



Rapid Response Fund

ACT Secretariat Approval

Project Code 02/2023

Project Name Emergency response to the people affected by drought

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of **USD139,474** from its Global Rapid Response Fund (GRRF23) and would be grateful to receive contributions to wholly or partially replenish this payment.

For further information please contact:

National Forum Convenor

Modesto Mpesha (mpesha@cct.or.tz)

ACT Regional Representative

Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (elizabeth.zimba@actalliance.org)

ACT Humanitarian Programme Officer

Caroline Njogu (caroline.njogu@actalliance.org)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cyra".

Cyra Michelle Bullecer

Global Humanitarian Operations Manager

ACT Alliance Secretariat

Project Proposal

Emergency Prepared and Response Plan

EPRP last updated	7-Nov-22
Do you have a Contingency Plan for this response?	Yes
EPRP link on the online platform (or attach hard copy with proposal)	Yes
Date submitted to ACT Secretariat	
22-Dec-22	

Please submit this form to the Regional Humanitarian Programme Officer in your region with a copy to the Regional Representative

Section 1 Project Data

Project Information

Project Name	Emergency response to the people affected by drought
Project Code	02/2023
Country Forum	Tanzania
ACT Requesting Member	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania
Name of person leading the project	Patricia Mwaikenda
Job Title	Program Coordinator
Email	patrica.andy@elct.org.tz / pmchome2002@yahoo.com
Tel no./WhatsApp/Skype	255754479998
Location(s) of project (city / province)	Mwanga
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	20-Feb-23
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	20-Jun-23

Which sectors your response activities most relate to

(please indicate number of planned beneficiaries per organisation in each sector where you plan to give assistance)

Sectors	Member	
	Male	Female
Cash/ Vouchers		
Camp Management		
Education		
Food/Nutrition	1,674	3,906
Health		
Household items		
Livelihood	126	294
Psychosocial		
Shelter		
Wash		

Section 2 Project Description

2.1 Context

1. CHS Commitment 1. Summarize the crisis event and how it is likely to develop over the duration of the project.

An over-reliance on rain-dependent agriculture coupled with the effects of climate change has been considered one of Tanzania's greatest challenges in poverty reduction and alleviation.

The rainfall over Tanzania in the past two years (2021-2022) has been below-average (during the expected rainfall seasons of March-May and October-December) and the lowest ever recorded since 1970; causing a severe drought. The most affected regions are the northern-eastern coastlands/highlands and northern central regions(UNOCHA,30 /12/2022).

Due to the drought, crop harvests, pasture for livestock and water availability have reduced drastically while crop pests have increased thus reducing the expected harvest.

In addition, due to the drought, food prices have increased significantly, thus affecting the purchasing power of poor community members.

Livestock prices have also reduced due to their poor health and there has been reported increased reported malnutrition among children.

For the period of May–Sept 2022, the food security situation in the country continued to deteriorate as the number of vulnerable people increased. Based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, it was noted that the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (phase 3+) increased from 437,244 (13%) to 596,242 (17%) of the total population) and around 929,126 (26%) people faced a stressed food insecurity situation (Phase 2) according to a UNOCHA report in 2022.

According to the Tanzania Drought Contingency plan, it is predicted that between November 2022 to June 2023 prolonged localized dry spells(drought) will result in between 50,000 to 120,000 households requiring food assistance over a 3-month period.

ACT Tanzania forum led by Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT) will respond to the drought emergency in Tanzania by supporting 6,000 persons (M 2,202/F 3,798/F) in three villages Parangao, Kwakihindi and Karamba Ndea located in three wards in Mwanga district Kilimanjaro region, Northern of Tanzania.

Mwanga district is the most affected district in the region affected as per information from Tanzania Prime Minister's Office assessment conducted which showed that 20% of the population from Mwanga district councils (Hai DC, Longido DC, Monduli DC, Mwanga DC, and Same Dc) are in IPC 3 an emergency state of food insecurity for both humans and animals in the country.

