

**Rapid Vulnerability Assessment Report on  
Drought Affected Areas in Tanzania for the  
2004/2005 Short Rains “Vuli” Season.**

**Main Report**

**Coordinated by the Disaster Management Department of the  
Office of the Prime Minister and the National Food Security  
Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security,  
Dar es Salaam**

**In collaboration with Tanzania Food Security Information Team  
(FSIT)<sup>1</sup>**

**March 30, 2005**

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<sup>1</sup> FSIT is composed of members from Government Departments, International Agencies and NGOs and was established in May 2000.

## **Executive Summary**

*A rapid vulnerability assessment (RVA) was carried-out during the month of March 2005 to assess the impact of the poor short rainfall (vuli) performance on food situation and livelihoods of the people in the affected areas of north coast and northeastern parts of the country. In these areas, which cover a total of 27 districts in five regions of Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Coast, the performance of vuli rains was poor and erratic in terms of time and space. The poor rains affected crop performance, resulting in reduced food and cash crop production. The poor rains did not affect seriously pasture development and water availability, except in Ngorongonro district where livestock emaciated coupled with reduced calving and milk production. The short rains performed fairly well in the northwestern parts of the country, notably along Lake Victoria basin, where nearly normal crop production was realized.*

*Despite the failure of vuli rains in parts of the assessed areas, generally, the overall food situation in the country has remained satisfactory in 2004/05. This condition resulted from good rainfall in the 2003/04 production year compared with the previous drought stricken 2002/03 season. In 2003/04 domestic food production alone was estimated to reach about 105% food self-sufficiency level for the 2004/05 market year. The recent harvests from the vuli rains have further improved the food supply in the bimodal rainfall areas, though to a lesser extent than expected.*

*The assessment, which was carried out by the Food Security Information Team (FSIT), a multi-agency and multi-disciplinary umbrella, focused on the impact of the failure of the vuli rains on food security and livelihoods of the poor households. The assessment teams visited the affected regions, districts, wards and some villages and collected data and information related to food security and livelihoods at all levels using semi-structured questionnaires. Detailed information was also gathered at household level through focused wealth group discussions.*

*The assessment revealed that food supply is adequate and affordable in both rural and urban areas for most of the assessed districts. Also, stable and relatively higher than last year livestock prices were observed to prevail in most local markets. Both the condition and prices of livestock show a favorable food security situation in most of the pastoral areas. Pastoral food security is expected to improve even further with the start of long rains (masika) from mid March through increasing water and pasture supply.*

*Despite the overall satisfactory food security situation, acute food shortages and low purchasing power were noted in some pockets, in some cases with cereal prices being higher than at same time last year. Nevertheless, the assessment established that the majority of households in the assessed districts will be able to meet their food requirements until the next harvesting season in June.*

*The above situation notwithstanding, households vulnerable to food insecurity were found in some locations. Such households include mainly those with limited income earning opportunities, who also suffered acute vuli crop failure. Such households have reduced the number of meals they take in a day, the meals they are currently taking are lighter and where charcoal is marketable, the vulnerable households have turned to charcoal making to generate income they use to buy their needs including food. Widespread charcoal making is an environmental destruction activity. Although no current extreme coping mechanisms to access food were reported, households are likely to start disposing of their productive and households assets, which can potentially deepen their vulnerability over prolonged periods.*

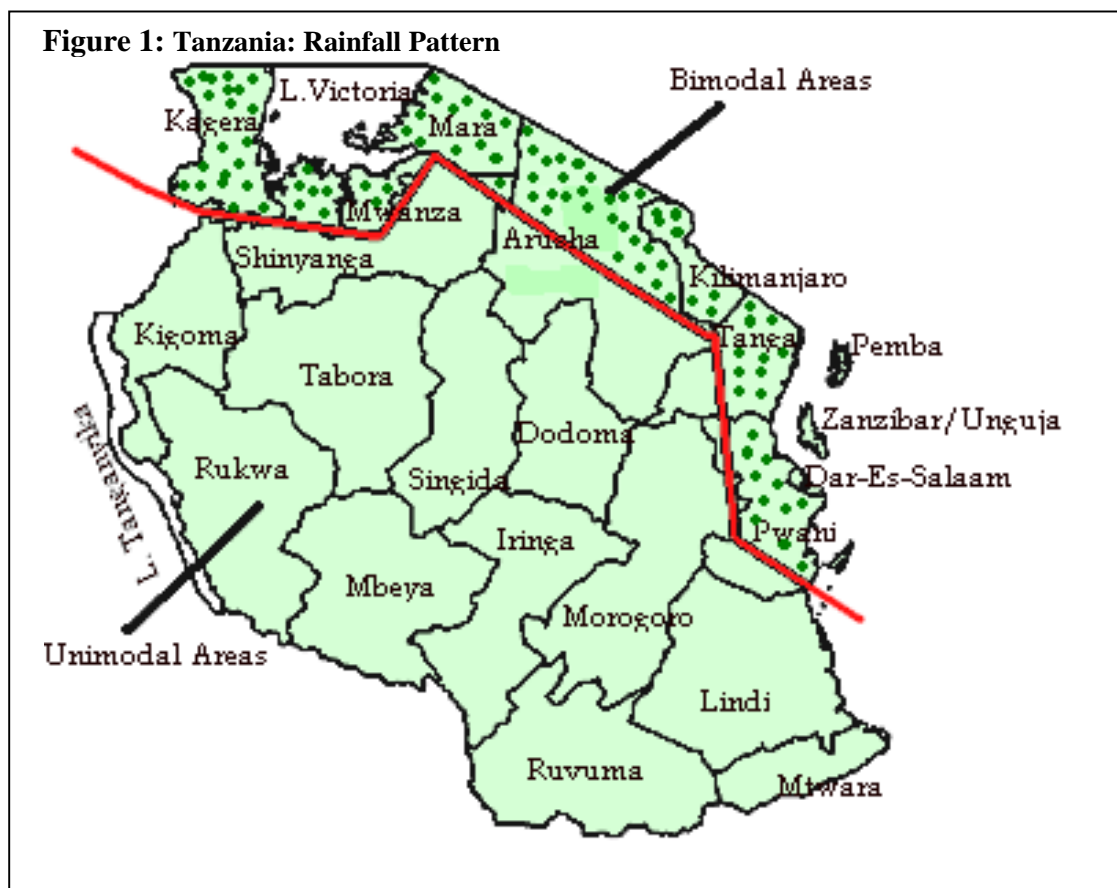
*The assessment established that about **254,000 people** located in thirteen (13) out of the twenty-four (24) assessed districts are highly food insecure and are in need of assistance. Districts in which the highly vulnerable persons are located include Ngorongoro, Karatu, Hai, Arumeru, Simanjiro, Same and Rombo. Other districts are, Lushoto, Monduli, Bagamoyo, Moshi rural, Korogwe and Handeni. The food insecure persons will need nearly **6,084 MT** of maize grain, to be distributed at subsidized price between March and May this year. The vulnerable persons, found in nearly **42,253** households, will also require approximately **423 MT** of various seed types for planting during the forthcoming masika season. Both interventions need to be taken up by central and the local government, in collaboration with other development partners active in the respective areas. Targeting the most needy has to be carried out by the affected community themselves. Other forms of market intervention such as increased grain supply by traders would also help to prevent price rises, which can otherwise be deleterious.*

*The food outlook for the 2005/06 market year depends mainly on performance of the ongoing seasonal (msimu) rains in the unimodal rainfall areas as well as the long rains (masika) in the bimodal rainfall sector, expected to commence from mid March. On a much short-term basis, the food security of the poor households will depend on continued availability of casual labour and stable supply and prices of food and livestock on the local markets. To this, close monitoring of the related indicators, including seasonal rainfall performance, food stocks, market supplies and prices of both food staples and livestock, is inevitable.*

## Rapid Vulnerability Assessment Report on Drought Affected Areas in Tanzania for the 2004/2005 Short Rains “Vuli” Crop Season

### I. Introduction

Performance of the 2004/05 cropping season short rains (*vuli*) in the bimodal areas was poor, being low, erratic and poorly distributed in the north coast and northeastern parts of the country including the regions of Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Coast. The Tanzania rainfall pattern is shown in Figure 1.

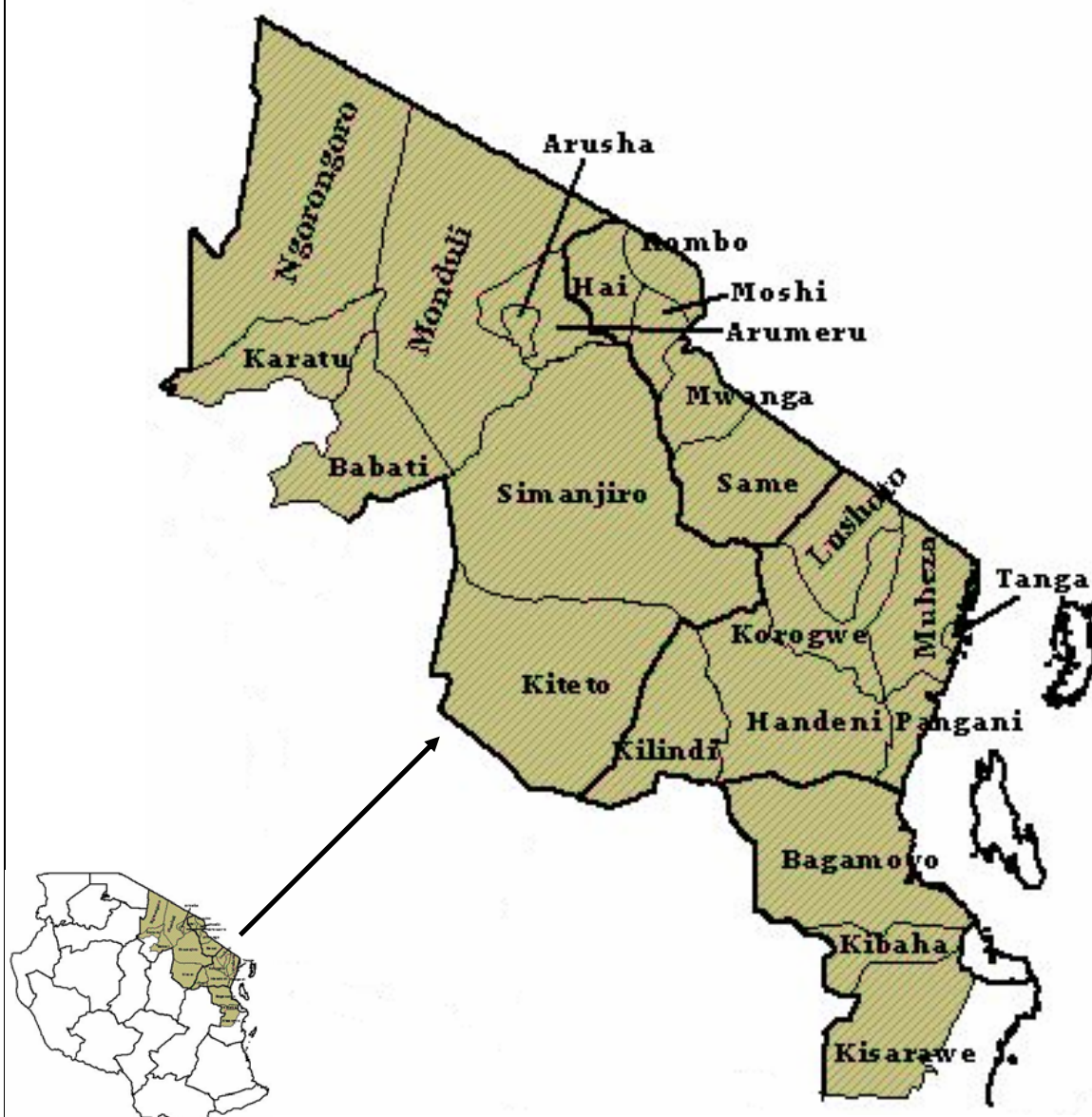


In these regions poor rainfall affected food and cash crop production in the most drought prone areas, leading to overall below normal harvested levels. Poor rainfall also affected pasture development and water availability in some areas in these regions, particularly in Ngorongoro district, causing livestock emaciation and deaths as well as reduced calving and milk production. The consequence has been significantly reduced availability and access to food by the poorest households. Consequently, a rapid food security assessment was carried out during the month of March in the mentioned five regions with the objective of identifying the highly food insecure households and also to determine the available coping mechanisms and their related significance to the food needs of the affected households.

The Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) was carried out from 28<sup>th</sup> February to 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2005 covering a total of 24 districts in the north coast and northeastern parts of the country which included Arusha (Arumeru, Arusha, Monduli, Karatu and Ngorongoro), Manyara (Mbulu, Babati, Kiteto, Simanjiro), Kilimanjaro (Mwanga, Same, Rombo, Hai and

Moshi rural) Tanga (Handeni, Kilindi, Lushoto, Korogwe, Pangani, Tanga and Muheza) and Coast (Kibaha, Kisarawe and Bagamoyo) as shown on Figure 1. The Disaster Management Department of the Prime Minister's Office (DMD-PMO) and the National Food Security Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (NFSD-MAFS) coordinated the assessment mission. The Tanzania Food Security Information Team (FSIT) in collaboration with the regional and district local government authorities and NGOs from their respective locations carried out the assessment. A total of eight teams were deployed in the field.

**Figure 1: Districts covered during the March 2005 Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)**



## **II. Methodology Used During the Assessment**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security as well as the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) highlighted the assessed districts (24) to have received inadequate short rains and hence expected reduced food and cash crop production. The assessment teams visited all these districts where information was collected at regional, district, village and household levels as well as from traders and markets. The teams used a combination of methodologies including rapid rural appraisal techniques and household food economy analysis. All eight teams used the same set of questions (annex IV) to facilitate collecting consistent information from the field.

## **III. National Food Security Situation for 2004/05 and Outlook for 2005/06 Market Year**

### **a) National Food Security Situation in 2004/05 Market Year**

Rainfall performance was good in most parts of Tanzania during the 2003/04 cropping year. Coupled with distribution of subsidized fertilizer in the Southern Highlands Regions (the Tanzania's grain basket) good crop production was realized. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) estimated production to be over 9 million MT (grain equivalent), which is adequate to satisfy the 2004/05 national food requirements by nearly 105 percent. Moreover, MAFS reported that at the beginning of the 2004/05 consumption year in the country there were stocks exceeding 147,049 MT of grains held by various institutions including the Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR; 40,287 MT), private traders (116,767 MT) and farmers' on-farm retention. The combined surplus for the 2004/05 consumption year, including national production and carry over stocks, were estimated to be 599,755 MT.

Despite this favourable situation at the national level, the Rapid Vulnerability Assessment conducted by FSIT in August 2004 established that food insecurity would prevail for some households in localized areas. Food insecurity was forecasted mainly in the northern sector of the country, in areas that received inadequate and sporadic rains and households have chronic income limitations. The severe food insecurity period was foreseen to be November 2004 through February 2005, if *vuli* rains (which fall in the bimodal rainfall areas from October to January) happened to be good otherwise a longer food insecurity period would be expected.

Along the estimated national surpluses government continued to sensitize farmers to keep well sufficient amounts of foodstuffs they would require for their own consumption during the year, and use that food sparingly. At the same time the SGR planned to purchase 100,000 MT of grain during 2004/05 to build its stock level. As of February 2005, SGR had procured approximately 96,000 MT, which enabled it to reach a record stock level of about 115,000 MT.

However, recognizing presence of food insecure pockets, government encouraged private traders to purchase food from surplus areas for distribution in deficit locations. Moreover, with the intention to distribute subsidized maize in locations with acute deficits and many households with low purchasing power, government pledged to make close follow-ups in areas identified by the August RVA as having potentially food insecure persons. Following reports on food security condition deterioration in Hanang District and Shinyanga Region, in December and January MAFS carried out food situation assessments in these locations and established need for early interventions in the districts of Hanang, Kishapu, Meatu, Maswa and Bariadi. The Government released in January

2005, a total of 1,413 MT of maize from SGR for distribution in these districts at a highly subsidized price<sup>2</sup>. There were no reports of serious food security deteriorations in other areas assessed in August last year including the regions of Dodoma, Iringa, Lindi, Mara, Mtwara, Mwanza, and Singida. In these regions the situation was favored by good *vuli* rains (in areas receiving them), existence of higher than earlier estimated on-farm household stock retentions, as well as smooth movement of food from surplus to deficit areas by private traders.

However, *vuli* rainfall in the Regions of Arusha, Coast, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Tanga was inadequate and poorly distributed during October-January, raising concern and prompting urgent need for a follow-up assessment. The March RVA found presence of food insecurity requiring food distribution interventions during the April-May period in thirteen (13) out of the twenty four (24) assessed districts. The districts in need of assistance include Karatu, Simanjiro, Ngorongoro, Monduli, Arumeru and Hai. Others are Lushoto, Same, Rombo, Moshi rural, Korogwe, Bagamoyo and Handeni. If this help is not provided, households with some stocks are likely to share the limited stocks they have with the vulnerable households. Because this action will cause faster depletion of the available stocks, and possibly food price rises, much more persons and districts are likely to slide into the food insecure category until the next harvesting period starting in June/July (details provided in Section IV of this report). It is of paramount importance to monitor closely rainfall performance during the March-May period because recovery in the affected districts depends largely on it. However, other food security indicators such as prices should also be monitored closely.

#### **b) National Food Security Outlook for 2005/06 Market Year**

The food security situation for 2005/06 will depend mainly on foodstuffs availability contributed to by domestic production in 2004/05, carry-over stocks held by government, private traders and farmers, trade balances, as well as the relative purchasing power by market dependent households compared to their incomes. While changes in purchasing power are hard to monitor apart from performance of cash crops and livestock conditions (which constitute the major sources of income for rural communities), normally MAFS collects data and information on grain carry over stocks and carry out food crop situation assessments in February (in bimodal rainfall areas) and April (throughout the country) to produce a preliminary production forecast in April/May. While it is too early for MAFS's preliminary forecast report to be available, a number of indicators suggest a mixed food security situation in 2005/06. Below are four indicators, the first two are likely to affect production negatively, the third has a potential positive effect while the last one is mixed.

First, the *vuli* rains contribute on average about 30 percent to the overall annual national food production basket. This year these rains were poor in the Regions of Arusha, Coast, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Tanga, reducing production by about 50 percent of normal. This translates into reduced final national production unless the *masika* and *msimu* rains performance is good enough to allow above normal production, which can potentially compensate for the *vuli* losses. However, available information suggest that the *msimu* rains were satisfactory in most unimodal rainfall areas during November through December but in some locations a longer than usual dry spell<sup>3</sup> was experienced thereafter, subjecting crops to moisture stress at critical vegetative and grain formation

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<sup>2</sup> Selling at TShs 50 per kg compared to prevailing price of up to TShs 200 per kg in some locations.

<sup>3</sup> Normally this period start at end of January and do not exceed two weeks. It started in early January this year and extended up to over a month in some locations.

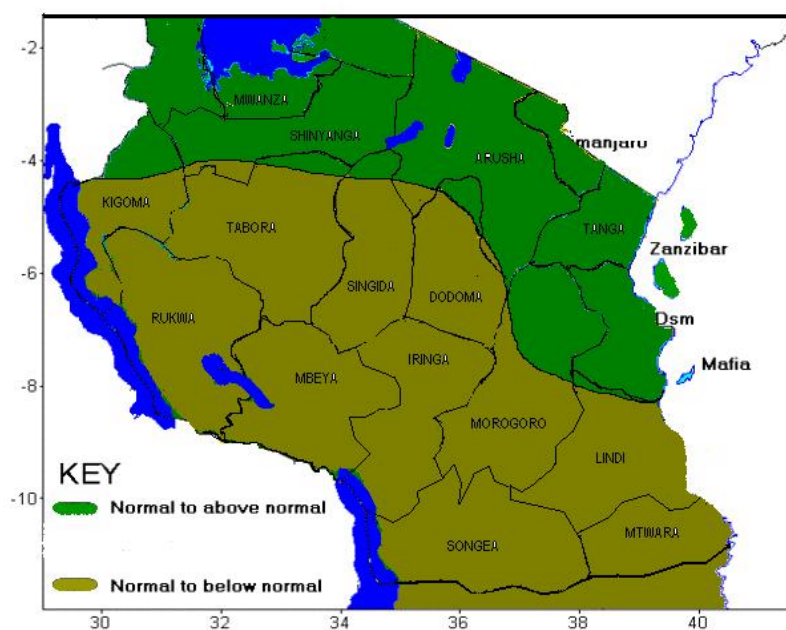
stages. Even if such crops recover when rains expected from March return, yield reductions are likely to occur.

Second, reportedly between January and early March pests including rats, *quelea* birds and other vermin damaged food stocks and crops in fields mainly in the Regions of Morogoro, Lindi and Dodoma. Although the damage magnitudes were not assessed precisely, their effect is reducing the overall national food crop production.

Third, although rainfall is a major crop production factor, application of appropriate quantities of inputs at a right time promotes productivity. One of such inputs is fertilizers, whose use this year increased following implementation by government in collaboration with private traders to distribute fertilizers for which transport costs are partly or in full covered by government. Until end of January over 50 percent out of approximately 130,300 MT of fertilizers for which government had signed contracts with traders to procure and distribute had been delivered to the distribution centers and nearly 56,000 MT sold to farmers. Out of this fertilizer, nearly 65 percent had been delivered and sold in the Southern Highlands, the country's major grain basket. Availability and early distribution of fertilizers are likely to contribute positively to crop production this year.

Four, the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) released recently a weather forecast for the period of March through May (Figure 3). The forecast predicts normal to above normal rainfall in the northern parts of the country including the Regions of Kagera, Mwanza, Mara, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Arusha, Manyara and Coast. Above normal rainfall is also expected over most of Shinyanga Region and northern parts of Morogoro, Kigoma, Tabora, Singida and Dodoma Regions. Normal to below normal rainfall is expected in the rest of the country. The March-May period comprises the *masika* season for bimodal rainfall areas (it is therefore relatively important there than it is in the unimodal rainfall areas). If the TMA prediction proves true, crop production in the northern sector is likely to be good (if rainfall distribution will be good over time and spatially). The tendency for the March to May below normal rainfall in the unimodal rainfall areas can be deleterious where crops still require high moisture levels, which good rains normally supply during the period.

