

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Tanzania: Floods

Emergency appeal n° MDRTZ010  
GLIDE n° FL-2009-000264-TZA  
Operations update n° 2  
8 July 2010

### Period covered by this Operations Update:

27 April to 22 June 2010;

**Appeal duration (revised):** With this Operations Update, the Emergency Appeal is extended for 6 months to December 2010.

**Appeal coverage: 89%:** [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report or here to link to contact details>](#)

### Appeal history:

- This **Emergency Appeal** was initially launched on 18 January 2010 for CHF 1,690,159 (USD 1,625,152 or EUR 1,141,999) for 4 months to assist 23,000 beneficiaries.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 326,078 was allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the National Society to respond to the disaster.
- In April 2010, the Emergency Appeal was extended for six months to July 2010 and the budget revised downwards to CHF 923,594 (USD 863,172 or EUR 645,870) to support the Tanzania Red Cross National Society (TRCNS) to assist 23,000 beneficiaries until the end of July 2010.



Tanzania Red Cross National Society volunteers updating beneficiaries list

[<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

### Summary:

TRCNS has made significant progress in assisting the families affected by the floods, with support of from various partners. Presently 8,689 beneficiaries out of a total of 23,980 beneficiaries at the start of the operation remain accommodated in the four displacement camps. It is anticipated that the camps will remain open until December 2010 because the Government's resettlement plans are likely to be delayed as efforts will be directed towards the preparations for the Country's General Elections set for October this year. In view of this, TRCNS will continue to provide support and services to the families in the camps and will therefore extend the operation by six months to 31 December 2010. A final report will be made available on 31 March 2011.

Contributions to the appeal have been received from the American, British, Canadian, Hong Kong, Japanese, Monaco, Swedish and United Arab Emirates Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

## The situation

Torrential rains were experienced in some parts of Tanzania for over three weeks. The heavy downpours associated with El Nino conditions resulted in many parts of East Africa receiving above average rainfall. Severe flooding of entire districts and communities was experienced forcing tens of thousands of people from their homes. Kilosa District was the worst hit, as the Mkondoa River burst its banks causing extensive flooding to the surrounding areas including Kilosa town and displacing 23,980 people from their homes. Kongwa and Mpwapwa districts in Dodoma region also experienced significant flooding affecting over 19,000 persons.

In Kilosa District, 8,689 people remain in four relocation camps established in response to the floods and are expected to stay there beyond July, before they are resettled by the Government. The camp inhabitants in Mazulia and Kimamba are currently living in semi permanent structures whilst those in Chanzulu and Kondoa camps are living in tents provided by the TRCNS and the Government,

**Table 1: Number of people in displacement camps and living with host families**

Persons in displacement camps	
Displacement Camp	Number of people
Mazulia	6,959 people
Kondoa	948
Chanzulu	120
Kimamba	662
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,689</b>
Displaced persons living with host families	
District	Number of Households
Mpwapwa	157
Kongwa	225
<b>Total</b>	<b>382 (1,910 people)</b>

## Coordination and partnerships

As auxiliary to the government's humanitarian efforts, TRCNS worked closely with the Government of Tanzania, particularly the Ministry of Local Government and the Prime Minister's office in coordinating the flood relief operation country wide.

The Eastern Africa Regional Office of the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) based in Nairobi provided technical support to the National Society in mobilizing regional and international resources. The IFRC supported the relief efforts of TRCNS in the form of designing plans for the operations and providing capacity building to manage the operation. The Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Malawi Red Cross Societies contributed staff to the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT), while both the Austrian and Australian Red Cross Societies deployed fully funded delegates to support the TRCNS and assist with NS capacity building in WatSan and emergency shelter.

The Tanzania People's Defence Force (TPDF) has coordinated water and sanitation interventions in collaboration with the TRCNS and provided support in building of platforms for water tanks, constructing tents, latrines and bathing shelters, as well as providing transportation of TRCNS treated water. TAZAMA Pipeline Company and Tanzania Professional Network (TPN) contributed food and NFIs for distribution to the affected persons.

