



Picture showing a house destroyed by heavy rains in Morogoro. Photo courtesy TRCS

Appeal: MDRT040	Country: Tanzania, United Republic of	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 379,955	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 7,851 people	People Targeted: 4,435 people	
Operation Start Date: 08-04-2025	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 31-07-2025	DREF Published: 10-04-2025
Targeted Areas: Morogoro, Mara			

Description of the Event

Date of event

24-03-2025

What happened, where and when?

Tanzania Meteorological Authority released a 10-day forecast (March 21–31, 2025), predicting periods of thundershowers, heavy at times, expected over a few areas of Morogoro region. On March 21 to 24, 2025, continuous heavy rainfall accompanied by strong winds began impacting Ulanga District in Morogoro region, particularly in Iragua ward, leading to the collapse of 433 houses. The heavy rains displaced 2,165 people who are now in urgent need of shelter and aid. Many families have sought refuge with friends and relatives, while others are being accommodated at evacuation centers set up in village offices. The storm caused extensive damage to household items, crops, and personal belongings, with food stocks being destroyed due to roof collapses.

Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) provided forecast through the weather outlook for Dekad no. 09 (21st – 31st march), 2025, that some few areas of Mara region will experience thundershowers, heavy at times. Between Sunday, March 23, 2025, at 22:00 PM and Monday, March 24, 2025, at 3:30 AM, Musoma Municipal and surrounding areas in Mara Region experienced a prolonged thunderstorm with heavy rainfall and strong winds. The disaster caused significant damage to infrastructure, livelihoods, and biodiversity. Key impacts included the destruction of sewage systems, power supply lines, water systems, and road blockages. Additionally, houses were destroyed in Kitaji (91 houses), Nyakato (70 houses), Kwangwa (2 houses), and Rwamlimi (5 houses), leaving 20 households homeless (65 individuals). A total of 941 households have been left homeless following the thundershowers. Livelihood activities such as businesses and livestock were severely affected, accompanied by loss of food systems and vegetation. The Municipal Authority designated the NFRA building in Nyakato Street as a temporary shelter while relief efforts are underway.



TRCS volunteers conducting field assessment. Photo Courtesy of TRCS



TRCS during EHI distribution in Morogoro. Photo Courtesy of TRCS

Scope and Scale

The heavy rains with strong winds affected the houses leading to the displacement of affected people, and threatened the livelihoods of majority as there was loss of crops and agriculture is the main economic activity. It is also noted that the heavy rains have also led to the destruction of the markets, leading to poor accessibility by the affected population. Forecasts show that heavy rains are commencing, and farmers will need to replant. From the rapid assessment, it is noted that farms have been destroyed, and some of the markets have been destroyed, however, nearby markets are still functioning.

Vulnerable groups bear the biggest pain of disasters due to their special needs during emergencies. These groups include people with disability, children, elderly, women, and the sick. To preserve the dignity of the affected community, TRCS ensures they have access to required services, participate in response activities, and ensure their safety. TRCS among other things plans to mainstream PGI in all sectors. During the distribution of household items, TRCS will consider access by every gender and will sensitize all the staff and volunteers engaged in the interventions.

The displaced households have been exposed to trauma and stress as a result of displacement, loss of properties and livelihood. This is because the displaced people have been cut off from the basic health services and hence relying on the medical outreaches.

According to the rapid assessment conducted, 74 latrines were destroyed for both damaged houses and public facilities. This results in a potential risk for the outbreak of waterborne diseases due to contamination of the water sources.

Families are always attached to their ancestral land and relocating them to temporary shelters distorts their normal activities and practices. Some of the displaced people may opt to go back to their land before the flood water subsides. TMA has forecasted that from 28th March 2025, these areas are expected to receive heavy rains, and this may worsen the impact if the rains are heavy.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Tanzania Red Cross Society Rapid Needs Assessments from Musoma and Ulanga branches	https://fullshangweblog.co.tz/2025/03/24/mvua-iliyoambatana-na-upepo-yaleta-maafa-musoma/

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	No
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

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Lessons learned:

Coordination has been essential from the start of the response, and this has been the first step established, where TRCS is participating in all levels of coordination, from the National to the district level. This has proved to offer a harmonized response, avoid duplication, and maximize the mobilized resources by all the responding partners (Government, UN agency, International, and Local NGOs).

