

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HUMANITARIAN/RESIDENT COORDINATOR ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS

Country	Tanzania
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Reporting Period	01 November 2008 – 30 April 2009

I. Executive Summary

In 2008, Tanzania was suffering from food shortages due to poor crops and high food prices leading to a high percentage of children in vulnerable households suffering from malnutrition. A power outage on Unguja Island in May 2008 compounded the emergency. The outage lasted for six weeks harming the agriculture industry and leading to loss of income for many.

Through the use of CERF funds, in response to poor crops, rising food prices, and an electricity breakdown, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) support over 8000 households with seeds and fertilizer to restart crops cultivation for the following season, part of which will be sold to earn cash income.

Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received during the reporting year	REQUIRED: RECEIVED:				\$ 2,338,788 \$ 499,958
Total amount requested from CERF	FUNDS (IN TOTAL REQUIRED):				\$ 499,958
Total amount of CERF funding received by funding window	RAPID RESPONSE: UNDERFUNDED:				\$ 499,958
	GRAND TOTAL:				\$ 499,958
Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency/IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners	UN AGENCIES/OIM:				\$ 487,375
	NGOS:				\$ 12,583
	GOVERNMENT:				\$ -
	OTHER:				\$ -
	TOTAL:				\$ 499,958
Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding (disaggregated by sex/age if possible)	TOTAL	under 5 years of age	Female (headed households)	Male (headed households)	
	8,047 households consisting of approximately 42,650 persons		3,139	4,908	
Geographic areas of implementation targeted with CERF funding	Zanzibar, Tanzania: The Unguja and Pemba Islands				

II. Background

Zanzibar has recently suffered two major shocks compounded by the effects of soaring prices of food, agricultural inputs and fuel. The first shock came in March 2008 when food shortages were reported in Micheweni district of Pemba, resulting from 2006/2007 poor crop performance caused by inadequate and erratic rainfall in that year. The Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) conducted in March 2008 reported that six out of 25 shehia found in the district were experiencing acute food shortages, eight were mildly food insecure, while 11 were food secure. The total population in the six shehia with acute food shortages was 25,477. The second shock was the power outage in Unguja. In March 2008, the national power grid suffered a technical breakdown and during the process to restore power to the island, a bush exploded at Ras Fumba relay station, causing damage to the submarine power cable. The problem affected the entire population of Unguja. The food and agriculture sector suffered the most. For example, on the pumped irrigation system, crops wilted irrecoverably and 135 hectares of rice were destroyed causing a loss of 675 metric tonnes (MT).

In order to mitigate the impact of soaring input and food prices as well as power outages on poor and vulnerable households in the targeted locations, FAO with financial support of US\$ 499,958 from CERF, intervened by providing emergency rice and maize seeds and, Urea, DAP and TSP fertilizers.

The CERF contribution was used to purchase 39 MT of rice seed, eight MT of maize seed and fertilizers including, TSP (39 MT), DAP (64 MT) and Urea (413 MT). The rice and maize seeds were distributed to 3,738 and 4,309 households respectively. All these households were located in Unguja and Pemba, with a total population of approximately 42,649 persons, and also received appropriate amounts of fertilizers totalling 137.5 MT of Urea and 39 MT of TSP. The rest of the fertilizers, including 315.5 MT of Urea and 64 MT of DAP, remained undistributed for utilization in Pemba and Unguja during 2009/2010 crop production season.

The inputs reached the targeted beneficiaries in time for planting in the long rains season (March-May, 2009). Follow-up monitoring in the field indicated that the weather was favourable and crop performance was good. Expected yields are 1.0 - 1.3 MT/Ha for maize and 4 - 6 MT/Ha for paddy. Actual production is yet to be confirmed as harvesting has not started. The harvest will ensure access for the vulnerable households to basic staple foods (rice and maize) in quantities they would otherwise not have been able to afford from markets due to the prevailing high prices of food against their weak income base. In addition, without the intervention, the targeted households would not have been able to plant during the current season due to shortages and high costs of inputs. A total of 42,650 persons were expected to benefit from this support. Due to the good performance of the crops, especially that of paddy, demand for inputs and extension services have been stimulated, and as a result, the government has pledged to increase its support for inputs with the objective of improving the welfare of the farming community and reducing the need for Zanzibar's food imports.

