the government, the camps now have adequate lighting, however, the assessment revealed instances of sexual and gender-based violence

(SGBV) due to the interactions of individuals from different households. These cases were reported through established safe referral pathways.

Regions	Number of camps
Pwani	8
Mbeya	2
Morogoro	2
Kagera	2
Lindi	1
Simiyu	2
Manyara	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>

### Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

feedback mechanism was established in each camp to help victims provide input on services and request assistance from the TRCS and government when needed. The TRCS deployed two CEA focal points at headquarters and one in Hanang District. However, a key challenge is the lack of equipment, such as telephones, and the need for additional training to equip volunteers with the necessary skills and knowledge on CEA in places like Pwani, Morogoro, Mbeya, and Kilimanjaro, where volunteers currently lack capacity and the TRCS continues to rely on regional coordinators to gather feedback and streamline operations.

## OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The scale and severity of the flooding have overstretched the National Society’s capacity to respond. At least 21 of the 31 TRCS branches have responded to the flooding or risk of flooding since November 2023, but available human, material, and financial support remain limited. The challenging nature of the terrain has further compounded communication and field assessments, with roads and bridges washed out in several areas. Many communities have been isolated by floodwaters since the beginning of April, and are only now starting to regain road access.

At present, the Emergency Appeal is only 29 per cent funded, forcing the TRCS to focus on the most affected regions of Pwani, Morogoro, and Lyndi for activities beyond immediate relief. The scope of the flooding in April and May, combined with Cyclone Hidaya, has also compelled the TRCS to scale back recovery programming in Manyara due to a lack of resources.

## FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society 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.

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.

It is important to note that the TRCS has received only 37.5 per cent of the total funding ask for the Federation-wide appeal, despite the growing needs and the increasing dependency on the National Society to continue delivering humanitarian interventions.

Donor	Modality/Area of Intervention	Province	Pledge/CHF
<b>Bilateral and Domestic Ask – CHF 1,000,000</b>			
None reported at this time			
		<b>Sub-Total</b>	
<b>Multilateral IFRC Secretariat Ask – CHF 5,000,000</b>			
DREF Loan			750,000
<b>Hard Pledge</b>			
DG ECHO			98,212
Japanese Red Cross			29,946
Canadian Red Cross			84,859
Finnish Red Cross			101,926
American Red Cross			434,732
Spanish Red Cross			28,794
<b>Interest</b>			
Red Cross of Monaco			9,697
		<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,538,166</b>
<b>Total Federation-wide Ask – CHF 6,000,000</b>			
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,538,166</b>

After 31 December 2024, response activities will continue under the IFRC Network Tanzania Unified Plan for 2025. 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

The Operations Strategy has been revised to include additional regions, such as Dar es Salaam, Unguja, Manyara, Geita, Pwani, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Lindi, and Mbeya, which were impacted by the April flooding and Cyclone Hidaya in May 2024. The inclusion of these regions increases the current target from 44,000 displaced people to 85,010. Through the revised Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the TRCS across several sectors, including shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihoods, food security, community engagement and accountability, as well as protection gender and inclusion in response to the floods and landslides. The deployed surge profiles have been tasked with mentoring National Society counterparts as part of their deployment to ensure skills transfer. Part of this mentorship will include tailored training conducted to ensure the continuity of activities once the surge teams leave. Based on the results of a rapid and comprehensive assessment, this new strategy will include the expansion of response areas and scaling-up operations, while also taking into account lessons learned from the ongoing response in terms of targeting and tactics.

### Shelter and basic needs

- Scaling-up the provision of essential household items to the most vulnerable, displaced, and camp-based populations through the provision of tarpaulins and tents.
- 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.
- Provide logistics in hard-to-reach areas.

### Multipurpose cash

- Scaling-up basic needs support through multi-purpose cash assistance to the most affected/vulnerable communities.

## **Health**

- Sensitise and equip TRCS volunteers and staff on key health promotion interventions, including community-based disease and nutrition surveillance.
- Provide demonstration items, such as WASH kits and oral rehydration solutions as part of health promotion intervention strategies.
- 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**

- 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 the 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, Gender, and Inclusion**

- The protection of communities, especially the most at-risk 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 safely and equitably, taking into account needs based on gender and other diversity factors.
- Scale-up data disaggregation by sex, age, and disability. Special attention will be given to the most vulnerable groups: women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.
- Scale-up skills and knowledge to staff and volunteers for the areas affected by providing training on PGI Minimum Standards in the provision of humanitarian services.
- Conduct child safeguarding risk analysis and develop an action plan based on the analysis.
- Implement child participation, safety, and dignity procedures in the response.
- Further develop community-based information and education initiatives and materials on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding, and prevention and response to SGBV to build the capacity of individuals to address these issues.
- Establish feedback mechanisms (in coordination with CEA teams),
- Map out service providers and establish safe referral pathways for SGBV survivors.