2. CHS Commitment 1,2,3,4. Explain the impact of the crisis specific to the people you want to help

The habitants of the three selected villages are from the pastoral Maasai community -some of whom practice mixed farming.

They rely heavily on rain fed agriculture and are thus most affected by the drought.

The drought crisis has caused women to walk long distances in search of water and food adding to increased stress and anxiety to an already overburdened group in the community.

The drought affected crop growth, increased crop pests, reduced the availability of water and pasture for livestock and this has led to increased conflicts between pastoralists and other land users.

The crisis has caused some pastoralists to cope by migrating to other regions looking for water and pasture such movement will contribute to denied access to education and health facilities to children as the whole family migrates.

The Rapid Needs Assessments conducted indicated that women are over burdened by the drought as they are required to walk further distances in search of water. Female headed households are more affected as they have to support their families with basic needs in addition to the burden of taking significant time away from paid labour to search for water.

The main staple food crop prices are increasing on a monthly basis. This situation is causing a decrease in the purchasing power of households especially for the most vulnerable groups who are the very poor with less land, few or no livestock and who depend on market purchases to meet their food requirements. Food price hikes and lack of/low income are the most limiting factors for food accessibility at household level. Food price increases are affecting the inflation rate in the country and the price of livestock continued to go down due to poor body conditions of livestock. During the drought season, the prices of food increased significantly making it unaffordable by many. Malnutrition increases among children under 5 years of age and food insecurity has affected both physical and mental health of women, which in turn can have implications on household labour productivity, child growth and development, and limit poverty reduction measures.

3. CHS Commitment 9. Explain the availability of funding each of your organisation can access for this crisis.

Through ACT Alliance ELCT is applying for RRF funds totally to USD 139,474 and does not have other funding source at the moment apart from this request.

2.2 Activity Summary

1. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 4. Explain your proposed project and why you have selected this particular response to the crisis.

The project will provide food to 3,900 people for 54 days to support families as they wait for the next harvesting season as follows:

Maize @190grams per day

Beans@120 per day

3liters of cooking oil

- Nutrition porridge will be given for 100 days to support the elderly, children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers as a supplement to their meals for about three months.

- 5 kilos of Nutritious Porridge Flour will be provided to 1,680 selected beneficiaries from the target group.

- At least 420 households in selected areas will be provided with a seed pack containing vegetable seeds (local traditional vegetables and cabbage seeds). This initiative will be done in areas with water availability (from a nearby small lake). Selected beneficiaries will be provided with quick maturing vegetable seeds to plant during the first 2-3 months of the intervention. This support will be supplemented by training services by government extension services who will monitor the progress of vegetable production together with the farmers by providing technical input.

The vegetables will substitute the food relief diet and also create additional income to targeted households. Locally produced vegetables will be less priced than those that will come in from other regions thus giving an opportunity for vulnerable families to access food locally.

Another added value of distributing seeds is that the vegetables will boost dietary diversity and also encourage passing on information on climate smart agriculture as government officials will supplement this activity with climate smart training technologies.

Cash transfer is not feasible in this response as the three villages are located in remote areas and sparsely populated with limited food items therefore will be reselected villages will be required to travel about 60kms to Mwanza district headquarters to withdraw the money and buy the food items. Beneficiaries prefer food is distributed rather than cash. In addition, some of the target beneficiaries especially the elderly, persons with disability may have constraints in travelling long distances and may be forced to depend on relatives to access these funds on their behalf and in the process, not benefit fully from the cash assistance provided.

The project will begin immediately the funds are received/ confirmation for approval is received to ensure timely and efficient implementation and the project will be implemented in Mwanza district.

