

# OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## TANZANIA: DROUGHT

7 August 2006

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.*

### In Brief

**Appeal No. MDRTZ001; Operations Update no. 2; Period covered: 27 April to 31 May 2006; Appeal coverage: 23.9%. [<Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List>](#)**

#### Appeal history:

- Preliminary Appeal launched on 14 March 2006 – <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRTZ001.pdf> – for CHF 1,862,589 (USD 1,409,984 or EUR 1,190,153) for 4 months to assist 74,000 beneficiaries.
- Operations Update no. 1 – <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRTZ00101.pdf> – dated 24 April 2006
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated CHF 250,000.

**Outstanding needs: CHF 1,416,880 (USD 1,149,132 or EUR 900,750).**

**Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: East Africa Sub-Regional Programmes; Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA64003: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual06/MAA64003.pdf>**

**East Africa: Regional Drought Response; MDR64001 - <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDR64001.pdf>**

**Burundi: Emergency Appeal no. MDRBI001 - <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRBI001A.pdf>**

**Rwanda: Drought; Appeal no. MDRRW001 - <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRRW001.pdf>**

**Kenya: Drought; Appeal no. MDRKE001 - <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRKE001.pdf>**

**Ethiopia: Drought; Appeal no. MDRET001 - <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRET001.pdf>**

**Operational Summary:** Between April and May 2006, the Tanzania Red Cross National Society (TRCNS) staff and volunteers distributed a three-month ration of maize, totalling 652 MT to 21,093 beneficiaries in Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions. The TRCNS reprioritized its operation to focus on these two regions based on the donor response to the Appeal, geographical considerations (Moshi floods), beneficiary needs and the involvement of other humanitarian agencies. Arusha region, which was also targeted in the drought Appeal, was covered in the World Food Programme's (WFP) drought operation.

Although no official report on the joint WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) rapid nutrition and water and sanitation (WatSan) assessment in Arusha, Manyara, Shinyanga and Morogoro has been received, there were indications by the government that food distribution was top priority. As a result, the national society (NS) does not anticipate including longer-term WatSan, health and livelihood interventions in this drought operation.

**This operation is aligned with the International Federation's 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".**

#### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

**Tanzania: Drought; Appeal no. MDRTZ001; Operations Update no. 2**

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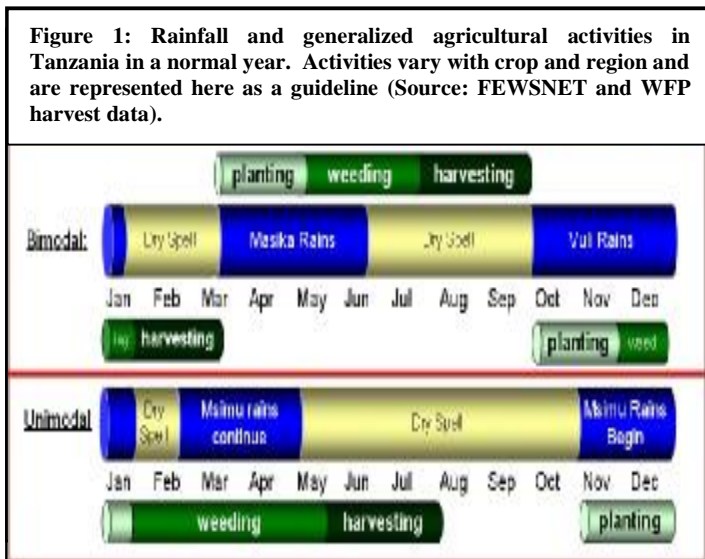
All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation’s website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

**Background**

The Tanzania Drought Preliminary Appeal was launched on 14 March 2006 against a backdrop of drought which severely compromised the food security of the country’s rural population. These conditions also affected pasture and water availability, resulting in poor livestock health as well as deaths.

**Operational developments**

The rainy season has ended in most parts of Tanzania with some locations in the south east, the north coast and



north western highlands having received below average rains. The “msimu” rains were late and poorly distributed which shortened the agricultural season in unimodal areas (central, western and southern Tanzania), thus reducing prospects for cereal production. The reduction in agricultural activities has reduced incomes and market access for poor households.