## **Community Engagement and Accountability**

- Ensure the involvement of community members in needs assessment to identify their immediate needs. This involves organising meetings with affected communities to gather inputs and ensure their voices are heard in decision-making processes, in addition to engaging with local leaders, representatives, and community-based organisations to facilitate communication and coordination.
- Provide clear, accurate, and timely information about the situation, available assistance, and how to access support. This will be achieved through various channels, such as radio, social media, community bulletin boards, etc. to reach different segments of the community while ensuring that information is available in local languages and formats are accessible to all community members, including those with disabilities.
- Based on the communication channels preferred by members of the different community segments, establish relevant mechanisms for communities to provide feedback and complaints. Actively collect and use feedback to adopt and improve the response efforts, while ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.
- Provide training to community members on disaster response, preparedness, and resilience building. Empower local leaders and volunteers to take roles in the response and recovery efforts and ensure they have access to the resources they need to build and recover.

# Targeting

## 1. People to be assisted

The Revised Emergency Appeal has increased the targeted population from 44,000 to 88,010 (roughly 17,000 households). The Revised Appeal will provide immediate relief support to the regions of Pwani, Morogoro, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, and Lyndi, while continuing early recovery activities in Manyara. A TRCS-wide preparedness and early warning strategy will also be integrated as part of the activities for Dar es Salaam, Geita, and Unguja, which were impacted by heavy rainfall in late 2023 and are part of this appeal.

The TRCS will integrate CEA and PGI into all operations to further refine targeting at the household level, with increased attention to the most vulnerable and at-risk groups. These include extended households with pregnant and lactating mothers and/or children under five, households caring for older individuals or people terminally ill with HIV/AIDS or other chronic conditions, child or adolescent-headed households, households with specific social protection needs, people with disabilities, and internally displaced households. The TRCS, with strong community acceptance during emergencies and the capacity to operate in hard-to-reach areas, will continue to work with regional and national governments to provide air support to affected communities, including the use of drones.


## 2. Inclusion and community engagement and accountability

The TRCS is committed to ensuring that CEA is mainstreamed throughout the response to facilitate the active and meaningful participation of affected communities and ensure a closed feedback loop. This will be achieved by committing to the highest principles of transparency and accountability, and making sure that all stakeholders, particularly the affected communities, are actively engaged and involved throughout the process.

To facilitate this, feedback desks will be established and staffed by CEA focal persons during outreach activities. Additionally, a national hotline will be maintained to receive community feedback. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and monthly community meetings will also be conducted to assess the progress being made and gather community views on the response.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

### INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	Female > 18: <b>5,350</b>	Female < 18: <b>5,140</b>	<b>CHF 2,133,941</b>
		Male > 18: <b>5,139</b>	Male < 18: <b>3,546</b>	<b>Total target:19,175</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Meet the immediate and short-to mid-term shelter needs of the affected population.			
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>	
Number of families reached with emergency shelter and essential household items		1,045	2,300	
Number of volunteers supporting shelter evacuations		160	100	
Number of shelter kits procured and distributed (for seven camps in Pwani, one camp in Morogoro, and one camp in Mbeya)		500	1,859	
Number of permanent houses constructed		35	35	


Number of volunteers and local artisans trained in shelter	0	150
Number of solar lights procured and distributed	0	1,859
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		

### Implemented Activities

- In the period under review and with the onset of Cyclone Hidaya, the TRCS managed to distribute 93 tarpaulins to households in temporary camps in Rufiji, the tents were used to set up temporary shelters.
- A post-distribution monitoring was conducted in Unguja, Geita, and Manyara following the earlier distribution of household items, and there was a 95 per cent satisfaction rate on how the whole distribution exercise was conducted, from selection of the targeted population to the actual distribution.
- With support from Americares (an organisation based in Tanzania), the TRCS was able to distribute essential household items to 250 households in Rufiji District. The TRCS also supported the distribution of essential household items supported by the office of the PMO-DMD to people affected by the floods and landslides in Kyela, Mbeya, and Kagera Districts.
- The construction of 35 houses is ongoing and is now 55 per cent complete. Some initial issues related to tendering and shelter plans have since been resolved. The TRCS has committed to handing over the houses to the government by the end of July.

