

WFP EMOP 6298: Assistance to drought affected persons in Tanzania

WFP Food Cost:	US\$ 4,436,640
Total cost to WFP:	US\$ 15,795,602
Number of beneficiaries:	1.3 million
Duration:	Five months: 1st December 2000 to 31st April 2001.

1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ASSISTANCE

1. Tanzania is classified as a Low Income and Food Deficit (LIFD) country with a per capita GNP of US\$ 240 in 1999¹. Recent poverty and vulnerability assessments indicate that over half of Tanzania's population of 31 million is classified as poor. Out of this, almost 61 per cent live in rural areas and 39 per cent in urban centres. The rural poor are largely dependent on subsistence agriculture. Especially in the arid and semi-arid areas of the country yield are low. This is due to a number of factors, including limited access to credit and extension services as well as crop damage by pests. The agricultural system is rain dependent and remains highly susceptible to climatic shocks.
2. In normal years, Tanzania is self-sufficient in its staple crop, white maize. However, the 1999/2000 harvests in Tanzania have been badly affected by the irregular and premature rainfall, marking the fourth consecutive poor agricultural season in the country and exposing many poor rural families to extreme levels of food insecurity. Over the last four years, a combination of floods and drought has significantly disrupted food production in the country, further decreasing the already limited purchasing power of the rural poor. In 1996/7, a severe drought hit the country. In the 1997/98 season, a recovery from the previous drought was expected but abnormally high rainfall greatly reduced crop production in many districts. 1997/98 was officially declared a year of famine by the Tanzanian Government.
3. In June 2000, a Food and Crop Assessment mission was carried out by a team of experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Disaster Planning Unit of the Ministry of Planning, USAID/FEWS, FAO, WFP and non-governmental organisations, including Save the Children-UK (SCF) and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA). The mission reported rainfall performance during the 1999/2000 season to be generally poor in the bimodal areas receiving short rains (vuli) except in Kagera and Kigoma regions, which received normal precipitation. In unimodal areas, the long rains were variable in time and space. With the exception of the southern highlands and southern coastal areas, which received adequate rains and obtained normal harvests, the rains were sporadic and lower than normal in both bimodal and unimodal regions, resulting in significant harvest losses. The regions identified as most affected were Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, Shinyanga, Mwanza, Mara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Morogoro and Dar es Salaam. The poor performance of the rains in these areas impacted negatively on crops, notably on cereals, as moisture stress caused permanent wilting at the most critical points of the flowering and grain filling stages. In the central zone, where livestock is particularly important, poor rains severely reduced the available pasture and water, causing a deterioration in the health of livestock and worsening terms of trade between cereals and animals.

¹ World Bank consultative meeting, May 24th-25th 2000, Dar es Salaam.

4. Lack of inputs, such as fertilisers and improved seeds, combined with poor farming practices, have further contributed to low production. Per capita crop production in Tanzania has fallen by 15% relative to a normal year (1995/6).

Food production in drought affected regions of Tanzania (cereals and non-cereals)