The national ACT Tanzania member ELCT will meet relevant local government authorities and district disaster committees to introduce the project and plan jointly in this intervention and thus avoid duplication. ELCT will also, engage with the ecumenical members for information sharing. Meetings will be organized and conducted with the affected communities through their villages to explain the assistance they will receive and discuss complaints mechanisms. A criteria for selection will be agreed upon to target the following persons: Elderly, chronically ill, people with disabilities, single headed HH especially those headed by women and Households with malnourished children under five.

3. CHS Commitment 6. How are you co-ordinating and with whom?

ELCT who will lead this project, will work with the local District government councils, village leaders and village disaster committees to establish a beneficiary selection criteria and to identify the vulnerable households from the Karamba Ndea, Kwakihindi and Pangarao in Mwanga district.

ELCT will lead the implementation working group closely with other members of ACT Tanzania Forum-Humanitarian Working Group (HWG) who will support ELCT in implementation using the best practices and according to international standards.

ACT Tanzania Forum Humanitarian Working Group members, composed of TCRS, CCT, NCA, ELCT, and the National Coordinator will convene meetings weekly to enable discussions/ sharing updates and guiding the implementation of the drought response/food support during the project period.

The Forum convener will represent the HWG and will be responsible for updating the Prime Ministers Office (Department of Disaster Management) the food support implementation in Mwanga for coordination purposes. ELCT management will meet monthly to receive plans and report from the technical team for decision making at the organizational level. The Forum will conduct online monthly meetings and one face-to-face meeting which will discuss the response and ways forward. ELCT will work in collaboration with the Coordinator of the Forum to continuously share the updates with the Prime Minister Office - Disaster Management Department.

The Local government structures including the village leaders, representing political leaders and interfaith leaders will be involved in identification of beneficiaries but also during the distribution exercise. Humanitarian Working Group will work with the office of the Prime Minister for updated food situation in the country. The department has the responsibility to coordinate and respond to disaster at all levels of the government.

Activity reports will be prepared by ELCT and submitted to the Forum and ACT Regional Office in Nairobi to be shared more broadly.

4. CHS Commitment 3, 9. How are you planning to procure your goods or services? (This includes cash transfer methodologies)

Locally or within the affected areas		Nationally	x	Regionally or neighbouring countries		Internationally	
--------------------------------------	--	------------	---	--------------------------------------	--	-----------------	--

Do you have a procurement policy? What factors did you consider when you made this decision?

ELCT has procurement policy which will be strictly followed in all the purchases under this project. The food and seeds will be procured nationally. The maize flour and cooking oil will be procured from Tanzania National milling Stores while beans and porridge flour will be purchased from other suppliers. During the procurement of food and seeds, the procurement department staff together with the legal and compliance officer will deliberate to ensure compliance during selection, awarding and finalizing contracts with selected suppliers.

The government cereals stores provide the best prices as well and the maize is tested by the government lab to ensure that the grain does not have aflatoxins. In addition, due to the drought it is difficult to buy bulk grain locally as food stocks are low, but the government buys from other regions that have a surplus.

2.3 Description of Target Population

1. CHS Commitment 1, 9. How do you calculate the beneficiary numbers for this project?

The average family in Tanzania has 5 persons.

Beneficiaries of Food aid-3,900 persons

Beneficiaries Nutritious Porridge-1,680 persons

Beneficiaries Vegetable Seeds- 420 persons

Out of the same beneficiaries who will receive food aid, some will be selected to receive nutrition porridge depending on if they meet the criteria (pregnant, lactating, under five).

From the same beneficiaries who will receive food aid some will be provided with vegetable seeds if they fit the criteria of living near the lake and having access to water and previous experience in farming.

2. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 3, 4. Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting? What makes them vulnerable?

As the Rapid Needs Assessment reports, the most vulnerable to the drought are children under five years old, pregnant and breast feeding women.

Chronically ill persons are also vulnerable (especially those living with HIV/AIDs) as they have special nutrition requirements. Also, elderly and people with disabilities, women-headed households and the poor households generally are vulnerable to drought as they rely on rain fed agriculture for their produce.