### Planned activities

1. Complete the construction and handover of 35 permanent houses to the targeted population in Hanang.
2. Distribution of essential household items to support 1,500 households for Kibiti and Rufiji districts in the Pwani and Morogoro regions.
3. Conduct PDM following the distribution of household items in the Pwani and Morogoro regions.
4. Procurement and distribution of solar lights.
5. Training of volunteers and local artisans on shelter.

	<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	Female > 18: <b>9,250</b>	Female < 18: <b>5,750</b>	<b>CHF 1,075,603</b>
		Male > 18: <b>5,750</b>	Male < 18: <b>4,250</b>	<b>Total target: 25,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide the most vulnerable of the affected population with cash and in-kind support to meet their basic needs.			
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>	
Number of PDM exercises conducted (two per district)		0	10	
Provide multipurpose cash to the targeted population for three months		0	3,500	
Conduct a market assessment and feasibility study		2	5	
Procure a financial service provider (FSP)		2	1	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>				

## Implemented activities

- The TRCS, in coordination with the government, conducted a market assessment and cash feasibility analysis for Hanang. This assessment guided the cash and voucher assistance intervention strategy and involved key informant interviews with government leaders, financial service providers (wakala), traders, medium retailers, and small retailers. The assessment aimed to identify the functionality of the market and the feasibility of cash-based interventions.

Summary for verified households (HHs)

REGION	DISTRICT	WARD	VILLAGE/STREET	# HHs VERIFIED
Manyara	Hanang	Gendabi	Harghushay	22
			Gendabi	100
		Jarodom	Jarodom	8
		Ganana	Qedang'onyi	28
			Ganana A	88
			Ganana B	132
			Katesh A	165
		Katesh	Katesh stend	142
			Katesh B	71
		Pwani	Rufiji	Chumbi
Chumbi B	89			
Chumbi C	103			
Kopoka	13			
Mohoro	King'ongo			70
	Ndundutawa			50
	Kiwanga			60
	M/magharibi			139
	M/mashariki			114
	Shela			76
Kibiti	Mtunda		Mtunda A	239
			Mtunda B	179
			Muyuyu	159
			Maporoni	120
			Usimbe kiwanja	30
			Kingoroni	8
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,306</b>

- The TRCS, in collaboration with the government, conducted a targeted population verification process in Hanang. Of the 1,077 households registered, only 756 met the selection criteria. The verification process involved community engagement and accountability, incorporating PGI measures. The cash and voucher assistance grant was calculated at 65 per cent of the Minimum Food Basket. This percentage was agreed upon to support the targeted families in coping with the impact of the landslides and floods on their livelihoods, complementing their own resources to meet some of their essential needs. Each household is entitled to receive 103,670 Tanzanian shillings per month, with 98,670 shillings allocated to support unmet needs and 5,000 shillings for withdrawal charges. Of the total support, 35 per cent is provided by the government and other stakeholders, including the World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF, and World Vision Tanzania. The transfer of funds is conducted through a mobile transfer modality. For those without a national identification or mobile phone numbers, proxies were signed to facilitate closer follow-up by both the TRCS and local government officials.

## MINIMUM BASKET EXPENDITURE AND TRANSFER VALUE CALCULATION FOR KATESH TOWN

COST OF FOOD BASKET					
Products	Quantity per person/month (gr)	Quantities per person/month (kg)	Unit price (kg) (local currency)	Cost per person/month (local currency)	Comments
Rice/flour		10.35	2300	23,805.0	The food basket should include the main food items consumed by the beneficiary population and should represent a balanced diet covering the minimum kcal/day (2,100 kcal/day). Items and quantities should be based on assessment (or existing national expenditure surveys) and agreed with other stakeholders
Beans		0.6	2200	1,320.0	
salt		0.15	500	75.0	
Cooking oil		0.6	4000	2,400.0	
Item 5		0		0.0	
Total food expenditure/person/month				27,600.0	
Total + additional 10% for dairy products and vegetables (when appropriate)				30,360.0	
Average household size				5.0	
Total food expenditure/HH/month				151,800.0	


KATESH TOWN - CALCULATING THE VALUE OF THE TRANSFER	
<b>Factors for setting the value</b>	
MEB (recurrent expenditure)	151,800
% of MEB to be covered by the intervention (this will depend on whether and how much people are able to provide for themselves or through support from others)	65%
Average expected inflation during the project period (%)	0%
<b>Monthly transfer value</b>	<b>98670</b>
Total one-off expenditure	
% of one-off expenditure to be covered by the intervention (this will depend on whether and how much people are able to provide for themselves or through support from others)	
<b>One-off transfer value</b>	<b>0</b>