Most of the regions in Tanzania are usually faced with flooding every rainy season, Prolonged dry spells in the northern and mid part of the country, and a myriad of epidemics such as cholera, Mpox, and Marburg. TRCS has developed a Multi Hazard contingency plan with possible scenarios as well as prepositioning emergency relief stocks near hotspot areas.

The use of weather prediction has provided TRCS with knowledge to prepare for and respond quickly to flooding and strong winds situations. This flooding had been predicted by World Meteorological Organization, IGAD, and the Tanzania Meteorological Agency making TRCS ready for response and for providing TRCS with early warning to disseminate to communities.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

22-03-2025

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	TRCS, through its regional branches together with the Disaster Management Committee, provided emergency shelter for the affected population in Ulanga, Morogoro, and Musoma districts in Mara Region. Specifically, TRCS has distributed 200 mattresses, 200 buckets, and 200 blankets to the affected population in Mara region and is seeking replenishments for these stocks reaching to 200 households in the two affected regions.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	TRCS is supporting distribution of food items to the affected community in the evacuation centers in Musoma district. Food being distributed include 700kg of maize flour and 30 boxes of Aqua tabs.
Health	Provision of psychosocial support to more than 50 people in Musoma district to the people in evacuation centers is ongoing. Additionally, TRCS is providing first aid services to the affected as well as search and rescue services.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	TRCS volunteers who are responding to the crisis are oriented in PGI and follow the guidelines including protection of the vulnerable groups. TRCS is providing safer access to the affected and ensures smooth registration of the affected.
Community Engagement And Accountability	TRCS volunteers who have been trained in CEA ensure full participation of the affected communities in the decision-making and ensure that they have access to information. Furthermore, TRCS ensures the affected people are linked with the government for further support.
Coordination	TRCS is a member of disaster response teams from national to village level and has participated in the coordination meetings at the regional level for planning, resource mobilization, evacuation centers, search and rescue. Furthermore, during emergencies, TRCS is bestowed with several responsibilities including providing first aid, search and rescue in collaboration with the fire brigade, and food distribution within the established emergency shelter.
National Society Readiness	TRCS has a significant preparedness capacity, 100 volunteers have been mobilized to support the response operation at branch level in Morogoro and Mara regions, including safe evacuation and first aid provision. TRCS has provided protective gear to the deployed team (Bibs, raincoats, gumboots, and gloves) to responding volunteers and staffs. TRCS is coordinating closely with the Department of Disaster Management of the Office of the Prime Minister (PMO-DMD) and the regional and local disaster management committees. TRCS is supporting the regional disaster management committees in assessments, safe evacuation, First Aid provision, evacuation and Restoring Family Links (RFL). TRCS HQ continues to monitor weather forecasts and continues to share updates with all regional branches.
Assessment	TRCS has deployed 100 volunteers, and 2 regional coordinators in Musoma and Ulanga branches. They have been able to conduct rapid needs assessments and have been able to show the impacts of the event and the specific needs of the affected population.
Resource Mobilization	TRCS has developed a Multi-hazard Contingency Plan to cater for some interventions to complement government efforts and has started reaching out to different partners to request support. Among the partners reached include ICRC, the French Government, Spanish RC, Finnish RC, and WFP. Recently, TRCS conducted a workshop at its headquarters with all staff to review and develop the multi-hazard contingency plan under the technical support of Kenya Red Cross, with financial support from ICRC.
National Society EOC	TRCS has activated its EOC to enhance the coordination of response activities, manage resource and monitor situations.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC has no presence in the country; nonetheless, TRCS works closely with the IFRC Juba cluster, which covers Tanzania, Uganda, and South Sudan. The cluster is supporting TRCS with technical support and guidelines in the preparedness and response initiatives.
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	Currently, IFRC has deployed a public health in emergencies (PHiE) to support Marburg and Mpox preparedness and response 2025 among other things. The PHiE is in the country since March 2025 and is providing critical technical support in ensuring the activities are implemented according to the plan. The cluster staff including disaster management delegate, emergency finance delegate, PMER officer, procurement and logistics senior officer will throughout the operation provide technical and supervisory support to TRCS.
Participating National Societies	Spanish RC and Finnish RC are currently in country supporting Health activities in Kigoma and Early Warning Early Action projects in Morogoro. Both Spanish and Finnish RC have been briefed on the ongoing situation and have been approached to support the multi-hazard contingency plan.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