**Figure 3: Rainfall Outlook for March to May 2005**



Source: Tanzania Meteorological Agency

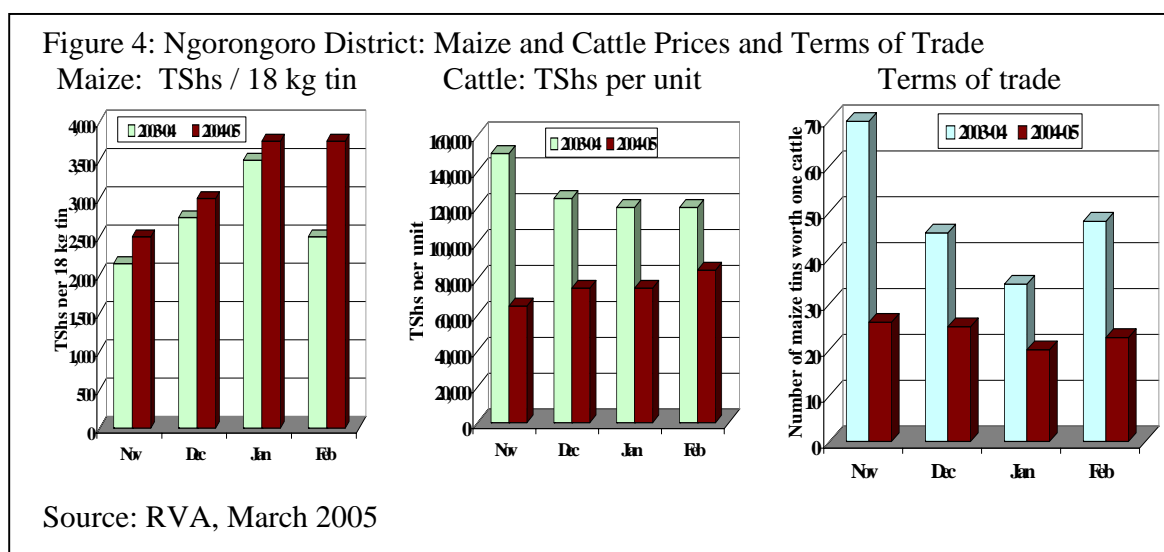


#### IV. Food Availability and Access in the Drought Affected Areas

Despite the failure of the short rains (*vuli*) this season, a fairly stable food availability situation was observed in most of the districts visited by the teams. It was established that the currently available food is composed of limited household stock retentions from the 2003/04 cropping season, traders' transfers from other locations and limited harvests from this *vuli* season. As a result, main staples are available in local and districts' markets, and generally at reasonably stable and lower prices than at the same time last year.

Most farmers in the affected districts were also reported to be purchasing their food needs from local markets, using mainly income they earn from selling livestock (chicken is very important in some locations), providing agricultural and casual labour, and selling charcoal and handcraft products. There was evidence for rural households to be having satisfactory purchasing power in most of the assessed districts as collected data on household expenditure levels for the vulnerable groups indicated no drastic changes on their expenditure and consumption patterns between the current period and similar time in normal years. Normally under severe food shortages or access limitations, poor households tend to change their expenditure pattern from the less essential commodities to purchase food and related items like salt, water and firewood. They also skip meals and lighten the ones they take. In the contrary, the assessment observed that such occurrences are very few in most districts. However, in 13 districts already several households are eating less frequent meals compared to normal years and in some cases reducing the quantities per meal, a fact showing difficulties in accessing adequate food from the available coping options.

For pastoralists, food insecurity conditions prevail during severe water and pasture shortages, which lead to abnormal migrations in their search, in the attempt to maintain livestock health and sustain productivity. Because normally water and pasture shortages coincide with crop failure as are all dependent on rainfall, terms of trade between livestock and foodstuffs deteriorate. A situation of this kind (worse terms of trade and abnormal immigrations) was reported in only a few locations, particularly in Ngorongoro district (Figure 4).

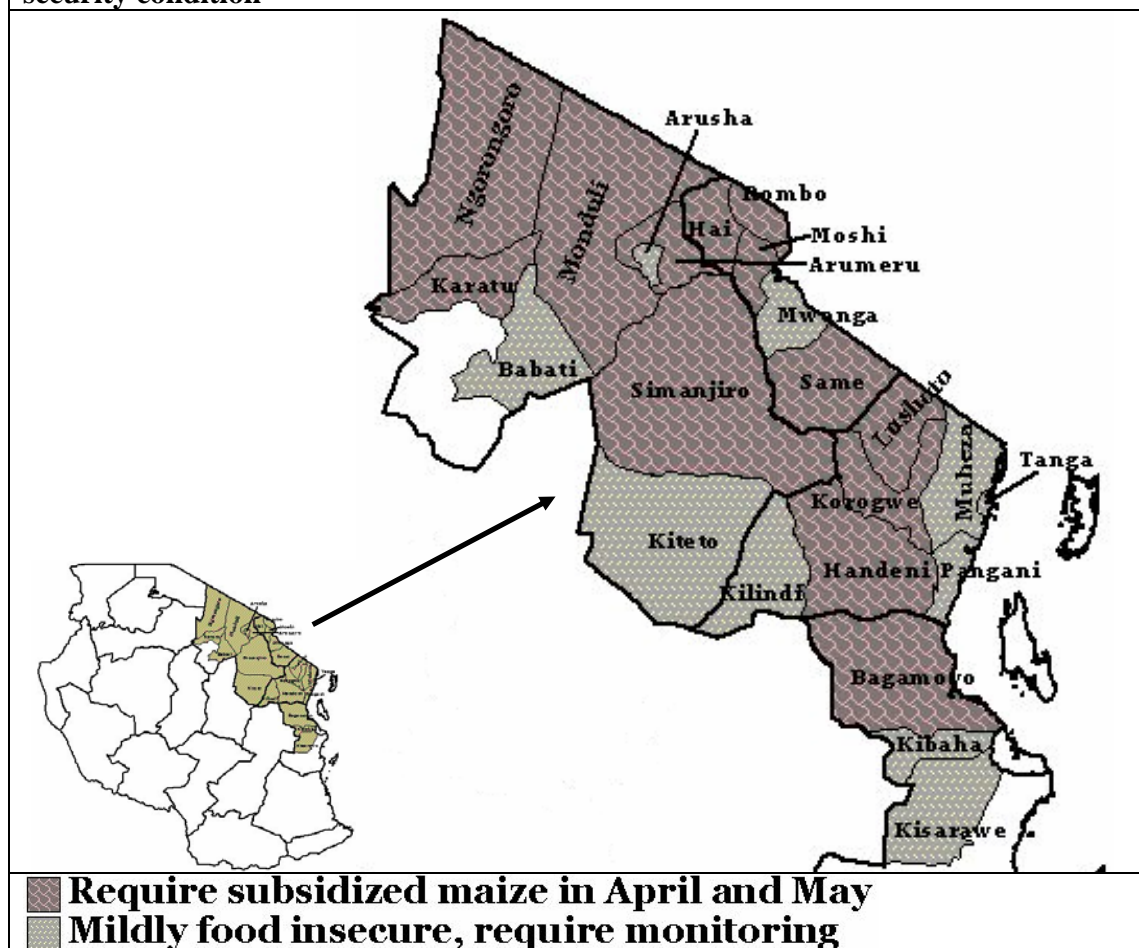


However, water and pasture inadequacies were also reported in Hai and Same districts, where animals are stressed, but the effect is not much pronounced as livestock is

dominated by improved breeds kept mainly by better off households who afford procurement of these essentials even at high cost. Nevertheless, presence of endemic livestock diseases such as East Cost Fever (ECF), Anthrax, heart water and Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) was reported in pastoral and other districts.

The food security analysis reveals that only thirteen (13) districts out of the twenty-four (24) assessed districts have households facing acute food insecurity, needing food and seeds interventions. The districts in need of assistance include Karatu, Simanjiro, Ngorongoro, Monduli, Arumeru and Hai. Others are, Lushoto, Same, Rombo, Moshi rural, Korogwe, Bagamoyo and Handeni (Figure 5). In total, these districts have about 254,000 persons requiring approximately 6,100 MT of food interventions in April and May. Provision of relief food and seeds will be required as recommended under section VII below.

**Figure 5: Districts recommended for interventions and those under mild food security condition**



### V. Seed Availability and Accessibility

The 2004/05 short rains (*vuli*) poor performance in several parts of the Manyara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Coast Regions occurred in a row to other past three consecutive season failures. The erratic and below normal rainfall intensities caused significant reductions in food crop production, consequently reducing farmers' ability to retain part of their harvest as some seeds. The need to replant when crops failed to

emerge or wilted compounded the on farm retained seed shortage problem. Furthermore, the limited cash earning opportunities is hindering farmers from accessing commercial and certified seeds. Also, some unscrupulous seed traders took advantage of this desperate situation and filtered in undesirable and poor quality seeds into the market and caused further losses to the farming community.

Farmers have therefore been overstretched in this aspect to be considered for relief assistance. In view of the aforementioned circumstances, and the need for farmers to engage in crop production during the coming main season (*masika*) provision for seeds assistance is desirable. Short term and early maturing crop varieties of beans, maize and cassava would be required for planting during the period between Mid March and end of April. It is recommended that farmers be supplied with seeds enough to plant one acre to enable the vulnerable households to participate in agricultural activities to avoid possible food shortages during the coming consumption (market) year (2005/06).

Recommended varieties include Situka, Kito and Katumani for maize, and Lyamungu 85 and 90, Selian 97 for beans. These maize varieties will mature in time when planted between mid March to mid April while the beans varieties will mature in time when planted between mid March to end of April. Due to time limitations it is recommended that seeds be sourced out locally and distribution effected immediately for their effective use.

A total of 423 MT of maize seeds equivalent would be required for distribution to 42,250 households in thirteen districts. These include Karatu, Hai, Arumeru, Same and Rombo. Others are, Monduli, Bagamoyo, Moshi rural, Korogwe and Handeni, Lushoto, Ngorongoro and Simanjiro.

## **VI. Intervention Options**

The food security analysis based on the information collected from the field and from secondary data suggests that most of the drought affected areas are fairly food secure between now and next harvest in June/July as long as the existing food availability and access factors remained generally stable. The analysis does not provide reference to extreme coping strategies as it was the case during the 2003/04 drought, where emergency food and seeds assistance were required to mitigate the effect of food shortages in many parts of the country. With the approaching onset of the long rains, (*masika*) on-farm activities will resume and presumably provide agricultural labour opportunities to the most vulnerable households. The livestock sector will equally benefit from the early rains as pasture rejuvenates and drinking points refilled with water.

While the majority of households in the assessed areas are likely to cope based on the scenarios explained above, the most poor and vulnerable households are likely to fail to cope. This fragment of population will require a minimum assistance to enable them access adequate food and hence refrain from disposing off their productive assets or embarking into extreme coping strategies. Market intervention in terms of subsidized food sales and seeds assistance delivered in a well-targeted manner and in a specific period of time is considered to be an appropriate measure. While food would be required during April and May, supply for seeds is considered more critical in terms of timing and types suitable to the bimodal agro-ecological zone.

## VII. Conclusions and Recommendations.

The current food supply situation in the country and to some extent in the assessed areas indicates a favourable situation except in some few localized areas. Although prices are low than last year in most of these areas, FSIT consider them to be high for poor households to afford. Normally the majority of rural populations rely on agricultural production to meet their food requirements and cash earnings, both of which deteriorate sharply with crop failure, reducing their purchasing power even if nominal food prices look low. Measures to stabilize markets prices of the staples below markets prices should be a priority. An estimated 253,519 people have been assessed to be vulnerable to food insecurity and could benefit from such market interventions.

- 1. It is therefore recommended that for the identified 253,519 vulnerable people, a total of 6,084 MT of maize grains be released from the SGR for sale at a price of Tshs 50 per kg for a period of two (2) months, covering the months of April and May, 2005. It is further recommended that food should be carefully targeted to the most vulnerable to avoid market distortions and any subsequent disincentive to the farmers and traders.***

Recovery from the current drought by the most vulnerable households, estimated at 42,253 in 13 districts, will largely depend on the performance of the current agricultural season in terms of rainfall availability as well as access to inputs notably improved seeds.

- 2. It is recommended that the identified 42,253 vulnerable households be provided with improved relief seeds under the distribution mechanisms similar to that recommended for subsidized maize. Each targeted household should be entitled to 10kg (maize equivalent) of early maturing varieties, enough to cultivate two (2) acres of ploughed land.***

The food situation outlook to the end of 2004/05 market year and the next market year will depend on the performance of the ongoing and the coming rainfall seasons.

- 3. It is recommended to give priority to close monitoring of the various food security indicators. This should include rainfall performance in all sectors (Unimodal and Bimodal), markets supplies and prices as well as seasonal outbreak of pests (such as armyworms, quelea quelea birds and rats) and diseases.***

The private sector is also actively involved in distribution of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and livestock drugs. Quality control has been inadequate in many cases, providing unscrupulous traders room to sell poor quality and even counterfeit products notably seeds and pesticides.