The Tanzania Red Cross National Society reported that Manyara Region received the annual long rains known as “masika”. Although the ‘masika’ rains have improved the condition of pastures in the northeast and central zones, according to FEWS NET<sup>1</sup>, forecasts indicate that by August pastures will have been depleted for all livestock except for goats and sheep. Hence, relief interventions for the pastoralist and their

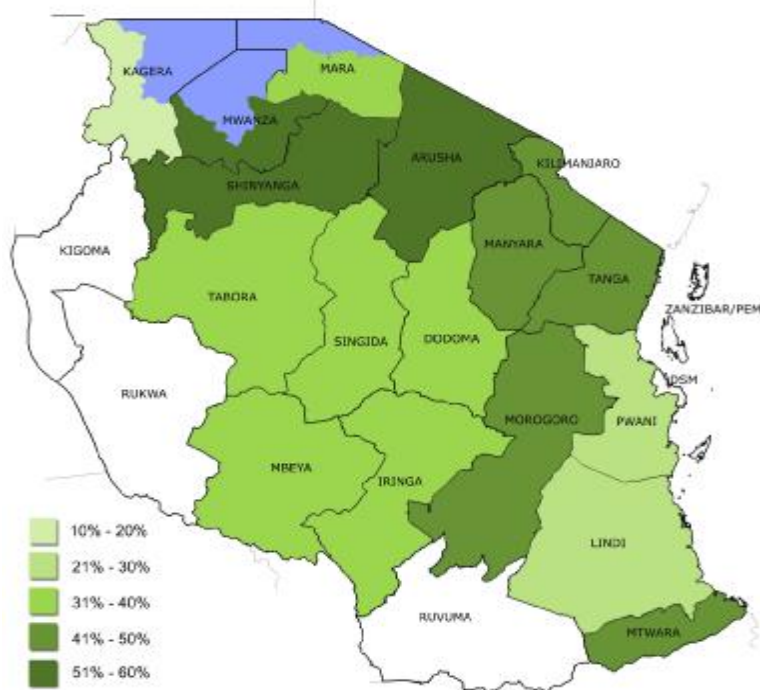
herds will be required to save and preserve this livelihood.

Whilst rains have fallen in other critically affected regions such as Shinyanga and Dodoma, they were reported as being late and insufficient. Dodoma is expected to continue receiving food from the government for the whole year. The situation therefore varies from region to region with good progress in some and poor in others depending on the rainfall.

The map below provides an outline of food-insecure populations, based on WFP’s Rapid Vulnerability Assessment in January 2006 (Source: FEWS NET/WFP Drought Update Issue No. 1).

<sup>1</sup> WFP Drought Update, Issue No. 4, June 2006.

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The FEWS NET report further indicated that, the harvest of maize and beans in the southern highlands is now underway and prices of these foods are beginning to fall. In the central zone and in bimodal areas further north, maize and bean prices have continued to rise. Access to food markets for many people continues to be difficult as prices remain high throughout the country. The average prices for the majority of staple commodities were lower for May compared to April 2006, but were higher than those of May 2005 and much higher than the five-year average for May from 2000 to 2004. The reason for the continued higher food prices this year compared to previous years is the food shortages throughout the country compounded by the rising prices of fuel.

On 15 May 2006, floods left at least 19,000 people homeless and submerged 998 houses in Tanzania's northern Kilimanjaro Region in May, following a heavy downpour. The floods in Moshi, near Mount Kilimanjaro, mostly affected residents who had previously been hit by drought, destroying at least 1,459 hectares of crops as well as harvested produce. In response to the flooding, the Federation allocated CHF 73,000 from DREF to the TRCNS. Refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRTZ002.pdf> for the DREF Bulletin. Prior to this disaster, the TRCNS had allocated 22 MT of maize to Moshi District using the Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) from the Federation as part of the Tanzania Drought Appeal, and was expecting an additional 71 MT. The TRCNS distributed disaster preparedness stocks of 400 blankets and buckets (donated by the German Red Cross) and 15 bales of clothing (donated by the Finnish Red Cross) from its warehouse to respond to the immediate needs. The regional delegation in Nairobi supplied non-food items (NFIs) from the regional disaster preparedness stock. The NS is currently providing assistance to 600 families in Moshi District with food, NFIs and WatSan services using the DREF funds.

