

EMERGENCY APPEAL



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

Appeal no. MDRTZ001
14 March 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 183 countries.

In Brief

THIS PRELIMINARY EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 1,862,589 (USD 1,409,984 OR EUR 1,190,153) IN CASH, KIND OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 74,000 BENEFICIARIES FOR 4 MONTHS.

CHF 250,000 HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FROM THE FEDERATION'S DISASTER RELIEF EMERGENCY FUND (DREF) TO INITIATE THE OPERATION. UNEARMARKED FUNDS TO REPAY DREF ARE ENCOURAGED.

([Click here to go directly to the attached Appeal budget](#))

Related appeals: Please refer to :

East Africa Regional Drought Response DRR64001 - http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?06/MDR64001.pdf

Ethiopia Emergency Appeal no. MDRET001 - http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?06/MDRET001.pdf

Kenya Emergency Appeal no. MDRKE001 - http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?06/MDRKE001.pdf

Rwanda Emergency Appeal no. MDRRW001 - http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?06/MDRRW001.pdf and

Tanzania drought Information Bulletin no. tz060303 - http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts06/tz060303.pdf

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>

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For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's 2006-07 Annual Appeal for East Africa Sub-regional Programmes on http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA64003.pdf

The situation

The serious food security across Eastern Africa continues to threaten the lives and livelihood of over 11 million people. In response to this crisis, the International Federation, national societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross met in Nairobi on 19 January to develop a short and medium term plan of action in response to food insecurity. The International Federation has already launched a regional drought response DREF Bulletin¹ ([MDR64001](#)) as well as emergency appeals for Kenya ([MDRKE001](#)), Ethiopia ([MDRET001](#)), Rwanda ([MDRRW001](#)) in addition to Eritrea² ([05EA002](#)) and an appeal is under preparation for Burundi.

In common with other countries in the East Africa region, Tanzania is suffering the effects of an ongoing drought which has severely compromised the food security of a large part of the country's rural population. Whilst the crisis in other countries in East Africa has been well known for a while and humanitarian responses are already underway, the situation in Tanzania is only just beginning to be recognized as a potential catastrophe on a similar scale. As in other countries, the agro-pastoralist communities have been the hardest hit.



Cattle carcasses in Manyoni district, Singida region, Tanzania; (Source: RVA)

A recent interagency assessment³ into Tanzania's food security situation concludes that the "food shortage is acute and widespread; affecting all assessed districts, accounting for nearly 85 percent of all districts in the country." The survey, which was conducted by the Food Security Information Team (FSIT) and coordinated by the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives, identified some 3.7 million people (nearly 11 percent of the mainland population) who are currently food insecure. Within this figure, over 565,000 persons were identified as requiring emergency food aid until the end of April 2006, since they lacked the

resources to purchase staple food even at heavily subsidized prices. These conditions have also affected pasture and water availability, with livestock suffering poor health. They are emaciated and there has been a decrease in calving and milk production. There has also been evidence of wide scale livestock death in the severely drought-affected areas.

Some of the coping mechanisms being applied by the affected communities include charcoal burning and sale of livestock and household assets for income. In some areas, families are reportedly disintegrating as the head of the household leaves in search of casual labour elsewhere. There is strong evidence from the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) that school dropouts are increasing in the north.

The Tanzanian government estimates that a total of 100,000 metric tonnes is needed to feed the food insecure population between February and May 2006. On 14 February 2006, the government appealed to the donor community for support to raise the 100,000 metric tonnes required to feed 3.7 million affected people in 3,635 villages for the period from February to April 2006.

The deteriorating food security situation in the country is mainly due to several reasons:

- The *Vuli* rains (September-December) performed poorly. Tanzania has two main agro-climatic areas: the central and southern regions are unimodal with one planting and harvesting season, and the northern and northeastern regions are bimodal with two planting and harvesting seasons. The rains in unimodal areas are known as *masika*. In these areas, planting occurs in November and harvesting occurs from May to July. In bimodal areas, the short rains minor cropping season is known as *vuli* and the main long rains season is known as *masika*. The *vuli* planting season is from September to December and the season's harvest is in late January and February. The *vuli* harvest normally contributes nearly 30 percent to the national annual

¹ With [Update no. 1](#), [Update no. 2](#) and [Update no. 3](#)

² See Operations Update no. 4 for the appeal extension- http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?05/05EA00204.pdf

³ The Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) of Food Insecure Districts in Tanzania Mainland For the 2005-06 Market Year (Food Security Information Team, coordinated by Prime Minister's Office and Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives), February 2006, p.2

food crop production and normally increases food supplies, which farmers depend on to meet their food needs until the *masika* season harvest, which occurs around June and July. However, the *vuli* rains performed poorly during the recent planting season. Like other years when the *Vuli* rains fail, almost the entire country relied on the 2004/05 harvest retained in the unimodal rainfall areas and by traders in different locations. Such unusual food transfers induced food shortages even in locations that originally had potential surpluses.

