

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

Country	Tanzania
Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator	Alberic Kacou
Reporting Period	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009

I. Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries

Funding (US\$)	Total amount required for the humanitarian response:		\$1,918,929	
	Total amount received for the humanitarian response:		\$1,516,283	
	Breakdown of total country funding received by source:	CERF CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)		\$1,516,283
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window:		\$1,516,283	
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window:			
	Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner:	a. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation:		\$1,375,743
		b. Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation (in Annex, please provide a list of each NGO and amount of CERF funding forwarded):		\$140,540
		c. Funds for Government implementation:		\$9,000
		d. TOTAL:		\$1,516,283
	Beneficiaries	Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:		30,000
Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding:			21,482	
		Households primary beneficiary, so breakdowns on number of children under 5 not available		
		Households primary beneficiary, so breakdowns on number of females not available		
Geographical areas of implementation:	Same District, Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania 6,482 individuals.			

Region	Estimated population	
	Goats	Sheep
Mara	634,044	194,073
Arusha	1,650,445	1,024,149
Manyara	991,152	439,314
Kilimanjaro	572,577	257,260
Tanga	514,620	164,355
Bariadi	313,234	103,468
Meatu	243,508	40,012
Iramba	167,338	65,233
Total	5,086,918	2,287,864

II. Analysis

a) Food security:

Six consecutive days of incessant rains caused deadly floods in some areas of the Same District in Kilimanjaro Region, United Republic of Tanzania, in November 2009. Twenty-four people were killed and more people seriously injured by a landslide caused by heavy rains. Also, there was extensive damage to infrastructure and homes/houses as well as loss of property and assets.

The following day, the Regional and District Disaster Committees, World Food Programme (WFP) and Caritas Same conducted a rapid impact and vulnerability assessment. In addition to the loss of lives, the assessment team found that the floods destroyed properties in six villages, affecting approximately 15,000 people in Myamba and Mpinji wards. The area had already been seriously affected by drought and the floods had further exacerbated the conditions of the already vulnerable population, particularly in terms of food security. The short rains started in mid-October and most farmers in the area had started planting but were forced to suspend the activities. The affected areas also ranked high in terms of vulnerability to natural shocks as mapped by the comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) baseline of 2005/06. The floods resulted in a deterioration of the situation, necessitating food assistance.

The rapid assessment estimated that approximately 15,000 individuals were affected by the floods and would require some form of assistance from November 2009 to February 2010. WFP emergency assistance targeted 6,200 of the most vulnerable people directly affected by the floods, while the Government of Tanzania covered the general population through subsidized food in the market.

Within hours of completing the assessment, the Government released 22 mt of food, mostly maize, to support the most affected families, particularly for those households whose homes were destroyed. In addition, upon request from the regional and district authorities, WFP immediately dispatched 97 mt of food commodities (maize and pulses) – a loan from its development programme stocks – to assist 6,200 people in the two most affected villages with one-month food ration.

The existence of CERF funding enabled WFP to borrow food from its development programme to respond quickly and provide relief food to the neediest people immediately after the disaster

(i.e. floods and a landslide). In addition, within 3 months after the floods, CERF funding enabled affected households and communities to build and rehabilitate infrastructure (roads) and farming lands destroyed by the floods.

b) Agriculture/Livestock:

In Tanzania the *Peste Petits Ruminants* (PPR) disease emerged almost simultaneously with poor pasture conditions due to poor rainfall in the northern parts of the country. The shortage of pasture weakened the herds and severely compromised livestock health and productivity. Due to poor rainfall performance, food crop production in the northeastern Tanzania regions reduced compounding the problem of staple food price increases. The impact of PPR on pastoralists in terms of access to food further reduced the ability of resource weak households to purchase food from markets. To cope with these shocks, vulnerable households were constrained to sell the remaining small stock eroding their main livelihood support base.

