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Emergency Appeal Final Report

Tanzania: Drought and Food Insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRTZ012
GLIDE n° DR-2011-000145-TZA
1 March 2013

Period covered by this Final Report: 23 September 2011 to 30 September 2012

Appeal target: CHF 1,352,126

Appeal coverage: 72% (60% after return to DREF)

[<click here for the final financial report;](#)
[or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 28 September 2011 for CHF 1,352,126 for 12 months to assist 20,000 beneficiaries
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 250,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support Tanzania Red Cross Society to respond.
- [Operations Update No. 1](#) was issued on 28 October 2011
- A [6-month summary update](#) was issued on 25 June 2012



Tanzania Red Cross Society volunteers distributing seeds, fertilizer and tools in a village in Rombo district, Kilimanjaro region. Photo/TRCS

Summary: This emergency appeal was launched to respond to a drought and food insecurity situation in Tanzania by providing relief food to five targeted districts namely; Ngorongoro, Simanjiro, Same, Rombo and Mwanga. Food assistance was urgently needed for 2,760 most food insecure households in these five districts, for a period of two months. Early recovery activities were also planned focusing on improving food production in the affected communities through support of agricultural inputs (fertilizer and seeds), farming tools (hoes, machetes, axes and shovels) and imparting the community with dry land farming techniques. The response operation has made significant achievements against the planned objectives, as detailed below:

Relief food distribution: A total of 333,000 kilograms of maize and 100,000 kilograms of beans were distributed to 13,901 beneficiaries (2,780 households) across districts in 3 regions namely;

- Kilimanjaro region: 42,000 kilograms of maize and 13,000 kilograms of beans in Same district, 43,000 kilograms of maize and 13,000 kilograms of beans in Rombo district) and 42,000 kilograms of maize and 13,000 kilograms of beans in Mwanga district.
- Arusha region: 103,000 kilograms of maize and 31,000 kilograms of beans in Ngorongoro district
- Manyara region: 103,000 kilograms of maize and 30,000 kilograms of beans in Simanjiro district.

The food basket comprised of maize grains and beans that covered a two months' ration with each individual receiving a monthly ration of 12 kilograms of maize grain and 3.6 kilograms of beans.

Early recovery: A total of 4,000 small-scale farming households were reached with 48,000 kilograms of drought resistant seeds in Kilimanjaro region (Same, Mwanga and Rombo districts) and Manyara region (Simanjiro district). Four types of seeds were distributed and these included maize seeds (28,000 kilograms), beans seeds (12,000 kilograms), sunflower seeds (4,000 kilograms) and sorghum seeds (4,000 kilograms).

Small-scale farmers also received a total of 8,000 hand hoes, 4,000 pangas, 4,000 axes and 4,000 shovels. In addition, a total of 3,600 households were reached with 180,000 kilograms of urea fertilizer. A total of 500 small-scale farmers' representatives from targeted communities in Same, Mwanga, Rombo and Simanjiro districts were trained on dry land farming techniques in order to enable them to improve their crop yields in the face of ever worsening drought conditions.

As only 53 percent of this appeal's budget was covered, planned activities had to be scaled down and some activities had to be left out. Further, due to price changes, some activities had to be adjusted accordingly. These adjustments significantly impacted on the actual implementation and expenditure against the planned budget. For instance, instead of providing 10 kilograms of maize seeds to each farming household, as initially planned, only seven kilograms were distributed.

A significant over expenditure was noted on the seeds and plants budget line mainly due to the fertilizer (urea) component and an increase in price for the seeds/plants. The district Agricultural Officers advised that the 25kg originally planned per household would not be sufficient for the cultivated area per household which was supported by the programme. In total therefore, 180,000 kilograms of urea fertilizer were procured and distributed instead of 100,000 kilograms that was initially planned (2,000 bags / 50kg, initially meant for 4,000 households). The increase in quantity of the fertilizer procured meant that the distribution and monitoring costs as well as vehicle and transport costs increased. The remaining balance of CHF 166,205 will be returned to the DREF as partial reimbursement of the DREF startup allocation for this operation.

Overall, this emergency appeal was a success in terms of the cumulative impact of the operation. The capacity of the National Society in drought/food insecurity response was enhanced and Red Cross visibility was intensified. More so, the beneficiary small-scale farmers in target communities have an increased knowledge/awareness on drought risks management in the face of changing climate (climate change and climate variability).