- 4. It is recommended that appropriate authorities (such as Ministries and district councils) be empowered to inspect quality of products, which traders offer for sale to farmers, and take measures as it may deem appropriate if quality of products is found to fall below required standard.***
- 5. Regional and districts authorities should intensify sensitizations of local communities to abide to agro-ecological suitability of their localities and plant drought tolerant and early maturing varieties such as sorghum in areas where rainfall is low and unreliable.***

**Table 1: FOOD INSECURE REGIONS - NATIONAL SUMMARY**

Region	Districts	Total Population	Food Insecure Population	% of Food Insecure Population	Duration for Intervention (months)	Relief Food Required (mt)
Arusha	Karatu	220,922	31,076	14	2	746
	Monduli	199,813	11,192	6	2	269
	Arumeru	552,978	47,248	9	2	1,134
	Arusha	314,346	0	0	0	0
	Ngorongoro	160,678	29,171	18	2	700
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,448,737</b>	<b>118,687</b>			<b>2,848</b>
Coast	Bagamoyo	239,571	27,910	12	2	670
	Rufiji	211,303	0	0	0	0
	Mkuranga	197,926	0	0	0	0
	Kibaha	141,353	0	0	0	0
	Kisarawe	100,969	0	0	0	0
	Mafia	42,037	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>891,122</b>	<b>27,910</b>			<b>670</b>
Kilimanjaro	Same	219,226	8,344	4	2	200
	Mwanga	118,556	0	0	0	0
	Rombo	253,787	7,580	3	2	182
	Hai	270,483	13,651	5	2	328
	Moshi	411,741	9,937	2	2	238
	Moshi Mun.	152,849	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,426,642</b>	<b>39,512</b>			<b>948</b>
Manyara	Simanjiro	159,695	7,924	5	2	190
	Kiteto	172,185	0	0	0	0
	Hanang	223,292	0	0	0	0
	Babati	319,889	0	0	0	0
	Mbulu	233,906	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,108,967</b>	<b>7,924</b>			<b>190</b>
Tanga	Pangani	45,112	0	0	0	0
	Handeni	266,282	10,363	4	2	249
	Kilindi	154,025	0	0	0	0
	Korogwe	267,662	9,331	3	2	224
	Lushoto	429,773	39,793	9	2	955
	Muheza	287,456	0	0	0	0
	Tanga	252,983	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,703,293</b>	<b>59,486</b>			<b>1,428</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6,578,761</b>	<b>253,519</b>			<b>6,084</b>

<b>Table 2: FOOD INSECURE REGIONS – RELIEF SEEDS REQUIREMENTS</b>					
<b>Region</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Food Insecure Population</b>	<b>Seed Insecure Households</b>	<b>Relief Seeds Required (mt)</b>
Arusha	Karatu	220,922	31,076	5,179	52
	Monduli	199,813	11,192	1,865	19
	Arumeru	552,978	47,248	7,875	79
	Arusha	314,346	0	0	0
	Ngorongoro	160,678	29,171	4,862	49
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,448,737</b>	<b>118,687</b>	<b>19,781</b>	<b>198</b>
Coast	Bagamoyo	239,571	27,910	4,652	47
	Rufiji	211,303	0	0	0
	Mkuranga	197,926	0	0	0
	Kibaha	141,353	0	0	0
	Kisarawe	100,969	0	0	0
	Mafia	42,037	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>891,122</b>	<b>27,910</b>	<b>4,652</b>	<b>47</b>
Kilimanjaro	Same	219,226	8,344	1,391	14
	Mwanga	118,556	0	0	0
	Rombo	253,787	7,580	1,263	13
	Hai	270,483	13,651	2,275	23
	Moshi	411,741	9,937	1,656	17
	Moshi Mun.	152,849	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,426,642</b>	<b>39,512</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>66</b>
Manyara	Simanjiro	159,695	7,924	1,321	13
	Kiteto	172,185	0	0	0
	Hanang	223,292	0	0	0
	Babati	319,889	0	0	0
	Mbulu	233,906	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,108,967</b>	<b>7,924</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>13</b>
Tanga	Pangani	45,112	0	0	0
	Handeni	266,282	10,363	1,727	17
	Kilindi	154,025	0	0	0
	Korogwe	267,662	9,331	1,555	16
	Lushoto	429,773	39,793	6,632	66
	Muheza	287,456	0	0	0
	Tanga	252,983	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,703,293</b>	<b>59,486</b>	<b>9,914</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6,578,761</b>	<b>253,519</b>	<b>42,253</b>	<b>423</b>

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Methodological Approach Used in the Assessment

#### *A- Geographical targeting of the most affected areas*

For each district visited (Fig 1), villages were classified into three categories according to the performance of the 2004/2005 “*vuli*” cropping season:

Category number 1: Acute crop failure, i.e. 0 to 30% crop production compare to normal production

Category number 2: Mild crop failure, i.e. 31 to 60% crop production compare to normal production

Category number 3: Normal crop production, i.e. 61 to 100% crop production compare to normal production

The assessment mainly focused on villages where the crop failure was acute (Category number 1).

These villages were mapped in order to identify the agro-economic zones they belong to. Each village characterized by an acute crop failure was therefore associated to one agro-economic zone. A minimum of 2 villages per livelihood zone were then selected as representative villages for gathering information at village level.

#### *B - Semi-structured interviews with household representatives of distinct wealth groups*

Representatives from identified wealth groups were interviewed separately. The core of the discussion focused on the current sources of food and income as well as on their level of purchasing power. Information on coping strategies that households plan to resort to in the coming months was also gathered.

#### *C - Identification of food insecure households in need of food and seed assistance and quantitative estimates*

The analysis was done in order to estimate the number of household/people in need of relief assistance:

Wealth groups per zone, in need of relief assistance have been identified based on the current options they are using to meet their basic requirements in terms of food and non-food items. The sustainability of the present coping strategies and alternative sources of food and cash for the forthcoming months (until the next harvest) were explored. Price commodities as well as market conditions for employment were also considered in the decision process.

- Based on the wealth distribution established above, the percentages of food insecure household/people to be targeted for food aid were defined for each agro-economic zone. Period and duration for intervention are context specific and were defined for each agro-economic zone.

Recommended food requirements are based on 12 kg of maize per beneficiary per month. Recommended levels of subsidy should base on the price and market analysis and vulnerability analysis that looked at the sources of income vis avis purchasing power of the most food insecure people. Recommended seeds requirements are based on 1 acre seed rate per a food insecure household.

**Annex II. List of People Contacted During Field Assessment**

<b>Reg ion</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Name of Participant</b>	<b>Title/Occupation</b>
Kilimanjaro	Kilimanjaro	Mr Munisi	Ag.RAS
Kilimanjaro	Kilimanjaro	Mr O.B.Msuya	F.D.M
Kilimanjaro	Kilimanjaro	Ms I.J.Mkamba	RAA
Kilimanjaro	Rombo	Mr Frank S. Mwandry	Ag.DALDO
Kilimanjaro	Hai	Mr F.C.Miti	DED
Kilimanjaro	Hai	Mr M.J.Kisaka	Ag.DALDO
Kilimanjaro	Moshi Rural	Ms A.Mushi	DALDO
Arusha		Jeremiah Sembose	Regional Agric Extension Officer
Arusha		G. Mlay	
Arusha	Ngorongoro	Pantaleo L. Mbowe	Crops Officer
Arusha	Monduli	Suyaan Ngai	Agric. Stastician
Arusha	Ngorongoro	Capt. Asery G. Msangi	
Arusha	Ngorongoro	Mr. Nicholas Kilela	
Arusha	Ngorongoro	Dr. Tinel Loom	
Arusha	Monduli	Capt. Anthony Malley	
Arusha	Monduli	Mr. Eden Munisi	
Arusha	Mmonduli	Dr. Adam Rwegasira	
A rusha		Pascal W Mzeru	Regional Agr. Input officer
Arusha	Karatu	Emerson Njumbo	Ag.DALDO
Arusha	Mbulu	Francis Msuya	Crop officer
Arusha	Arumeru	Mwanaidi Abdallah	Crop officer
Arusha		A A Masumai	Crop officer
Arusha		Ms Lyidya Joakim	Ag. RAS
Arusha		Ms Mmela Bella	Regional Economist Adviser
Arusha		Mr L R Chalamila	RAA
Manyara	Mbulu	Dr. G. Tgwela	DALDO
Manyara	Mbulu	Mr. Francis Msuya	Crops Officer
Manyara	Mbulu	Hon. Mashimba H. Mashimba	DC
Arusha	Arumeru	Mr Rugangula	DALDO
Arusha	Arumeru	Ms Mwanaidi Abdallah	Crops Officer
Arusha	Arumeru	Mr Sawe	Livestock Officer
Arusha	Arumeru	Hon. Elias Wawa Lali	DC
Arusha	Arumeru	Mr. Raphael Mbunda	DED
Arusha		Mr. A Maji	Crops Officer
Pwani	Kibaha	Charles Kapama	Crop Officer
Pwani	Kibaha	Rose Lema	SMS Statistics
Pwani	Bagamoyo	Toligwe Msongwe	SMS Nutrition
Pwani	Bagamoyo	Pori Mohamed	SMS Crops
Pwani	Bagamoyo	Daniel Machunda	Admin Officer
Pwani	Kisarawe	Wetu Nguzo	SMS Crops
Pwani	Kisarawe	Augustine Ntumbo	SMS Irrigation



Pwani			Acting RAS
Pwani	Bagamoyo	. H. Ngulume	DC
Pwani	Kibaha	M. Shirima	DED
Pwani		Dr. Amo	AgRAA
Pwani	Bagamoyo	. Dr. materu	DALDO
Pwani	Kisarawe	Mary Kitua	DALDO
Pwani	Kibaha	Maliyawatu	DALDO
Pwani	Kisarawe		AgDED
Pwani	Bagamoyo		AgDED
Tanga		J. Malaghe	Ag.RAS
Tanga		L.Tungu	Regional Agricultural Advisor
Tanga	Handeni/Kilindi	Mr. T. K. Msuya	DALDO
Tanga	Handeni/Kilindi	Mr. Ismail Y.Kijazi,	Agricultural Officer
Tanga	Handeni/Kilindi	Mrs. A. Waziri	Agricultural Officer
Tanga	Handeni/Kilindi	Mr. Kidagho Kutua	Agricultural Officer
Tanga	Kilindi (Mvungwe/Sauni)	Mr. Aaron Chakwinkwa	Ward Extension Officer
Tanga	Kilindi		DC
Tanga	Kilindi	Mr. A. L. Mtalo	DAS
Tanga	Handeni		DC
Tanga	Handeni		DED
Tanga	Korogwe	Mr. Hamisi Ramadhani	Ag.DED
Tanga	Korogwe		DC
Tanga	Korogwe	Mr. Mweta Mjema	DALDO
Tanga	Korogwe	Mrs. Grace Shoo	Agricultural Officer
Tanga	Korogwe	Mr. Salim B. Msumali	Agricultural Officer
Tanga	Korogwe	Mr. E. J. Melita	Agricultural Officer
Tanga		A. Msuya	Regional Plant Health Services
Tanga		S.S. Makallo	Crop Officer
Tanga	Muheza	N. Nathael	Nutrition Officer
Tanga	Pangani	A. Kidika	Crop Officer
Tanga	Pangani	R. Zuberi	District Statistics Officer
Tanga		L. Tungu	RAA
Tanga	Tanga	Mrs M.unuo	Minicipal Director
Tanga	Tanga	Mr Koishwa	DALDO
Tanga	Tanga	A. Mashauri	Extension Officer
Tanga	Tanga	Mrs E Lyimo	Statistics Officer
Tanga	Muheza	Dr.I. Mwezimpya	DALDO
Tanga	Muheza	Mr. Musa Mbago	Crops Officer
Tanga	Muheza	Mr S. Mzirai	Crop Officer
Tanga	Pangani	Mr Abdala Abdi	DED
Tanga	Pangani	Mrs L. Amani	Extension Officer
Tanga	Pangani	Mr R. Zuberi	Statistics Officer
Tanga	Lushoto	Mr. T.M.A. Kizuguto	DALDO
Tanga	Lushoto	Mr. Elias Gorolo	DC
Tanga	Lushoto	Mr. Mwasha	DED
Manyara		L. Mawenya	Regional Agric Advisor
Manyara	Kiteto	J.B Ngowi	Ag. DALDO
Manyara	Babati	K.I. Sullu	Crops Officer
Manyara	Simanjiro	H.E. Lyimo	Crops Officer

