

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

TANZANIA : DROUGHT

Final report

Emergency appeal n°MDRTZ001

19 August 2008

Period covered by this Final Report: 15 March to 13 July 2006;

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,862,589 (USD 1,409,984 or EUR 1,190,153);

Final Appeal coverage: 28%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 14 March 2006 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](#) was issued on 24 April 2006.
- [Operations Update no. 2](#) was issued on 7 July 2006.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 250,000.

This operation was 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".

Summary: Tanzania suffered the effects of a prolonged drought in 2006. The drought severely compromised the food security of a large part of the country's rural population, with agro-pastoralist communities being the hardest hit. The assessment, which was conducted by the Food Security Information Team (FSIT) and coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, identified some 3.7 million people (nearly 11 percent of the mainland population) as food insecure. Within this figure, over 565,000 people were identified as requiring emergency food aid until the end of April 2006, since they lacked resources to purchase staple food, despite subsidized prices. In response to the drought emergency, the Tanzania Red Cross National Society (TRCNS) launched a preliminary Emergency Appeal on 14 March 2006, seeking to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable in Arusha, Manyara, and Kilimanjaro regions, with a population of approximately 74,000 people. The major constraint to the implementation of this appeal was lack of adequate funds to move it forward. The target was to provide 2,664 MT of food to 74,000 people. However, only 24 percent of the targeted food requirements was realized. Heavy downpour in May 2006 led to flooding in the northern Kilimanjaro region, affecting the implementation of the drought operation in some parts of Simanjiro (Manyara Region). The floods caused damage to the road network, hampering the movement of maize to some villages.

Lessons learned: Timing of the assistance to beneficiaries – including food and funding to run the operation – is very important. By the time the operation started, the needs had increased well above those indicated in the Emergency Appeal. All those involved in any relief operation must be treated equally. Government staff who participated in sensitization campaigns needed to be given per diem to motivate them.

Transportation of commodities and personnel should be planned to allow for hiring or acquisition of light vehicles. The operation had no light vehicles as funding for this was not prioritized because the appeal did not attract adequate donor support.

The situation

In common with other countries in the East Africa region, Tanzania suffered the effects of a prolonged drought in 2006. The drought severely compromised the food security of a large part of the country's rural population, with agro-pastoralist communities being the hardest hit.

An inter-agency assessment conducted in February 2006 revealed that nearly 85 percent of all districts in the country were affected. The assessment, which was conducted by the Food Security Information Team (FSIT) and coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, identified some 3.7 million people (nearly 11 percent of the mainland population) as food insecure. Within this figure, over 565,000 people were identified as requiring emergency food aid until the end of April 2006, since they lacked resources to purchase staple food, despite subsidized prices. These conditions also affected pasture and water availability for livestock, which led to a decrease in calving and milk production. In addition, livestock deaths were experienced in the severely drought-affected areas.

In response to the drought emergency, the Tanzania Red Cross National Society (TRCNS) launched a preliminary Emergency Appeal on 14 March 2006, seeking to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable in Arusha, Manyara, and Kilimanjaro regions, with a population of approximately 74,000 people. Red Cross volunteers distributed a total of 652 metric tonnes (MT) of maize in Kilimanjaro and Manyara regions, thus contributing towards improving the nutritional status of 21,093 drought-affected people.

The major constraint to the implementation of this appeal was lack of adequate funds to move it forward. The target was to provide 2,664 MT of food to 74,000 people. However, only 24 percent of the targeted food requirements was realized. Thus, the national society (NS) 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) drought operation, thus it was not targeted by the Red Cross intervention.

Besides funding limitations, heavy downpour in May 2006 led to flooding in the northern Kilimanjaro region, affecting the implementation of the drought operation in some parts of Simanjiro (Manyara Region). The floods caused damage to the road network, hampering the movement of maize to some villages. The floods left at least 19,000 people homeless and submerged 998 houses. Refer to the DREF Bulletin [<MDRTZ002>](#) for more information on the flooding.

Coordination

The Office of Disaster Management within the Prime Minister's Office assumed the overall responsibility of coordinating the food security operations in Tanzania. TRCNS worked closely with the local administration at the respective district levels throughout the duration of the operation.

The Finnish Red Cross donated 220 MT of maize towards this appeal. Initially, the donation was in the form of wheat destined for Eritrea, but was later exchanged for maize with a local trading company.

WFP took responsibility for mobilizing external food aid support. Through its emergency operation (EMOP), 565,000 beneficiaries received 33,900 MT of maize between May and September 2006. EMOP started on 15 May 2006 with distributions of two and a half month rations to a total of 138,712 targeted beneficiaries in Arusha, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro and Shinyanga regions.

Other humanitarian agencies involved in food distributions included the Food and Agriculture Organization (Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara regions), Action by Churches Together Forum-Tanzania (Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions), CARITAS (Arusha Region) and Oxfam (Arusha and Shinyanga regions). 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 seedlings. Plan International provided seeds and 50 litres of pesticides to communities in the following six districts: Dar Urban (Dar Es Salaam Region), Kisarawe and Kibaha (Coast Region), Ifakara (Morogoro Region), Geita and Ilemela (Mwanza Region).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Promoting the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement within the target areas was addressed prior to and during the food distribution exercise. Humanitarian Values were promoted during the community-managed and targeted distribution training of volunteers as well as through ensuring gender balance in the village disaster committees.

