

Appeal

Tanzania

Drought Response in Northern Tanzania – TZA111

Appeal Target: US\$ 312,919

Balance Requested: US\$ 312,919

Geneva, 20 December 2011

Dear Colleagues,

The northern Tanzania region is in the same ecological zone with the drought-stricken regions of the Horn of Africa. It is dependent on rain-fed agriculture, with more than 80% of its population depending on subsistence agriculture. Like most of the countries of Eastern and the Horn of Africa, the effects of the last prolonged drought are indeed, the worst drought in memory. More than 53 districts in the northern regions have been declared by the Tanzanian government as facing critical food shortages. This hunger gap between now and the next harvest is the most critical period. The disaster management department in Tanzania has been distributing food to hunger-stricken families in these regions, but the supplies are not enough.

The ACT Tanzania forum plans to supplement the existing efforts through provision of emergency supplies of food (maize, beans and cooking oil) to protect the lives of the affected households from hunger and starvation, targeting the most vulnerable families in the drought affected Kishapu district in the Shinyanga region.

The ACT Tanzania is comprises the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT), Church World Service (CWS), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS), Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Christian Aid (CA) and Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM).The appeal funds are requested by TCRS who will implement activities by itself in collaboration with AFTZ members in the targeted areas.

Project Start/Completion Date: 20 December 2011 / 31 March 2012

Reporting schedule:

Reports due ACT Secretariat	
Interim narrative& financial	NA
Final narrative & financial	30 April 2012
Audit	31 May 2012

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested (US\$):

	TCRS
Appeal Targets	312,919
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	312,919

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please also inform the Chief Finance Officer Jean-Daniel Birmele (jbi@actalliance.org) and the Regional Programme Officer, Katherine Ireri of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

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John Nduna
General Secretary
ACT Alliance Secretariat

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I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) TCRS started working in Tanganyika in 1964 as a LWF/DWS field program mainly engaged in humanitarian assistance. TCRS opened its doors to provide emergency relief to refugees who fled to Tanzania from various surrounding countries and worked to assist these populations throughout the 1960s and 1970s. Some years later, when the refugees began to be self reliant, TCRS shifted from relief service provision to development activities and eventually adopted its current innovative Community Empowerment Program (**CEP**). Within this CEP, a special focus was put on community development skills in a human rights-based perspective, good governance, farming and livestock improved systems, income generation activities, disaster risk reduction and preparedness as well as cross-cutting issues (gender, HIV&AIDS and environment).

TCRS has, therefore, over the years gained significant experience through working with the poorest people in rural communities, local/district authorities and village organizations. Moreover, TCRS is committed to uphold the rights of the poor, the most vulnerable, marginalized and displaced of the community in respect to ACT Principles and Guidelines, Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere Standards).

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

The implementing partners (IPs) including TCRS, and Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) member church dioceses are constituents of a strong network of faith-based, ecumenical and non-missionary organizations sharing common mission and values that aim to " *help and be advocates of oppressed, neglected and marginalized groups in poor countries and to strengthen their possibilities of a life in dignity*". Village Committees (VC) constitutes a key partner for efficacy, adequacy and proper follow up of the program implementation at the village level.

Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) is formed of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT), Anglican Church of Tanzania (ACT), African Inland Church of Tanzania (AICT), Mennonite Church of Tanzania (MCT), and the Moravian Church (MC). CCT, through its members, will be responsible for the general organization of emergency service delivery at the district and village levels through CCT members church dioceses. CCT will also assure a clear and understandable recording system of those who will be engaged in food for work (FFW), food and non-food items distribution as well as preparing periodic reports to TCRS. CCT members will organize, in their area of presence, meetings at district and village levels in the assisted areas. ELCT will be incorporated to assist supervise relief work in Rombo, Mwanga, Same, Longido, Simanjiro, and Ngorongoro. AICT will implement this project in Kishapu district.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

Type of emergency: Drought and Food Insecurity in 11 districts across 4 regions in Tanzania mainland.

