



**Action by Churches Together**

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Coordinating Office

# Appeal

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Tanzania

## Food Relief Assistance – AFTZ61 Appeal Target: US\$ 741,141

Geneva, 21 March 2006

Dear Colleagues,

The latest Tanzanian government report on the food situation shows that from February to April, 3.76 million people - more than 10 percent of the country's population- will need 99,676 tonnes of maize food aid. According to the country's Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security the food deficit in Tanzania is linked to the failure of short rains between August and November 2005 which account for 30% of annual harvests in the country. A Rapid Vulnerability Assessment carried out by the government, WFP, and NGOs in early February identified 564,000 of the total impacted population as being destitute and in need of free food distribution. To date, the government of Tanzania has not declared a national emergency but WFP and NGOs are concerned that government resources are insufficient to meet the urgent needs of this vulnerable population. The long rainy season is now expected between March and May, but if it fails or comes too late, the number of people needing food relief could go up.

ACT member the **Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)** is appealing for assistance to provide food relief to approximately 80,500 of the most destitute people in seven regions in rural Tanzania, to be distributed through its member churches the Anglican Church of Tanzania (ACT), the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT), the African Inland Church of Tanzania (AIC) and the Mennonite Church of Tanzania (MEN) stationed across the country. The implementation time frame for the food distribution is four months from mid-April, and is intended to provide vital sustenance until the next harvest expected in July.

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ACT is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.

The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

**Project Completion Date: 30 September 2006**

**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested**

Total Appeal Target(s)	<u>US\$</u> 741,141
<b><u>Less:</u></b> Pledges/Contr. Recd.	0
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b>	<b>741,141</b>

Jenny Borden  
Interim Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

## **I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER**

- **Christian Council of Tanzania**

## **II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION**

### **Christian Council of Tanzania**

The Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) is a fellowship of Tanzania Churches and Christian organisations, established in 1934. The CCT has been working as an ecumenical body uniting Protestant churches and organisations for common voice, working together in spiritual matters and provide development services to communities through its member churches and organisations. The CCT through Relief and Emergency Services (RES) Department has been engaged in raising awareness on and disaster response to emergencies caused by natural disasters or human conflicts that result in the suffering and displacement of people.

The CCT has been active throughout the history of ACT in managing drought response by the ACT network in Tanzania. CCT most recently worked with ACT in 2002 to provide food relief and seeds in drought prone zones of Shinyanga, Singida and Dodoma.

In 2003, CCT worked in partnership with WFP to distribute free food in drought hit areas in the Dodoma region.

### **Partner Information**

The CCT will be working through four CCT member churches for the distribution of food aid: the Anglican Church of Tanzania (ACT), the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT), the African Inland Church of Tanzania (AIC) and the Mennonite Church of Tanzania (MEN). All of these CCT member churches have past experience in managing distribution of food aid and have recently participated in a disaster management training facilitated by CCT and funded by the Church World Service. Although CCT will be responsible for reporting and management of funds, each member church will provide one district level co-ordinator and an estimated 30 volunteers in each district for actual food distribution operations.

## **III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION**

### **Background**

The latest Tanzanian government report on the food situation shows that from February to April, 3.76 million people - more than 10 percent of the country's population- will need 99,676 tonnes of maize food aid. According to the country's Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security the food deficit in Tanzania is linked to the failure of short rains between August and November 2005 which account for 30% of annual harvests in the country.

A Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) carried out by government, WFP and NGOs in early February identified 564,000 of the total impacted population as being destitute and in need of free food distribution. To date, the government of Tanzania has not declared a national emergency but WFP and NGOs are concerned as government resources are insufficient to meet the urgent needs of those affected. The long rainy season is now expected between March and May, but if it fails or comes too late, the number of people needing food relief could go up.