- The TRCS, jointly with the government, conducted identification and registration of the targeted population in Rufiji and Kibiti districts, Pwani region. A total of 30 volunteers were trained on the Kobo Toolkit with technical support from the IFRC Information Management (IM) Surge and the IFRC Operations Manager. This [link](#) shows how the registration was conducted. TRCS registered and verified 1,550 households within the Rufiji and Kibiti districts.
- The TRCS, jointly with the government, conducted market assessments and cash feasibility in Kibiti and Rufiji districts. The report will be shared in due course.
- The TRCS has signed contracts two-year contracts with Vodacom and National Microfinance Bank as financial service providers, effective from 2024 to 2026.

### Planned activities

- Conduct market monitoring and price monitoring to inform cash and voucher assistance value and feasibility.
- Conduct cash and voucher assistance in the Manyara and Pwani regions to reach 1,550 households in Pwani and 756 households in Manyara, bringing the total for cash and voucher beneficiary households to 2,306.
- Conduct Post distribution monitoring for both the Manyara and Pwani regions at least 3 weeks after disbursements.
- Conduct a market assessment and feasibility study for Mlimba and Ifakara in the Morogoro Region to possibly reach an additional 750 households if additional funds are received under the appeal.
- Conduct Cash and voucher assistance preparedness activities for National Society (training of staff and volunteers; review of SOPs and TORs, simulation exercises for mobile transfers etc.)


# HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

	<b>Health &amp; Care</b>	Female > 18: <b>3,635</b>	Female < 18: <b>2,668</b>	<b>CHF 161,523</b>
		Male > 18: <b>3,635</b>	Male < 18: <b>2,662</b>	<b>Total</b> <b>88,010</b>
<b>Objective:</b>		The immediate health risks of the affected populations are reduced.		
<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
Number of people reached through health promotion campaigns			34,135	85,010
Number of mosquito nets procured and distributed			8,000	8,000
Number of first aid kits procured			200	300
Number of PSS sessions conducted			108	100
Number of volunteers trained on EPiC			154	300
Number of community sanitation campaigns to remove stagnant water			6	15
Number of volunteers trained on PSS, health promotion, and first aid			190	300
<b>Priority Actions:</b>				
<b>Activities implemented</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two hundred first aid kits procured and distributed.</li> <li>Health promotion campaigns in the evacuation camps and the community at large</li> <li>A total of 9,577 people reached through PSS services, including 4,153 students. Additionally, PSS services provided to 17 number churches and mosques, reaching 1,423 people who received support.</li> <li>The TRCS organised cinema shows to support mental health and provide PSS in Hanang.</li> <li>The TRCS deployed 300 volunteers to assist with the initial response operation at the local branch level. First response actions included support for search and rescue, and the provision of psychosocial support and first aid. In Manyara, the TRCS deployed 100 volunteers to support displaced families in four established camps with food, essential household items, first aid, and PSS services.</li> <li>TRCS volunteers have been conducting health and hygiene promotion activities to promote healthy behaviours and prevent disease outbreaks. A total of 15,000 people have been reached with the distribution of water treatment tablets, and 34,135 people have been reached through health awareness campaigns in temporary camps and communities across seven regions: Geita, Dar es Salaam, Manyara, Pwani, Kagera, Mbeya, and Unguja.</li> <li>Provision of first aid and PSS in all the affected areas with support from volunteers and TRCS staff. A total of 108 PSS sessions have been conducted in all regions, with demand slightly exceeding the initial target due to increased need for PSS.</li> <li>One hundred and ninety volunteers have received refresher training on PSS, health promotion, and first aid, with 100 volunteers trained in Manyara alone, while 90 volunteers were trained across three regions (30 per region: Dar Es Salaam, Unguja, and Geita).</li> <li>Distribution of 8,000 mosquito nets.</li> <li>One hundred and fifty-four volunteers were trained in EPiC: 64 in Manyara, 30 in Geita, 30 in Unguja, and another 30 volunteers were trained in Dar Es Salaam.</li> </ul>				

- Four community cleanup sessions were conducted to remove stagnant water in Manyara. Volunteers have been working together with the local community to clean public areas such as marketplaces and bus terminals.