Region	Districts	94/95-98/99 Average Food Production Metric Tons	1999/2000 Production Metric Tons	1999/2000 Diff From Average Metric Tons	1999/2000 % Diff from Average Percent
Arusha	Hanang	65,092	19,694	-45,398	-70
Arusha	Karatu	34,235	1,769	-32,466	-95
Arusha	Kiteto	38,280	21,909	-16,371	-43
Arusha	Mbulu	77,180	10,974	-66,206	-86
Arusha	Monduli	45,162	17,164	-27,999	-62
Arusha	Ngorongoro	10,826	4,830	-5,997	-55
Arusha	Simanjiro	23,875	13,903	-9,972	-42
Dodoma	Dodoma Rural	84,789	90,775	5,986	7
Dodoma	Dodoma Urban	24,022	22,156	-1,866	-8
Dodoma	Kondoa	95,562	86,299	-9,263	-10
Dodoma	Mpwapwa	76,947	30,333	-46,614	-61
Iringa	Iringa	141,034	105,018	-36,016	-26
Ki'njaro	Mwanga	22,772	10,140	-12,632	-55
Ki'njaro	Rombo	76,011	26,548	-49,464	-65
Ki'njaro	Same D	39,143	34,131	-5,012	-13
Mara	Bunda	33,595	25,245	-8,350	-25
Mara	Musoma	27,046	15,972	-11,074	-41
Morogoro	Kilosa	116,692	62,563	-54,129	-46
Morogoro	Ulanga	42,480	40,499	-1,980	-5
Mwanza	Magu	72,784	60,067	-12,717	-17
Mwanza	Misungwi	54,156	46,517	-7,639	-14
Shinyanga	Bariadi	54,533	62,641	8,108	15
Shinyanga	Maswa	50,062	38,070	-11,992	-24
Shinyanga	Meatu	68,105	15,882	-52,223	-77
Shinyanga	Shinyanga	134,168	78,529	-55,639	-41
Singida	Iramba	85,105	52,429	-32,676	-38
Singida	Manyoni	40,844	14,508	-26,336	-64
Singida	Singida Rural	67,964	38,924	-29,040	-43
Tabora	Igunga	31,987	27,124	-4,863	-15
Tabora	Nzega	64,137	65,803	1,666	3
Tabora	Tabora	78,872	42,743	-36,129	-46
Tanga	Korogwe	90,151	102,955	12,804	14
Tanga	Lushoto	94,952	33,303	-61,649	-65

Source: June/July Crop Assessment

5. The shortage of cereals in some of the neighbouring countries, particularly in Kenya, has increased the cross-border trade of maize (much of it informal) and further reduced the domestic availability in Tanzania. In the southern regions, which are regarded as the "grain basket" areas, maize crop production is estimated to be slightly above the five-year average, with a potential surplus of over 350,000 mt. This surplus will be very important to re-build the stocks of the Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR), though their effect on stabilising the food prices and increasing food availability in the deficit regions is hindered by the poor marketing infrastructure.

National Food Balance Sheet

6. The June 2000 food and crop assessment mission estimated that the shortfall in food import requirements for the 2000/2001 marketing year amounts to 180,000 mt. This needs to be covered by aid and commercial imports.

National Food Balance Sheet for 2000/2001 Market Year

	Item	'000' Metric Tons (MT)
A	<u>Domestic Availability</u>	7,483
	Opening Stocks (Commercial and on-farm) ¹	323
	SGR Stock	80
	Domestic Production	7,080
B	<u>Domestic Utilisation</u>	7,813
	Domestic Requirement ²	7,743
	SGR Replenishment	70
C	Anticipated Imports ³	150
(A+C) -B	Uncovered import Requirements ⁴	-180

Source: Food and Crop Assessment Mission, June 2000: (effective beginning of marketing year, June 1st, 2000).

1. *On-farm stocks estimated as a percentage (2%) of the previous harvest (1998/99)*
 2. *Include seeds, feeds, losses and cross border trade.*
 3. *Based on average annual imports*
 4. *To be filled by relief food assistance (based on needs assessment) and commercial imports*
7. In August 2000, a Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) was carried out in Tanzania to examine food insecurity at the household level. This assessment showed that about 1.3 million people in 33 districts in eleven regions are highly vulnerable to food insecurity. The analysis further ranked Arusha region as the most vulnerable, followed by Shinyanga, Singida, Dodoma and Kilimanjaro Regions. These are followed by Mara, Morogoro, Mwanza, Tabora, Iringa and Tanga regions. The assessment recommended that relief food assistance be provided to the drought affected people for a period ranging from 3 to 5 months, depending on the agro-climatic zone.
8. The significant reductions in food production, combined with poverty, threaten to lead to serious food insecurity among the most vulnerable people in Tanzania. Malnutrition (measured as weight for age) already stands at around 30%, while under five and infant mortality rates are 150 and 99 per 1000, respectively. Vulnerable groups, such as children, pregnant and nursing mothers, the elderly and members of female headed households will be the first to suffer.
9. Extreme coping mechanisms available to some of the able-bodied beneficiaries include:

- Reductions in daily calorific intake far below the recommended minimum level of Kcal 2100 per day.
- Migration to other areas to seek work which would mean further reductions in productivity in the area from which people are leaving and increased social burdens at the points at which large numbers of people will gather seeking work (e.g. towns, commercial farming areas).
- The sale of all productive assets (e.g. livestock, tools and implements, land and/or buildings), which would have obvious negative effects on household productivity. In addition, affected households could also be expected to incur significant levels of debt through borrowing from the informal sector, at very high interest rates.

Previous WFP emergency assistance

10. WFP approved in November 1997 emergency operation EMOP 5889, with a total cost to WFP of US\$ 33 million, to assist 1.4 million people for six months until April 1998. Similarly, the 1998/99 harvests in Tanzania were affected by drought. The following season brought little respite, as the short rains failed, which led to an extension of EMOP 5889 until March 1999, to assist 330,000 drought affected people in the central regions (no additional resources were required). An FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in February 1999 recommended that assistance be extended through another emergency operation, due to the continuing drought and serious food problems. WFP approved in March 1999 EMOP 6112, with a total cost to WFP of US\$ 8 million, to assist 1.14 million beneficiaries between the months March-May 1999. This EMOP has been extended end of November 2000, because assessments continued to indicate that a large number of districts remained highly food insecure.

2. GOVERNMENT POLICY/ACTIONS

11. The Disaster Management Department of the Prime Minister's Office is the Government body responsible for co-ordinating emergency interventions in Tanzania. In early 2000, WFP and FAO, in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and USAID/FEWS, established the Food Security Information Team (FSIT), which is the technical and advisory body serving all relevant parties involved in food security issues in the country. The FSIT is composed of representatives from Government of Tanzania, UN agencies, NGOs and donors. The FSIT has co-ordinated the post-harvest assessment in September 1999, the Food and Crop Assessment in June 2000, and the Rapid Vulnerability Assessment in August 2000.

12. The Government of Tanzania (GoT) places food security, at national and household levels, as a high priority in poverty eradication. The Government's future strategy will focus on the implementation of the National Special Programme for Agricultural Production Intensification and Food Security (NSP). This programme is aimed at improving national and household food security. By improving irrigation and water management, it will assist small holder farmers who grow food crops with little or no mechanisation.

13. As at October 2000, the Strategic Grain Reserve, managed by the Food Security Unit, had a national stock balance of 97,700 mt of maize grain. The primary function of the reserve is

market stabilisation through commercial releases. However, this year the Government allocated 20,000 mt maize grain from the Reserve to the drought affected populations, to be sold at a subsidised rate of \$US.06 per kg, which is less than half of the market price. The Government also plans to cover secondary transport and storage of this grain. The Government is unable to release the grain for free distribution due to budgetary constraints. Most of the 1.3 million beneficiaries for this Emergency Operation are not expected to be able to access this subsidised food, due to the massive erosion in their purchasing power.

3. OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

14. The objectives of WFP assistance under this emergency operation are to:

- Prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of the most severely affected people.
- Preserve productive assets;
- Prevent distress migration by pastoralists and marginal farmers;
- Enable drought affected farmers to re-invest in their farms.

4. BENEFICIARIES

15. Most of the 1.3 million beneficiaries requiring relief assistance are subsistence farmers from the marginal agricultural areas whose livelihoods have been greatly weakened by four successive poor harvests. The caseload also includes a significant number of pastoral and agro-pastoralist families, whose food insecurity is threatened by the continued decline in the terms of trade between livestock and grain.