Active surveillance activities in five regions in northern Tanzania bordering Kenya indicated the presence of PPR antibodies in 44.0 percent of 1,544 small ruminant blood samples. PPR virus has been isolated and characterized from tissue and the collected blood samples. These results confirmed the presence of PPR in Tanzania. The disease was therefore officially confirmed to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) on 27 January, 2009. As there have been no reports about the disease in Tanzania before, PPR as an *emerging* trans-boundary animal disease spread rapidly with death rates between 40-80 percent in the country. As a result, the disease significantly impacted households' food security indicators and the livelihoods of pastoralists engaged in sheep and goat production.

Region	Estimated population		Initial target population	
	Goats	Sheep	Goats	Sheep
Mara	634,044	194,073	507,235	155,258
Arusha	1,650,445	1,024,149	1,320,356	819,319
Manyara	991,152	439,314	792,922	351,451
Kilimanjaro	572,577	257,260	458,062	205,808
Tanga	514,620	164,355	411,696	131,484
Bariadi	313,234	103,468	250,587	82,774
Meatu	243,508	40,012	194,806	32,010
Iramba	167,338	65,233	133,870	52,186
Total	5,086,918	2,287,864	4,069,535	1,830,291

The Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations undertook mass vaccination of 3.5 million small ruminants against PPR in the regions of Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Singida, and Tanga. The primary objective of this campaign was to halt the southward spread of PPR in the country. Vet Care Ltd as an implementing partner working directly with local government authorities led the vaccination campaign in the field. Vaccinations provided a barrier between the border areas and disease free districts protecting the livelihoods of smallholder farmers by preventing livestock deaths and the spread of the disease. Almost 350,000 households equivalent to 1,750,000 people benefitted directly from the vaccination as their livestock were saved and livelihoods preserved through the vaccinations.

In addition, awareness of this new disease also increased in the country with more livestock farmers now on the lookout for any possible infection. A total of 461,029 additional households (approximately 2.31 million people) benefited from new knowledge and heightened awareness of PPR as a new sheep and goats disease in Tanzania. This has therefore helped the farming communities to participate in the constant monitoring for any possible outbreaks. More so, livestock experts in the country are better informed and equipped to diagnose this new disease in the field. As the disease had not occurred previously in the country, it was necessary to ensure that experts in the field had the necessary knowledge to recognise it. At sub-regional level, East African countries are better poised to cooperate effectively on disease monitoring and control.

c) Agriculture/Food Security

During the period January to May 2009, the International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA) undertook surveys in the Red Locust breeding areas of Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique using financial support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) through TCP/RAF/3118(E) covering Tanzania and Malawi and TCP/MOZ/3203(E) covering Mozambique.

The surveys conducted in Tanzania revealed widespread infestation with hopper bands in Ikuu-Katavi, one of the biggest and richest wildlife areas in Tanzania, the Rukwa plains and the Malagarasi Basin, and it became imminent that a potentially serious locust upsurge was developing. With the onset of the dry season and the beginning of bush fires by May/June the Red Locust population would concentrate and form swarms. At this point these swarms would escape from the original breeding areas and invade adjacent farmland and neighbouring countries causing serious damage to crops and pasture and thus worsening the already precarious food situation in the sub-region. Simultaneous locust outbreaks also in Malawi and Mozambique significantly increased the risk of a plague potentially more serious than the one of 1996 with devastating consequences for the livelihoods of millions of people.

It was against this background that IRLCO-CSA together with Ministries of Agriculture of Tanzania, Mozambique and Malawi launched an appeal to FAO for assistance. The United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and FAO responded to the request with a project titled 'Emergency response to control a Red Locust outbreak in Central and Southern Africa' (project code; OSRO/RAF/909/CHA). The total budget of the survey and control programme in the Region was of US\$2 845 752, including the budget available under CERF of US\$1 873 824, to facilitate aerial survey and control operations. The specific objective of the CERF project was provision of equipment to prevent humanitarian crisis emanating from food crops destruction caused by Red locust swarms. The funding, therefore, sought to mitigate the chances of swarms escaping from the outbreak areas by strengthening the response capacity of IRLCO-CSA and the national plant protection agencies in Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique to effectively cope with developing Red Locust threats. The project placed emphasis on safeguarding food security by taking important aspects of human health and environmental protection into consideration in the process of its implementation.