CERF responded quickly to the request and disbursement of the funds. Similarly, FAO and partners made every effort to ensure the supplies were procured and distributed in time for planting during the March-May crop production season. Due to logistical delays resulting from procuring of DAP from Turkey, this fertilizer was delivered after the planting season and therefore could not be used during the intended period. The government has properly stored the DAP and will distribute it during the coming short rains season in October-November 2009.

III. Implementation and results

Timing of the above project approval was such that procurement and distribution of seeds and fertilizer could not target the short rains for October - November 2008 planting season. The project therefore focused on the long rains starting toward the end of March to May. Distribution of inputs, therefore, commenced in early February 2009 for March 2009 planting.

1. Coordination and implementation arrangements

Vulnerable location/districts targeted with this support were identified by government representatives especially the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Environment (MALE). Decisions on seed varieties and appropriate fertilizers to procure were also carried out by MALE. All inputs were delivered directly and officially handed over to the Minister for Agriculture Livestock and Environment by FAO in Tanzania.

2. Project activities and results, including actual beneficiaries

The procurement process followed the FAO procedures and in accordance with the Organization's delegated authority to the Country Office. All procurements over US \$100,000 were handled through the FAO Headquarters in Rome. The tables below reflect the specifications and suppliers of the inputs.

Table 1: Rice and maize varieties procured

Kind of crop	Name of variety
Maize	TMV 1
Rice	TXD306
	TXD88

Table 2: Technical specifications and packaging for seeds

Seed Quality Attributes	Rice	Maize
Germination % (minimum)	80.0	90.0
Analytical Purity % (minimum)	96.0	99.0
Moisture Content % (maximum)	13.0	13.0
Package Size	10kg	2kg and 10kg

Table 3: Technical specifications and packaging for fertilizers

Type of Fertilizer	% Nitrogen	% P2 O5	Package size
TSP	0	45	50kg
Urea	46	0	50kg
DAP	18	46	50kg

Table 4: Procurement of rice, maize seed and fertilizer

Input	Supplier	Quantities (MT)
Rice seed	Rochem (Tanzania) Ltd (local)	39
Maize seed	Suba Agro Trading and Engineering Company (local)	8
Fertilizer TSP	Bajuta General Traders (Local)	39
Fertilizer DAP	OST OLGUN DIS TICARET A,S. (Turkey)	64
Fertilizer Urea	OST OLGUN DIS TICARET A,S. (Turkey)	453

The MALE collaborated with FAO to organize distribution of the farm inputs. Two local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), namely Zanzibar Association for Farmers and Fishermen Development (ZAFFIDE) and Pemba Island Relief Organization (PIRO), were contracted to work with local government authorities to identify and prioritize specific beneficiaries and carryout distribution of inputs to the affected households in Unguja and Pemba islands respectively. The NGOs worked in close collaboration with the Zanzibar Disaster Management Department in the Chief Minister's Office (DMD-CMO). Rice seed and fertilizer were given to rice irrigation farmers in 22 small-holder irrigation schemes; and maize seed with subsequent fertilizer was provided to the affected farmers in the coral areas, both in Unguja and Pemba islands. Tables 5 and 6 below show the distributions including total number of beneficiaries.

Table 5: Rice and Maize Seed Distributed and Beneficiaries

Locations	Area Planted (Ha)	Seed Distributed (MT)	Beneficiary households (No.)			Beneficiary Persons (No.)
			Male headed	Female headed	Total	
Rice						
6 Irrigation schemes in Unguja	237.0	26.5	1,449	927	2,376	12,593
16 Irrigated schemes in Pemba	125.0	12.5	600	762	1,362	7,219
Total (rice)	390.0	39.0	2,049	1,689	3,738	19,812
Maize						
Unguja	160.0	4.0	2,332	869	3,201	16,965
Pemba	160.0	4.0	627	581	1,108	5,872
Total (maize)	320.0	8.0	2,959	1,450	4,309	22,837
GRAND TOTAL	710.0		4,908	3,139	8,047	42,649