Further, this operation has resulted in a long-term food security project (two years with a possibility of extension), financially supported by French Red Cross in Kiteto and Simanjiro districts in Manyara region. The project started in May 2012 and will end in April 2014. This is an integrated project, with an objective to improve agricultural and livestock production.

Lessons learned:

Community-based identification and targeting of beneficiaries enhances collaboration and helps to carry out a response operation smoothly: Community managed targeting and distribution methodology was used in beneficiary identification, registration and actual distribution exercises. TRCS volunteers assisted in overseeing beneficiary identification and registration procedures. National Society staff, in collaboration with government officials, supervised and monitored delivery and distribution to ensure that food items were given to the intended villages and targeted beneficiaries. This ensured smooth implementation of the operation, ironing out unnecessary complaints.

Involvement of key stakeholders, particularly beneficiaries, from the beginning of an operation helps to provide the best intervention package: Through this operation it was learnt that the beneficiary knows best regarding what is needed most. At one point during the planning stage of this operation, it had been decided to purchase sim sim seeds among the four types of seeds in the intervention package. However, after consulting with the beneficiary communities, it was learnt that sunflower was preferred to sim sim seeds in all four districts.

During another instance, in Same district (mountainous and rocky) the beneficiaries asked TRCS to replace axes for pick-axes in the agricultural tools package, because the latter is more appropriate for terracing and road construction in rocky areas. Unfortunately, as procurement and delivery of axes had been completed, distribution of the same was carried out, taking note of the concern. The lessons learned during this operation will be disseminated to inform other similar operations in the future.

The situation

Over one million people were food insecure in Tanzania in 2011 following a severe drought that affected the Horn of Africa. Data from Tanzania's Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, estimated that a total of 56 administrative districts in 16 regions countrywide faced acute food scarcity.

According to an assessment conducted by TRCS, seven districts in three regions were confirmed to be severely affected by drought and food insecurity, and were in need of immediate food assistance. They included the districts of Simanjiro (Manyara region), Same, Mwanza and Rombo (Kilimanjaro region) and Longido, Ngorongoro and Monduli (Arusha region). The affected areas are among the poorest and most food insecure in Tanzania and are also characterized by remoteness.

This appeal focused on providing support for an appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance in terms of food and cash distribution, as well as addressing early recovery and longer term needs. Food assistance covered only five districts (Ngorongoro, Simanjiro, Same, Rombo and Mwanza) as the other two districts (Longido and Monduli) were already earmarked for government food assistance. Two livelihood groups were mainly affected by the drought/food insecurity situation: Lowland agro pastoralists (mainly in Kilimanjaro region) and pastoralists (mainly in Arusha and Manyara regions).

Food assistance was urgently needed for the identified 2,760 most food insecure households in the five target districts. Out of this, 1,000 households in Kilimanjaro region would receive cash disbursement targeting female-headed households, child-headed households, isolated individuals and elderly people. This was however stopped as it was contrary to the government's approach towards assisting drought affected populations. Early recovery activities would focus on improving food production in the affected community through support of agricultural inputs (fertilizer and seeds), farming tools (hoes, machetes, axes and shovels) and introducing dry land farming and food storage techniques to the communities. A total of 4,000 farming households would be reached.

Most vulnerable groups were characterized by a high reliance on self produced food and few alternative means of livelihoods. The most food insecure villages following the drought were the lowland villages that rely mostly on farming and agro-pastoral activities. They are far away from markets, have poor access to roads and reduced labour opportunities.

The drought aggravated food insecurity for particularly vulnerable households. These included female-headed households, child-headed households, isolated individuals, and elderly people who have limited labour and few livelihood opportunities.

It was envisaged that the negative impacts of the 2011 drought and food insecurity would extend into 2012 since the long rain season from March to May 2012 did not perform well in the target areas. The poor harvests would lead to increase in maize price rendering the most important cereal inaccessible to most vulnerable families. Coupled with poor road access in most of the villages, the result would be greater food insecurity in both extent and severity.

Coordination and partnerships

TRCS was responsible for planning and implementing this operation with technical support from the disaster management unit at IFRC's Eastern Africa regional representation. IFRC provided support with three disaster response tools (DREF, Emergency Appeal, and DMIS), and led the coordination with Red Cross Red Crescent partners as well as external organizations. Technical support was also provided throughout the designing and implementation of this operation.