Currently, ICRC is located at TRCS HQ building and is closely supporting different initiatives. They are supporting with the development of Multi Hazard Contingency plan.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The government through the Disaster Management Committees at Musoma and Ulanga districts has identified the rescue centers where the affected people are provided with accommodation. Furthermore, the district disaster team, district security committee, and the Council's Executive Director, have visited and inspected the affected areas, and have conducted the rapid needs assessment.</p> <p>The president of the United Republic of Tanzania has issued 100 million Tanzanian shillings to support the construction of the destroyed houses in Mara region. Additionally, regional administration has commenced the construction processes for building 16 houses in Mara region among those that were destroyed. The government has requested TRCS to support the affected people living in the camps with different needs including NFIs, food distribution and water purification tablets, the rehabilitation of the partially affected houses, tents, and hygiene kits. TRCS's planned actions aligns well with the government response plan.</p>
UN or other actors	No other agency is responding to thundershowers with strong winds. TRCS will continue to engage with the government, in-country movement partners and other partners including UN Agencies towards a coordinated humanitarian response.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Major coordination in place includes the activation of the Disaster Management Committee at all levels from national to village, with the active participation of the TRCS. Additionally, the regional administrative secretariat in both regions will continue to host the coordination meetings where TRCS will continue to be part of these meetings. The secretariate will also plan for the detailed assessment.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Approximately 188 and 433 houses in Musoma and Ulanga districts respectively have been destroyed, impacting 941 and 2,165 people in Mara and Morogoro regions respectively. Furthermore, around 266 houses have been surrounded by water and cannot be used as



shelter during the ongoing rains in the affected areas. Currently affected people are in one camp, and a majority have sought refuge from friends and relatives. There is a need for the evacuation shelters.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Majority of the affected population relies on agriculture as the main livelihood activity which has been affected greatly. Furthermore, the thundershowers have washed away significant food stock of the affected population leaving them susceptible to food insecurity. Food has been identified as one of the main needs to support the affected population, and specifically, there is a need for 1400 kg of rice, 650 kg of beans, and 2500 kg of maize to support the affected population in the evacuation centers since their food stocks were destroyed. There is also a need for clothes.



Health

Following the thunderstorm in Musoma and Ulanga districts, the impacted community has been affected mentally. This call for mental and psychosocial support to the affected population, TRCS has started offering mental health and psychosocial support already. On the other hand, both Mara and Morogoro regions have recorded cases of Malaria, and the ongoing heavy rains and potentially stagnated water can exacerbate the situation.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Approximately 3,106 people have been left homeless after destruction of 621 houses, while another 1,329 people left homeless too since 266 houses are being surrounded by water, among other things, will require access to clean and safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion to prevent any possible outbreak of the waterborne diseases. Furthermore, there is destruction of the water supply system, and sewage system leading to contamination of available water sources. There is also stagnant water around the houses of the affected community which worsens the situation of the access to clean and safe water. Additionally, 214 toilets have been destroyed, which exacerbates the hygiene situation. Priority needs identified include the aqua tabs for water purification and access to toilets.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

To ensure the vulnerable groups are well protected, TRCS has identified the need to set up a feedback mechanism that will include confidential mechanism to receive, handle, and respond to sensitive complaints, including reports of sexual and gender-based violence, and potential sexual exploitation and abuse.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Community Engagement and Accountability is crucial during this response to ensure effective communication, address community needs, and build trust of the affected community. TRCS will ensure this approach is mainstreamed by conducting regular meetings with community members to gather information on their needs, concerns, and priorities, seeking input on decision-making processes as well as dissemination of timely information about the ongoing situation. TRCS has planned to deploy community volunteers with knowledge of local language to communicate with the community, engage community leaders during response, establish help desk to the affected areas and sensitize hotline number.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this response is to reach 887 Households (4,435 people) in two regions of Morogoro and Mara with Health services, WASH, Shelter, and basic household needs and livelihoods for a period of three months.

Operation strategy rationale

The current operation strategy rationale seeks to address the needs of the affected community that have been identified during the rapid assessment. The planned detailed assessment to be conducted will inform the operational strategy if ever there is a change of needs, or if strategy needs to be revised to ensure effective and integrated response. The operational management team and movement partners will ensure that discussions and advocacy for linking emergency response to engage in longer-term resilience programs with the affected community are carried out through coordination mechanisms and articulated efforts with public authority and involved partners.