Tanzania has a population of about 40.7 millions (projection of 2008) inhabitants with a growth rate estimated to be about 3% a year,¹ predominantly rural with only 23% living in the urban areas. Urban areas like Dar-es-Salaam are growing at nearly twice the national rate, at 5 - 6%. Life expectancy is 44 for women and 43 for men. An estimated one third of Tanzania's population (12 millions) is youths, in the age group of 15 to 34 years. These also constitute 68% of the national labour force and are particularly vulnerable and hard hit by unemployment estimated to be 28% among the urban youth and 32% of the

¹ National Bureau of Statistics 200 2and 2008 Projection

rural youth. It is estimated that approximately 57% of the unemployed young Tanzanians in the mainland are women.²

Tanzania, like most other African countries, is dependent on rain-fed agriculture, with more than 80% of its population depending on subsistence agriculture. Persistent droughts especially in the central and northern regions, have led to repeated seasons of food shortages. Northern Tanzania region is in the same ecological zone with the drought-stricken regions of the Horn of Africa. More than 53 districts in the northern regions (Shinyanga, Mwanza, Mara, Singida, Manyara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Dodoma) have been declared by the Tanzanian Government as facing critical food shortages.

From 1996, Tanzania has over the years been experiencing a series of poor harvests leading to losses of productive assets for many households and chronic and transitory food insecurity caused fundamentally by environmental shocks, pastoral pressure, high prevalence of HIV&AIDS in the country, high rates of unemployment, plant diseases such as cassava mosaic and cattle disease like Rift Valley fever, which deeply affect crop production and overall household assets.

The northern parts with bimodal rainfall pattern are most affected. They include: Ngorongoro, Longido (Arusha region), Simanjiro (Manyara region) and the lowlands of Kilimanjaro and Tanga region. The livelihood categories in those areas are mainly: pastoral and agro-pastoral in marginal agricultural low lands of Kilimanjaro³.

In June 2011, an assessment by the government, in cooperation with partners and NGOs declared 7 regions (Kilimanjaro, Singida, Shinyanga, Tabora, Dodoma, Morogoro and Iringa) as the most Food insecure and in need of immediate humanitarian intervention until the next harvest.

List of most affected areas

Region		District	Total Population	Affected population	%of affected popn.	Food needed MT
Arusha	1	Arusha HM	353,648	34,664	10	1,248
	2	Karatu	244,199	20,731	8	746
	3	Longido	126,755	68,000	54	2,448
	4	Meru	353,648	38,431	11	1,384
	5	Monduli	126,755	51,692	41	1,861
	6	Ngorongoro	177,607	64,135	36	2,039
Total	6		1,382,612	277,653		9,726
Dodoma	1	Bahi	355,892	34,698	10	1,249
	2	Kongwa	301,566	91,857	30	3,307
	3	Kondoa	499,407	20,458	4	736
	4	Mpwapwa	310,979	61,143	20	2,201
	5	Chamwino	628,979	51,035	8	1,837
Total	5		2,096,823	259,191		9,330
Iringa	1	Iringa Rural	272,710	6,447	2	232
	2	Kilolo	228,089	1,951	1	70
Total	2		500,799	8,398		302
Kilimanjaro	1	Same	254,597	57,124	22	2,056
	2	Mwanga	138,595	15,818	11	569
	3	Rombo	274,455	17,238	6	621
	4	Hai	196,151	11,979	6	431
	5	Moshi Rural	462,085	16,801	4	605
	6	Siha	109,655	3,467	3	125
Total	6		1,435,538	122,427	52	4,407