From May to July 2009 surveys in the Red Locust outbreak areas of Tanzania (North and South Rukwa, Ikuu-Katavi plains, Malagarasi Basin, Wembere plain and Bahi Valley) were jointly conducted by IRLCO-CSA, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFSC) and FAO consultants, to ascertain the levels and extent of the infestation in these areas. A total area covering 657,500 ha was surveyed using the IRLCO-CSA helicopter.

Red locust populations in medium to high density swarms (10-50 locust/ m²) were found in the Ikuu Katavi plains, the Rukwa Valley and the Malagarasi Basin. Subsequently, control on 8,982 ha was undertaken in the Ikuu national game reserve park using 500 kg of bio-pesticide, Green Muscle® (GM), obtained from Biological Control Products (BCP), South Africa. Post-spray assessment of GM sprayed locusts collected from the field and maintained in cages for observation confirmed a mortality ranging from 70-94% after 35 days. Control impact assessments in the field indicated a population decline of between 65-70%. Control operations using conventional pesticides were undertaken on 3,931 ha in the Malagarasi Basin, 2,800 ha in the Katavi plains, 1,993 ha in South Rukwa and 475 ha in North Rukwa in June 2009. Post spray assessments confirmed successful control in these areas.

Survey and control operations in Buzi-Gorongosa and Dimba plains of Mozambique were undertaken from the 4th to the 12th August 2009. A total area covering 202,000 ha was surveyed in the Buzi plains and spraying using Sumi-Combi Alpha 50 (cocktail of Fenitrothion and Esfenvalerate) was conducted on 3,100 ha infested with medium density locust swarms (5-15 locusts/m²). In Dimba plains, 48,000 ha were surveyed and 600 ha with densities ranging from 5 to 10 locusts/m² were sprayed with Fenitrothion 96%.

During September 2009, surveys were carried out on Red Locust outbreak areas of Kafue Flats, Lukanga Swamps and Simalaa plains of Zambia. A total area covering 135,500 ha was surveyed in the three outbreak areas. Significant Red Locust populations (5-12 locusts/m²) were found infesting 1,300 ha of the Kafue Flats. No control was undertaken as the likelihood of escape from the area before the rains was low. Surveys in the outbreak areas in Malawi covering a total of 89,000 ha along the Lake Chilwa/Lake Chiuta plains, Mpatsanjoka Dambo, Ndindi Marshes and Kuselikumvenji Estate were undertaken in late 2009. Isolated scattered locusts were found in the Lake Chilwa/Lake Chiuta plains and Mpatsanjoka Dambo and no locusts were found in the other areas.

Through the CERF project, the IRLCO-CSA Cessna spray aircraft was fitted with new spray gear and a track guidance system for more targeted and precise pesticide application during spraying. The IRLCO-CSA helicopter underwent complete technical overhauling using CERF funds, which facilitated covering over 1.1 million hectares during the survey operations. The project also supported renovations of IRLCO-CSA's main pesticide store at its HQ in Ndola, Zambia, to meet the required standards of safe pesticide storage. Expendable and non-expendable equipments were supplied by the project and this strengthened the capacity of IRLCO-CSA to implement the project and to effectively deal with future locust emergencies.

The timely intervention facilitated through the CERF support played a key role in safeguarding food security and livelihood of farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa. Of significance was the demonstration that the bio-pesticide used during the operations can successfully be used also on adult Red Locust populations. This result should lead to a reduction of chemical pesticides in locust control and hence reducing the risks of chemical pesticides on people and wildlife living in and close to the ecologically vulnerable locust outbreak areas.

The aim of the UN-CERF project was to preserve food security and livelihoods of rural populations and mitigate further damage to already fragile agricultural production in Central and Southern Africa region.

Although the food security in Tanzania was considered generally satisfactory it was estimated that about 240,000 people in the vicinity of the Red Locust outbreak areas in Mwanza, Shinyanga and Singida regions were moderately food insecure due to the effects of 2008 vuli

crop failure, below normal performance of masika rains in addition to fast spreading Cassava Brown Streak Disease (CBSD) threatening production of cassava and affecting the food security of cassava dependant households.