Shelter and Basic Needs

A total of 887 households are displaced and hosted in different temporary camps and are in need of basic emergency Household items. TRCS plans to support 887 households that are displaced and hosted in camps with Emergency Household kits. As part of the early actions, TRCS has so far distributed 200 Kits covering 200 households (2 blankets, one mattress, two bars of soap, two buckets, and two mosquito nets per household) from its disaster preparedness stocks. By the time of applying for this DREF, an additional 687 EHIs had been mobilized and dispatched from TRCS warehouse to the affected areas. This however depletes the NS disaster preparedness stocks under which this DREF plans to replenish. The government identified 621 houses that have been destroyed and requested TRCS to support these affected families with basic items including food, buckets, blankets, mosquito nets, and tarpaulins. The remaining 266 households who have been identified, their houses have not been destroyed, but rather they have been surrounded by water and cannot be used for shelter during the ongoing heavy rainfall, which potentially affects their security. These 266 households are therefore part of the households to benefit from TRCS EHIs. The more vulnerable groups include the children, elderly, women, and people with disability since the women are the ones mainly looking after the elderly and children, and children, the elderly have a hard time moving from one place to another and making informed decisions concerning the situation in place.

Food security and livelihood

The rapid assessment conducted by TRCS regional branch revealed that the affected communities are facing food shortages due to the destruction of farms, food stocks, market infrastructure, and commercial areas. In Morogoro and Mara regions, most of the people depend on agriculture, fishing, and small business. The destruction of their crops and food stocks such as corn, rice, beans, and wheat, has significantly contributed to the food shortage. Additionally, heavy rainfall and strong winds led to loss of livestock. Through this DREF, TRCS in collaboration with the government plans to conduct a detailed assessment that will inform the actual needs of the affected community and inform the operational strategy.

Health

Since 21st March 2025, TMA forecast has shown heavy rains will persist, this has impacted the health sector in the region and district affected, hindering the ability to provide health services to the affected community. Health experts are unable to serve the displaced population in the camps. Government through the Ministry of Health deployed emergency health officers to the health centers to help the affected community among other things. However, the evidence from Sitrep No. 530 has revealed a total of 350 and 559 cases, and 5 and 6 deaths in Mara and Morogoro regions respectively. This highlights the urgent need to take measures to address the existing risks, as affected areas are vulnerable to waterborne diseases including Malaria, and Cholera which are expected to increase due to the stagnant floodwaters, providing breeding grounds for Malaria. TRCS through this DREF application will train volunteers on health promotion and will deploy them for awareness campaigns. Additionally, TRCS will continue to provide first aid, psychological support, and the provision of oral rehydration fluids to the affected communities.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

From the observation made during rapid assessment, most residential areas, as well as public institutions particularly in Morogoro and Mara regions have been severely affected by the ongoing heavy rains and strong winds specifically in relation to water and sanitation. Water infrastructure including water intakes, pipelines, and approximately 214 latrines have been damaged in Mara and Morogoro regions. 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 reported that they use water from seasonal springs, and rainwater which are potentially contaminated, while others are forced to walk more than 3 kilometers to access clean and safe water from the water points that are still operational in adjacent hamlets. TRCS in collaboration with the government and other responders plans to distribute water treatment tablets to help affected communities in Morogoro and Mara regions to reduce the risks of waterborne diseases.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

The government has identified and provided public institutions like schools as emergency shelters for 887 households. However, TRCS was unable to supply additional tarpaulins since its stock was depleted last year during El Nino season. Families collectively have decided to share the available emergency shelter, by separating women and men into different rooms, with no family being accommodated individually in a single room. The rapid assessment has revealed a risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) due to the interaction

of individuals from different households. TRCS will observe and establish PGI desk per each camp and follow PGI minimum standards during the provision of the humanitarian services in this operation.