The National Society also worked in partnership with other agencies including UNICEF, OXFAM, CONCERN and other non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in supporting disaster affected communities. The UNICEF continues to be a key partner to TRCNS and supported the National Society with non-food items (NFIs) and water and sanitation resources. Furthermore, UNICEF in close collaboration with TRCNS reviewed available resources for water drilling for possible complementing the TRCNS efforts in providing water and sanitation services. CONCERN supported the affected communities with water storage facilities. Through UNICEF, CONCERN also supported the National Society with the water tank used for water treatment.

The USAID, through the American Embassy, contributed USD 50,000 in support of the National Society in its interventions while the French Embassy supported the National Society with making available resources for construction of tents.

OXFAM supported the National Society in ensuring the availability of adequate and safe water to affected communities. Their support was specifically in drilling shallow wells to augment the current water supply to the affected people. The objective was to ensure that the sphere standard water supply per person per day in emergency situation is met.

**National Society Capacity Building:**



TRCS volunteer conducts shelter construction training for local volunteers

The TRCNS continues to engage in capacity building activities across its structures. From the beginning of the operation a Regional Disaster Response Team worked with National society staff on assessments and development of a plan of action for the relief operation. The IFRC provided direct technical support to the National Society including field mentoring for the TRCNS Operations Coordinator.

Two water and sanitation teams from Austria Red Cross supported the National Society in water treatment and hygiene promotion. The Austria teams provided technical guidance on mobilizing a WatSan Kit and provided practical training for TRCNS officers on using the kit.

A shelter delegate from the Australian Red Cross coached a TRCNS volunteer on the use of the IFRC shelter kit, emergency shelter assessment

and facilitation of shelter training. Together they completed two shelter trainings for 40 volunteers and the TRCS volunteer translated the training materials into Kiswahili which will allow for dissemination to other NS in the region.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

The TRCNS mobilised volunteers from the respective local branches in search and rescue operations, relocation of victims and carrying out initial assessments. Another team of volunteers was deployed to provide technical response support in the construction of tents for the displaced persons, distribution of relief items (mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and soap), production and treatment of water and community mobilisation through health education and hygiene promotion activities. The hygiene promotion activities and the provision of sanitation facilities were carried out at both the community and household levels.

The response strategy focused on two approaches for provision of relief. The first approach was the distribution of shelter kits to protect families from rains and to create privacy for the affected families. The second approach was to provide essential household items in the form of NFIs to meet the immediate recovery needs of the affected families.

TRCNS requested for the deployment of a RDRT to support in carrying out a detailed assessment of the floods situation. The findings of the RDRT's assessment were used to develop a plan of action for the emergency appeal. The National society was supported by water and sanitation delegates from Austria Red Cross and a shelter delegate from Australia Red Cross in water treatment and hygiene promotion as well as emergency shelter respectively.

Shelter was identified as one of the critical needs of the floods affected population. A large number of traditional houses constructed with mud brick walls were destroyed or severely damaged due to rains saturating straw and mud roofs and flood waters dissolving mud brick walls. The affected families were moved to higher ground and in some instances sought refuge in community schools, or with relatives and friends.





A shallow well with a hand pump constructed by TRCNS and OXFAM

TRCNS took the lead in the provision of safe water to displaced persons. Through the support of OXFAM two tanks were installed for sedimentation and treatment of water. OXFAM also drilled nine shallow wells (seven at Mazulia, one at Kimamba and one at Kondo relocation camps). The wells are not sufficient to meet the water demands in the Mazulia and Kondo camps. This is further worsened by the limited number of water tankers available. The Tanzania Army also supported the provision of water through transporting water to the relocation camps.

With the support of OXFAM, TRCNS conducted various hygiene promotion workshops. These included PHAST training to promote hygiene practices and training of camp committee members on governance and hygiene promotion who implemented interactive education activities with the camp population in the four displacement camps.

As part of the operation, monitoring and evaluation was carried out to maintain a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and the major stakeholders. This is vital for advocacy and communicating the achievements of in order to promote greater quality, accountability and transparency.

### Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
<b>Objective:</b> To provide emergency relief items to 1,738 households in the worst affected communities in Kilosa District.	
Expected results	Activities planned
1,738 flood-affected families (approximately 8,689 beneficiaries) are provided with NFIs to reduce suffering and restore their livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular update of registration of beneficiaries according to age and sex in order to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> </ul>

#### Progress:

TRCNS has provided regular updates on beneficiary registration as well as that of the distribution of relief items. Monitoring and evaluation of the camp management activities is constantly carried out by the TRCNS staff. The table below shows a breakdown of relief items distributed by district.

**Table 3: Relief items distributed**

District	Mosquito nets	Blankets	Kitchen sets	Mattresses	Buckets	Laundry soap	Jerry cans
Kilosa	1,602	1,740	1,745	220	0	175	0
Kongwa	0	0	0	0	337	494	431
Mpwapwa	0	0	0	0	577	1,012	700
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,131</b>

#### Challenges:

The distribution of NFIs to some of villages in Kongwa and Mpwapwa Districts was not done during the reporting period as there were not enough to distribute to all the affected communities. The distribution will be carried out after the replenishment of the relief items.

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Objective:** The risk of waterborne and water related diseases is reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion for 8,689 beneficiaries in Kilosa District for six months.

Expected results	Activities planned
Safe and clean water is provided to 1,738 families in Kilosa District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production, treatment, storage, distribution and supply of safe water.</li> <li>• Conduct training/education on safe water storage.</li> <li>• Maintenance of water treatment plant.</li> <li>• Maintenance of water pump/equipment.</li> <li>• Monitoring and analysis of water quality.</li> </ul>
Appropriate excreta disposal is provided to 1,738 families (8,689 people) in Kilosa District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of a total of 20 communal latrines in Kilosa District to provide and augment current sanitation facilities.</li> </ul>
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct one refresher training on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response (PHAST) for 20 volunteers in Kilosa district.</li> <li>• Support the TRCNS headquarters and branches and communities in Kilosa, Mpwapwa and Kongwa districts with training in Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction.</li> <li>• Initiate a hygiene promotion campaign within the affected communities focusing on behaviour change and targeting 8,689 people in Kilosa, District.</li> <li>• Produce information, education and communication (IEC) materials to supplement hygiene promotion kits in the water and sanitation kits.</li> <li>• Conduct a review of the flood response to draw lessons that can be used in future operations.</li> <li>• Construction of washing facilities in all camps.</li> <li>• Construction of 20 communal bathing shelters in Kilosa District.</li> <li>• Fabrication of concrete squatting slabs at Kondoia camp</li> <li>• Procurement of protective clothing.</li> </ul>

### Progress:

TRCNS has been involved in the daily production, treatment, storage and supply of water, which is transported to the camps by the army. The water source identified at Mkandage adjacent to the Mkondoia River is maintained regularly to reduce any chances of breakdown, which would affect water supply to affected communities. In addition daily water quality monitoring and analysis for turbidity, residual chlorine, and PH is done. House-to-house campaigns and education sessions on safe storage of water at household level have been conducted by the TRCNS volunteers. Two training sessions on water treatment at household level were conducted and water tablets distributed to 28 households in Kilosa, Mpwapwa and Kongwa. A Water and sanitation kit was procured and delivered to the floods affected areas.

Routine hygiene promotion campaigns and education sessions on behaviour change, environmental cleanliness and hand washing accompanied with distribution of soap were carried out reaching 5,419 people. To supplement hygiene promotion kits and, IEC materials were strategically placed in all camps and bill boards with hygiene messages were also installed in the camps.

PHAST training was conducted for 21 participants from Kilosa, Kongwa and Mpwapwa and training on PHAST/WASH activities supported by OXFAM conducted targeting 14 hygiene promoters and 40 camp committee members. Participatory hand washing campaigns for children in the camps were carried out and these included games, question and answer sessions, hygiene messages painting competition as well as video shows.



The water source at Mkandage in Kilosa



Training on water treatment at household level

TRCNS assisted in the construction of 82 permanent latrines at Mazulia, 16 at Chanzulu and 42 at Kimamba supported by the Tanzania People's Defence Force. There is a backlog of 265 drop holes at Mazulia and 47 at Kondoa camp in order to adequately reduce the risks of cholera and diarrhoea diseases in the camps.