### Activities planned

- Conduct health promotion campaign for five weeks (three days per week) in Kyela with 30 volunteers.
- Health promotion will include messaging on epidemic control, PSS, and first aid activities to respond to newly affected areas.
- Conduct PSS services three days per week until December 2024 in Manyara.
- Conduct house-to-house PSS clinics using PSS focal persons and trained volunteers in Pwani, Manyara, and Morogoro.
- Build the capacity of volunteers and government staff on PSS and PFA in the Pwani Region.

 <b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</b>	Female > 18: <b>16,400</b>	Female < 18: <b>10,000</b>	<b>CHF 616,942</b>
	Male > 18: <b>10,000</b>	Male < 18: <b>7,600</b>	<b>Total target: 44,000</b>

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

Indicators	Actual	Target
Number of hygiene and menstrual hygiene kits procured	3,273	7,000
Number of emergency latrines constructed, slabs, tarpaulins, and PVC pipes procured and distributed	0	1,150
Number of aqua tabs and PUR sachets procured and distributed	120,000	353,520
WASH household items (buckets and jerry cans) procured and distributed	2,300	4,600
Number of community sensitisations on hygiene promotion, water quality, and sanitary surveys conducted	127	200
Number of WASH assessments conducted	5	5
Number of volunteers and local artisans trained in latrine construction	30	30

### Priority Actions:

#### Activities implemented

- The TRCS distributed 3,273 hygiene kits, of which only 1,150 were procured through this appeal, while the others were sourced from the TRCS national warehouse stocks, which will be replenished through this appeal.
- Distribution of 120,000 aqua tabs to the affected community. Before the distribution, the TRCS, along with a government health officer, trained the community on the proper use of aqua tabs by demonstrating during the distribution how to use them properly.
- A total of 2,300 buckets and jerry cans were procured, but only 795 were distributed.
- Conducted 100 community sensitisation activities on WASH activities and reached 3,339 households in Manyara, 7,723 in Geita, and 6,614 in Unguja.
- One PDM on WASH was conducted in Unguja, Dar es Salaam, and Manyara, with results indicating that 80 per cent were satisfied with the storage facilities, given the scarcity of fresh water and water system


damage, though supplies were insufficient. The number of people reached was minimal compared to those affected, and some families did not receive enough due to the large number of family members.

- Nine community sanitation sessions were conducted to remove stagnant water. Volunteers have been working together with the local community to clean public areas such as marketplaces and bus terminals.

#### Planned activities

- Conduct health promotion campaigns in high-risk areas in Pwani and Morogoro.

## PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

	<b>Protection, Gender, Inclusion</b>	<b>and</b>	Female > 18: <b>32,800</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 10,259</b>
			Male > 18: <b>20,000</b>	Male < 18: <b>15,200</b>	<b>Total target: 88,010</b>

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

Indicators	Actual	Target
Number of volunteers deployed for restoring family links (RFL) in Manyara for three months	3	3
Number of PGI minimum standards printed and shared with the regions	500	500
Number of volunteers trained on PGI minimum standards	90	30


#### Priority Actions:

#### Implemented activities

- The TRCS deployed three RFL volunteers from the Manyara branch to Hanang to support RFL activities. From 3 December 2023 to 18 April 2024, 134 people were reunited with their relatives – 98 adults and 36 children – from three camps established in Ketesh. The deployed volunteers worked closely with the police and security officers under the gender desk to register and provide important information, such as announcements about missing people during camp periods and at community meetings. As a result, 28 referrals were registered.
- TRCS volunteers provided school feeding for displaced pupils in the camps, offering two meals per day.
- Printing PGI minimum standards materials with distribution to the regions of Manyara, Geita, Dar es Salaam, and Unguja. The booklets are being used to support the training of staff and volunteers.
- Ninety volunteers were trained on PGI minimum standards to ensure PGI integration in all interventions. This encompassed 30 from Manyara, 20 from Unguja, 20 from Geita, and 20 from Dar es Salaam. The training was held together with EPiC and other sessions, allowing the TRCS to train more volunteers who were available without incurring extra costs.

#### Planned activities

- Continue conducting community sensitisation sessions on sexual violence and its effects.
- Set up safe reporting and referral mechanisms and inform communities on where to report and the referral steps.
- Train staff and volunteers on how to prevent and respond to SGBV, maintain a survivor-centred approach, refer survivors of sexual violence, and understand policies and their responsibilities in relation to safeguarding.
- Coordination with other response actors on safe referrals.
- Develop and disseminate IEC materials specifically addressing sexual violence and how to report it.

	<b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	Female > 18: <b>32,800</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 94,792</b>
		Male > 18: <b>20,000</b>	Male < 18: <b>15,200</b>	<b>Total target: 88,010</b>

**Objective:**

Develop and deploy standardised approaches for community engagement, collection, and the use of qualitative community feedback data to better understand community perspectives.