### Annex III: Detailed Matrix of Vulnerable Persons

#### Arusha Region

District	Zone	Division	Ward	Village	Total population	% of Food population	Food insecure population	Intervention period	Duration (Months)	Relief Food required
Karatu	2	Karatu	Qurus	Gongali	5,401	54	2,917	April-May	2	70
Karatu	2	Karatu	Qurus	Qurus	2,715	54	1,466	April-May	2	35
Karatu	2	Karatu	Qurus	Bashay	8,561	54	4,623	April-May	2	111
Karatu	1	Karatu	Oldeani	Oldeani	6,770	54	3,656	April-May	2	88
Karatu	1	Karatu	Daa	Changarawe	1,748	54	944	April-May	2	23
Karatu	1	Karatu	Daa	Endashangwet	2,390	54	1,291	April-May	2	31
Karatu	1	Karatu	Daa	Mangla Juu (Migabini)	3,300	54	1,782	April-May	2	43
Karatu	2	Karatu	Endamarariiek	Basodawishi	4,990	54	2,695	April-May	2	65
Karatu	2	Karatu	Endamarariiek	Khusmay	2,208	54	1,192	April-May	2	29
Karatu	1	Endabashi	Kansay	Laja	3,748	54	2,024	April-May	2	49
Karatu	1	Endabashi	Endabashi	Qaru	6,220	54	3,359	April-May	2	81
Karatu	1	Mbulumbulu	Rhotia	Kilimanoji	2,407	54	1,300	April-May	2	31
Karatu	1	Mbulumbulu	Rhotia	Chemichemi	3,690	54	1,993	April-May	2	48
Karatu	3	Eyasi	Baray	Matala	3,400	54	1,836	April-May	2	44
<b>Total For Karatu</b>					<b>57,548</b>		<b>31,076</b>			<b>746</b>
Arumeru	3	Enaboishu	Oljoro	Mirongowe	2,685	40	1,074	April-May	2	26
Arumeru	3	Enaboishu	Oljoro	Mbuyuni	1,884	40	754	April-May	2	18
Arumeru	3	Enaboishu	Oljoro	Oljoro	1,000	40	400	April-May	2	10
Arumeru	3	Mukulat	Musa	Nengungu	1,709	40	684	April-May	2	16
Arumeru	3	Mukulat	Musa	Olchorovus	2,567	40	1,027	April-May	2	25
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Musa	Oloitushua	2,034	40	814	April-May	2	20
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Musa	Likamba	3,565	40	1,426	April-May	2	34
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Kisongo	Engorora	1,876	40	750	April-May	2	18
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Kisongo	Ilkerini	1,745	40	698	April-May	2	17
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Kisongo	Looviwkuv	1,355	40	542	April-May	2	13

Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Kisongo	Lesiraa	1,209	40	484	April-May	2	12
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Oldonyo Sambu	Losinon	4,383	40	1,753	April-May	2	42
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Oldonyo Sambu	Oldonyowas	1,796	40	718	April-May	2	17
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Oldonyo Sambu	Oldonyosambo	1,738	40	695	April-May	2	17
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Mateves	Lemgur	1,780	40	712	April-May	2	17
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Mateves	Ngorbob	2,000	40	800	April-May	2	19
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Mwandet	Losikito	2,867	40	1,147	April-May	2	28
Arumeru	3	Moshono	Bwawani	Bwawani	2,499	40	1,000	April-May	2	24
Arumeru	3	Moshono	Bwawani	Mungushi	1,000	40	400	April-May	2	10
Arumeru	3	Moshono	Bwawani	T/Simba	2,382	40	953	April-May	2	23
Arumeru	3	Moshono	Bwawani	Kigonguni	1,100	40	440	April-May	2	11
Arumeru	2	Moshono	Nduruma	Mzimuni	1,753	40	701	April-May	2	17
Arumeru	2	Moshono	Nduruma	Marurani	1,750	40	700	April-May	2	17
Arumeru	2	Moshono	Nduruma	Majimoto	1,708	40	683	April-May	2	16
Arumeru	2	Moshono	Nduruma	Nduruma	2,930	40	1,172	April-May	2	28
Arumeru	3	Mbuguni	Makiba	Majengo	2,775	40	1,110	April-May	2	27
Arumeru	3	Mbuguni	Makiba	Patanumbe	3,950	40	1,580	April-May	2	38
Arumeru	2	King'ori	King'ori	Malula	2,112	40	845	April-May	2	20
Arumeru	2	King'ori	King'ori	Kolila	3,652	40	1,461	April-May	2	35
Arumeru	2	King'ori	Leguruki	Shishtony	2,931	40	1,172	April-May	2	28
Arumeru	2	King'ori	Leguruki	Nkoasenga	2,706	40	1,082	April-May	2	26
Arumeru	2	King'ori	Leguruki	Miririny	2,600	40	1,040	April-May	2	25
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Mwandet	Engutoto	3,019	40	1,208	April-May	2	29
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Mwandet	Engalaoni	3,468	40	1,387	April-May	2	33
Arumeru	2	Mukulat	Mwandet	Imbibia	2,345	40	938	April-May	2	23
Arumeru	2	King'ori	King'ori	Leguruki	3,750	40	1,500	April-May	2	36
Arumeru	2	King'ori	King'ori	Maruango	3,200	40	1,280	April-May	2	31
Arumeru	1	King'ori	Olkokula	Lemanyata	4,392	40	1,757	April-May	2	42
Arumeru	2	Mbuguni	Marorani	Samaria	855	40	342	April-May	2	8
Arumeru	2	Mbuguni	Marorani	Marorani	3,275	40	1,310	April-May	2	31
Arumeru	2	Enaboishu	Muriet	Terrat	2,406	40	962	April-May	2	23
Arumeru	2	Enaboishu	Muriet	Iaroi	1,961	40	784	April-May	2	19
Arumeru	1	Mukulat	Olkokola	Lengitave	4,150	40	1,660	April-May	2	40

Arumeru	1	Mukulat	Olkokola	Ilkurot	2,978	40	1,191	April-May	2	29
Arumeru	1	Mukulat	Olkokola	Olkokola	5,384	40	2,154	April-May	2	52
Arumeru	1	Mukulat	Oldonyo Sambu	Lemongo	1,796	40	718	April-May	2	17
Arumeru	1	Poli	Ndumbo	Ndoombo	1,500	40	600	April-May	2	14
Arumeru	1	Poli	Ndumbo	Mfulony	1,600	40	640	April-May	2	15
<b>Total For Arumeru</b>					<b>118,120</b>		<b>47,248</b>			<b>1,134</b>

Ngorongoro	5	Ngorongoro	Kakesio	Kakesio	1,985	44	873	April-May	2	21
Ngorongoro	5	Ngorongoro	Kakesio	Osinoni	2,466	44	1085	April-May	2	26
Ngorongoro	4	Ngorongoro	Olbalbal	Ngoile	3,318	44	1460	April-May	2	35
Ngorongoro	4	Ngorongoro	Olbalbal	Meshili	4,601	44	2024	April-May	2	49
Ngorongoro	4	Ngorongoro	Endulen	Esere	2,822	44	1242	April-May	2	30
Ngorongoro	4	Ngorongoro	Endulen	Olpiro	1,116	44	491	April-May	2	12
Ngorongoro	4	Ngorongoro	Endulen	Endulen	8,564	44	3768	April-May	2	90
Ngorongoro	4	Ngorongoro	Ngorongoro	Oloirobi	3,318	44	1460	April-May	2	35
Ngorongoro	4	Ngorongoro	Ngorongoro	Misigyo	5,027	44	2212	April-May	2	53
Ngorongoro	4	Ngorongoro	Ngorongoro	Mokila-N'ngoro	1,997	44	879	April-May	2	21
Ngorongoro	4	Ngorongoro	Nayobi	Kapenjiro	4,447	44	1957	April-May	2	47
Ngorongoro	4	Ngorongoro	Nayobi	Nayobi	7,383	44	3249	April-May	2	78
Ngorongoro	5	Sale	Malambo	Malambo	6,782	44	2984	April-May	2	72
Ngorongoro	5	Sale	Malambo	Piyaya	3,599	44	1584	April-May	2	38
Ngorongoro	5	Sale	Pinyinyi	Ngarasero	3,047	44	1341	April-May	2	32
Ngorongoro	5	Loliondo	Arash	Arash	5,826	44	2563	April-May	2	62
<b>Total For Ngorongoro</b>					<b>66,298</b>		<b>9,171</b>			<b>700</b>

Monduli	2	Kisogo	Engutoto	Mlimani	2,276	47	1,070	April-May	2	26
Monduli		Kisogo	Engutoto	Olarash	2,276	47	1,070	April-May	2	26
Monduli	1	Enduimet	Olmolog	Irkaswaa	2,481	47	1,166	April-May	2	28
Monduli		Enduimet	Olmolog	Kitenden	582	47	274	April-May	2	7
Monduli		Enduimet	Olmolog	Lerangwa	1,798	47	845	April-May	2	20
Monduli		Enduimet	Olmolog	Olmolog	1,504	47	707	April-May	2	17
Monduli		Enduimet	Olmolog	Elerai	2,142	47	1,007	April-May	2	24

Monduli		Enduimet	Olmolog	Kamwanga	3,702	47	1,740	April-May	2	42
Monduli	1	Ketumbeine	Ketumbeine	Elang'ata	1,629	47	766	April-May	2	18
Monduli		Ketumbeine	Ketumbeine	Iloirienito	2,036	47	957	April-May	2	23
Monduli		Ketumbeine	Ketumbeine	Losirwa	1,017	47	478	April-May	2	11
Monduli		Ketumbeine	Ketumbeine	Olchoronyokie	2,369	47	1,113	April-May	2	27
<b>Total For Monduli</b>					<b>23,812</b>		<b>11,192</b>			<b>269</b>

<b>REGIONAL SUMMARY</b>					
<b>ARUSHA REGION</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Food Insecure Population</b>	<b>% of Food Insecure Population</b>	<b>Duration for Intervention</b>	<b>Relief Food Required (mt)</b>
Karatu	220,922	31,076	14	2	746
Monduli	199,813	11,192	6	2	269
Arumeru	552,978	47,248	9	2	1,134
Arusha	314,346	0	0	0	-
Ngorongoro	160,678	29,171	18	2	700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,448,737</b>	<b>118,687</b>			<b>2,848</b>