From February to April 2006, the government provided free food assistance, alongside the continued sale of subsidized food, to vulnerable populations in drought affected areas<sup>4</sup>. The imported 42,000 MT of maize from the strategic grain reserves (SRG) is being distributed in regions where intervention was still required as part of the subsidized operation. Only Dar-es-Salaam, Ruvuma and Rukwa regions were not targeted. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) in the prime minister's office reported that it expects the distribution to be completed by the end of May.

The government has also been distributing maize to all drought-affected regions at a subsidized price of CHF 0.05 per kg. The DDM reported that subsidized food distribution is continuing throughout the country and a total of 126,000 MT has been distributed to nearly 85 districts in 18 regions. The government is also planning to reassess the situation in May and September 2006, in collaboration with the Food Security Information Team (FSIT) partners. The results of the government's preliminary crop production forecast are expected soon.

The TRCNS reprioritized its operation to focus on Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions based on geographical considerations, beneficiary needs and the involvement of other humanitarian agencies. Arusha Region was covered in the World Food Programme's (WFP's) drought operation.

<sup>4</sup> WFP EMOP Update, Issue No. 1, May 2006.

**Table 1: WFP food distribution in Arusha Region (as reported by TRCNS on 2 August 2006)**

District	Number of beneficiaries	Maize in MT
Arumeru	7,834	235
Karatu	15,196	456
Monduli	13,467	404
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,497</b>	<b>1,095</b>

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

**Objective 1: To contribute to the food-related needs of 74,000 most vulnerable beneficiaries in three drought-affected regions of northern Tanzania – Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara – through the provision of 2,664 metric tonnes of maize for three months.**

### Progress/Achievements

A total of 67 volunteers were trained at the TRCNS headquarters and branches on Red Cross ideals, basic disaster management, how to conduct meetings, how to calculate food rations, crowd control during distribution, beneficiary selection, roles of different actors and reporting. The TRCNS staff and the 67 trained volunteers distributed a three-month ration of maize, totalling 652 MT to 21,093 beneficiaries in Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions between April and May 2006 as shown in table 2 below.

**Table 2: Food distributions from April to May 2006 in Manyara and Kilimanjaro Regions**

Region	District	Number of beneficiaries	Maize (in MT)
Manyara	Hanang	687	24
	Kiteto	895	32
	Mbulu	3,471	125
	Simanjiro	7,472	270
Kilimanjaro	Moshi	2,583	93
	Mwanga	2,000	48
	Rombo	3,985	60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21,093</b>	<b>652</b>

### Impact

- This operation has contributed towards improving the nutritional status of 21,093 drought-affected beneficiaries in Manyara and Kilimanjaro. An impact assessment is planned for the first week of September 2006 to establish the extent to which the lives of the beneficiaries have been changed.
- During the food distribution exercise, the volunteers ensured that the elderly and people with disabilities got their rations. This resulted in equitable distributions as the most vulnerable benefited.
- The local communities, beneficiaries and village disaster committees played a significant role in setting the criteria for beneficiary identification/selection, crowd control and supervising food distribution. This involvement of all created a sense of responsibility and eliminated chances of any individual groups feeling left out. The TRCNS also worked closely with the local administration at the respective district levels throughout the duration of this drought operation. This has enhanced cooperation and coordination while promoting the NS as a reliable partner in humanitarian operations.

**Objective 2: To assess and design programme interventions for other food commodities required in water and sanitation, health and livelihood sectors leading to a longer-term intervention.**

### Progress/Achievements

The joint WFP and the UNICEF rapid nutrition assessment focusing on nutrition and health status of children under the age of five years and pregnant/lactating women as well as water and sanitation (WatSan) was completed on 26 March 2006. The assessment was conducted in Arusha, Manyara, Shinyanga and Morogoro regions, selected on the basis of the WFP's January 2006 Rapid Vulnerability Assessment. Although no official report from the joint assessment has been received, there were indications by the government that food distribution was top priority. As a result, the TRCNS does not anticipate including longer-term WatSan, health and livelihood interventions in this drought operation.