Hand washing facilities were constructed at the communal latrines and other strategic areas with the aim of mitigating risks of emerging health diseases. A total of 21 permanent bathing shelters were constructed at Kimamba camp and in other camps, communities using latrines as bathing shelters. There is therefore a need to construct bathing shelters to reduce congestions at the latrines as people queue for latrine and bathing services at the same time.

Plans are underway to construct 32 washing basins in all camps, fabricate concrete squatting slabs in Kondoa camp, rehabilitate sanitation facilities as well as conduct refresher trainings on hygiene promotion targeting hygiene promotion teams.

TRCNS also plans to construct an additional 30 communal latrines in Kondoa and Mazulia camps, 20 communal bathing shelters at Kondoa camp and continue with daily hygiene promotion campaigns and education sessions on behaviour change as well as produce and distribute more IEC materials

### Challenges:

The operation is faced with limited capacity on transportation due to the limited number of water bourses. In addition, only nine shallow wells have been constructed in the camps resulting in long queues at water points. The inadequate number of bathing shelters in camps has also resulted in congestions at the latrines as people queue for latrine and bathing services at the same time.

### Emergency shelter

**Objective:** A total of 149 affected households in Kondoa camp in Kilosa District have safe and adequate shelter through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools or tents and guidance on improved building techniques.

Expected results	Activities planned
149 families (approximately 948 beneficiaries) will be provided with shelter materials to complement community coping mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions.</li> <li>• Conduct two Shelter Kit training for National Society staff and volunteers.</li> <li>• Enable the provision of safe and adequate locally appropriate shelter solutions through appropriate distribution of materials, tools and plastic sheets.</li> <li>• Promote safe and durable shelter where possible through the provision of technical assistance and guidance to all involved in the shelter activities.</li> </ul>



**Progress:**

Two training sessions on shelter kit construction were conducted with 40 participants in Kilosa, Kongwa and Mpwapwa districts. A total of 41 shelters were constructed in Kondoa camp using relief shelter toolkits and local resources. Additional 154 and 232 shelters were constructed in Kongwa and Mpwapwa Districts respectively. These shelters accommodated 386 families previously accommodated by their relatives and friends. There are plans to construct more shelters to decongest current living arrangements as land for resettlement becomes available. A total of 700 tents donated by the Libyan Government were refurbished and used by the affected persons. Semi-permanent shelters were constructed in Kimamba and Mazulia camps.

**Table 4: Type of shelter provided in the camps**

Camp	Semi -permanent shelters	Tents	Shelters constructed by using shelter kit
Mazulia	1,070	-	-
Kimamba	198	-	-
Chanzulu	-	37	-
Kondoa	-	-	41

During the remaining months of the operation, TRCNS plans to conduct shelter kit trainings for national staff and volunteers as well as construct 40 shelters in Kondoa camp and conduct repairs to damaged shelters.



**Challenges:**

There are 108 families still living in the locally constructed shelters which are not suitable for human habitation. TRCNS plans to construct more shelters in Kilosa camp to better protect the displaced people from harsh weather conditions.

The water source at Mkandage in Kilosa

**Communications – Advocacy and Public Information**



As the only humanitarian agency that responded to the emergency, TRCNS has gained visibility and recognition by authorities and the public for its activities. Donors have been receiving up to date information through operations updates. The IFRC Regional communications unit supported the National Society in producing communications materials that increased visibility around its work in response to the floods disaster. To achieve that, field trips were conducted together with the communications counterpart from Tanzania Red Cross and as a result photographs and articles capturing the operation have been posted on the IFRC web site.

The IFRC communications officer (together with TRCNS shelter expert)

Since the onset of the emergency a number of articles and press releases were published on the IFRC web site (<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/10/10010601/>, <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/pr10/0710.asp>) and internally on FedLife, while interviews and briefings were conducted with various international media such as SABC radio in South Africa.

## How we work

*All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

The International Federation's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Contact information

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