² Norwegian Church Aid Country Program Plan: Tanzania 2005-2009, revised 2007

³ FEWS TANZANIA, February 2011

Lindi	1	Kilwa	181,974	7,600	4	274
	2	Lindi Rural	248,925	10,722	4	386
	3	Liwale	88,884	7,368	8	265
	4	Nachingwea	192,310	10,919	6	393
	5	Ruangwa	146,990	12,027	8	433
Total	5		859,083	48,636		1,751
Manyara	1	Babati Rural	408,357	30,791	8	1,108
	2	Hanang	276,449	43,706	16	1,573
	3	Kiteto	205,864	13,710	7	494
	4	Mbulu	320,583	24,207	8	871
	5	Simanjiro	190,930	52,680	28	1,896
Total	5		1,402,183	165,094		5,942
Mara	1	Musoma Rural	419,962	58,789	14	2,116
	2	Rorya	223,450	39,444	3	1,420
Total	2		643,412	98,233		3,536
Mbeya	1	Chunya	265,317	7,191	3	259
	2	Mbarali	300,953	18,724	6	674
Total	2		566,270	25,915		933
Morogoro	1	Morogoro Rural	229,846	13,862	6	499
	2	Mvomero	303,301	17,927	6	645
	3	Kilosa	587,967	31,610	5	1,138
Total	3		1,121,114	63,399		2,282
Mwanza	1	Magu	503,286	18,196	4	437
	2	Kwimba	377,829	26,930	7	969
	3	Misungwi	308,137	26,494	9	954
Total	3		1,189,252	71,620		2,360
Mtwara	1	Masasi	361,849	65,946	18	2,374
	2	Mtwara Rural	230,937	18,554	8	668
	3	Nanyumbu	157,568	5,635	4	203
Total	3		750,354	90,135		3,245
Pwani	1	Bagamoyo	277,673	31,557	11	1,136
	2	Kibaha	167,772	2,690	2	97
	3	Kisarawe	113,779	585	1	21
Total	3		559,224	34,832		1,254
Shinyanga	1	Kahama	815,177	23,808	3	857
	2	Kishapu*	340,281	14,619	4	526
	3	Maswa	418,091	15,349	4	553
	4	Meatu	340,236	8,210	2	296
	5	Shinyanga Urban	200,603	2,112	1	76
	6	Shinyanga Rural	372,949	15,767	4	568
Total	6		2,487,337	79,865		2,876
Singida	1	Iramba	449,853	16,155	4	582
	2	Manyoni	262,567	30,876	12	1,112
Total	2		712,420	47,031		1,694
Tanga	1	Handeni	292,567	79,823	27	2,874
	2	Kilindi	173,913	19,749	11	711
	3	Korogwe	316,888	13,896	4	500
	4	Lushoto	496,917	27,619	6	994
	5	Mkinga	136,777	18,418	13	1,105
	6	Pangani	54,143	17,956	33	646
Total	6		1,471,205	177,461		6,830
TOTAL	59	0	17,177,626.	1,569,890.	52	56,468.

(*) shows the areas targeted in this appeal

IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREA OF PROPOSED RESPONSE

Current situation in the area of proposed response

Some areas have received rain, and planting has begun in most parts. The rainfall pattern has changed and heavy down pour has been experienced in some of the areas with devastating effects on farming and local infrastructure. Poor households survived the drought without adequate food and seeds to sustain their farming activities or meet their food requirements to the next expected harvest season in January-February 2012. This is the most critical hunger-gap for subsistence farmers-pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. Nutritional related diseases have been increasing in children below 5 years of age. The table below shows the number of affected persons in the areas targeted in this appeal.

DISTRICT	AFFECTED PERSONS	MEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN
Kishapu	15,619	5,302	7,408	3,317

Source: District Council Reports: 2011

Description of the damages in the area of proposed response

The heavy rain that has followed the long dry spell has caused a lot of destruction to local infrastructure. In Longido and Ngorongoro (Arusha), 28% of public infrastructures including roads, schools and community buildings are damaged, whereas in Kilimanjaro and Shinyanga, 35% of infrastructures, mainly schools, roads and bridges, including farms.

Security situation in the area of proposed response

The targeted project areas are secure. There is no looting, military activity, insurgencies or theft.

Location for your proposed response

The reasons for selecting the Kishapu district among the several Districts is the fact that this District is the most affected with minimum intervention by other state and non state actors. The people need support during this critical hunger gap period until the next harvest.

TCRS and partners have ongoing development activities in this area responding to the impacts of climate change by providing long term solutions to clean water shortages, forestation, and community empowerment. In Kishapu, intervention is done by other state actors, where the focus has been on provision of water during the dry spell.