Community Engagement and Accountability

Feedback mechanisms have been established in each camp to help victims provide inputs on services and request assistance from the TRCS and government when needed. TRCS has deployed the regional coordinators and volunteers in the respective regions with CEA knowledge to support the affected communities. A key challenge is shortage of equipment such as telephones, and need for the refresher training for the volunteers on CEA to update their skills, TRCS continues to rely on regional coordinators to support feedback mechanisms because they are well-capacitated. TRCS will partner with local leaders to distribute real-time weather updates through multiple channels: SMS alerts, social media, and loudspeakers in community hubs. To enhance this, TRCS will provide clear information on the severity, expected timeline, and safety measures. On the other hand, TRCS will establish hotlines and feedback channels (like phone lines, WhatsApp, or face-to-face feedback sessions) to gather community questions, concerns, and needs. This feedback can help the emergency response team adapt to immediate issues and improve the operation's responsiveness. Additionally, TRCS will ensure that response plans are accessible for all, including people with disabilities, the elderly, and families with children. Prioritize clear visuals, easy-to-understand language, and accessible formats (e.g., large print for the visually impaired). To gather feedback from deployed volunteers TRCS will conduct one after action review through a structured facilitated discussion to critically and systematically review what was in place before the response and what has been used and their general experience to better improve on their response capabilities.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target a total of 887 households (4,435 people) who have been affected adversely by the thundershowers and strong winds that have impacted their livelihood, shelter, food stock, health, water supply system and sewage system. The target will further be informed by the detailed assessment that is yet to be conducted. The priority will be extended to child headed household, women headed households, people living with disability, and those with low income. The targeted regions are Morogoro and Mara.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

As part of CEA approach, TRCS will conduct the registration and verification process during community meetings that will engage key role players like local government leaders, disaster management committees, and traditional leaders to verify the selected household to ensure that the selection criteria are properly adhered to. In addition, the selection criteria will be shared widely through trusted channels of communication, which include community engagement forums, that are usually spearheaded by traditional leaders and local authorities to ensure that people understand the selection criteria. The NS staff and volunteers will also collect feedback and complaints of targeted households during the selection and throughout the operation based on the channel identified during the need assessment as preferred by the affected community. Feedback will be shared and analyzed by the DM team and PMERL to refine the selection process and criteria if necessary and ensure that complaints regarding the selection of the community members are investigated and addressed promptly.

Total Targeted Population

Women	2,262	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	701	Urban	-
Men	820	People with disabilities (estimated)	4%
Boys (under 18)	652		
Total targeted population	4,435		



Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
The is a likelihood for the cholera outbreak in Musoma and Ulanga district due to destruction of the water supply system that led to inadequate supply of clean and safe water and sewage system that leads to contamination of the available water for consumption. Additionally, Mara and Morogoro region have 589 and 350 Cholera cases respectively as of March 2025, as reported by the Sitrep update.	Provide water purification tablets (as already identified as a need), promote safe water storage practices, and establish temporary latrines and handwashing facilities. Furthermore, conduct hygiene awareness campaign to educate the community about preventing the spread of diseases.
Loss of food stocks and destruction of crops (as reported) can lead to food shortages and malnutrition, especially among vulnerable populations.	Register beneficiaries and verify their needs to prevent fraud and ensure that aid reaches those who need it most. Use TRCS volunteers from the specific locations to distribute the available food to the affected community.
Continuing rainfall and potential for further thundershowers (as per the TMA forecast) can exacerbate existing damage to the road networks, and hinder response efforts.	Continuously monitor weather forecasts and adjust the operations accordingly. Additionally, develop and communicate evacuation plans for areas at risk of landslides or flooding.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Given the recent thundershowers in Mara and Morogoro regions, the TRCS's operation faces significant safety and security concerns, including challenges related to accessing affected communities due to damaged infrastructure, and the potential for outbreaks of waterborne diseases necessitating secure water distribution. TRCS will intensify resource mobilization and provide insurance to 100 volunteers who have been deployed for this operation.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 82,702

Targeted Persons: 4,435

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of affected households reached with the emergency household kits	887
Number of TRCS volunteers engaged in the distribution of the emergency shelter kits	100

Priority Actions

- Distribute Emergency Household Items kits (EHIs).
- Procure and replenish emergency household items.
- Mobilise and deploy volunteers to conduct EHI distribution.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 11,456

Targeted Persons: 7,851

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of detailed assessments conducted	2

Priority Actions

- Conduct a detailed assessment.