The National Society worked closely with the Tanzanian government's Disaster Management Department (in the Prime Minister's Office) as well as with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives to provide relief assistance to the most vulnerable. TRCS is a permanent member of the Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Assessment team. This is a technical team under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives which brings together the government, United Nations agencies, as well as international and local NGOs on matters related to agriculture, food security and nutrition. In collaboration with the local authorities at district and ward levels, TRCS was able to reach targeted beneficiaries. Local leaders played a vital role in sensitizing the communities during meetings, beneficiary identification and registration and distribution days.

In addition, the National Society continued to collaborate with United Nations agencies present in Tanzania, such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF among others.

TRCS also coordinated closely with Movement partners such as the French Red Cross, during which it benefited from technical and financial support in carrying out the initial needs assessment. From this collaboration, a bilateral two year project was launched in May 2012 in Kiteto and Simanjiro districts (Manyara region); with the objective of improving the food security situation of approximately 1,000 worst hit households in earmarked communities. The project focused on agriculture and livestock production improvement. Spanish Red Cross, a Partner National Society based in-country, continued to implement a bilateral one year project in Simanjiro district (Manyara region) with the ultimate objective of improving the food security situation of approximately 800 worst hit households (4,000 people) in earmarked communities.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against outcomes

Overview

This operation greatly contributed to the reinforcement of the capacity of TRCS branches by providing training to volunteers essentially on beneficiary identification, targeting and distribution activities. The National Society headquarters was supported with required office equipment such as three laptops and a computer monitor.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms used by TRCS and IFRC to ensure better management of the operation included:

- Regular supervisory visits to target villages during planning up to implementation. The National Society's disaster management staffs undertook regular field visits to support the selection of beneficiaries and distribution processes.
- Monitoring visits by the IFRC regional representation office. Disaster management delegates from the regional office visited the operation thrice in order to support planning for cash transfer (before it was stopped by the government of Tanzania), and also to identify alternative interventions following the cancellation of cash transfer intervention.
- Regular updates on the operational activities
- Data collection forms and lists. TRCS prepared lists of beneficiaries with participation of community leaders and local government representatives.

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: Immediate food needs of 2,760 households (13,800 beneficiaries) from Ngorongoro, Simanjiro, Rombo, Same and Mwangi districts are met for 2 months	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate food rations are distributed to 2,760 of the most vulnerable in Ngorongoro, Simanjiro, Rombo, Same and Mwangi districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary identification and targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Distribute food relief supplies to 2,760 households and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

Impacts: Food distribution reached a total of 13,901 beneficiaries (2,800 families) with 333,000 kilograms of maize grain and 100,000 kilograms of beans. The number of beneficiaries reached by the relief distribution was a 100 per cent of the target.

Post-distribution monitoring carried out by TRCS volunteers in Same and Rombo districts of Kilimanjaro region indicated that the relief food assistance had the following results:

- Improved short-term accessibility to food and reduced suffering due to hunger. The most vulnerable households in the target areas had gone into severe food insecurity as the drought fuelled rise in food prices making the food staples out of their reach. The two months' ration of maize grains and beans significantly improved their accessibility to food and reduced their suffering due to hunger.

- Improved food basket. Both local government officials and the beneficiaries testified that the distribution of beans as part of food aid basket was much appreciated as this had never happened before, not only with government food aid but also with the National Society's food distributions in the past.
- Improved school attendance in target villages. Famine/hunger and school attendance are inversely related. Observation by TRCS volunteers and testimonies by school teachers and village government officials in the targeted villages confirmed that the food distribution contributed to improved school

Community managed targeting and distribution methodology was used in beneficiary identification, registration and actual distribution exercises. TRCS volunteers assisted in overseeing the identification and registration procedures. TRCS staff, in collaboration with government officials, supervised and conducted monitoring during delivery and distribution to make sure food was given to the intended villages and to targeted beneficiaries.

Maize grains and beans were procured from the national strategic grain reserve and were transported and pre-positioned at the district stores under supervision of the respective local government authorities. The food was finally transported from the district stores to respective target villages.

Food distribution was done based on distribution lists established through the village general assembly. Food distribution exercise involved both TRCS volunteers and local disaster management committee members with supervision of TRCS staff and local agriculture officer.