- Food shortages in neighbouring countries (and relatively higher staple prices) have attracted increasing formal and informal exports from Tanzania. This, coupled with failed yields has also contributed to increases in prices of major food staples. On the other hand, livestock prices have fallen drastically in pastoral and several agro-pastoral locations.
- The food security situation is being further complicated by the devastating army worm infestation in the southern grain-producing areas. The current estimates indicate that 75,000 hectares of crops have already been destroyed by the worms thus reducing the overall expected yields. This has also affected pasture availability since the plants exude a substance in defence against the worms which is also poisonous to the animals.

The needs

Overall, food availability has declined substantially in affected areas and food insecure households have been found in almost all villages that have been assessed. Meanwhile, the food supply systems in Tanzania appear to lack the capacity to meet the demand, and the government's distribution mechanisms seem, so far, not to have reached the needed levels. At this stage, WFP has not agreed on the modalities with the government of Tanzania to mobilise extra food to Tanzania, and efforts to encourage commercial imports, especially maize, by dropping of custom duties has been offset by high market prices in many areas. Although there is food in Tanzania, many people are increasingly unable to afford it and are restricting their food intake to below nutritionally adequate levels.

As of early March, rainfall in the northeastern regions of Kilimanjaro, Arusha, and Manyara, and the central regions of Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga and Tabora has been low. There are indications that livestock deaths have reached the thousands in the central and Lake Victoria Basin regions of Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga and Mwanza. Livestock deaths have also been reported in Arusha and Manyara Regions. In the northern and northeastern bimodal regions, if the March-April *Masika* rains are poor and the June-July harvest fails, the situation could turn catastrophic with the next harvest not due until January and February 2007.

Table 1: Food Distribution Plan for 3 Regions from April to June 2006.

Food required MT					
	Beneficiaries	April	May	June	Total (MT)
Arusha	33,374.00	400.49	400.49	400.49	1,201.46
Kilimanjaro	27,940.00	335.28	335.28	335.28	1,005.84
Manyara	12,531.00	150.37	150.37	15 0.37	451.12
Total	73,845.00	886.14	886.14	886.14	2,658.42

The Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) proposes to make this preliminary response to the needs of the most vulnerable in three critically affected regions. These regions are Arusha, Manyara, and Kilimanjaro. The targeted vulnerable population in these regions is approximately 74,000 persons, as identified by the Food Security Information Team's (FSIT) January report, for a period of three months within a four month period. Further, these areas are also identified by UNICEF, according to available evidence, as having the highest incidences of child morbidity as well as Global Acute Malnutrition rates between 10 and 12.5 percent in January

According to WFP the present need is for maize as this has limited availability and prices are too high for vulnerable families to purchase. A maize only ration is the present policy and current practice of the Government of Tanzania and other agencies and therefore supported by the national society. It has been reported that some food commodities are available locally but a UNICEF/WFP/TRCS assessment is currently in field to confirm needs other than maize, including WatSan and health. A full ration including maize, beans and oil (in line with Sphere standards) has been investigated by the national society and the regional delegation but there were concerns that if

the TRCS were to distribute a substantially different ration to the government of Tanzania there could be disputes between communities receiving food from national society and those receiving food from other agencies. Therefore the national society will urgently procure maize, with the assistance of the Federation, and distribute to vulnerable families. Once the assessment results are known and other food and non food needs are identified then the operational plan and appeal will be reviewed.

Coordination

The International Federation regional delegation in Nairobi will work closely and in consultation with the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) and other partners to ensure smooth coordination in the provision of assistance. Every effort will be made to keep this response in line with the needs of this evolving situation.

Overall responsibility for coordination of the food security operations in Tanzania rests with the Office of Disaster Management within the Prime Minister's office. The WFP has the responsibility for mobilizing external food aid support. The national society will at all times inform the government and other relevant actors as to the nature and volume of its activities in order to avoid duplication and ensure that activities are in complement to each other.

At the community level, responsibility for selection of beneficiaries and distribution will rest with local representatives selected by the community. This is a practice known as Community Managed and Targeted Distribution (CMTD) followed in Tanzania. The national society will actively participate in and monitor this process.

Following the FSIT survey of August 2005 the government announced the release of 21,000 metric tonnes for sale at a subsidised price of 50 Tanzanian Shillings per kilo or for free distribution to some 15 percent of the affected population categorized as destitute.