The female headed households will also be targeted especially those who find it difficult to support their families.

Another category is the People With Disabilities (PWDs). These are also identified as hardly hit because of limited means to cope with demands to move in search of work or food.

3. CHS Commitment 4. Explain how the target population has been/is involved in the design of the proposed intervention

ELCT has worked with the affected communities at ward level through village leaders, community representatives, faith leaders and the local government authority at district level. ELCT involved community members by conducting a Rapid Need Assessment to identify the gaps and proposed intervention based on the inputs from the needs assessment participants.

2.4 Expected Results

1. What will this project's success look like based on your time frame?

It is expected that the project will be successful in achieving its targets of distributing food and vegetable seeds to the most vulnerable persons in Mwanga district.

Month 1- Procurement and distribution of Commodities and selection of beneficiaries/engagement in coordination mechanisms.

Month 2-3- Monitoring and collecting feedback.

Month 3-4- Data collection, post distribution monitoring.

The purpose of the project is to minimize the negative impact of food insecurity in the affected communities. The support will relieve families from hunger and enable them continue to be productive.

The project will promote climate smart agriculture with support from agriculture extension farmers.

From gardening the households will learn new gardening practices which may become their new enterprises to some of them.

The six months will enable the farmers to plant, harvest, consume and sell the vegetables and thus improve access to vegetables to other community members affected by the drought at an affordable price.

One the first week, selection of beneficiaries will be done together with verification using triangulation of available data within the community.

At the same time, the procurement department will start the procurement process and deliver the items to the relevant areas within 3 weeks. Selection and training of food monitors will be done before distribution starts.

The distribution of items will be done within one month after the items are delivered to the villages.

2. Describe the risks to a successful project and how you are managing them.

Increase in crop diseases and pests may occur to the vegetables and this risk will be managed by having agriculture extension farmers advising the farmers on how to manage the diseases and pests in the most appropriate way. To avoid the crops drying, targeted farmers will be advised to practice timely planting, plant early maturing and drought resistant vegetable crops.

Also targeted farmers will be advised to apply climate smart agriculture practice and technologies and seek technical advice from extension officers on the application of good agricultural practice.

2.5 Monitoring, Accountability & Learning

1. CHS Commitment 7. Describe how you will monitor the project. What monitoring tools and process will you use? How will you gather lessons from the project?

Monitoring and evaluation will be an ongoing process which will involve a high degree of community participation. Appropriate participatory tools including the CHS (Core Humanitarian Standards) will be used in the monitoring and evaluation of all activities and this will be achieved through a coordinated approach with all stakeholders. Active involvement of community in the monitoring and evaluation is meant to encourage responsibility and sense of ownership as a means of building self-reliance. The M&E office will develop relevant tools for all the activities to ensure the right data is captured alongside implementation. A project work plan will be developed to guide the team during the implementation phase of the project. The ACT Tanzania forum members will carry out 3 monitoring trips and provide feedback to the forum members. Detailed monitoring will be conducted as follows: • Regular site visits by the staff who based in that area. • Monthly progress including monitoring reports to be sent to headquarters. • 3 times coordination meetings • Regular meetings between actors in the field. • Monitoring visits by ACT Tanzania forum members – those who will not be directly involved in the implementation of this appeal. • Situation and final reports will be sent to ACT Secretariat office in Nairobi. Lessons from the project will be gathered by accurately documenting the lessons learned during the project lifecycle and sharing those findings with the team, management and other stakeholders who will implement similar project. Sharing lessons learned is a great way to prevent the same mistakes from happening. With a lessons learned report, everyone can learn from them, too.

2. CHS Commitment 8. Does your organisation have a Code of Conduct? Have all staff and volunteers signed the Code of Conduct?