Table 6: Fertilizer Distributed

Target crop and location	Area cultivated (Ha)	TSP (MT)	UREA (MT)
Irrigated rice schemes			
Unguja	237.0	26.5	66.25
Pemba	125.0	12.5	31.25
Sub total for rice	390.0	39.0	97.50
For maize			
Unguja	160.0	-	20.00
Pemba	160.0	-	20.00
Sub total for maize	320.0		40.00
Balance stored by government		-	315.50
GRAND TOTAL	710.0	39.0	453.00

3. Gender issues

As shown in Table 5 above, a total of 8,047 households in both Unguja and Pemba benefited from the emergency seed and fertilizer assistance. According to the 2002 population census, Zanzibar's average household size is 5.3 and 51% of the population is made up of women. Applying these statistics, it could be estimated that the total beneficiaries are approximately 42,650 of which 21,750 are women.

4. Monitoring and evaluation

The MALE and FAO jointly monitored and oversaw implementation. Within the framework of the UN system in Tanzania, FAO used the regular monthly meetings to report to the UN inter-agency Emergency Coordination Group (UNECG), coordinated through the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), regarding progress on implementation of activities.

IV. RESULTS

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results / Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Agriculture	<i>08-FAO-050 Support for smallholder farmers in Tanzania (Zanzibar): Access to agricultural inputs</i>	499,958	8,047 households with approximately 42,650 persons	ZAFFIDE \$6,608 PIRO \$5,975	Persons from 960 households in Unguja with difficulty to access food.	960 households expected to produce 675 MT of rice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4,309 households estimated to produce 380 MT of maize and 3,738 households estimated to produce 1,950 MT of paddy rice. ▪ Production skills have improved.

V. CERF IN ACTION

The President of Zanzibar, Dr. Amani Abeid Karume, recently visited the Kibokwa small-holder irrigation scheme in Unguja and noted that “should rice productivity in areas with potential to produce rice in Zanzibar be improved to the level demonstrated at Kibokwa during the 2008/09 growing season, rice imports in Zanzibar would drop dramatically”. These remarks were in appreciation of visiting well-performing rice field in Kibokwa which has benefited from the CERF funding. The good crop performance is attributed to a combination of factors including: (i) timely application of improved inputs (seed and fertilizer), (ii) good husbandry practices facilitated by the extension staff and NGOs (ZAFFIDE and PIRO) and (iii) prevalence of favourable weather conditions.

The President’s observations came at a time when farmers from various locations in Unguja were requesting assistance from the Department of Irrigation and Technical Services (DITS) of MALE to access improved rice seeds, fertilizers, extension services and irrigation facilities to enable them replicate the Kibokwa irrigation scheme experience. On its part and as a short term measure, the DITS, which is also responsible for ensuring availability and promoting use of improved inputs, contracted and supervised some farmers on different irrigation schemes which agreed to spare a total of 35 hectares from their plots and to use the rice seed from the CERF contribution to multiply the seeds. Government will buy this rice seed, which is projected at approximately 100 MT, for distribution to farmers in the October-November 2009 cropping season. In the previous years, DITS was only able to realize 12-15 MT of rice seed annually. The Government’s long-term strategy to meet the growing improved seed demand aims to support the Agricultural Research Station at Kizimbani in Zanzibar to produce approximately 450 kg of breeder seed for desired rice varieties by the end of this year. The breeder seed will be bulked and multiplied in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 to realize nearly 100 MT of rice seed for planting in 2011. Support for these efforts of the Government has already been incorporated in the 2009/2010 UN Delivering as One joint programme (JP 5) for Zanzibar.

Annex: Acronyms and Abbreviations

CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CMO	Chief Minister's Office
DITS	Department of Irrigation and Technical Services
DMD	Disaster Management Department
ECG	Emergency Coordination Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
MALE	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Environment
MT	Metric Tonnes
NGO(s)	Non-governmental organization(s)
PIRO	Pemba Island Relief Organization
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RVA	Rapid Vulnerability Assessment
UN	United Nations
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
ZAFFIDE	Zanzibar Association for Farmers and Fishermen Development