#### **IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE**

##### **Current Situation in the area of proposed response**

The semi-arid regions of Arusha, Dodoma, Manyara, Mara, Shinyanga and Singida - which are home to many pastoral communities - have been the most severely affected by the on-going dry spells. Some livestock farmers in Shinyanga were forced to sell cows for 8,000 shillings (about US\$6) each or exchange them for 20 kg of maize to feed their families. Food prices, especially maize and rice, the country's main staples, have risen drastically. In the south-western region of Rukwa, one of Tanzania's major maize producers, a 100 kg bag of grains sells for 50,000 shillings (about US\$41). The same amount used to cost 10,000 shillings (about US\$8). In Dar es Salaam and other coastal areas, the retail price of rice is between 800 and 1,000 shillings per kilogramme, depending on the quality and variety. Four months ago, the same amount was between 500 and 600 shillings.

##### **Impact to human lives in the area of proposed response**

It is reported that a number of livestock have already died due to lack of fodder and water. This situation is forcing pastoralists to migrate with their large herd of animals to other areas in the country, posing even more environmental destruction and creating conflicts with host agrarian communities.

Vulnerable groups that are most affected are women, children and the disabled specifically those living in rural areas. In early February 2006, the ACT Tanzania Forum held a workshop for Bishops and senior diocesan officers to develop a response strategy. During the workshop, Bishop John Nkola of AIC Diocese of Shinyanga informed the group that people in rural Shinyanga were reduced to eating cotton cake from sunflower which is normally used to feed animals.

The prices of animals are very low while the prices of grain are very high. The RVA report shows that in other parts of the country, pastoralist communities cannot sell their animals because they are already very weak. This drought which persisted for almost three years had left many peasants who depend on farming to buy food, with nothing to sell anymore for food.

Currently the Tanzanian Government is distributing food by selling at a subsidised price. However, most of the people impacted by the drought cannot afford to buy at these prices because they lack not only food but also money. Many people are now migrating from rural areas to urban centres, looking for temporary employment.

##### **Security situation**

Tanzania is a peaceful country. Even in rural areas experiencing acute food shortage, peace prevails. Secondly, most of the impacted areas are accessible by road. Where there are no secure village or government storage facilities for food aid, CCT member churches plan to provide buildings for temporary food storage.

##### **Location for proposed response**

CCT member Churches will be targeting 13 districts in seven regions listed below:

**Table 1: Summary of Food Aid Response by CCT Member Churches**

Region	District	RVA (Feb 06) Defined Destitute	CCT Selected Beneficiaries (~1/2 destitute)	Maize (MT) Required @ 24kg/person
Shinyanga	Kishapu(AIC)	13,066	6,500	156
	Maswa(AIC)	19,815	9,900	237.6
Dodoma	Mpwapwa(ACT)	4,948	2,500	60
	Dodoma (ACT)	23,964	12,000	288
	Kondoa (ACT)	8,910	4,500	108
Mwanza	Misungwi(AICT)	17,533	8,700	208.8
	Magu (AICT)	21,304	10,700	256.8
Arusha	Monduli (ELCT)	10,509	5,300	127.2
Singida	Manyoni(ACT)	8,300	4,200	100.8
Kilimanjaro	Same (ELCT)	11,749	5,900	141.6
Mara*	Musoma*	7,316	3,700	88.8
	Bunda*	6,254	3,200	76.8
	Tarime*	6,710	3,400	81.6
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>160,378</b>	<b>80,500</b>	<b>1,932</b>

\*CCT Member Churches (ACT/AIC/ELCT/MEN) will work in a consortium in Mara region.

The CCT member churches through their dioceses which have vast experience in implementing relief distribution are the implementers of these programmes. In addition, several diocese officers have attended the disaster management course at the Africa University, Zimbabwe. In 2005, CCT with Church World Services held a training on Disaster Management to all dioceses development offices dealing with emergency issues.

### **Assistance from the government**

The government responded to the drought by providing food grains from the Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) to the affected areas since the end of 2005. The government has waived import duties on all food imported from other countries for a period of three months. Although the government has not declared an emergency, food reserves held by the government total only 57,000 metric tonnes, only a little more than half of the 99,000- tonne food aid required by the latest RVA. The government has appealed to individual governments and NGOs to assist where they can. WFP has convened a co-ordination structure for government and NGO response in which CCT is participating. CCT member churches are in a unique position to identify and respond to the needs of the most desperate because of their constituency at the grassroots level.