16. In order to ensure that the poorest members of the community receive assistance, Village Distribution Committees will undertake wealth ranking exercises and facilitate proper registration of beneficiaries. At least 57% of project beneficiaries will be women. Pregnant and nursing mothers will be given special attention. Children under five are expected to represent at least 10% of the overall caseload. Beneficiaries are registered individually through the community managed approach to food aid targeting and distribution

17. The table below, which results from the most recent Rapid Vulnerability Assessment, identifies the number of people in need of relief food assistance by district and region and recommends the number of months intervention, as well as food requirements needed.

REGION	Food Insecure District	Total Population	No. of people in need of relief food	% of Food Insecure	Intervention Period	No. of months	Relief Food Required (mt) *
ARUSHA		2,109,132	242,416	11			7690
	SIMANJIRO	106,020	30,201	28	Dec-Feb 2001	3	1088
	KITETO	146,049	15,195	10	Dec-Feb 2001	3	547
	HANANG	181,321	41,899	23	Dec-Feb 2001	3	1509
	NGORONGORO	109,363	20,155	18	Dec-Jan 2001	2	484
	KARATU	159,629	30,233	19	Dec-Jan 2001	2	726
	MBULU	235,276	36,099	15	Dec-Jan 2001	2	867
	MONDULI	180,590	68,634	38	Dec-Feb 2001	3	2471
SHINYANGA		2,497,624	163,413	7			7846
	MEATU	198,027	53,289	27	Dec-Mar 2001	4	2558
	SHIN. RURAL	457,330	21,135	5	Dec-Mar 2001	4	1015
	MASWA	289,314	26,363	9	Dec-Mar 2001	4	1266
	BARIADI	504,789	62,627	12	Dec-Mar 2001	4	3007
SINGIDA		1,001,250	155,194	16			7750
	IRAMBA	343,600	57,891	17	Dec-Mar 2001	4	2779
	SINGIDA (R)	346,000	51,344	15	Dec-Mar 2001	4	2465
	MANYONI	188,650	45,959	24	Dec-Mar 2001	4	2506
DODOMA		1,654,500	153,688	9			7378
	DODOMA (R)	274,200	45,294	17	Dec-Mar 2001	4	2175
	DODOMA (U)	472,900	28,609	6	Dec-Mar 2001	4	1374
	KONDOA	440,400	37,110	8	Dec-Mar 2001	4	1781
	MPWAPWA	244,000	42,675	17	Dec-Mar 2001	4	2048
KILIMANJARO		796,675	106,365	13			2552
	SAME	185,600	19,837	11	Dec-Jan 2001	2	476
	ROMBO	107,225	59,346	55	Dec-Jan 2001	2	1424
	MWANGA	73,601	27,182	37	Dec-Jan 2001	2	652
MARA		1,315,807	175,102	13			2101
	BUNDA	343,600	73,982	22	Dec-Dec 2000	1	888
	MUSOMA	346,000	101,120	29	Dec-Dec 2000	1	1213
MOROGORO		1,680,589	68,414	4			2463
	ULANGA	175,831	39,717	23	Dec-Feb 2001	3	1430
	KILOSA	455,244	28,697	6	Dec-Feb 2001	3	1033
MWANZA		2,340,683	111,546	5			1339
	MISUNGWI	343,600	14,134	4	Dec-Dec 2000	1	170
	MAGU	346,000	97,412	28	Dec-Dec 2000	1	1169
TABORA		1,587,256	65,400	4			1570
	IGUNGA	221,094	11,832	5	Dec-Jan 2001	2	284
	NZEGA	392,934	33,105	8	Dec-Jan 2001	2	795
	TABORA	404,998	20,463	5	Dec-Jan 2001	2	491
IRINGA		1,517,671	35,021	2			1261
	IRINGA (R)	500,579	35,021	7	Dec-Feb 2001	3	1261
TANGA		1,642,474	19,624	1			472
	LUSHOTO	463,858	8,399	2	Dec-Jan 2001	2	202
	KOROGWE	266,932	11,225	4	Dec-Jan 2001	2	270
TOTAL		18,143,661	1,296,185	7			42,424

* Note that rations are calculated as 12 kg (monthly ration, daily ration 400 grams) x no. of months x no. of beneficiaries.

5. MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION

18. The Office of the Prime Minister will be the official channel of communication with WFP at central level. At the local level, WFP and its implementing partners will co-ordinate the operation with the district government councils. The proposed implementing partners per district are as follows:

Region	District	Implementing Partners
Arusha	Mbulu	Caritas
	Kiteto	TCRS/ELCT (Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service / Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania).
	Karatu	TCRS/ELCT
	Hanang	Caritas
	Monduli	TCRS/ELCT
	Simanjiro	TCRS/ELCT
Dodoma	Dodoma Rural	NPA (Norwegian People's Aid)
	Kondoa	NPA
	Mpwapwa	NPA
Iringa	Iringa Rural	Diocese of Ruaha
Kilimanjaro	Mwanga	TCRS/ELCT
	Rombo	TCRS/ELCT
	Same	Caritas
Mara	Bunda	CARE
	Musoma	CARE
Morogoro	Kilosa	NPA
	Ulanga	NPA
Mwanza	Magu	CARE
	Misungwi	CARE
Shinyanga	Bariadi	WORLD VISION
	Maswa	WORLD VISION
	Meatu	WORLD VISION
	Shinyanga Rural	WORLD VISION
Singida	Iramba	SEMA (Sustainable Environment Management Action)
	Manyoni	SEMA
	Singida Rural	SEMA
Tabora	Igunga	Africare
	Nzegga	Africare
	Tabora	Africare
Tanga	Lushoto	World Vision
	Korogwe	World Vision

19. Each implementing partner is expected to co-finance the operation, in accordance with WFP's cost sharing policy. However, WFP will cover the costs of secondary transportation, together with storage and distribution costs. The implementing partner is expected to contribute towards staff costs and other 'standing costs', such as office rent, vehicles etc. WFP has already held co-ordination meetings with these NGOs and they are now in the process of mobilising their own resources.

20. NGO partners have been selected due to their proven capacity in the field of emergency food distributions in Tanzania. Furthermore, each NGO is well established in the areas where it will be working and has good working relations with local government. Memoranda of

Understanding (MoU) are signed by the implementing partner, WFP and the Government, detailing the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. The MoUs include a clause stipulating that the implementing partners must adopt a gender sensitive approach to management and distribution of relief food.

Distribution and Targeting Methodology

21. The relief food distribution is managed by the community with facilitation and support provided by implementing agencies. The village elects the distribution committee, which then identifies the most vulnerable households. Sensitisation campaigns encourage women's participation in the distribution process. The election of the Village Relief Committees is based on 50 percent participation by women as each *vitongoji* (sub-village) must be represented by one man and one woman. Beneficiaries are registered individually at the village level by name, gender and age.
22. The Village Distribution Committee conducts village wealth ranking exercises to determine who should be registered for food aid. With assistance from local women's organisations, the committees will use gender sensitive criteria in their vulnerability analysis in order to increase the number of female beneficiaries.
23. Women will usually perform scooping during food distribution. Established women's groups at both district and village levels will be requested to actively participate in management and distribution of relief food rations. During public meetings, women are encouraged to be present on the distribution day to collect the food rations themselves.
24. Prior to commencement of operations in a district, workshops will be held to train WFP Food Monitors, partner NGOs, local Government staff and community leaders on the community-based targeting and distribution system. The training will be led by experts from SCF-UK, and is being funded by DFID. WFP Food Monitors and partner NGOs will convene and carry out follow-up sensitisation workshops at the grassroots level, to discuss constraints encountered during registration and verify the accuracy of the targeting exercise.