**Indicators**

	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
Number of deployed CEA focal points at HQ level 2	3	2
Number of months the hotline numbers are activated at the emergency operation centre (EOC)	7	12
Number of media talk shows	5	6
Number of community awareness sessions conducted on feedback and complaints	5	10
Number of printings of visibility materials procured	300	300


**Priority Actions:**

**Activities Implemented**

- Three CEA focal persons have been deployed at the HQ level, with one at the field level (Hanang). Initially, the TRCS needed to deploy two CEA focal persons based at HQ, however, due to the need in the camps in Manyara, an additional CEA focal person was deployed, bringing the total to three.
- Three hotline numbers have been activated and will run from November 2023 to December 2024.
- Five media appearances took place for health and hygiene awareness on Wasafi Media, Clouds TV, East Africa TV, ITV Tanzania, and Radio One.
- Three hundred visibility items, including IEC materials, were printed and distributed to four regions: Manyara, Dar es Salaam, Unguja, and Geita.
- Ninety volunteers have been trained on CEA (thirty volunteers were trained in January in both the Dar es Salaam and Geita regions, with another 30 volunteers trained in Unguja in February 2024). The main training content focused on the means of communication used by the TRCS such as toll-free numbers, social media, suggestion boxes, and CEA desks. A total of 124 feedback and complaints have been received from the field since the operation began, with requests for PSS services, ambulance support, and distribution of essential household items.

**Planned Activities**

- Activation of hotline and feedback mechanisms for the newly flooded areas and a continuation of hotline support and feedback collection in Manyara, Pwani, Morogoro, Geita, Unguja, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, and Dar es Salaam.
- Training to equip volunteers on CEA skills and knowledge

	<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery</b>	Female > 18: <b>16,400</b>	Female < 18: <b>10,000</b>	<b>CHF 46,764</b>
		Male > 18: <b>10,000</b>	Male < 18: <b>7,600</b>	<b>Total target: 88,010</b>

**Objective:**

Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to the disaster.

**Indicators**

	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
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Number of volunteers trained on Enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (EVCAs)	40	40
Number of EVCAs conducted	2	4
Number of community action plans through small grants supported	0	4
Number of community-based disaster response teams (CBDRTs) equipped	16	16

### Priority Actions:


#### Implemented Activities

- The TRCS, through the Monitoring and Evaluation unit, continues to monitor weather forecasts and share updates with all regional branches.
- Forty volunteers trained on EVCA in Unguja and Dar es Salaam. The following are some of the recommendations made during the EVCA in Dar es Salaam:
  - Empower young people in the community through training programmes and talent exploration to keep them engaged and enhance their knowledge.
  - Implement measures to combat fire incidents, including the construction of stone houses to impede the spread of fires and address illegal power connections in the area.
  - Increase the number of community toilets and guide landlords on constructing properties with proper sanitation facilities.
  - Establish a rehabilitation centre in the area to support individuals in overcoming drug addiction and promoting overall well-being.
  - Combat the spread of HIV through health education sessions, emphasising the risks of careless lifestyles. Encourage regular testing, with free medication provided for those testing positive. Additionally, establish free condom distribution points in the community.
  - Launch an initiative to strategically raise funds, aiming to construct toilets and bathrooms within the community to address sanitation challenges.
- Conducted two community vulnerability capacity assessments in Unguja and Dar es Salaam.
- Sixteen CBDRTS equipped.

#### Planned Activities:

- Training of 140 volunteers in Hanang, Manyara, Pwani, Mbeya, and Morogoro regions.
- Vulnerability capacity assessments in Manyara and Geita.
- The TRCS plans to support community action plans through small grants in Mbeya, Morogoro, Pwani, Lindi, Manyara, Dar es Salaam, Unguja, and Geita.

## Enabling approaches

 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>	Female > 18: <b>32,800</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 627,548</b>
	Male > 18: <b>20,000</b>	Male < 18: <b>15,200</b>	<b>Total target: 88,010</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	The TRCS is prepared to respond effectively to epidemics/emerging crises, and their auxiliary role in providing humanitarian assistance is well-defined and recognised.		
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
Number of staff mobilised and equipped		29	23
Number of volunteers insured and equipped		300	450
Number of monitoring missions conducted by HQ		8	11

Number of audits supported	1	1
Number of staff and volunteers trained on Cash and Voucher assistance	0	25

### Priority Actions:

#### Activities Implemented

- Twenty-nine staff have been mobilised and are properly equipped with the necessary tools and skills (PSEA and CEA to be able to support the implementation of the activities throughout the project) to enable them to effectively carry out their activities.
- Three hundred volunteers who are active in this operation have been insured, with an additional 150 volunteers in the process of being insured.
- Eight monitoring visits have been conducted in the Dar es Salaam, Unguja, Manyara, Pwani, and Geita regions.
- One audit has been conducted by the finance team.
- Supported the organisation of World Red Cross Day in Dodoma, where the IFRC handed over a vehicle and rescue boat to support the TRCS's emergency response efforts.