Table 1: Food distribution in Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara regions

Region	District	Village	Targeted beneficiaries	Actual beneficiaries
Kilimanjaro	Mwanga	Kirurubweijewa, Kagongo, Kiverenge, Kwanyange, Kivisini, Jipe, Langata Bora, Nyabinda, Handeni, Kiti Cha Mungu and Njia Panda	1,740	1,758
	Rombo	Ikuini, Ibukoni, Mahorasha, Msaranga and Kisale	1,730	1,797
	Same	Kisiwani Barazani, Njiro, Mheza (Nadururu), Kirangare, Makasa and Mweteni	1,730	1,726
Arusha	Ngorongoro	Arash, Piyaya and Malambo	4,300	4,320
Manyara	Simanjiro	Oldonyongjabe, Lorimorijoi and Orkesumet	4,300	4,300
3 regions	5 districts	28 villages	13,800	13,901

Challenges:

Poor infrastructure coupled with the rainy season in December affected implementation of planned activities. The food distribution was done during the rainy season in December, making it very difficult for the beneficiaries to reach the distribution centres in good time. The road network, particularly in Ngorongoro, was so bad that the food consignment was delayed for about two weeks. The transporter had to change trucks and offload the consignment from the stuck trucks. TRCS volunteers established distribution sites at strategic points but they still had to wait a long time for beneficiaries to arrive. Schools were utilized as temporary storage facilities.

It was difficult to reach some tribes like the Masai in Ngorongoro and Simanjiro districts, as they were scattered within the sparsely populated steppe and there were no roads in the National Parks to reach them. Most of the targeted villages had no Red Cross branches and volunteers. TRCS utilized some volunteers from the nearest district branches and village disaster management committee members and youth in the beneficiary villages to carry out distribution. The number of people in need of food assistance was higher than that targeted by the intervention.

Recovery	
Outcome: Reduced food insecurity among 4,000 affected households	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Agricultural inputs (farming tools, seeds and fertilizer)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,000 households receive seeds and fertilizers in pre-determined quality and quantities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of earmarked households for agricultural inputs support Procurement and transportation of the seeds and fertilizer Community sensitization meetings and training on best agricultural practices Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. Development of modal farms in selected communities Actual distribution of seeds and fertilizers
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,000 households receive farming tools in predetermined quality and quantities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of earmarked households for agricultural inputs support Procurement and transportation of the seeds and fertilizer Community sensitization meetings Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. Actual distribution of farming tools
Community capacity building (dry land farming technique trainings)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,000 community members from targeted districts are trained on dry land farming techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of training participants Preparation of training materials Conducting training sessions on best agricultural practices, 3 trainings in each districts Development of modal farms in selected communities
Cash distribution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash transfers are provided to 1,000 of the most vulnerable households in three districts of Kilimanjaro (Rombo, Same and Mwanga districts) receive cash disbursement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop beneficiary identification and targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. Engage relevant stakeholders including banks to facilitate cash transfers Disburse funds to 1,000 most vulnerable households (female-headed households, child headed households, isolated individuals and elderly people). Each households will receive CHF 221 for the 2 months Community sensitization meeting on proper utilization of disbursed cash Monitor and evaluate the disbursement

Impacts: A total of 48,000 kilograms of drought resistant seeds were distributed to reach out to 4,000 small-scale farming households in the four target districts of Same, Mwanga, Rombo and Simanjiro. Four types of seeds were distributed: Maize, beans, sunflower and sorghum. Except for maize seeds, which were distributed at 70 per cent of the planned tonnage, the rest of the seeds were distributed at 100 per cent.

The distribution of agricultural implements was carried out in August 2012 in four districts of Same, Mwanga and Rombo in Kilimanjaro region; and Simanjiro in Manyara region. The package included for each household: 7 kilograms of maize seeds, 1 kilogram of sunflower seeds, 1 kilogram of sorghum seeds, 3 kilograms of beans seeds and 1 bag (50 kilograms) of urea fertilizer. The original plan was to distribute ten kilograms of maize seeds, but due to a slight increase in the purchasing price, the ration had to be reduced by three kilograms in order to reach the same number of targeted beneficiaries. For urea only 3,600 households benefited, due to a higher price than the budgeted one (the budget for urea was enough for 3,600 bags instead of 4,000 bags).

Farming tools were also distributed at 100 per cent of the planned target. Urea fertilizer distribution covered 90 per cent of the planned target, both in tonnage and beneficiaries. Four types of farming tools were distributed: hand hoes, pangas, axes and shovels. The agricultural tools package included for each household: two hand

hoes, one panga, one axe and one shovel. A total of 4,000 households were reached with this recovery intervention in the four districts. The distribution of farming implements was done in August, before the short rains season to allow the beneficiaries to plant in good time.