This proposed appeal will provide: a full ration to 4,043 households for one month, and impart enough skills to mitigate the effects of environmental shocks and related disastrous consequences on their livelihoods.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

The target population is estimated at 4,043 all in Kishapu District. The total number of individuals is 15,619. The intervention will target the most vulnerable households including: Women headed families, child headed households, children under five years of age, people living with HIV and AIDS, people with disabilities.

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal

4,043 households in Kishapu District in Central Tanzania have adequate food during the critical hunger period and are facilitated to recover from the effects of drought.

Objectives

1. To contribute to provision a full ration of food (477g of cereal, 40g of pulses, 20g of oil per day) to 4,043 households for one month.
2. Provide training in environmental protection and climate change adaptation to beneficiaries, district leaders, Diocese members, village committees, facilitators and animators.

Activities

1. Project preparation seminar for district leaders, Diocese members and villages committees.
2. To provide food for one month to the next harvest for vulnerable households. Maize 477g, beans 40g, cooking oil 20g, per day for 30 days for 4,043 households at an average family of six people per household. This ration amounts to 2,100 Kcal per day per person.
3. Sensitization sessions for facilitators and animators.
4. Trainings in disaster preparedness and cross cutting issues.

Expected results

Training of implementing partners at district and village levels to:

- Establish a common and agreed on Guidelines for an adequate delivery of the assistance (in respect to ACT Code of Conduct).
- Assure adequacy, efficiency and timeliness of the program schedule.
- Organize the overall process (tasks, responsibilities, priorities, exemptions, etc.) for a smooth implementation and welfare of the affected population.

Collection/buying, transportation and distribution of food for:

- Availability of immediate survival needs for households.
- Improved access to food and decrease of malnutrition rates
- Improvement of food security
- Decrease of mortality rates due to hunger and malnutrition
- Prevention of assets depletion (through prevention of selling assets for survival)

Capacity building on environment hazards and disaster management for:

- Increased awareness on environment issues
- Improved skills in recognizing upcoming disaster (to take required precautions)
- Improved knowledge on disaster management and risks reduction
- Availability of disaster risk reduction efforts and knowledge to minimize the impact of drought.

Implementation methodology

Village Committees (VC) will play a key role in the implementation of the present appeal. At the village level, VC will help in the coordination of food distribution exercise; assure security and correctness of the process, paying attention to the established priorities (disabled, elderly, sickly, young children-headed families, etc.). VC will also be involved in drought recovery program through coordination and supervision, at village level. The key role of VC can be summarized as: to participate in establishing affected population lists, participate in establishing community needs and priorities for FFW activities, organize community work at the village level, check FFW participants' attendance lists and FFW cards, organize and make distribution, report to diocese disaster committees.

Disaster committees will be selected at district and villages levels. Distribution groups will be formed and trained. Women representation will be well considered in all selected committees and in the distribution groups. FFW participants will be well organized according to age, gender and abilities. Distribution procedures will also be established giving priorities to the most vulnerable. Disaster/Relief Committees will be responsible for: organizing and supervising community works, prepare attendance sheets, prepare distribution plans and lists, establish priorities and vulnerability criteria, supervise distribution and produce report.

Technical and logistic support will be provided to implementing partners through training and capacity building in Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Reduction methodologies and Vulnerability analysis. Subsequently these methodologies will be mainstreamed in all activities.

TCRS (IM) will ensure that the program adheres to the Sphere Standards in the implementation phase (relief or development), to ACT Code of Conduct on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse of Power and Corruption and will also focus on building capacities of various partners in this regard.

The program comprises two main components: (1) emergency relief, and (2) risk reduction activities in a way that the interventions will provide relief to immediate needs of affected population. But also, the program will build communities' capacity to equip beneficiaries with enough skills and knowledge to be able to manage potential community disasters in future.

Immediate emergency relief action: In order to meet the needs of people, there will be free handouts for people who are not able to work (sick people, disabled and child-headed families). For people who are capable of doing some work, the process of the project design has adopted a technically feasible and cost effective solution that discourages free food distribution but rather, gives food against Labour (Food For Work). The project revolves around community /beneficiary involvement in efforts which not only bring immediate relief but also will play a crucial role at the village level for future development with long term impact. The relief action will help families and households of the project areas to increase food accessibility; improve food security; decrease malnutrition rates and prevent depletion of household assets. FFW participants will be busy with rehabilitation of village infrastructure. As active community members, they will also assist in distribution of food.