6. Non Food Inputs

25. In order to enable the farmers to recover quickly from this season's food shortage through the harvest of the 2000/2001 season, provision of emergency seeds assistance to the affected population is strongly recommended. FAO estimates that a total of 2,390 mt of seeds (1,465 mt of maize, 660 mt of sorghum and 265 mt of beans), costing approximately US\$ 3,9 million are urgently required for free distribution if agricultural productivity is to recover to at least normal levels in the affected areas. If seed is not provided, the acreage planted in the 2000-2001 season will again be below normal, leading to further falls in food production levels. The cycle of poverty and hunger will therefore be perpetuated for another year. The seeds will be procured locally and distributed simultaneously with the first round of food in December to the same beneficiaries who are receiving food aid. Although December is too late for the 'vuli' harvest in the bi-modal areas, it will still be of great assistance to the second harvest in these areas, and to the main harvest in the unimodal areas.

7. Food Aid Strategy

26. Two phases of distribution are planned for this operation. The first phase represents a one to two month ration for all target areas to cover the months of December and January. To secure this substantial quantity of grain within the given timeframe, WFP plans to borrow 20,000 mt of maize from the SGR, which has already pre-positioned stocks in the regions of Dodoma, Shinyanga and Arusha. WFP will also use cash donations to purchase maize locally from its network of suppliers, and will then deliver the first phase allocations to the implementing partners at district level. The second phase requirement will be delivered to implementing partners by late January 2001, and will be sourced through a combination of international and local purchases. In kind donor contributions will be included in this second allocation.
27. Great care will be taken with the allocation of relief food, in order not to disrupt the local market and to minimise disincentive effects on local production. WFP and its implementing partners will undertake post-distribution food basket monitoring and food usage surveys.

Logistics

28. Subject to availability of cash to WFP and food on the market in Tanzania, WFP will purchase maize locally and transport it from the surplus areas to the EDPs in the deficit areas by road and rail.
29. Maize grain, which is procured overseas, will enter Tanzania through the port of Dar es Salaam, and thereafter be transported to the EDPs. WFP will utilise the existing rail networks to its transshipment points in Dodoma, Singida and Isaka (Shinyanga) in order to streamline the food dispatches to the implementing partners. Dispatches from these transshipment points will be made through a combination of rail and road.
30. WFP will deploy a logistics assistant in each of the three transshipment points (Dodoma, Arusha and Shinyanga). Ten food monitors will also be recruited, to be attached to each implementing partner to report on the movement and distribution of the food aid at regional and district levels.
31. WFP is responsible for all primary transport of commodities and will deliver to the implementing partner at either district or regional level, depending on which is more convenient. Thereafter, the implementing partner will be responsible for the storage and transportation of the commodities. Past experience has shown that the transport sector is highly competitive in Tanzania and the Country Office does not expect problems in contracting a sufficient number of private operators.
32. Distances to transport relief food to drought affected people in Tanzania are long and the road network is in a poor condition resulting in relatively high transport costs. The average distance from Dar es Salaam to the distribution sites is approximately 920 km. In the past, delivery of cargo to the transshipment point was carried out by rail which was less expensive than road transport. However, as the Tanzanian rail operation is deteriorating day by day, WFP is obliged to deliver by road. The LTSH rate for this operation has been set at US\$ 126/mt which is US\$ 23 below the rate contained in the previous drought EMOP 6112 for Tanzania that covered a smaller area.
33. COMPAS, the standard WFP Commodity Tracking System, is functional in Tanzania and is compiled at field level in the Dodoma sub-office. Updates will be sent to the country office on a daily basis through HF communication enabling accurate and timely information regarding the

movements of food commodities. WFP will also utilise its existing field offices in Singida and Arusha to provide regular receipt and dispatch reports on the email.

8. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

34. WFP Food Monitors will be assigned to each of the eleven regions being targeted. They will work in close co-operation with local government and the implementing partners. The key data required to monitor the operation are:

35. Programme Monitoring

- Composition of Village Distribution Committees, with gender disaggregated data on committee members responsible for registration and distribution
- Number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender, age groups (children, adults)
- Quantity of food distributed per district
- Food basket received by beneficiaries
- Food usage and market impact surveys

36. Logistics Monitoring

- Deliveries to implementing partners by waybill number.
- Dispatches by implementing partner to villages by waybill number.