## **V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES**

The CCT will be implementing an intervention which will involve facilitating CCT member churches to provide food relief to a total of 80,500 people.

### **Number of Target Beneficiaries**

The number of RVA-defined destitute in the areas where CCT member churches plan to intervene is about 160,378 (see Appendix 1). The CCT member churches will respond to the food needs of approximately half of this total or 80,500 (see Table 1, above).

**Criteria for the selection**

CCT member churches will use Community Based Targeting (CBT) to identify the most desperate and destitute beneficiaries. CCT member churches will facilitate the formation of a local food relief committee involving members from all segments of the community. Typically, these will include political, religious and other traditional leaders and representatives in the community. These committees have a collective knowledge of the real situation of affected families and are able to identify the most vulnerable and destitute. From past experience, this targeted population will include the elderly, expectant mothers, the disabled, women headed families and those infected by HIV/AIDS.

**VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION****Goal**

Enable destitute people in drought impacted districts of Tanzania to survive through the next food harvest.

**Objective**

To provide targeted food relief to approximately 80,500 desperate and destitute people in 13 districts most affected by the current drought.

**Activities****Procurement of food relief for affected families**

CCT will purchase 1,932 metric tonnes of maize in the Dar es Salaam market from private dealers who have imported food under the current government regime of tariff-free food importation.

**Transportation of food relief to the beneficiaries**

CCT will arrange for transport of the maize to 13 district headquarters of the CCT member churches where it will be temporarily stored in government and church owned facilities. CCT member churches will then arrange for the transport of maize to the community food relief committees.

**Food distribution to the affected communities**

The local community food relief committees will be responsible for the actual food distribution to the beneficiaries they have identified through Community Based Targeting.

**Relief distribution monitoring**

The CCT member church district co-ordinators will monitor the work of the community food relief committees through spot checks. The CCT Co-ordinator will carry out monitoring visits to all districts, both during pre-distribution (during committee formation and training), as well as during the actual distributions. They will also provide translated copies of the NGO Code of Conduct to the distribution committees and volunteers involved in the direct distributions.

**Monitoring tools**

Different techniques and tools will be applied for monitoring process. These techniques include random checking of the names of all beneficiaries and physical inventory counts. Invoices and waybills will properly document all commodity transactions. Field monitoring will also look at addressing gender considerations and distribution take-home rations, with Sphere standards employed in the monitoring process.

**Evaluation**

This will be done upon completion of food distribution and through consultants retained by the CCT Co-ordinator. Evaluation will take into account views and opinions of the affected communities, to

provide information on the impact of the distributed food. It will also be an opportunity to assess whether a follow-up phase of food relief will be necessary if the current agriculture season does not meet expectations. Lessons learned will also be collected to improve practice amongst the Tanzanian ACT forum members.

### **Project implementation methodology**

The process will be very participatory and transparent. The CCT Co-ordinator will be responsible for co-ordinating, warehousing, transporting and monitoring from Dar es Salaam to the Dioceses. The CCT will receive logistical advice and assistance from Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service, another ACT Tanzania implementing member, in the procurement and dispatch of maize in the Dar es Salaam market. The dioceses will be responsible for transporting food from their headquarters to the affected communities. Distribution of food will be done by the local food relief committees.

Principles of the Code of Conduct for Red Cross, Red Crescent and NGOs in Disaster Relief have been taken into account in the project implementation. In 2005, CCT with the support of Church World Service conducted a workshop on Disaster Management and Preparedness for its member churches in which the Code of Conduct and Sphere standards were part of the training. All the ACT forum Tanzania members have agreed to follow and adhere to the principles of Code of Conduct and a copy of this Code will form part of the MOU with each CCT member church taking part in the food distribution management. This will help to ensure that there will be systems in place to comply with the issue on sexual exploitation, abuse of power, political interference, and corruption during the food distribution process.