#### Planned Activities

- Insure 150 volunteers added to the deployment
- Mobilise staff
- Support audits
- National dialogue meeting on preparedness, early warning, and response
- 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.
- MHPSS services for staff and volunteers.
- Train staff and volunteers on cash and voucher assistance implementation

	<b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>	Female > 18: <b>32,800</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 6,171</b>
		Male > 18: <b>20,000</b>	Male < 18: <b>15,200</b>	<b>Total 88,010</b> <b>target:</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Technical and operational complementarity among the IFRC membership and with the ICRC, enhanced through cooperation with external partners.			
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>	
Number of partner coordination meetings attended		<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	
Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation Unit initiatives		2	4	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>				
<b>Implemented Activities</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous coordination with the PMO-DMD and the local disaster management committee.</li> <li>• Attended and actively participated in 12 partner coordination meetings, where members were briefed and updated on the response. So far, this has attracted bilateral support from the Turkish Red Cross</li> </ul>				

and Spanish Red Cross. From these meetings, the Finnish Red Cross has supported the operation with information management by deploying two surge profiles for a period of three months, the Canadian Red Cross has deployed an operations manager profile for eight months ending October 2024, while the Spanish Red Cross is providing support on data collection and reporting.


- Deployment of Italian Red Cross information management personnel to provide support with assessments, data gathering, and GIS.
- Joined coordination meetings with the PMO-DMD on multi-sectoral assessments in Rufiji, Kibiti (Pwani Region), Mbeya, Morogoro, Kagera, Simiyu, and Kilimanjaro.

### Membership Coordination

- 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, with special efforts 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 partner calls, donor briefings, and by organising field trips for stakeholders and partners.
- Regular coordination with partners supporting the operation from outside the country.

### Engagement with External Partners

- Facilitate engagement and coordination with PNSs 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.

 <b>IFRC Secretariat Services</b>	Female > 18: <b>32,800</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 226,531</b>	
	Male > 18: <b>20,000</b>	Male < 18: <b>15,200</b>	<b>Total 88,010</b>	<b>target:</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	An effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.			
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>	
Number of monitoring missions conducted		5	6	
Number of financial spot checks conducted		2	6	
Number of surges deployed		3	3	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>				
<b>Implemented Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An IFRC cluster delegate specialising in disaster management was deployed immediately after the disaster was declared in December 2023 and supported the National Society with the initial response, development of the operational response plan, and setting up the first response measures. This was followed by the cluster's senior logistics and procurement officer, who worked with the TRCS in procuring the initial response and relief items. The officer also worked with the TRCS in finding two</li> </ul>			

new financial service providers (Vodacom and NMB Bank). Additionally, the cluster finance delegate worked with the TRCS in budget development and financial review, while the cluster PMER officer worked with the TRCS in setting indicators and targets for this response.

- One surge shelter coordinator was deployed and supported by the TRCS in this response for three months.
- Deployment of an IFRC Operations Manager as staff on loan from the Canadian Red Cross.
- Deployment of a Surge IM coordinator from the Finnish Red Cross to support data collection and information management.
- Monitoring visits to Manyara, Unguja, Morogoro, and Pwani by the IFRC Operations Delegate to support assessments and registration and verification of the targeted population for cash distribution.
- Assessment and monitoring by the IFRC DM delegate, operations delegate, and IM surge to the Pwani Region.
- Continuous briefings to in-country PNSs together with joint planning.

### **Strategic Support**

- The IFRC Secretariat will provide services and support to the TRCS and PNSs 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.
- First and second rotation of Operations Managers provided by the Canadian Red Cross from March-October 2024.
- Surge IM support provided by the Italian Red Cross (April 2024) and Finnish Red Cross (May-June 2024).

### **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**

#### **Human Resources**

- 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.
- IFRC will deploy key staff, including a disaster management delegate, PMER officer, senior logistics officer, and finance delegate to Tanzania to support the TRCS. In addition, deployed surge profiles on operations management, IM, and shelter will continue to support the response.