A total of 500 small-scale farmers' representatives from the targeted communities in Same, Mwanga, Rombo and Simanjiro districts were trained on dry land farming techniques. This was 50 per cent coverage of the planned figure and 12.5 per cent of the total beneficiary small-scale farming households.

Post-distribution monitoring carried out by TRCS volunteers in all four districts indicated that the recovery interventions in general had the following impacts:

- Increased accessibility to improved seeds. The most vulnerable households in the target areas had suffered extensive crop and/or livestock losses due to recurrent droughts, such that it would have been difficult for them to access good quality seeds for the farming season.
- Improved availability of food through increased food production
- Improved diversification of crops and reduced risk of crop failure
- Increased acreage of cultivated land
- Increased number of knowledgeable small-scale farmers on dry land farming
- Increased awareness of small-scale farmers on drought risks and management

Table 2: Agricultural implements distribution in Same, Mwanga, Rombo and Simanjiro districts

District	Village	Targeted households	Actual households
Same	Mheza (Nadururu), Kisiwani Barazani, Mweteni, Makasa, Kirangare, Lugulu, Vumba, Kanza, Vudee, Kisesa, Menam and Ndolwa.	1,000	1,000
Mwanga	Kwanyange, Kivisini, Jipe, Kambi ya Simba, Butu, Kigonigoni, Kwakoa, Ngulu, Kiverenge, Kiruruibweijewa, and Handeni.	1,000	1,000
Rombo	Ikuini, Ibukoni, Mahorosha, Msaranga, Kisale and, Leto	1,000	1,000
Simanjiro	Londorekes and Namalulu	1,000	1,000
4 districts	31 villages	4,000	4,000

Trainings on dry land farming techniques were organized for each of the four beneficiary districts. A total of 125 farmers selected by respective communities through their local leadership received a two-days training on dry land farming. The training covered a total of 500 participants against the planned 1,000. The reason for 50 per cent coverage of the trained number was budget shortfall against the actual expenses vis-a-vis high transportation costs to bring the participants from their villages to a central place at the district council headquarters.

The cash distribution activity was not implemented for two major reasons. The Tanzanian government was not in favour of the cash transfer approach and therefore it advised TRCS to stop the cash transfer programme and secondly the appeal was not adequately funded to cater for all the planned activities, hence, TRCS focussed on the other recovery interventions (agricultural inputs and tools).

Challenges:

- The government's stop order for the cash transfer programme altered the implementation plan of the operation. The cash transfer component of the intervention was cancelled and the National Society concentrated on the other components of recovery. No funds were re-directed because the appeal was not fully funded and even other planned activities were not implemented due to funding shortfalls.
- Delays in funds liquidation and hence disbursements. The implementation of recovery activities was significantly delayed by unavailability of funds. This resulted from delays in liquidating the initial disbursement for emergency food assistance as a result of delayed implementation and reporting due to logistical challenges explained above.

Logistics

Outcome: Planned activities are implemented following the IFRC procedures to source, procure, store and transport the requested relief items in an efficient, transparent and timely manner for the success of the operation.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well coordinated sourcing and procurement of the requested relief items; • Coordinated delivery to the operational areas, ensuring proper transport and storage of relief items; • Provision of necessary vehicles for the operation and effective fleet management; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of timely and cost-efficient sourcing options for the requested relief items. • Ensuring that local, regional and international procurement of goods and services are carried out following IFRC procurement procedures. • Leasing of 2 vehicles through the Federation vehicle rental programme (VRP). • Local procurement of 4 motorcycles, 20 bicycles. • Setting up of necessary fleet management capacities to support the operation. • Maintaining a minimum number of vehicles to support movement of staff/volunteers, food items and non food items during the operation. • Local procurement, storage and transport of 331.2MT of maize and 99.36MT of beans (13,800 beneficiaries for 2 months). • Local procurement, storage and transport of seeds (40,000 kilograms of Maize, 16,000 kilograms of beans, 4,000 kilograms of sunflower, 5,200 kilograms of sorghum) • Local procurement, storage and transport of 50,000 kilograms of UREA fertilizer and farming tools including 8,000 pieces of hoes, 4,000 pieces of pangas, 4,000 pieces of axes and 4,000 pieces of shovels.

Impacts: Procurement, transportation, handling and warehousing of the relief items (food, seeds, fertilizer and tools) was done relatively smoothly apart from a few logistical problems mostly related to poor infrastructure (road networks and communication). Requisite IFRC/TRCS procedures were followed in sourcing, procurement and transportation of the relief items.