### **Inputs for project implementation**

#### **Material and human resources needed for implementation**

- 2,067 metric tonnes of maize will be procured in the Dar es Salaam market.
- Private trucking firms will be used to transport the 2,067 metric tonnes of maize from Dar es Salaam to district centres.
- The following staff will be assigned to the activities under this appeal:
  - 1 CCT Co-ordinator
  - 13 District Co-ordinators
  - An estimated 390 volunteers from CCT member churches

### **Planning Assumptions, Constraints and Prioritisation**

#### **Assumptions**

It is expected that member churches, community leaders, village leaders, church leaders and community based organisations will be responsible for food transportation, storage and security within the districts.

#### **Risk**

Heavy rains may temporarily make transportation difficult to certain areas of the affected districts.

## VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING

### Reporting Schedule:

- Final narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 30 November 2006 - within two months of end of project.
- Audit report to be received by ACT CO no later than 31 December 2007- within three months of end of project.

## VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

### Implementation timetable and work plan:

Activity	April	May	June	July - September
Training on CBT & food distribution				
Procurement of food				
Transporting food				
Food distribution to beneficiaries				
Monitoring				
Evaluation				

## IX. CO-ORDINATION

This appeal is co-ordinated through the ACT Tanzania forum, based on information received from CCT member churches in the RVA assessed districts.

Members of the ACT Forum in Tanzania participate in the WFP inter-agency meetings in Dar-es Salaam to share and exchange information on the situation regarding food security. The CCT will ensure that there is close collaboration with local government officials co-ordinating the WFP response to ensure that there is no duplication of food deliveries.

## X. BUDGET

### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>No. of Unit</u>	<u>Unit Cost TZS</u>	<u>Budget TZS</u>	<u>Budget USD</u>
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b>African Inland Church (AIC)</b>					
Maize-Kishapu Distr.(12kg/per/mo for 6,500 benef., 2 mo)	ton	156	360,000	56,160,000	46,800
Maize, Maswa Distr.(12kg/per/mo for 9,900 benef, 2 mo)	ton	238	360,000	85,536,000	71,280
Maize, Misungwi Distr.(12kg/per/mo for 8,700 benef,2 mo)	ton	209	360,000	75,168,000	62,640
Maize, Magu Distr.(12kg/per/mo for 10,700 benef, 2 mo)	ton	257	360,000	92,448,000	77,040
Salary, AIC District Coordinators	mth	6	500,000	3,000,000	2,500
Travel and other Expenses District Coordinators	mth	6	1,000,000	6,000,000	5,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>265,260</b>
<b>Anglican Church of Tanzania (ACT)</b>					
Maize, Mpwapwa Distr.(12kg/per/mo for 2,500 benef,2 mo)	ton	60	360,000	21,600,000	18,000
Maize,Dodoma Rural Distr(12kg/per/mo-12,000benef,2mo)	ton	288	360,000	103,680,000	86,400
Maize, Kondoia Distr.(12kg/per/mo for 4,500 benef, 2 mo)	ton	108	360,000	38,880,000	32,400