37. A budgetary provision has been made to conduct an evaluation of the operation after its completion in April 2001. In broad terms, the objectives of this study will be to assess the following:

- Impact of relief assistance in terms of preventing asset liquidation.
- Maintenance of current levels of food consumption.
- Performance of the parties concerned in the operation.

9. NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND FOOD BASKET

38. The food ration will consist of 400 grams of maize per person and per day for a period between 1 and 4 months, depending on the agro-climatic zone where the drought affected people live. In total 42,424 mt of food are needed to meet the needs of the drought affected people. The food ration represents a nutritional value of about 1,400 kilocalories per day. Locally available foods will complement the WFP food ration. These include local varieties of spinach and other vegetables, as well as dried fish, milk, eggs and wild fruits. Some of the beneficiaries will also draw on their little remaining household food stocks.

10. EXIT STRATEGY

39. Good and well distributed rains, leading to at least normal harvests in the bi-modal and uni-modal areas, will allow food distribution under this operation to come to its scheduled end.

However, in collaboration with the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), Crop Monitoring and Early Warning Unit and other partners in the Food Security Information Team (FSIT), the WFP VAM will closely monitor factors that affect household food security between now and the end of the EMOP. Through such monitoring activities (rainfall, pasture, water, prices), an intermediate analysis of these conditions will be made to provide a basis for deciding whether or not the EMOP should continue.

40. WFP's Country Programme (2002-2006), which is currently under preparation, will focus on disaster mitigation and preparedness, through a combination of developmental food aid projects and institutional strengthening of both central and local government to manage Tanzania's recurring disasters. The Country Programme will seek to complement the wider infrastructural improvement and poverty reduction programmes being implemented by the Government, with support from the European Union, the World Bank, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and several bi-lateral donors
41. The NGO implementing partners have ongoing rural development programmes in the areas where they will be managing the food aid operations. When this WFP EMOP ends, NGO projects will help provide a continuum between relief, rehabilitation and development.

11. RECOMMENDATION

42. Emergency food assistance for 1.3 million victims of drought in Tanzania is recommended for joint approval within the budget as shown in Annex 1.

12. Approval

Catherine Bertini
Executive Director
WFP

Date: _____

Jacques Diouf
Director-General
FAO

Date: _____

Project BUDGET

Programme Category:	EMOP
Recipient Country:	Tanzania
Project Number:	6298
Project Duration (mo.):	5 months
Project Start Date:	1.12.2000
Project End Date:	30.4.2001
Number of Beneficiaries:	1.3 million

DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (DETAILS):

Commodities	Quantity Req'd in mt	Cost per mt in USD ⁽¹⁾	Total Value in USD ⁽⁵⁾
Maize	42,424	105	4,436,640
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
Total Commodities	42424		4,436,640
External Transport ⁽²⁾		87.49	3,711,675
Superintendence			152,424
Landside Transport ⁽³⁾			
ITSH ⁽³⁾		126	5,345,424
Total LTSH		126	5,345,424
Other Direct Operational Costs			31,600

(See Annex ii)

TOTAL DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (DOC):	13,677,763
(See Details Above)	
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (DSC):	974,929
(See Details in Annex I)	
INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (ISC):	1,142,910
TOTAL WFP COSTS:	15,795,602

(1) Average FOB cost per ton of commodity as provided by ODP based on semi-annual weighted averages produced by OEDB.

In cases of local/regional purchases, average price estimates as provided by MSP.

(2) Average cost per ton of commodity as provided by OTS. Should NOT be applied to commodities to be locally procured.

(3) Average cost per ton of commodity for all locations as provided by OTL.

(4) Percentage rate approved annually by the EB, applied to project direct costs (DOC+DSC).

(5) Total commodity costs are calculated from unrounded cost per mt.