## Coast Region

District	Zone	Division	Ward	Village	Total population	% of Food population	Food insecure population	Intervention period	Duration (Months)	Relief Food required
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Chalinze	Chahula	2,355	20	471	April-May	2	11
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Chalinze	Msolwa	3,880	20	776	April-May	2	19
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Chalinze	Bwilingu	7,450	20	1,490	April-May	2	36
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Chalinze	Pera	5,618	20	1,124	April-May	2	27
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Chalinze	Pingo	2,985	20	597	April-May	2	14
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Chalinze	Mdaula	4,188	20	838	April-May	2	20
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Lugoba	Saileni	730	20	146	April-May	2	4
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Lugoba	Diozile	2,265	20	453	April-May	2	11
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Lugoba	Kinzagu	1,038	20	208	April-May	2	5
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Lugoba	Makombe	910	20	182	April-May	2	4
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Lugoba	Msoga	1,356	20	271	April-May	2	7
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Lugoba	Mboga	4,211	20	842	April-May	2	20
Bagamoyo	3	Msoga	Lugoba	Lunga	4,875	20	975	April-May	2	23
Bagamoyo	4	Msata	Msata	Mkoko	1,118	20	224	April-May	2	5
Bagamoyo	4	Msata	Msata	Mazizi	2,008	20	402	April-May	2	10
Bagamoyo	4	Msata	Msata	Msungura	2,699	20	540	April-May	2	13
Bagamoyo	4	Msata	Msata	Msata	4,562	20	912	April-May	2	22
Bagamoyo	4	Msata	Msata	Kihangaiko	2,533	20	507	April-May	2	12
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Ubena	Tukamisasa	2,863	40	1,145	April-May	2	27
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Ubena	Kalokeni	2,925	40	1,170	April-May	2	28
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Ubena	Visakazi	2,014	40	806	April-May	2	19
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Ubena	Mwidu	2,027	40	811	April-May	2	19
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Ubena	Matuli	2,839	40	1,136	April-May	2	27
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Ubena	Ubena	5,061	40	2,024	April-May	2	49
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Vigwaza	Ruvu darajani	1,931	40	772	April-May	2	19
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Vigwaza	Visezi	2,299	40	920	April-May	2	22
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Vigwaza	Vigwaza	6,156	40	2,462	April-May	2	59
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Vigwaza	Buyuni	2,452	40	981	April-May	2	24

Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Vigwaza	Kidogozero	1,976	40	790	April-May	2	19
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Vigwaza	Malivundo	1,450	40	580	April-May	2	14
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Vigwaza	Msiu	1,133	40	453	April-May	2	11
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Vigwaza	Talawanda	3,088	40	1,235	April-May	2	30
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Vigwaza	Kisanga	1,103	40	441	April-May	2	11
Bagamoyo	4	Msoga	Vigwaza	Mindukeni	3,068	40	1,227	April-May	2	29
TOAL				34 Villages	97,166		27,910			670

REGIONAL SUMMARY								
			Districts	Total Population	Food Insecure Population	% of Food Insecure Population	Duration for Intervention	Relief Food Required (mt)
			Bagamoyo	239,571	27,910	12	2	670
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>239,571</b>	<b>27,910</b>			<b>670</b>

## Kilimanjaro Region

District	Zone	Division	Ward	Village	Total population	% of Food population	Food insecure population	Intervention period	Duration (Months)	Relief Food required
Rombo	4	Mengwe	Mahida/Holili	Holili	2,775	20	555	April-May	2	13
Rombo	4	Mengwe	Mengwe/Manda	Manda chini	2,048	20	410	April-May	2	10
Rombo	4	Mengwe	Mengwe/Manda	Ngareni	1,575	20	315	April-May	2	8
Rombo	4	Mengwe	Mengwe/Manda	Ngoyoni	2,296	20	459	April-May	2	11
Rombo	4	Mkuu	Shimbi	Shimbi Mashariki	3,512	20	702	April-May	2	17
Rombo	4	Mkuu	Ushiri/Ikuini	Ikuini	1,847	20	369	April-May	2	9
Rombo	4	Mkuu	Kelamfua/Mokala	Ibukoni	3,784	20	757	April-May	2	18
Rombo	4	Mashati	Mrao/Keryo	Mmomwe	1,539	20	308	April-May	2	7
Rombo	4	Mashati	Kirwa/Keni	Kiraeni	2,574	20	515	April-May	2	12
Rombo	4	Mashati	Kisale/Msaranga	Msaranga	3,315	20	663	April-May	2	16
Rombo	4	Mashati	Kisale/Msaranga	Mahorosha	3,356	20	671	April-May	2	16
Rombo	4	Mashati	Olele	Kitowo	3,848	20	770	April-May	2	18
Rombo	4	Usseri	Kitilima/Kingachi	Kingachi	2,630	20	526	April-May	2	13
Rombo	4	Usseri	Kitilima/Kingachi	Kwalakamu	2,801	20	560	April-May	2	13
<b>Total Rombo</b>					<b>37,900</b>		<b>7,580</b>			<b>182</b>

Hai		Masama	Masama Rundugai	Mtakuja	1,856	26	483	April-May	2	12
Hai		Masama	Masama Rundugai	Tindigani	1,606	26	418	April-May	2	10
Hai		Masama	Masama Rundugai	Kawaya	3,564	26	927	April-May	2	22
Hai		Masama	Masama Rundugai	Rundugai	1,833	26	477	April-May	2	11
Hai		Masama	Masama Rundugai	KIA	1,537	26	400	April-May	2	10
Hai		Masama	Masama Rundugai	Chemka	1,452	26	378	April-May	2	9
Hai		Masama	Masama Rundugai	Mkalama	3,500	26	910	April-May	2	22
Hai		Masama	Masama Rundugai	Sanya station	4,080	26	1,061	April-May	2	25
Hai		Masama	Masama Kusini	Kwasadala	2,009	26	522	April-May	2	13
Hai		Masama	Masama Kusini	Kware	2,451	26	637	April-May	2	15
Hai		Masama	Masama Kusini	Mungushi	2,500	26	650	April-May	2	16



Hai		Masama	Hai Mjini	Kambi ya nyuki	539	26	140	April-May	2	3
Hai		Lyamungo	Machame Kusini	Kilima mboga	536	26	139	April-May	2	3
Hai		Lyamungo	Machame Kusini	Lerai	550	26	143	April-May	2	3
Hai		Lyamungo	Machame Kusini	Magadini	1,050	26	273	April-May	2	7
Hai		Lyamungo	Machame Kusini	Mbatakeru	656	26	171	April-May	2	4
Hai		Lyamungo	Machame Kusini	Longoi	3,340	26	868	April-May	2	21
Hai		Lyamungo	Machame Kusini	kimashuku	4,430	26	1,152	April-May	2	28
Hai		Lyamungo	Machame Kusini	Shirimungai	3,149	26	819	April-May	2	20
Hai		Siha	Siha Kati	Naibiri	4,385	26	1,140	April-May	2	27
Hai		Siha	Siha Kati	Orkolili	2,452	26	638	April-May	2	15
Hai		Siha	Siha Kati	Makiwaru	3,900	26	1,014	April-May	2	24
Hai		Siha	Siha Kati	Lekrimuni	1,129	26	294	April-May	2	7
<b>Total Hai</b>					<b>52,504</b>		<b>13,651</b>			<b>328</b>

Moshi ( R )		Hai Masha'	Kahe	Mawalla	1,232	24	296	April-May	2	7
Moshi ( R )		Hai Masha'	Kahe	Kisangesangeni	2,190	24	526	April-May	2	13
Moshi ( R )		Hai Masha'	Kahe	Ngasinyi	2,433	24	584	April-May	2	14
Moshi ( R )		Hai Masha'	Kahe	Mwangaria	1,100	24	264	April-May	2	6
Moshi ( R )		Hai Masha'	Kahe	Rau River	2,033	24	488	April-May	2	12
Moshi ( R )		Vunjo Magh'	Kahe Mashariki	Soko	1,288	24	309	April-May	2	7
Moshi ( R )		Vunjo Magh'	Kahe Mashariki	Koohakindo	1,400	24	336	April-May	2	8
Moshi ( R )		Vunjo Magh'	Kahe Mashariki	Kiterini	1,950	24	468	April-May	2	11
Moshi ( R )		Vunjo Magh'	Kahe Mashariki	Kyomu	3,860	24	926	April-May	2	22
Moshi ( R )		Vunjo Magh'	Kirua Vunjo Kusini	Yamu	1,819	24	437	April-May	2	10
Moshi ( R )		Vunjo Magh'	Kirua Vunjo Kusini	Uparo	3,888	24	933	April-May	2	22
Moshi ( R )		Vunjo Magh'	Kirua Vunjo Kusini	Yamu Makaa	3,648	24	876	April-May	2	21
Moshi ( R )		Vunjo Magh'	Kirua Vunjo Kusini	Mabungo	1,999	24	480	April-May	2	12
Moshi ( R )		Vunjo Magh'	Kilema Kusini	Kilototoni	2,400	24	576	April-May	2	14
Moshi ( R )		Vunjo Magh'	Kilema Kusini	Masaera	2,308	24	554	April-May	2	13
Moshi ( R )		Vunjo Masha'	Mwika Kusini	Mawanjeni	4,107	24	986	April-May	2	24
Moshi ( R )		Vunjo Masha'	Mwika Kusini	Matala	3,748	24	900	April-May	2	22
<b>Total Moshi</b>					<b>41,403</b>		<b>9,937</b>			<b>238</b>

Same	1	Same	Same	Kwakoko	3,259	35	1,141	April-May	2	27
Same	1	Same	Njoro	Njoro	340	35	119	April-May	2	3
Same	1	Same	Njoro	Vumari	351	35	123	April-May	2	3
Same	1	Same	Njoro	Kizungo	582	35	204	April-May	2	5
Same	1	Suji	Hedaru	Saweni	534	35	187	April-May	2	4
Same	1	Suji	Hedaru	Mabilioni	458	35	160	April-May	2	4
Same	1	Suji	Makanya	Makanya	1,067	35	373	April-May	2	9
Same	1	Suji	Makanya	Mgwasi	624	35	218	April-May	2	5
Same	1	Suji	Suji	Tae	305	35	107	April-May	2	3
Same	1	Suji	Suji	Malindi	305	35	107	April-May	2	3
Same	1	Suji	Chome	Gonjanza	401	35	140	April-May	2	3
Same	1	Suji	Chome	Mhero	372	35	130	April-May	2	3
Same	1	Suji	Chome	Marieni	394	35	138	April-May	2	3
Same	1	Suji	Chome	Gwang'a	400	35	140	April-May	2	3
Same	1	M/mboga	Mwembe	Chajo	410	35	144	April-May	2	3
Same	1	M/mboga	Mwembe	Mwembe	620	35	217	April-May	2	5
Same	1	M/mboga	Mwembe	Bangalala	694	35	243	April-May	2	6
Same	2	M/mboga	Vudee	Vudee	400	30	120	April-May	2	3
Same	2	M/mboga	Vudee	Ndolwa	286	30	86	April-May	2	2
Same	2	M/mboga	Vudee	Menano	220	30	66	April-May	2	2
Same	2	M/mboga	Vudee	Kisesa	206	30	62	April-May	2	1
Same	2	M/mboga	Mhezi	Mteke	503	30	151	April-May	2	4
Same	2	M/mboga	Mhezi	Mhezi	224	30	67	April-May	2	2
Same	2	M/mboga	Mhezi	Mtunguja	520	30	156	April-May	2	4
Same	2	M/mboga	Kisiwani	Kisiwani	1,045	30	314	April-May	2	8
Same	2	M/mboga	Kisiwani	Mkonga	470	30	141	April-May	2	3
Same	2	M/mboga	Mshewa	Kwizu	594	30	178	April-May	2	4
Same	2	M/mboga	Mshewa	Marindi	594	30	178	April-May	2	4
Same	2	M/mboga	Mshewa	Marindi	594	30	178	April-May	2	4
Same	2	M/mboga	Mshewa	Manka	493	30	148	April-May	2	4
Same	2	M/mboga	Msindo	Duma	349	30	105	April-May	2	3
Same	2	M/mboga	Msindo	Mbakweni	493	30	148	April-May	2	4
Same	2	M/mboga	Msindo	Msindo	590	30	177	April-May	2	4