Health

Budget: CHF 80,169

Targeted Persons: 4,435

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers oriented on MHPSS	100
Number of people reached with health promotion	4,435
Number of Volunteers trained in EPiC	100

Priority Actions

- Conduct health promotion.
- Deploy MHPSS focal person to the 2 regions.
- Conduct EPiC training to the volunteers.
- Conduct MHPSS orientation.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 95,801

Targeted Persons: 4,435

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers oriented on WASH	100
Number of volunteers deployed to conduct hygiene promotion	100
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion	4,435

Priority Actions

- Conduct WASH orientation to the deployed volunteers.
- Deploy 100 volunteers to conduct hygiene promotion.
- Print hygiene promotion posters aligning with local context.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 20,942

Targeted Persons: 100

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers and staff oriented on PGI minimum standard	100
Number of Safe Spaces & Psychosocial Support created for Women & Girls, safe spaces for women-headed households, survivors of violence, and adolescent girls	2
Number of SGBV referral pathways have been established to support survivors of SGBV	2
% Disaggregated data collected (100)	100

Priority Actions

Orient staff and volunteers on the minimum PGI standard.

- Set up Safe Spaces & Psychosocial Support for Women & Girls, safe spaces for women-headed households, survivors of violence, and adolescent girls.
- Conduct a PGI risk analysis to identify vulnerabilities.
- Set up of SGBV referral pathways to support survivors of SGBV.
- Collect data that is disaggregated.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 2,620

Targeted Persons: 105

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers and staff oriented on CEA in emergencies	100
Number of feedback mechanism established	5
Number of After Action Review conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Orient volunteers on CEA in emergencies.
- Establish feedback mechanism.
- Conduct one after action review.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 11,790

Targeted Persons: 100

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of financial spot checks conducted	1
Number of monitoring missions conducted	2

Priority Actions

- Conduct Financial spot check
- Provide coordination and technical support to the NS
- Monitoring visits, reporting, ensuring compliance with the DREF guidelines.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 74,477

Targeted Persons: 145

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of staff mobilized	5
Number of coordination meetings held	10
Number of TRCS monitorings conducted	10
Percentage of volunteers insured	100

Priority Actions

- Strengthen TRCS's response systems at national headquarters, regional and county levels, including capacity development for Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), fleet and warehouse, as well as financial management.
- Strengthen the capacity of staff and volunteers for risk reduction and climate adaptation.
- Capacity building for youth and volunteers to ensure that they play their role in providing humanitarian assistance under good governance and youth leadership.
- Finalize the Preparedness for Effective Response cycle that started March-2025, with the definition of malt hazard contingency action plan.
- Procure and distribute Bips with IFRC logo.
- Refresher training to volunteers deployed on first aid.
- Volunteers' insurance.



About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

Five TRCS staff will be involved in this operation including Director of Disaster Management, Disaster Response Manager, Disaster Response Officer, Accountant, and Communications Manager. Additionally, 100 TRCS volunteers will be involved in the operation with the main activity of awareness campaigns, supporting distribution of emergency shelter, data collection during detailed assessment.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

IFRC will be responsible for the procurement activities, and it will involve local suppliers and it will be for replenishment.

How will this operation be monitored?

Disaster Management team from both the headquarters and the branch and with support from the regional coordinators will be responsible to monitor this operation throughout and report weekly to Juba cluster disaster management delegation. At the same time, financial report will be prepared by the financial team. Furthermore, the regional coordinator will have bi-weekly meetings with deployed volunteers and share with Disaster Response Manager to review and solve the existing challenges and revise the operational strategy if needed. IFRC cluster, DM and finance delegates, and PMERL manager will also provide technical support to DM team and regional coordinators and will conduct field monitoring to see the project implementation and provide feedback on the submitted reports.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

TRCS has a strong communication unit which work very closely with different media houses in a country to ensure that TRCS interventions are well published. Community and stakeholders will be aware of TRCS readiness and response actions. Updates on the operation will be shared on the TRCS social media network (Instagram, Twikker, Website). The NS will also collaborate closely with IFRC communication focal person for technical support to ensure sufficiency media coverage of the response. Operation team will utilise visibility, clothing, and equipment, to ensure easy identification and avoid harm.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRTZ040 - TANZANIA RED CROSS FLOODS 2025

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	293 689
Shelter and Basic Household Items	82 702
Livelihoods	11 456
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	80 169
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	95 801
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	20 942
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2 620
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	86 267
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	11 790
National Society Strengthening	74 477
TOTAL BUDGET	379 955

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

09/04/2025

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



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[Click here for the reference](#)