This emergency appeal has greatly contributed to increased knowledge and skills of National Society staff and volunteers, especially at the branches, in carrying out drought emergency operations.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Outcome: The profile and position of the host National Society and the IFRC are enhanced, leading to increased availability of funds and other resources to support this and future emergency operations.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications products are made available to communities, media and relevant stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and production of IEC materials for community awareness creation on dry land farming techniques • Documentation of programme activities • Production/printing of visibility materials for volunteers and programme staff; T-shirts, reflector bibs, stickers and Red Cross flags

Impacts: Throughout this operation there was a good flow of information between the field and other stakeholders. Regular communications between the affected populations, the Red Cross Movement, the media and donors, provided an essential mechanism for effective disaster response.

Information, Education and communication (IEC) materials were developed and distributed in all four districts for community awareness creation on dry land farming techniques. A total of 8,000 leaflets and 4,000 posters were produced and distributed. An additional 1,500 leaflets were produced using the funds initially allocated for development of model farms as it was found to be inadequate for the activity, after consultation with the district

agricultural officers of the target areas. Visibility materials for volunteers and programme staff were printed and distributed as follows: 400 T-shirts, 50 white bibs, 75 jackets, 1,150 stickers and 70 Red Cross flags.

TRCS prepared electronic news items and posted them on various social network sites such as Facebook and Twitter, as well as on the National Society website, in an effort to keep the public and stakeholders informed on the progress of this operation.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC'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.

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/8-2013/1
Budget Timeframe	2011/8-2013/1
Appeal	MDRTZ012
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Pledge	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget		1,352,126					1,352,126
B. Opening Balance		0					0
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	M1111093	91,299					91,299
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	M1208039	180,159					180,159
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	M1112033	60,562					60,562
<i>French Red Cross</i>	M1110025	92,025					92,025
<i>French Red Cross</i>	M1111037	62,012					62,012
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	M1110033	44,600					44,600
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	M1111148	6,187					6,187
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	M1111005	99,959					99,959
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	M1111039	43,661					43,661
<i>The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	M1111157	21,016					21,016
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	M1110013	1,000					1,000
C1. Cash contributions		702,480					702,480
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		250,000					250,000
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>		18,246					18,246
C4. Other Income		268,246					268,246
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		970,727					970,727
D. Total Funding = B + C		970,727					970,727
Coverage = D/A		72%					72%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	970,727					970,727
E. Expenditure	-804,522					-804,522
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	166,205					166,205

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MDRTZ012 - Tanzania - Drought - Food Insecurity

Appeal Launch Date: 04 oct 11

Appeal Timeframe: 23 sep 11 to 30 sep 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/8-2013/1
Budget Timeframe	2011/8-2013/1
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Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,352,126					1,352,126	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	1,000						1,000	
Construction Materials	33,333						33,333	
Food	185,472	134,162				134,162	51,310	
Seeds & Plants	239,733	321,681				321,681	-81,948	
Utensils & Tools	93,333	92,126				92,126	1,207	
Other Supplies & Services	243,151						243,151	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	796,022	547,968				547,968	248,054	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	15,333						15,333	
Computers & Telecom	6,667	5,035				5,035	1,632	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	22,000	5,035				5,035	16,965	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	2,400						2,400	
Distribution & Monitoring	47,000	59,970				59,970	-12,970	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	64,400	72,021				72,021	-7,621	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	113,800	131,991				131,991	-18,191	
Personnel								
International Staff	87,500						87,500	
National Staff	75,000						75,000	
National Society Staff	107,480	2,151				2,151	105,329	
Total Personnel	269,980	2,151				2,151	267,829	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	22,933	26,990				26,990	-4,057	
Total Workshops & Training	22,933	26,990				26,990	-4,057	
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,200	4,658				4,658	3,542	
Information & Public Relations	20,667	18,008				18,008	2,659	
Office Costs	7,000	4,284				4,284	2,716	
Communications	4,000	8,735				8,735	-4,735	
Financial Charges	5,000	610				610	4,390	
Other General Expenses		-25				-25	25	
Total General Expenditure	44,867	36,269				36,269	8,598	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	82,524	48,776				48,776	33,748	
Total Indirect Costs	82,524	48,776				48,776	33,748	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		2,841				2,841	-2,841	
Pledge Reporting Fees		2,500				2,500	-2,500	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		5,341				5,341	-5,341	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,352,126	804,522				804,522	547,604	
VARIANCE (C - D)		547,604				547,604		