ELCT have a code of conduct in place and all staff have signed the code of conduct. The communities will be introduced to the existing complains systems including suggestion boxes fixed within ELCT buildings and two mobile numbers will be provided for reporting complains. The ELCT Mwanga Bishop, ELCT Secretary General and the District Executive Director will form the complains handling team.

3. How will you ensure you and all stakeholders will be accountable to the affected population. How will you share information. How will you collect and use feedback and complaints? CHS 4 and 5

During the implementation period the project will use HRBA (Human Rights Based Approach) whereby the seven principles will be the corner stone to engaging the duty bearers and rights holders. These principles include Participation, Accountability, Non-discriminating, Empowerment, Transparency and Sustainability. From the start project will start with inception meeting involving key stakeholders in Mwanga district including District Commissioner, District Executive Director, Parliament Representatives, ELCT Mwanga Diocese, faith leaders, ACT National and International members, Village leaders and Disaster Committee for authentic participation. The available government, ELCT and Forum structures will be used for information sharing and decision making during the project implementation. Various meetings will be organized and conducted and reports will be shared with all the relevant stakeholders. for transparency. A Complaint Response Mechanism will be established as part of accountability towards project stakeholders including project participants. This mechanism will include complaint boxes and a phone number. ELCT will inform the communities while setting up this mechanism and how the organization handles complaints and feedback. ELCT will close the loop by investigating the complaints and feedback to the complainants where possible and reasonable. ELCT will work closely with media including use social media, radio and TV to update the progress of activities.



Rapid Response Fund Financial Budget and Report

Project Code

02/2023

Project Name

Emergency response to the people affected by drought

Budget Exchange rate (1 USD to local currency)

0.000428

Source of rate

http://www.floatrates.com/historical-exchange-rates.html?currency_date=2023-02-09&base_currency_code=TZS&format_type=html

Description	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost		Budget		
			local currency	local currency	local currency	USD	
DIRECT COSTS							
1 PROJECT STAFF							
1.2.1. Project Coordinator (100%)	Month	4	2,400,000	9,600,000	4,109		
1.2.2. Accountant (50%)	Month	4	1,000,000	4,000,000	1,712		
1.2.3. Agriculture extension allowances 3 persons for	Month	3	600,000	1,800,000	770		
1.2.4. Development and planning officer Diocese (100%)	Months	4	1,600,000	6,400,000	2,739		
1.2.5. Salaries / wages for driver	months	4	850,000	3,400,000	1,455		
1.2.6. Salaries for procurement officer	months	2	500,000	1,000,000	428		
TOTAL PROJECT STAFF					26,200,000	11,214	
2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES							
2.4. Food/Nutrition					189,707,961	81,195	
2.4.1. Maize flour @ 190 grams per day for 54 days @ 1800 per kg (9.5kg per person)	Person	3,900	17,100	66,690,000	28,543		
2.4.2. Beans @ 120 grams per day for 54 days @ 4200 cost per kg (4.1kg per person)	Person	3,900	17,220	67,158,000	28,744		
2.4.3. Cooking oil is 3 liters per person for 54 days @ 2333 per Oil	Person	3,900	7,000	27,299,961	11,684		
2.4.4. Porridge flour @ 50 grams per day for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and elderly (1680 people). @3400 per Kg (5Kg per person for 100 days)	Persons	1,680	17,000	28,560,000	12,224		
2.7. Livelihood					18,480,000	7,909	
2.7.1. Provide vegetable seeds @ 100 grams	Pkts/Persons	420	23,000	9,660,000	4,134		
2.7.2. Capsicum Seeds (Hoho) @ 100 grams	Pkts/Persons	420	10,000	4,200,000	1,798		
2.7.3. Local Vegetable (Mnafu-black night shade) @	Pkts/Persons	420	11,000	4,620,000	1,977		
TOTAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES					208,187,961	89,104	
3 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION							
3.1 Forum Coordination					18,354,000	7,856	
3.1.1. ELCT Management team meets - 9 people meets twice monthly for updates and decision making	Monthly	8	250,000	2,000,000	856		
3.1.1.1 Forum meeting - Online meetings monthly and one quarter meeting. members contributes travels and accommodation	Conference package contribution	1	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,027		
3.1.1.2 HWG meets weekly to guide planned activities	weekly	12	217,000	2,604,000	1,115		