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>No. of Unit</u>	<u>Unit Cost TZS</u>	<u>Budget TZS</u>	<u>Budget USD</u>
Maize, Manyoni Distr.(12kg/per/mo for 4,200 benef, 2 mo)	ton	101	360,000	36,288,000	30,240
Salary, ACT District Coordinators	mth	6	666,667	4,000,000	3,333
Travel and other Expenses District Coordinators	mth	6	1,333,333	8,000,000	6,667
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>177,040</b>
<b>Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT)</b>					
Maize, Monduli Distr.(12kg/per/mo for 5,300 benef, 2 mo)	ton	127	360,000	45,792,000	38,160
Maize, Same District (12kg/per/mo for 5,900 benef, 2 mo)	ton	142	360,000	50,976,000	42,480
Salary, ELCT Diocese Coordinators	mth	6	333,333	2,000,000	1,667
Travel and other Expenses District Coordinators	mth	6	666,667	4,000,000	3,333
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>85,640</b>
<b>ACT/ELCT/Mennonite Church of Tanzania (MEN) Consortium</b>					
Maize, Musoma Distr.(12kg/per/mo for 3,700 benef,2 mo)	ton	89	360,000	31,968,000	26,640
Maize, Bunda District (12kg/per/mo for 3,200 benef, 2 mo)	ton	77	360,000	27,648,000	23,040
Maize, Tarime Distr.(12kg/per/mo for 3,400 destitute, 2 mo)	ton	82	360,000	29,376,000	24,480
Salary, ACT/ELCT/MEN District Coordinators	mth	6	500,000	3,000,000	2,500
Travel and other Expenses District Coordinators	mth	6	1,000,000	6,000,000	5,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>81,660</b>
<b>Food Transport &amp; Handling</b>					
<b>Transport from Dar es Salaam to Diocese District Headquarters</b>					
Kishapu District ~1000 km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	156	70,000	10,920,000	9,100
Maswa District ~1000km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	238	70,000	16,632,000	13,860
Misungwi District ~1000km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	209	70,000	14,616,000	12,180
Magu District ~1000km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	257	70,000	17,976,000	14,980
Mpwapwa District ~550km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	60	38,500	2,310,000	1,925
Dodoma Rural District ~550km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	288	38,500	11,088,000	9,240
Kondoa District ~600km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	108	42,000	4,536,000	3,780
Manyoni District ~700km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	101	49,000	4,939,200	4,116
Monduli District ~750km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	127	52,500	6,678,000	5,565
Same District ~500km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	142	35,000	4,956,000	4,130
Musoma District ~1100km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	89	77,000	6,837,600	5,698
Bunda District ~1100km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	77	77,000	5,913,600	4,928
Tarime District ~1100km@TZS70/km/ton	ton	82	77,000	6,283,200	5,236
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>94,738</b>
<b>Loading and Unloading</b>					
Loading Dar es Salaam	ton	1932	1,000	1,932,000	1,610
Kishapu District Unloading	ton	156	1,000	156,000	130
Maswa District Unloading	ton	238	1,000	237,600	198
Misungwi District Unloading	ton	209	1,000	208,800	174
Magu District Unloading	ton	257	1,000	256,800	214
Mpwapwa District Unloading	ton	60	1,000	60,000	50
Dodoma Rural District Unloading	ton	288	1,000	288,000	240
Kondoa District Unloading	ton	108	1,000	108,000	90
Manyoni District Unloading	ton	101	1,000	100,800	84
Monduli District Unloading	ton	127	1,000	127,200	106
Same District Unloading	ton	142	1,000	141,600	118
Musoma District Unloading	ton	89	1,000	88,800	74
Bunda District Unloading	ton	77	1,000	76,800	64
Tarime District Unloading	ton	82	1,000	81,600	68
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>3,220</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					<b><u>707,558</u></b>

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>No. of Unit</u>	<u>Unit Cost TZS</u>	<u>Budget TZS</u>	<u>Budget USD</u>
<b>PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
<b>Personnel</b>					
Salary & Allowances, CCT Coordinator	nth	6	500,000	3,000,000	2,500
Assistant coordinator	nth	6	350,000	2,100,000	1,750
Travel Per Diem for CCT Coordinator	day	90	50,000	4,500,000	3,750
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>8,000</b>
<b>Operations &amp; Support</b>					
4WD Vehicle Rental	km	20000	600	12,000,000	10,000
Other Travel Expenses	lumpsum	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,667
Office Supplies	lumpsum	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	833
Utilities and Communication	lumpsum	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,500
Computer and Printer	unit	1	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,500
ACT Visibility (T-shirts and Caps for Volunteers)	volunteers	390	10,000	3,900,000	3,250
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>19,750</b>
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN, OPS &amp; SUPPORT</b>					<b><u>27,750</u></b>
<b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>					
Evaluation Consultancy	lumpsum	1	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,333
Audit fees	lumpsum	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,500
<b>TOTAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>					<b>5,833</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>					<b><u>741,141</u></b>
<b>Exchange rate: USD 1.00 =1200 TZS</b>					