#### **Logistics**

- IFRC delegation Logistics focal point will continue to provide technical support to the TRCS counterparts throughout the operation.
- IFRC has also deployed 2 vehicles to support the operation

#### **SPRM**

- The IFRC will organise resource mobilisation calls and operational calls to review progress while conducting regular monitoring missions.
- The IFRC will publish operational updates and interim reports as necessary to contribute to the resource mobilisation efforts.

## Security

- The IFRC security plans will be developed 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; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.
- All IFRC must, and National Society staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses.

## Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
<b>Security:</b> Tanzania is a peaceful and safe country to live in. However, in recent years, there have been minor security challenges in certain areas of implementation, such as the Kibiti and Rufiji districts.	Low	Medium	The National Society has been working closely with the government to ensure the protection and safety of staff and volunteers.
<b>Cholera:</b> Since 5 September 2023 cholera outbreaks have been reported in 21 regions (Mara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Kagera, Singida, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Tabora, Ruvuma, Mwanza, Geita, Rukwa, Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro, Katavi, Pwani, Mtwara, Tanga and Dar es Salaam) in mainland Tanzania, where a total of <b>3,995</b> cases and <b>71</b> deaths ( <b>CFR 1.8 per cent</b> ) were reported.	High	Medium	The TRCS requested support from the IFRC and applied for a Cholera DREF to help reduce the chain of transmission in the most high-risk regions such as Kagera, Mwanza, and Shinyanga.
<b>Lack of Funds:</b> Many areas have been affected by floods and landslides in the country. Due to lack of sufficient funds, the TRCS is unable to reach all of the people affected. This has been combined with delays in the transmission of funds from donors.	High	High	The National Society will continue implementing its initiatives in the targeted regions, including collaborating with the government and volunteers based on the existing budget, while continuing to request additional funds from the IFRC and other stakeholders in the RCRC Movement.
<b>Shelter construction:</b> The construction of permanent houses was initiated at the request of the government for people affected by the landslides and floods from Mount Hanang in the Manyara Region. For the TRCS, this was the first time undertaking such a project, and it was recommended to approach the IFRC to request a construction permit along with the necessary budget, which caused delays in the construction. Currently, the houses are 55 per cent complete.	Low	Medium	Currently, the TRCS has adopted a proactive approach by making decisions in advance and submitting them to the IFRC for clarification, especially regarding any changes to the initial work plan, thus ensuring alignment with the new work plan as outlined in the budget.
<b>Cash Distribution:</b> The cash distribution process was delayed due to the contract not being renewed on time.	High	High	Actions have been taken, including initiating a CVA vendor engagement agreement between the TRCS and two financial service providers (Vodacom and NMB Bank). Both agreements have been signed for a period of three years.

## 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 standards, 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 conducted 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 with the requirements for 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

## Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement



## OPERATING STRATEGY

### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>4,139,825</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	2,133,941
Multi-purpose Cash	1,075,603
Health	161,523
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	616,942
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	10,259
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	46,764
Community Engagement and Accountability	94,792
Environmental Sustainability	
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>823,189</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	6,171
Secretariat Services	226,531
National Society Strengthening	627,548
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss francs (CHF)*

## Contact information

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

### At the Tanzanian Red Cross Society:

- **Secretary General:** Ms. Lucia Pande; email: [secretarygeneral@trcs.or.tz](mailto:secretarygeneral@trcs.or.tz), phone: 255(0)765 444 497
- **Operational coordination:** Alfred Mwanjali, Ag DDM; email: [Alfred.mwanjali@trcs.or.tz](mailto:Alfred.mwanjali@trcs.or.tz), phone: +255759035690

### At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Juba Cluster DM coordinator:** Daniel Mutinda, DM Coordinator; email: [daniel.mutinda@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.mutinda@ifrc.org), phone: +211918924507
- **IFRC Delegation Juba Cluster Delegation:** Pape Moussa Tall, Head of Cluster, [Papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org](mailto:Papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org), phone: +211912179511
- **IFRC Region:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Regional Operations Manager; email: [rui.oliveira@ifrc.org](mailto:rui.oliveira@ifrc.org), phone: +254 780422276

### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- Louise Daintrey-Hall, Head of Partnership and Resource Development; email: [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org), phone: +254 110 843 978

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Global Logistics Services:** Name, title; email: xx, phone: xx
- **Logistics Coordinator:** Name, title; email: xx, phone: xx

#### Reference



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- Previous Appeals and updates