## **Tanzania: Drought; Appeal no. MDRTZ001; Operations Update no. 2**

### **Constraint**

Limited funding hindered the implementation of activities. The target was to get 2,664 MT of food to 74,000 people; however, the Appeal generated 652 MT or 24% of its targeted food requirements. The national society consequently reprioritized its operation to focus on Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions. Arusha region was covered in WFP's drought operation.

### **Federation coordination**

In early March, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) procured and distributed 53 MT of maize seeds to Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara regions, with funds from its August 2005 Appeal donated by the government of New Zealand. Action by Churches Together (ACT) Forum-Tanzania has made a food appeal to ACT International Geneva. The appeal targets several hunger-stricken districts for distribution of 2,067 MT of maize from mid-April to mid-May, including Monduli in Arusha Region and Same in Kilimanjaro Region. CARITAS has distributed 392 MT of maize including 40 MT in Arusha, to the benefit of 32,665 beneficiaries.

WFP's Emergency Operation (EMOP) will assist 565,000 beneficiaries with a distribution of 33,900 MT of maize between May and September 2006. The operation started on 15 May 2006 with distributions of two and a half months rations to a total of 138,712 targeted beneficiaries in Shinyanga, Arusha, Dodoma and Kilimanjaro regions. Pre-positioned food stocks in the WFP warehouses in Dodoma, Arusha as well as the SGR warehouse in Shinyanga are being used for these distributions.

OXFAM distributed a total of 1,197 MT and 192 MT of maize and beans respectively as well as 15,075 litres of oil to 111,236 beneficiaries in Arusha and Shinyanga regions. Under its school feeding programme, 86,116 beneficiaries from the two regions received 522 MT and 104 MT of maize and beans respectively as well as 13,057 litres of oil. Action Aid continued to support communities in Bagamoyo and Liwale with the distribution of white maize and seeds. A total of 63 villages in Msoga, Msata, Kwaruhombo and Miono divisions were supported with 9,460 bags of cassava cuttings. In Lawale District, communities that were supported with relief food have started consuming matured food crops. There still remains acute food insecurity in some communities in Kibutuka Division.

Action Aid plans to continue working with communities and other development actors in Bagamoyo and Liwale districts to address short and long-term food insecurity. Plan International provided seeds and pesticides to communities in six operational districts: Dar Urban in Dar-es-Salaam Region; Kisarawe and Kibaha in Coast Region; Ifakara in Morogoro Region as well as Geita and Ilemela in Mwanza Region. Funds were channelled through government district offices. In addition to the seeds purchased, Plan International also provided 50 litres of pesticide to each district. World Vision planned to start a one-month distribution of maize in all their operating areas on 7 June to beneficiaries in villages that are not targeted by the WFP and government distributions, at a ration of 12 kg per person for the month.

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement - principles and initiatives**

Promoting the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement within the target area was addressed during the food distribution exercise. Humanitarian Values were advocated through training of 67 volunteers on Red Cross ideals and ensuring gender balance in the disaster committee.

### **National society capacity building**

The regional delegation in Nairobi and the national society continue working hand-in-hand in the implementation of the Appeal, with technical support and general guidance being provided by the regional drought operation team. The logistics and WatSan delegates have also assisted with this operation. With the support of the regional logistics delegate and the East Africa sub-regional office, a follow-up visit on financial reporting was made to the national society.

### **Communications – advocacy and public information**

The progress made since the start of this operation will continue being communicated to concerned offices/organizations through the Operations Updates.

*[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page.](#)*

# Tanzania - Drought

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. MDRTZ001

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

28/07/2006

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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### CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->					<b>TOTAL COVERAGE</b>	
					<b>1,862,589</b>	<b>23.9%</b>
IRISH - GOVT		150,000	EUR	234,750	01.02.06	
JAPANESE - RC		46,500	USD	61,427	27.03.06	
LIBYAN - RC				1,000	06.04.06	
MONACO - RC		15,000	EUR	23,670	11.04.06	
FINLAND - RC		11,886	EUR	18,756	20.04.06	DISTRIBUTION COSTS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				339,603	CHF	18.2%

### KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
FINNISH - GOVT				106,106	27.04.06	220 MT MAIZE, TRANSPORT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				106,106	CHF	5.7%

### ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	