Direct Support Costs (1) (in USD)

Staff		Staff Count
11	International	202,584
142	UN Volunteers	0
141	International Consultants and SSA	0
151	National Professional Officers	0
152	Local Staff and Temporaries	165,000
153	Overtime (in USD only)	10,000
Subtotal		377,584
Technical Support Services and Training		
712	Project Preparation	5,000
143	Technical Advisory Services (community targeting consultancy)	25,000
713	Project Monitoring and Evaluation (see attached note 6)	50,000
640	Training	20,000
Other (Specify):		
Subtotal		100,000
Travel and DSA		
243	Blanket Travel	0
264	In-country Travel	68,038
264	Small Aircraft Charter (see attached note 1)	10,000
Subtotal		78,038
Office expenses		
305	Rental of Facility	13,342
409	Utilities	11,842
509	Communications	9,380
348	Office Supplies	5,833
357	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	5,000
Subtotal		45,397
Vehicle operations		
390	Vehicle Fuel and Maintenance	50,000
Subtotal		50,000
Equipment		
361	Vehicles (purchase of 5 4WD.)	90,000
	Vehicle Rental (4 cars) -(see attached note two)	24,000
	5 Motorbikes for Log Assts	18,000
507	Communication Equipment (see attached note 5)	38,900
530	Computer Equipment	15,000
313	Furniture and Equipment	15,260
	3 rubhalls	42,000
Subtotal		243,160
Other		
	Advocacy (see attached note 3)	20,000
	Security (2)	15,750
	Public Information (see attached note 4)	5,000
	Auditors Fees	10,000
	Evaluation of operation and post harvest assessment	30,000
Subtotal		80,750
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS		974,929

- (1) Staff resources, non-food items and services required under DSC are exclusively for use by the WFP Office in direct support to the project.
- (2) This will cover the cost of guards for the rubhalls.

Note 1) Private charter will enable Government and WFP management staff to monitor the projects, even at the height of the rainy season. There are currently very few air services to district level. All management staff will be working under tight time constraints.

Note 2) A provision for car rental is made for two months, to allow time for any delay in vehicle purchases.

Note 3) During EMOP 6112, a video was made examining the impact of the operation on women's lives. A similar gender focused initiative is again planned.

Note 4) Public information includes the printing and distribution of materials to familiarise local government and communities with the community managed approach.

Note 5) This budget line includes a provision for three Codan car radios, at a cost of \$7200 each.

Note 6) This includes a provision for monitoring the effect of rainfall and crop performance on the vulnerable households in the affected areas. This will allow WFP to make an informed decision on whether or not to continue the EMOP.

Other Direct Operational Costs (in USD)

		Staff resources, non-food items and services exclusively for use by:		
		Beneficiaries	Government/Implementing Partners	TOTAL
Staff				
11	International			0
142	UN Volunteers			0
141	International Consultants and SSA			0
151	National Professional Officers			0
151	Local Staff and Temporaries			0
	Subtotal	0	0	0
Technical Support Services and Training				
712	Project Preparation			
143	Technical Advisory Services			
713	Project Monitoring and Evaluation			
643	External Training (no travel)			
	Other (Specify): Training of District Level Staff in Community Managed System		20,000	20000
	Subtotal	0	20000	20000
Travel and DSA				
242	International			0
264	In-country			0
645	Counterpart travel		8,000	8000
	Subtotal	0	8000	8000
Office expenses				
348	Office Supplies			0
	Other (specify):			0
				0
	Subtotal	0	0	0
Equipment				
361	Vehicles			0
507	Communication Equipment			0
530	Computer Equipment		3600	3600
313	Furniture and Equipment			0
	Subtotal	0	3600	3600
Other Non Food Items and Services				
	(Specify):			0
				0
	Subtotal	0	0	0
Food Transformation				
798	Milling			
	Other (specify):			
	Subtotal			0
TOTAL OTHER DOC		0	31600	31600