A generally favourable food security situation prevailed in Malawi from October to December 2008. But the number of households running out of own-produced food increased and high maize prices put them at risk of food insecurity, particularly in the Southern region as result of low production. It was estimated that about 674,000 people require food aid assistance. Particularly the communities in southern parts are vulnerable due to the vicinity to the Red Locust outbreak areas.

Moderate levels of food insecurity persist in the southern parts of Mozambique (severely hit by drought) and in some parts of the central region, hit by floods. The number of acutely food insecure persons has increased from 302,664 in May 2008 to 450,000 in October 2008. Poor to very poor households having limited or no coping strategies need continuous humanitarian assistance through March 2009 when early harvests begin. A total cereal deficit of 604,000 MT was estimated for the 2008/09 marketing year. The Red Locust outbreak in the Buzi-Gorongosa plains could have exacerbated food insecurity condition severely.

It should be noted that more 15 million people of the larger region were potentially at risk, in case the Red Locust outbreaks had not been contained on time to avoid a full plague. Consequently, the immediate objective of the assistance was to mitigate the chances of Red Locust swarms leaving the outbreak areas and causing extensive damage to crops which would result in a major humanitarian food crisis. To achieve this objective, the project aimed at strengthening the response capacity of IRLCO-CSA and the national plant protection agencies in Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia to effectively deal with the locust outbreaks. The project also paid special attention to human health issues and protection of the environment. In this regard, control of Red Locust in the Ikuu wetlands which is part of Katavi National Park, one of the most valuable wildlife areas of Tanzania, was carried out using a fungal based biopesticide, which has no side effects on non-targets.

III. Results

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
Food Security	Assistance to Flood Affected people in Same District in Tanzania 09-WFP-076	\$144,720	\$144,720	<p>A total of 6,200 people affected by the floods received one-month relief food ration.</p> <p>Under the food for asset creation activities, a total of 2,440 people supported including 410 children under 5 and 1,249 female (605 women and 644 girls under 18).</p>	<p>Lives of 6,200 flood affected households saved.</p> <p>6,200 vulnerable households have their assets protected so they are not forced to sell the limited assets to survive until the next harvest.</p> <p>Nutrition status of 6,200 vulnerable households maintained until next harvest.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the one-month relief food distribution in the first month, lives of 6,200 flood affected households saved. 2. With the two-month food ration under the food for asset creation activities, 2,440 vulnerable households have their assets protected so they are not forced to sell the limited assets to survive until the next harvest. 3. During the three-month of CERF funding, nutrition status of 6,482 vulnerable households maintained until next harvest. 4. One village was added during the food for asset creation activities, and thus bringing the total beneficiaries covered for the entire period of CERF to 6,482. Less than planned beneficiary covered during the food for asset creation activities due to projects proposed and needed in some communities required a longer period time (minimum 6 months). 	<p>The CERF funding enabled the affected households and communities to receive relief food immediately after the disaster. Also, it enabled them to build and rehabilitate the infrastructure (roads) and farming lands destroyed by the floods in a short period of time (within 3 months after the floods).</p>	<p>Food distribution committee and asset creation committee were formed. They were responsible for beneficiary identification/selection, food distribution and work allocation.</p>	<p>Female-headed households were given priority during beneficiary selection.</p> <p>The formed committees were gender balanced with at least 50% women in the committees.</p>