On 23 February 2006, the President of Tanzania, mobilised in-country contributions from the business community and individuals amounting to 3 billion Tanzanian Shillings (some US \$3 million) to assist the affected population.

UNICEF plans an assessment in early March to determine the impact of the drought on women and children and the general water and sanitation, which was largely omitted by the FSIT assessment. FSIT members and the national society will be included in the assessment team.

The WFP and the government will meet in early March to discuss modalities of mobilising contributions towards the appeal.

The proposed operation

The Federation's regional delegation in Nairobi, in collaboration with the national society, has been monitoring the developing situation. At the request of the national society, the regional delegation deployed a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and technical staff to Dar es Salaam on 23 February. Following discussions with the national society and other stakeholders, including the government's disaster management office, WFP, UNICEF, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), among others, it was decided that a preliminary emergency appeal be prepared in view of the likely deterioration of food supply until May.

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.

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 months⁴.

⁴ Recommended food requirements were based on cereal equivalent of 400gms/person/day, amounting to 12kg of maize per beneficiary per month. This ration provides a minimum energy requirement of nearly 1,900 kcals/person/day that allows the individual to carry out basic necessary activities - according to the Rapid Vulnerability Assessment of Food Insecure Districts of Tanzania for 2005-06 market year by the FSIT.

Planned activities:

- 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.

Expected results:

- 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.

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.

Planned activities:

- Participate in the planned interagency assessment of water, health, and nutrition in the affected areas.
- Plan and implement a full emergency appeal.

Expected results:

- An emergency appeal with an integrated multi-sectoral approach to food security in the affected areas is launched, replacing the current preliminary emergency appeal.

Communications

The Federation Secretariat in Geneva includes media officers to report on success stories and increase the visibility and credibility of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. A communications delegate has been recruited and is working to support the communications-related needs of this operation for the regional delegation, Nairobi. An Information Bulletin on the drought situation in Tanzania has been issued. Information on the regional drought response is available at www.ifrc.org. Meanwhile, both the Federation's Secretariat and its regional delegation continue to lobby for cash and in-kind support for this operation.

Capacity of the national society

The Tanzania Red Cross Society has branches with fully operational offices in all the three proposed response regions with a total of 300 volunteers. The Kilimanjaro branch has one permanently employed staff with a vehicle.

The national society has capacity and experience in food distribution. Tanzania Red Cross Society staff has been used in conducting CMTD training for the government, WFP and other nongovernmental organizations. The national society has vast experience in emergency response, mobilisation, and in creating greater awareness. The national society is currently implementing health, nutrition, and water and sanitation activities in the refugee relief operation in western Tanzania. Key members of the national society and in particular the affected branches are members of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) and Mwanza branch hosted the training in July 2005.

Capacity of the Federation

For Tanzania, the Federation is represented by the Head of the East Africa sub-regional office who is the focal point for this operation with the national society, based in Nairobi.

The capacity of the regional delegation, Nairobi and the national society to assess and respond to food insecurity was scaled up by the arrival of a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), which was deployed to Nairobi in late January to provide support and assistance to the regional delegation and the Nairobi-based drafting committee (consisting jointly of Federation personnel and operating national societies) as well as to conduct field assessments and initiate a plan of action.

Technical support will be provided from the disaster management and programme departments in the regional delegation in Nairobi that has been augmented by additional food security, water and sanitation, logistics and

drought operation management delegates in the new Food Security Unit. A logistics/relief delegate will be recruited to assist in this operation.

Monitoring and evaluation

The system of monitoring and evaluation is based on regular management meetings attended by the regional delegation, the national society, the Tanzania government, UN agencies, and nongovernmental organizations to review the progress of planned activities and outputs to highlight areas of successes, difficulties and critical issues, and to plan for what to follow. This will be complemented by frequent visits and regular reporting.

Attention will be given to key seasonal events to review the situation and the ongoing operation. After the long rains end, the food distribution will be reviewed.

Budget summary

Please see Annex 1 for details.

Susan Johnson
Director
National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

[Budget below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

BUDGET SUMMARY

APPEAL No

MDRTZ001

Tanzania Drought 2006**Emergency appeal**

CHF

CHF

RELIEF NEEDS

Food

1,055,743

TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS**1,055,743**CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Office equipment

9,775

PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Programme support (6.5% of total)

121,068

TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS

Storage & Distribution

9,908

Transport and vehicle costs

428,888

PERSONNEL

Expatriate staff

50,000

National staff

17,001

National society staff

49,696

Workshops & training

3,303

ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES

Travel & related expenses

14,696

Information expenses

3,963

Admin & General

98,549

TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS**806,846****TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES****1,862,589****LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)**

0

NET REQUEST**1,862,589**