## APPENDIX 1:

## FOOD SHORTAGE REGIONS AND DISTRICTS - NATIONAL SUMMARY

Region	Districts	Total Population in the Assessed Villages	Food Insecure Population	% of Food Insecure Population	Duration for Intervention (months)	Total Food Required (mt)	Food Relief to 15% destitute*	Total population destitute
Arusha	Karatu	144,580	86,748	60	2	2,082	312	13,012
	Monduli	128,697	70,058	54	2	1,681	252	10,509
	Ngorongoro	89,318	40,193	45	2	965	145	6,029
	Arumeru	56,610	25,475	45	2	611	92	3,821
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>419,205</b>	<b>222,473</b>			<b>5,339</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>33,371</b>
Coast	Kibaha	18,645	4,260	23	2.5	128	19	639
	Kisarawe	8,331	2,022	24	2.5	61	9	303
	Bagamoyo	158,795	46,827	29	2.5	1,405	211	7,024
	Mafia	12,597	1,260	10	2.5	38	6	189
	Rufiji	38,894	11,668	30	2.5	350	53	1,750
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>237,262</b>	<b>66,037</b>			<b>1,981</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>9,906</b>
Dodoma	Dodoma (R)	425,458	159,758	38	2	3,834	575	23,964
	Kondoa	153,224	59,398	39	2	1,426	214	8,910
	Mpwapwa	197,448	32,985	17	2	792	119	4,948
	Kongwa	273,613	90,610	33	2.5	2,718	408	13,592
	Dodoma (U)	73,401	20,688	28	2	497	74	3,103
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>1,123,144</b>	<b>363,440</b>			<b>9,266</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>54,516</b>
Iringa	Iringa	89,599	35,840	40	2	860	129	5,376
	Kilolo	39,318	15,727	40	2	377	57	2,359
	Mufindi	15,015	6,006	40	2.5	144	22	901
	Njombe	73,282	28,755	39	2.5	690	104	4,313
	Makete	3,975	1,590	40	2.5	48	7	239
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>221,189</b>	<b>87,918</b>			<b>2,120</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>13,188</b>
Kagera	Bukoba Rural	28,232	11,293	3	2.5	339	51	1,694
	Muleba	57,917	14,479	3	2.5	434	65	2,172
	Biharamulo	353,532	35,353	8	2.5	1,061	159	5,303
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>439,681</b>	<b>61,125</b>			<b>1,834</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>9,169</b>

Region	Districts	Total Population in the Assessed Villages	Food Insecure Population	% of Food Insecure Population	Duration for Intervention (months)	Total Food Required (mt)	Food Relief to 15% destitute*	Total population destitute
<b>Kilimanjaro</b>	Same	195,818	78,327	40	2	1,880	282	11,749
	Mwanga	17,587	8,794	50	2	211	32	1,319
	Rombo	85,701	34,280	40	2.5	1,028	154	5,142
	Hai	38,711	15,484	40	2	372	56	2,323
	Moshi	123,461	49,384	40	2	1,185	178	7,408
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>461,278</b>	<b>186,270</b>			<b>4,676</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>27,940</b>
<b>Lindi</b>	Ruangwa	34,502	10,351	30	2	248	37	1,553
	Kilwa	101,449	30,435	30	2	730	110	4,565
	Lindi Rural	114,738	30,502	27	2	732	110	4,575
	Nachingwea	29,569	8,871	30	2.5	266	40	1,331
	Liwale	21,319	6,396	30	2	153	23	959
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>301,577</b>	<b>86,554</b>			<b>2,131</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>12,983</b>
<b>Manyara</b>	Kiteto	12,906	5,808	45	2.5	174	26	871
	Simanjiro	111,510	50,180	45	2	1,204	181	7,527
	Hanang	9,708	4,369	45	2.5	131	20	655
	Mbulu	51,514	23,181	45	2.5	695	104	3,477
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>185,638</b>	<b>83,537</b>			<b>2,205</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>12,531</b>
<b>Mara</b>	Musoma	121,936	48,774	40	2	1,171	176	7,316
	Bunda	104,232	41,693	40	2	1,001	150	6,254
	Tarime	149,120	44,736	30	2	1,074	161	6,710
	Serengeti	66,592	19,978	30	2.5	599	90	2,997
	Musoma U	108,242	21,648	20	2.5	649	97	3,247
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>550,122</b>	<b>176,829</b>			<b>4,494</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>26,524</b>
<b>Mwanza</b>	Misungwi	194,812	116,887	60	2	2,805	421	17,533
	Magu	236,714	142,028	60	2	3,409	511	21,304
	Kwimba	228,660	137,196	60	2	3,293	494	20,579
	Sengerema	197,990	98,995	50	2.5	2,970	445	14,849
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>858,176</b>	<b>495,107</b>			<b>12,477</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>74,266</b>