Same	2	M/Vunta	kirangare	Kirangare	308	30	92	April-May	2	2
Same	2	M/Vunta	kirangare	Idaru	423	30	127	April-May	2	3
Same	2	M/Vunta	kirangare	Makasa	535	30	161	April-May	2	4
Same	2	M/Vunta	Bwambo	Vugwama	449	30	135	April-May	2	3
Same	2	M/Vunta	Bwambo	Mweteni	410	30	123	April-May	2	3
Same	2	M/Vunta	Bwambo	Bwambo	615	30	185	April-May	2	4
Same	2	M/Vunta	Myamba	Goha	401	30	120	April-May	2	3
Same	2	M/Vunta	Myamba	Kambeni	452	30	136	April-May	2	3
Same	2	M/Vunta	Myamba	Manga	400	30	120	April-May	2	3
Same	2	M/Vunta	Myamba	Kirore	223	30	67	April-May	2	2
Same	2	M/Vunta	Myamba	Kitubwe	302	30	91	April-May	2	2
Same	2	M/Vunta	Mpinji	Mpinji	320	30	96	April-May	2	2
Same	2	M/Vunta	Mpinji	Sambweni	410	30	123	April-May	2	3
Same	2	M/Vunta	Mpinji	Ivuga	222	30	67	April-May	2	2
Same	2	M/Vunta	Mpinji	Kirongwe	385	30	116	April-May	2	3
Same	2	M/Vunta	Vunta	Mwala	309	30	93	April-May	2	2
Same	2	M/Vunta	Vunta	Kidunda	208	30	62	April-May	2	1
Same	2	M/Vunta	Vunta	Papa	407	30	122	April-May	2	3
Same	2	M/Vunta	Vunta	Vunta	220	30	66	April-May	2	2
Same	2	M/Vunta	Vunta	Njagu	266	30	80	April-May	2	2
<b>Total Same</b>					<b>25,962</b>		<b>8,344</b>			<b>200</b>

REGIONAL SUMMARY					
KILIMANJARO REGION	Total Population	Food Insecure Population	% of Food Insecure Population	Duration for Intervention	Relief Food Required (mt)
Same	219,226	8,344	4	2	200
Mwanga	118,556	0	0	0	0
Rombo	253,787	7,580	3	2	182
Hai	270,483	13,651	5	2	328
Moshi R	411,741	9,937	2	2	238
Moshi U	152,849	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,426,642</b>	<b>39,512</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>948</b>

## Manyara Region

District	Zone	Division	Ward	Village	Total population	% of Food population	Food insecure population	Intervention period	Duration (Months)	Relief Food required
Simanjiro	1	Terrati	Oljoro N0 5	Oljoro N0 5	2,669	46	1,228	April-May	2	29
Simanjiro	1	Terrati	Oljoro N0 5	Lorokare	3,177	46	1,461		2	35
Simanjiro	1	Terrati	Oljoro N0 5	Losinyai	2,500	46	1,150		2	28
Simanjiro	1	Terrati	Terrat	Terrat	3,200	46	1,472		2	35
Simanjiro	1	Terrati	Terrat	Loswaki	2,560	46	1,178		2	28
Simanjiro	1	Terrati	Terrat	Komolo	3,119	46	1,435		2	34
<b>Total Simanjiro</b>					<b>17,225</b>		<b>7,924</b>			<b>190</b>

REGIONAL SUMMARY					
Districts	Total Population	Food Insecure Population	% of Food Insecure Population	Duration for Intervention	Relief Food Required (mt)
Simanjiro	159,695	7,924	5	2	190
Kiteto	172,185	0	0	0	0
Hanang	223,292	0	0	0	0
Babati	319,889	0	0	0	0
Mbulu	233,906	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,108,967</b>	<b>7,924</b>			<b>190</b>

## Tanga Region

District	Zone	Division	Ward	Village	Total population	% of Food population	Food insecure population	Intervention period	Duration (Months)	Relief Food required
Handeni	1	Sinden	Sinden	Sinden	2,213	25	553	April-May	2	13
Handeni	1	Sinden	Sinden	Kweisasi	364	25	91	April-May	2	2
Handeni	2	Mkumburu	Kwedizinga	Taula	2,435	25	609	April-May	2	15
Handeni	2	Mkumburu	Kwedizinga	Kwedizinga	2,311	25	578	April-May	2	14
Handeni	2	Mkumburu	Kwedizinga	Ugwen	1,999	25	500	April-May	2	12
Handeni	2	Mkumburu	Kwedizinga	Kwadoya	2,091	25	523	April-May	2	13
Handeni	2	Mkumburu	Kwedizinga	Kwangwe	1,968	25	492	April-May	2	12
Handeni	2	Mkumburu	Kwedizinga	Bondo	1,755	25	439	April-May	2	11
Handeni	2	Sinden	Kwamatuku	Kwamatuku	2,525	25	631	April-May	2	15
Handeni	2	Sinden	Kwamatuku	Komsala	1,785	25	446	April-May	2	11
Handeni	2	Sinden	Kwamatuku	Kweingoma	1,427	25	357	April-May	2	9
Handeni	2	Sinden	Kwamatuku	Nkale	727	25	182	April-May	2	4
Handeni	2	Sinden	Misima	Mzeni	3,091	25	773	April-May	2	19
Handeni	2	Sinden	Misima	Misima	4,227	25	1,057	April-May	2	25
Handeni	2	Sinden	Misima	Kibaya	2,276	25	569	April-May	2	14
Handeni	2	Sinden	Misima	Mbagwi	3,297	25	824	April-May	2	20
Handeni	2	Sinden	Miswaa	Bongi	1,284	25	321	April-May	2	8
Handeni	2	Sinden	Miswaa	Kwamkono	2,882	25	721	April-May	2	17
Handeni	2	Sinden	Miswaa	Komfungo	1,412	25	353	April-May	2	8
Handeni	2	Sinden	Miswaa	Mbuyuni	1,381	25	345	April-May	2	8
<b>Total</b>					<b>41,450</b>		<b>10,363</b>			<b>249</b>

Korogwe	1	Magoma	Mashewa	Mtoni Bombo	650	35	228	April-May	2	5
Korogwe	1	Magoma	Mashewa	Kijungumoto	2,092	35	732	April-May	2	18
Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mkalamo	Changalikwa	1,321	35	462	April-May	2	11
Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mkalamo	Makole	1,358	35	475	April-May	2	11
Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mkalamo	Mkalamo	1,741	35	609	April-May	2	15

Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mkalamo	Kweisewa	1,961	35	686	April-May	2	16
Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mkalamo	Pasilasi	526	35	184	April-May	2	4
Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mkalamo	Toronto Mbugani	1,748	35	612	April-May	2	15
Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mkomazi	Manga Mikocheni	1,652	35	578	April-May	2	14
Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mkomazi	Manga Mtindiro	1,352	35	473	April-May	2	11
Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mazinde	Goha	2,451	35	858	April-May	2	21
Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mazinde	Kwenangu	1,961	35	686	April-May	2	16
Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mazinde	Mabogo	1,064	35	372	April-May	2	9
Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mazinde	Kasiga	1,263	35	442	April-May	2	11
Korogwe	1	Mombo	Mombo	Mlembule	1,226	35	429	April-May	2	10
Korogwe	2	Korogwe	Korogwe	Bagamoyo	1,207	30	362	April-May	2	9
Korogwe	2	Korogwe	Korogwe	Kilole/Kwamdulu	1,176	30	353	April-May	2	8
Korogwe	2	Magoma	Magoma	M.Sekioga	766	30	230	April-May	2	6
Korogwe	2	Mombo	Chekelei	Chepete	422	30	127	April-May	2	3
Korogwe	2	Mombo	Chekelei	Madala	1,438	30	431	April-May	2	10
<b>Total Korogwe</b>					<b>27,375</b>		<b>9,331</b>			<b>224</b>
Lushoto	3	Umba	Mnazi	Mkundi	1,011	50	506	April-May	2	12
Lushoto	3	Umba	Mnazi	Langoni	2,105	50	1,053	April-May	2	25
Lushoto	3	Umba	Mnazi	Kwemkwazulu	1,872	50	936	April-May	2	22
Lushoto	3	Umba	Mnazi	Kivingo	1,020	50	510	April-May	2	12
Lushoto	3	Umba	Lunguza	Kikumbi	1,175	50	588	April-May	2	14
Lushoto	3	Umba	Mngaro	Mazinde	1,125	50	563	April-May	2	14
Lushoto	3	Umba	Mngaro	Mng'aro	1,203	50	602	April-May	2	14
Lushoto	1	Bumbuli	Tamota	Sunga	2,201	50	1,101	April-May	2	26
Lushoto	2	Mtae	Sunga	Mambo	2,893	50	1,447	April-May	2	35
Lushoto	2	Mtae	Sunga	Tema	1,983	50	992	April-May	2	24
Lushoto	2	Mtae	Sunga	Mamboleo	2,103	50	1,052	April-May	2	25
Lushoto	2	Mtae	Sunga	Masereka	1,886	50	943	April-May	2	23
Lushoto	2	Mtae	Sunga	Mtae	2,015	50	1,008	April-May	2	24
Lushoto	2	Mtae	Mtae	Mtii	1,832	50	916	April-May	2	22
Lushoto	2	Mtae	Mtae	Mpanga	1,538	50	769	April-May	2	18
Lushoto	2	Mtae	Mtae	Kweshindo	1,945	50	973	April-May	2	23

Lushoto	2	Mtae	Mtae	Kishangazi	1,875	50	938	April-May	2	23
Lushoto	2	Mtae	Mtae	Mandlo	3,486	50	1,743	April-May	2	42
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	shume	Viti	3,218	50	1,609	April-May	2	39
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	shume	Mavumo	2,112	50	1,056	April-May	2	25
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Makanya	Bombo	1,806	50	903	April-May	2	22
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Makanya	Mdando	2,655	50	1,328	April-May	2	32
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Makanya	Mavului	1,885	50	943	April-May	2	23
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Makanya	Kihitu	1,898	50	949	April-May	2	23
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Ngwelo	Kigulunde	1,950	50	975	April-May	2	23
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Ngwelo	Malibwi	2,031	50	1,016	April-May	2	24
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Malibwi	Kwekanga	2,117	40	847	April-May	2	20
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Malibwi	Mbwei	1,975	40	790	April-May	2	19
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Malibwi	Mziragembe	1,860	40	744	April-May	2	18
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Malibwi	Ntambwe	1,905	40	762	April-May	2	18
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Malibwi	Mazumbai	1,831	40	732	April-May	2	18
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Mwangoi	Handei	2,614	40	1,046	April-May	2	25
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Mwangoi	Hemtoye	1,150	40	460	April-May	2	11
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Hemtoye	Msale	1,045	40	418	April-May	2	10
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Hemtoye	Zaizo	1,220	40	488	April-May	2	12
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Hemtoye	Kwekifimju	1,025	40	410	April-May	2	10
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Hemtoye	Mlalo	1,447	40	579	April-May	2	14
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Mlola	Ngazi	1,728	40	691	April-May	2	17
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Mlola	Nyasa	2,090	40	836	April-May	2	20
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Mlola	Bungoi	1,653	40	661	April-May	2	16
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Mlola	Baghai	1,818	40	727	April-May	2	17
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Mlola	Kifulio	2,624	40	1,050	April-May	2	25
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Mlola	Mhelo	1,678	40	671	April-May	2	16
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Mlola	Makose	1,105	40	442	April-May	2	11
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Malindi	Lukozi	1,146	40	458	April-May	2	11
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Malindi	Mnadani	1,295	40	518	April-May	2	12
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Malindi	Maringo	1,090	40	436	April-May	2	10
Lushoto	2	Mlalo	Malindi	Malindi	1,538	40	615	April-May	2	15
<b>Lushoto Total</b>					<b>86,777</b>		<b>39,793</b>			<b>955</b>

REGIONAL SUMMARY				
TANGA REGION	Total Population	% of Food Insecure Population	Duration for Intervention	Relief Food Required (mt)
Pangani	45,112	0	0	-
Handeni	266,282	10,363	2	249
Kilindi	154,025	0	0	-
Korogwe	267,662	9,331	2	224
Lushoto	429,773	39,793	2	955
Tanga (U)	252,983	0	0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,415,837</b>	<b>59,486</b>		<b>1,428</b>







## Annex IV: Questionnaires Used During the Assessment

TANZANIA: EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Rapid Vulnerability Assessment of Food Insecure Districts

**Questionnaire at Regional Level**

Completed by .....