Goal: To identify and meet the food-related needs of the most vulnerable through an immediate drought related food response, and to identify and design longer-term drought-related water and sanitation, health, and livelihood interventions.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
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.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 74,000 beneficiaries have received 12 kilograms of maize per month once a month for three months, resulting in reduced malnutrition rates. 60 volunteers have received training in CMTD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and register 74,000 beneficiaries through CMTD. Train 60 volunteers in CMTD. Procure 2,664 metric tonnes of maize following standard procedures. Deliver and distribute procured maize in the three month period from April to June. Conduct follow-up monitoring and evaluation.

Impact

Prior to the food distribution exercise, a total of 67 Red Cross volunteers were trained at the National Society's headquarters and branches. The training covered Red Cross principles as well as various aspects of community-managed and targeted distribution, including basic disaster management, beneficiary selection, calculation of food rations and crowd control during distribution.

Between April and May 2006, a three-month ration of maize, totalling to 652 MT, was distributed to 21,093 beneficiaries in Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions as shown in **Table 1 below**. During the food distribution exercise, the volunteers ensured that the elderly and people with disabilities got their rations. The local communities, local leaders and village disaster committees played a significant role in setting the criteria for beneficiary identification/selection, crowd control and supervising food distribution.

Table 1: Maize distributions in Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions (April to May 2006)

Region	District	Number of beneficiaries	Maize distributed (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
	Total	21,093	652

Constraints

Due to the poor state of roads as a result of floods, the Federation/TRCNS-hired trucks broke down frequently, causing delays in the timely distribution of food to beneficiaries. In some occasions, the TRCNS had to sub-contract the transportation of maize to commercial transporters.

Emergency health

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.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An emergency appeal with an integrated multi-sectoral approach to food security in the affected areas is launched, replacing the current preliminary emergency appeal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the planned interagency assessment of water, health, and nutrition in the affected areas. Plan and implement a full emergency appeal.

Impact

A joint WFP and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) rapid nutrition assessment, focusing on nutrition and health status of children aged under five years and pregnant and/or lactating women as well as water and sanitation (WatSan), was completed on 26 March 2006. The assessment was conducted in Arusha, Manyara, Morogoro and Shinyanga regions, selected on the basis of WFP's rapid vulnerability assessment. No official report from the joint assessment had been received at the time of reporting.

There were indications by the government that food distribution was the top priority. As such, the national society did not include longer-term WatSan, health and livelihood interventions in this drought operation.

National Society capacity building

The Federation regional delegation in Nairobi and the National Society worked 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, in particular, 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 TRCNS. As part of the national society's efforts to improve its capacity to process information, a desk top computer was purchased for the headquarters.

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".

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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRTZ001 - Tanzania - Drought

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/3-2009/8
Budget Timeframe	2006/3-2006/7
Appeal	MDRTZ001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,862,590					1,862,590
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	1,187					1,187
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	142,345					142,345
<i>Irish Government</i>	93,968					93,968
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	61,427					61,427
<i>Libyan Red Crescent</i>	1,000					1,000
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	23,685					23,685
C1. Cash contributions	323,611					323,611
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
<i>Finnish Government</i>	70,762					70,762
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	130,808					130,808
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	201,571					201,571
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	525,182					525,182
D. Total Funding = B + C	525,182					525,182
Appeal Coverage	28%					28%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	525,182					525,182
E. Expenditure	-525,182					-525,182
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

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Reporting Timeframe	2006/3-2009/8
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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,862,590					1,862,590	
Supplies								
Food	1,055,743	341,313					341,313	714,430
Total Supplies	1,055,743	341,313					341,313	714,430
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	9,775	4,899					4,899	4,876
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	9,775	4,899					4,899	4,876
Transport & Storage								
Storage		21					21	-21
Distribution & Monitoring	9,908	51,490					51,490	-41,583
Transport & Vehicle Costs	428,888	19,133					19,133	409,755
Total Transport & Storage	438,795	70,644					70,644	368,151
Personnel								
International Staff	50,000	1,214					1,214	48,786
National Staff	17,001	15,468					15,468	1,534
National Society Staff	49,696	49,911					49,911	-215
Total Personnel	116,697	66,593					66,593	50,104
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	3,303	7,940					7,940	-4,637
Total Workshops & Training	3,303	7,940					7,940	-4,637
General Expenditure								
Travel	14,696	6,314					6,314	8,382
Information & Public Relation	3,963							3,963
Office Costs		1,167					1,167	-1,167
Communications		741					741	-741
Financial Charges		389					389	-389
Other General Expenses	98,549	15					15	98,534
Total General Expenditure	117,208	8,625					8,625	108,582
Programme Support								
Program Support	121,068	25,167					25,167	95,901
Total Programme Support	121,068	25,167					25,167	95,901
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,862,590	525,182					525,182	1,337,408
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,337,408					1,337,408	