Region	Districts	Total Population in the Assessed Villages	Food Insecure Population	% of Food Insecure Population	Duration for Intervention (months)	Total Food Required (mt)	Food Relief to 15% destitute*	Total population destitute
<b>Shinyanga</b>	Kishapu	145,175	87,105	60	2.5	2,613	392	13,066
	Meatu	273,500	164,100	60	2	3,938	591	24,615
	Maswa	330,254	132,102	40	2	3,170	476	19,815
	Bariadi	227,501	136,501	60	2	3,276	491	20,475
	Kahama	93,474	37,390	40	2.5	1,122	168	5,608
	Shinyanga (U)	58,637	23,455	40	2.5	704	106	3,518
	Shinyanga (R)	287,692	172,615	60	2.5	5,178	777	25,892
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>1,416,233</b>	<b>753,267</b>			<b>20,002</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>112,990</b>
<b>Singida</b>	Singida	182,279	64,829	36	2	1,556	233	9,724
	Manyoni	192,927	55,335	29	2	1,328	199	8,300
	Iramba	206,815	61,766	30	2	1,482	222	9,265
	Singida (U)	43,766	13,130	30	2	315	47	1,969
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>625,787</b>	<b>195,060</b>			<b>4,681</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>29,259</b>
<b>Tabora</b>	Igunga	361,909	137,118	38	2	3,291	494	20,568
	Sikonge	145,341	40,382	28	2	969	145	6,057
	Nzega	422,949	163,233	39	2	4,897	735	24,485
	Uyui	270,062	81,433	30	2.5	2,443	366	12,215
	Tabora (U)	61,778	18,953	31	2.5	569	85	2,843
	Urambo	180,641	72,256	40	2.5	2,168	325	10,838
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>1,442,680</b>	<b>513,374</b>			<b>14,336</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>77,006</b>
<b>Mbeya</b>	Mbarali	77,956	31,182	40	2.5	935	140	4,677
	Mbozi	82,074	32,830	40	2.5	985	148	4,924
	Chunya	70,136	28,054	40	2.5	842	126	4,208
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>230,166</b>	<b>92,066</b>			<b>2,762</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>13,810</b>
<b>Morogoro</b>	Morogoro	77,504	38,752	50	2.5	1,163	174	5,813
	Kilosa	123,918	49,567	40	2.5	1,487	223	7,435
	Ulanga	198,895	89,503	45	2.5	2,685	403	13,425
	Mvomero	63,540	30,452	48	2.5	914	137	4,568
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>463,857</b>	<b>208,274</b>			<b>6,248</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>31,241</b>
<b>Mtwara</b>	Masasi	99,318	13,492	14	2	324	49	2,024

<b>Sub total</b>		<b>99,318</b>	<b>13,492</b>			<b>324</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2,024</b>
<b>Region</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Total Population in the Assessed Villages</b>	<b>Food Insecure Population</b>	<b>% of Food Insecure Population</b>	<b>Duration for Intervention (months)</b>	<b>Total Food Required (mt)</b>	<b>Food Relief to 15% destitute*</b>	<b>Total population destitute</b>
<b>Tanga</b>	Kilindi	32,869	13,148	40	2.5	394	59	1,972
	Handeni	247,065	111,179	45	2.5	3,335	500	16,677
	Pangani	4,101	1,845	45	2.5	55	8	277
	Lushoto	72,212	33,847	47	2.5	1,015	152	5,077
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>356,247</b>	<b>160,020</b>	<b>45</b>		<b>4,801</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>24,003</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9,431,560</b>	<b>3,764,843</b>			<b>99,676</b>	<b>14,951</b>	<b>564,727</b>

**Note:** \* It is estimated that about 15% of food insecure people will need free food as they can not afford subsidised food.