Date .....

Region .....

1. Describe the current food security conditions for each district in your region. Rank the districts according to severity – from the most food insecure as No. 1 to the least food insecure.

District	Total Population	Food security situation	% of Affected Population	Number of affected people
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

2. Describe what the region is doing to mitigate food insecurity in deficit areas.

.....  
.....  
.....

3. What interventions do you recommend now in the region for the coming months if any, e.g. relief food, drought tolerant seeds, facilitate private traders, promote markets of food or cash crops, etc? Indicate the period and or duration of the intervention.

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....

**Thank you for your cooperation**

**Teams: Please try to get as much information as possible from private traders, NGOs and other Civil Society**

TANZANIA: EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Rapid Vulnerability Assessment of Food Insecure Districts for 2004/2005 Market Year, 28<sup>th</sup> February -10<sup>th</sup> March 2005

Completed by .....

Date .....

**Questionnaire at District Level**

Region ..... District .....

**Acute Crop Failure/Food insecure Divisions and wards**

1. List divisions, wards and villages in the district with acute crop failure (***less than 30 % of crop production compared to normal***) in 2004/2005 vuli production season in order of severity.

Division	Ward	Zone No.	Village	Total Population	Number of Households	% of Food Insecure HH	No of Food Insecure HH	Which month before the next harvest will food to most HHs run out?
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<b>Mild Crop Failure Divisions and wards</b>
----------------------------------------------

2. List divisions, wards and villages in the district with Mild crop failure (**From 30 % to 60% of crop production compared to normal**) in 2004/2005 vuli production season in order of severity

Division	Ward	Zone No.	Village	Total Population	Number of Households	% of Food Insecure HH	No. of Food Insecure HH	Which month before the next harvest will food to most HHs run out?

<b>Normal Crop production/Food secure Divisions and wards</b>
---------------------------------------------------------------

3. List divisions, wards and villages in the district with normal crop production (**above 60 % of crop production compared to normal**) in 2003/2004 vuli production season in ascending order.

Division	Ward	Zone No.	Village	Population	Number of Households
			.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....

<b>DISTRICT AGRO ECONOMIC ZONES</b>
-------------------------------------

4. Define and **sketch** the distinct agro-economic zones in the district on a separate page:

5. Using the Table below, describe the identified agro-economic zones in terms of topography (highland, lowland, lake(s), river(s), food crop production, cash crop production, livestock density and other activities. *Probe and get a story of different zones.*

Zone	Characteristics	List Wards included in the zone
I	Topography – highland, lowland, etc	
	Food Crops – List the major crops and describe their importance in their livelihood	
	Cash Crops – List the major crops and describe their importance in their livelihood	
	Livestock – (highly significant, significant, not significant)	
	Fishing – (highly significant, significant, not significant, none)	
	Other activities (honey, mining, timber, hunting, etc ( – describe their importance)	

6. Go back to the Tables listing Divisions, Wards, Villages of the 3 categories and **FILL the shaded column (3<sup>rd</sup> column): the Zone number**

*Also, Locate on the map (sketch) the divisions, wards classified in category ONE (ACUTE CROP FAILURE) and TWO (MILD CROP PRODUCTION).*

7. Go back to the Tables listing Divisions, Wards, Villages of the 3 categories and **FILL the shaded column (3<sup>rd</sup> column): the Zone number**

*Also, Locate on the map (sketch) the divisions, wards classified in category ONE (ACUTE CROP FAILURE) and TWO (MILD CROP PRODUCTION).*



<b>Market conditions in the district</b>
------------------------------------------

8. Describe the general availability of main food crops in the district markets.

Crop	Availability (e.g. good, poor, not available)	Descriptions (e.g. source if available, destinations if being sold, reasons if not available, etc)

9. Indicate the average price of four major food crop in the District (Tsh)

Type of Food Crop	Unit (debe, kilo, etc)	November		December		January		February	
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2004	2005	2004	2005
Maize									

Comments on the trend: .....

.....

10. Indicate the average price of livestock in the District (Tsh)

Type of Animal	November		December		January		February	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2004	2005	2004	2005
Cattle								
Goat								
Sheep								

Comments on the trend: .....

.....

11. Describe current condition (good, bad, very bad) of pasture, water and livestock in the assessed/problematic areas and other areas of the district

	Assessed/problematic Areas	Other areas
Water for livestock		
Pasture		
Livestock		

12. Describe the availability of farm saved and commercial seeds for food and cash crops for 2004/05 masika production year in the district.

Crop	Farm saved seeds		Commercial Seeds		Reasons, if inadequate
	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	

Comments on accessibility by farmers for commercial seeds:.....  
 .....  
 .....

13. If drought tolerant planting materials (seeds, cassava cutting or sweet potato vines) are recommended for the coming season in the **assessed areas**, complete the following table.

Type of planting material required per agro economic zones	Months when required

14. Identify and list (in order of severity) the wards classified in the ACUTE CROP FAILURE category that will face major seed shortage for the coming season:

**District Contact**

1. .... Box ..... Tel.....

2. .... Box ..... Tel.....

3. .... Box ..... Tel.....

***Thank you for your cooperation***

TANZANIA: EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Rapid Vulnerability Assessment of Food Insecure Districts for 2004/2005 Market Year, 28th February - 10th March 2005.

Completed by .....  
Date .....

**Questionnaire at Village Level**

Region ..... District ..... Ward ..... Village .....

1. Population

Population	Number of Households

2. Describe the food situation in the village.....

.....  
.....  
.....

3. Describe the general availability of main food crops in the Village.

Crop	Availability (e.g. good, poor, not available)	Descriptions (e.g. source if available, destinations if being sold, reasons if not available, etc)

4. Indicate the average price of major food crops in the village (Tsh)

Type of Food Crop	Unit (debe, kilo, etc)	NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		JANUARY		FEBRUARY	
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2004	2005	2004	2005
Maize									

Comments on the trend:.....  
.....

5. Indicate the average price of livestock in the village (Tsh)

Type of Animal	NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		JANUARY		FEBRUARY	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2004	2005	2004	2005
Cattle								
Goat								
Sheep								

Comments on the trend:.....  
.....

6. Describe current condition (good, bad, very bad) of livestock, pasture and water in the village

Water	
Pasture	
Livestock	

7. Describe the occurrence of extreme hardship (malnutrition cases) or extreme coping strategies used by affected people, **IF ANY**, in the village:

.....  
.....

TANZANIA: EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Rapid Vulnerability Assessment of Food Insecure Districts for 2004/2005 Market Year, 28<sup>th</sup> – February - 10<sup>th</sup> March 2005

Completed by .....
Date .....

**Wealth Ranking Questionnaire – Village Level**

Region .....District .....Division .....Ward.....Village .....

1. What are the characteristics of Households falling into the following categories? This is related to the present (current situation)

• **More than Food Secure**

Land cultivated/HH in acre:..... (Range)  
 Animal holding (cattle/shoats):...../..... (Range)  
 Major income generating activities:.....  
 .....

• **Just Food Secure**

Land cultivated/HH in acre:..... (Range)  
 Animal holding (cattle/shoats):...../..... (Range)  
 Major income generating activities:.....  
 .....

• **Food Insecure:**

Land cultivated/HH in acre:..... (Range)  
 Animal holding (cattle/shoats):...../..... (Range)  
 Major income generating activities:.....  
 .....

2. Estimate the **Number of Households** falling into each category.  
 (by default, estimate the proportion/percentage of HH for each category)

	<b>Food Insecure</b>	<b>Just Food Secure</b>	<b>More than food secure</b>	<b>Total of HH in the village</b>
<b>Number of HHs</b>				
<b>Percentage</b>				100%

**Group interviews**

Having defined the percentage relative to the different categories with your first group of key informants, request them to identify few people belonging to the groups to be interviewed. They should comprise men and women not less than 4 and not more than 10 in total.

TANZANIA: EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Rapid Vulnerability Assessment of Food Insecure Districts for 2004/2005 Market Year, 28<sup>th</sup> February - 10<sup>th</sup> March 2005

Completed by .....  
Date .....

**Household Questionnaire at Village Level**

Region ..... District ..... **Zone** ..... Division ..... Ward.....Village  
..... **HH Group** (FI, JFS, +FS).....

**THE CURRENT SITUATION...**

**1. What are the current sources of food?**

Food Sources	Yes/No	Explanation
<b>Stock</b>		<b>If yes, until when (month)? And compare to last year and normal years. If no, when did they exhaust their stock?</b>
Type of food 1- 2- 3- 4-		
<b>Market (purchase)</b>		<b>If yes, Quantity (kg, Kimbo, debe...), how often and prices. If no, why? And compare to last year and normal years.</b>
Type of food 1- 2- 3- 4-		
<b>Labour Exchange</b>		<b>If yes, where (outside/within the locality), how often, kg of food per unit of time and compare to last year and normal years</b>
Type of activities 1- 2- 3-		
<b>Livestock products</b>		<b>If yes, Types (milk, chicken, shoats) and compare to last year and normal years. If no, why?</b>
Type 1- 2- 3-		
<b>Wild food (including fish and meat)</b>		<b>If yes, what type, how often and compare to last year and normal years.</b>
Type 1- 2- 3-		
<b>Borrowing food</b>		<b>If yes, Type, Sources (within/outside the village, relatives etc...) and compare to last year and normal years.</b>
Type 1- 2- 3-		
<b>Gift</b>		<b>If yes, Type, Sources (within/outside the village, relatives etc...) and compare to last year and normal years.</b>
Type 1- 2- 3-		

2. Number of meal per day ? Currently \_\_\_\_\_ Last year (same time of the year) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Normal years (same time of the year) \_\_\_\_\_

If any Change between now and previous years, EXPLAIN (what do they skip, breakfast, lunch, dinner):  
 .....  
 .....

3. What are the current sources of Income?

Income sources	✓	Explanation
<b>Crop sales</b>		
Type of food 1- 2- 3- 4-		If yes, until when? And compare to normal.
<b>Animal Product sales</b>		
<b>Agricultural Labour</b> 1- 2- 3- 4-		
<b>Other Casual Labour</b>		
Type of activities 1- Firewood 2- Charcoal 3- 4- 5-		
<b>Brewing</b>		
<b>Trade</b>		
<b>Crafts</b>		
<b>Loan</b>		
<b>Gift</b>		
<b>Expenditures</b>		

4. What did you buy during the last 2 weeks ?

Type of expenditure	Yes/No	Explanations (Compare to last year and normal years and Indicate the price/unit for this year.)
<b>Food</b>		
Type of food		
1- Grain		
2- Pulses		
3- Roots/Tubers		
4- Cooking Oil		

5- Sugar		
6- Salt		
6- Other:..... (specify)		
<b>Social Services</b>		
1- Medical		
2- Education		
3- Water		
7- Other:..... (specify)		
<b>Taxes</b>		
<b>Household items</b>		
<i>Kerozene</i>		
Milling		
Soap		
Other:..... (specify)		
Clothes		
Employ others		
Loan repayment		
Agricultural inputs		
Animal costs		
Gifts to others		
Other:..... (specify)		

**UNTIL THE NEXT HARVEST...**

5- What do they think they will do to get food and cash? What options do they have? INDICATE APPROXIMATIVE TIMING TO EACH OPTION MENTIONED.

- Probe the group to get the story -

**FOOD:**

**Cash:**

5. Indicate from when (month) to when (month) people would face severe hardship in accessing food

.....  
.....  
.....



6. Describe the unusual strategies that they may use to overcome the problems (e.g. Out migration of the whole household)

.....  
.....

END OF THE REPORT