3.1.2.1	HWG (travel & accommodation) (6people by 3.5days)	people/days	21	400,000	8,400,000	3,595
3.1.2.2	ACT forum Convener travel and accommodation (2people 3.5days)	people/days	7	250,000	1,750,000	749
3.1.2.3	Disaster Committee 20people 1day travels composed of LGA from 3 villages, wards and district levels	people/days	20	60,000	1,200,000	514
TOTAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION					18,354,000	7,856
4 QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY						
4.2	Complaints and Response Mechanisms using existing systems and structures	People	360	500	180,000	77
4	Communication and visibility (coverage on local media 2people @255,000per 4months, branded jackets 15@50,000) for the disaster and technical team to wear on field during the project implementation	Months	4	660,000	2,640,000	1,130
4	Post food distribution monitoring (Three villages -Kwakhindi, Karamba Ndea, & Parangoa)	No.	3	3,500,000	10,500,000	4,494
5	Monitoring vegetable production (per three villages)	No	3	1,000,000	3,000,000	1,284
5	Audit (includes field visit)	Lumpsum	1	2,600,000	2,600,000	1,113
TOTAL QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY					18,920,000	8,098
5 LOGISTICS						
5.1.1.	Identification of beneficiaries				-	-
5.1.1.1	Engagement with government (Accommodation and half DSA for Disaster committee,. GA and ELCT)(10people for 1day)	people/days	10	130,000	1,300,000	556
5.1.1.2	Registration of beneficiaries (Accommodation and half DSA for the 3people from ELCT, Diocese, government for 6days)	people/days	18	130,000	2,340,000	1,002
5.1.1.3	Verification of beneficiaries (Accommodation and Half DSA for Disaster committee,. GA and ELCT)(3village for 4days)	days	12	390,000	4,680,000	2,003
5.1.2.	Food procurement				-	-
5.1.2.1	External Tendering meeting for 14 persons	1	14	80,000	1,120,000	479
5.1.2.3	Transportation of food(Vehicle Rental)	Tons	665	18,000	11,971,800	5,124
5.1.2.4	Storage (Warehouse rental @ 1 village per week)	weeks	3	600,000	1,800,000	770
5.1.2.5	Accommodation for Food distribution team (govt, ELCT, Diocese team)	weeks	3	1,500,000	4,500,000	1,926
5.1.2.6	Accommodation Food Seeds distribution team (govt, ELCT, Diocese team)	weeks	2	1,500,000	3,000,000	1,284
5.1.2.7	Wages for Warehouse Security/ Guards	weeks	3	200,000	600,000	257
5.1.2.8	Loading and unloading costs	weeks	3	700,000	2,100,000	899
5.1.2.9	Fuel (Mileage)	km	8,000	1,500	12,000,000	5,136
TOTAL LOGISTICS					45,411,800	19,436
6 PROJECT ASSETS & EQUIPMENT						
5.1.	Computers and accessories	pc	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,284
TOTAL PROJECT ASSETS & EQUIPMENT					3,000,000	1,284
TOTAL DIRECT COST					320,073,761	136,992
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
Staff salaries - Cost shared					-	-

Office rent	months	4	400,000	1,600,000	685
Office Utilities refreshment for internal and external	months	4	350,000	1,400,000	599
Office stationery -printing papers for office and external	months	4	500,000	2,000,000	856
Phone and internet charges	months	4	200,000	800,000	342
Office Operations				5,800,000	2,482
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				5,800,000	2,482
Percentage of Indirect Costs against Total Budget				2%	2%
Total Budget				325,873,761	139,474