Agriculture/Livestock	Emergency PPR containment in Tanzania 09-FAO-017	\$589,601	\$589,489	About 350,000 households equivalent to 1,750,000 people benefiting from the vaccination.	<p>About 5 million million sheep and goats vaccinated against PPR in five regions bordering Kenya including Mara, Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro and Tanga as well as three neighboring districts of Briadi and Meatu in Shinyanga region and Iramba district in Singida region.</p> <p>-Public awareness achieved at community, national and regional level on prevention strategies</p> <p>Improvements in laboratory diagnostic capacity for PPR</p> <p>Regional coordination meetings on PPR disease prevention and control</p>	<p>1. PPR risk profile established and areas identified as high risk priority vaccination. (a)Livestock auctions; (b) Common grazing land, and watering points; (c) Livestock routes; (d)Border and major assembly points; and (e)Livestock–wildlife interface areas.</p> <p>2. The spread of PPR disease to other parts of Tanzania through livestock movement significantly reduced by vaccinating 3.5 million sheep and goats</p> <p>3. Public awareness on the disease has been enhanced especially in the high risk regions.</p> <p>4. Diagnostic capacity has increased and 14 laboratory experts trained on PPR recognition and laboratory diagnosis using alias lits as well as District Veterinary Officers.</p> <p>5. Government officials participated and contributed in East African PPR meeting to develop regional strategies for PPR control.</p>	CERF funding enabled Tanzania to put in place a roll back plan for PPR, stopping livestock mortalities and spread of the disease in the country. The program protected and sustain the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in the affected areas. In addition through public awareness livestock keepers are now aware of this new disease in Tanzania.	Implementing partners (FAO, Ministry of Livestock, Veterinary Investigation Centers and District officials) work closely to monitor progress on the implementation of the project including field visits.	<p>1. A total of 350,000 households equivalent to 1,750,000 people benefitted directly from the vaccination</p> <p>2. A total of 461,029 additional households (approximately 2.31 million people) benefited from new knowledge and heightened awareness of PPR as a new sheep and goats disease in Tanzania</p>
Agriculture/Food Security	Emergency response to control Red Locust (Regional Submission) 09-FAO-016A	\$781,962	\$781,962	Prevent swarm escapes in the region.	Threat of Red Locust swarms escapes from outbreak areas was prevented resulting in an estimated 589 000 ha of cereal crops in western Tanzania.	Spray operations Marking of the target areas for the following control operations was done using a Global Positioning System (GPS). <u>Ikuu plains</u> : a total area of 12,000 ha of the Ikuu plains was found to contain Red Locust populations ranging from 25-100 locusts/ m ² , a figure well above the spray threshold of 10 locusts/m ² . Green Muscle® spraying was undertaken from 23 rd May to 14 th June 2009 followed by assessments of the efficacy of the operations.	Environmental protection: Successful control using Metarhizium confirmed that the biopesticide can be used to control Red Locust on a large scale while preserving the biodiversity.	Internal FAO mechanisms.	Project benefited all people in the region equally- safeguarding food security and livelihoods.

					<p><u>Malagarasi river basin:</u> A target area of 3,900 ha, infested with 5-15 locusts/ m², had been located and sprayed with 3,800 litres of Sumi-combi Alpha at the rate of 1 litre per ha. Post-spray assessment carried out three days later, revealed that 600 ha of the sprayed area needed to be re-sprayed a fortnight later.</p> <p><u>Lake Rukwa:</u> Red Locust swarms covering a total of 5,000 ha were located in South and North Rukwa. 200 litres of Fenitrothion 96% was used at a rate of 0.5 litres/ha to treat 475 ha swarms with densities ranging from 10–30 locusts/ m² in North Rukwa. In South Rukwa a total of 1,000 litres at 1 litre/ha were sprayed with Sumi-combi Alpha. A further 993 ha were treated with the same pesticide at 0.75 litres/ha. The post spray assessment revealed that 648 ha of treated area required re-spraying with 300 litres of Fenitrothion 96%.</p> <p><u>Lake Katavi:</u> Approximately 4000 ha were infested with populations ranging from 5–15 locusts/ m². A total of 2 800 ha were sprayed with 1,400 litres of Fenitrothion 96%. Post spray assessment undertaken a week later revealed 90% kill.</p>	<p>Capacity building: Provided a forum for exchange of knowledge in the use of the biopesticide.</p> <p>Public awareness: The use of Green Muscle to protect food security in the region received publicity locally and internationally.</p>		
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Annex 1: NGOs and CERF Funds Forwarded to Each Implementing NGO Partner

NGO Partner	Sector	Project Number	Amount Forwarded	Date Funds Forwarded
Caritas Same	Food Security	09-WFP-076	TSh 9,953,650 (equivalent to US\$ 7,540.64)	4 March, 2010
VET CARE (IP)	Agriculture/Livestock	09-FAO-017	US\$ 133,000	January 2010

Annex 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
ECG	Emergency Coordination Group
TSh	Tanzanian Shillings
PPR	Peste Petits Ruminants