Cross cutting issues

Gender/Protection: Gender issue will be considered at all levels of implementation: Women will be included in village committees and food distribution groups. Women headed families will be given priority during the distribution process. Genders balance will be considered when implementing community work (FFW) to take care of their families. Protection committees will also be established to protect women from any probable violence or harassment as this often occurs in crisis period and areas.

HIV and AIDS: HIV status is among the criteria of vulnerability and prioritization. Families affected by HIV and AIDS will be granted free food. Sensitization sessions will also be conducted to community members to avoid stigma and encourage compassion to HIV and AIDS affected people while insisting on the ways and means to reduce transmission/expansion risks.

Environmental management will be given a special attention during implementation of the project as the current emergency situation is as a result of environmental shocks and indeed climatic change. Community members will be trained /sensitized on topics related to "*reducing vulnerability to climate change and empowering communities to mitigate, take precaution against and adapt to its effects*". The training will aim at building and strengthening community capacity and knowledge, develop skills and attitudes for better understanding of various natural and environmental phenomena so as to be able to manage disasters and reduce the consequential risks and vulnerabilities

Accountability: During implementation of the program, target population will be involved at all levels of project implementation to ensure that the services delivered are responding to the needs and community priorities.

Inputs for project implementation

The IM and IP will make available warehousing and manage tertiary transportation of food up to the respective localities, office facilities as well as supervision of staff and volunteers. Vehicles for coordination and supervision work will also be available from existing programmes.

This project will hire one vehicle for project monitoring, salaries of the field and support/coordinating staff and to incentives for facilitators and village volunteers / animators.

Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation

It is assumed that funds will be available for timely response, however, TCRS will jointly with the affected communities, the IM and IP establish priorities according to the prevailing situation, the program schedule, communities' needs with respect to funds available.

Regular meetings will be organized between all partners and representatives of the target population to collect views and opinions of all participants so as to avoid major risks or potential blockages which can hinder a successful implementation of the program.

Transition or Exit strategy

This emergency response project will focus more on relief action, with little components on Disaster preparedness. Over the emergency response, various trainings and awareness sessions will be done to build community capacities especially on environment restoration and management, disaster risks reduction and management.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

The director of TCRS signed will sign the funding and corporation agreements as required. TCRS has a finance officer at the head quarters, who, together with the programmes and administration officer are signatories. Implementing partners will be informed about the funds received and they will participate in prioritization and allocation of available funding. The procurement committee will include members from the partner organisations. TCRS will use a separate account for all funds received in this appeal.

TCRS will be responsible for the overall implementation of the program. TCRS will also adhere to ACT guidelines in the disbursement and utilization of funds. The program staff will make sure that the appropriate utilization certificate along with the audited statements is handed over to finance section. Funds will be transferred to the separate banking account for the operation. Finance officer and the project coordinator will work jointly with the project partners to adhere to professional financial management practices and will also build up the capacity of the partners for this, if needed.

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATION

Monitoring

During implementation of the project, regular monitoring will be undertaken to check progress, and performance of the proposed interventions. A detailed list of qualitative and quantitative indicators will be used to ensure adequate compliance of the interventions in each district. Sources and methods of data will be well defined and data will be collected on pre-defined frequency.

A monitoring and evaluation team will use the participatory approach to collect data and will analyze according to the activities' checklist of each district. Monitoring indicators will involve reviewing and planning of work on a regular basis, assessing whether activities are carried out as planned (including target population selection), identifying and dealing with problems during implementation. They will use group discussion, observations and meetings with target population representatives to get their feelings on the implemented program. The results of these monitoring visits will be recorded and included in the report to be submitted to TCRS HQ.

Emphasis will be given to ensure the application of Sphere Standards and ACT Code of Conduct during the monitoring process. The project personnel will be meeting regularly with the M&E team and will

plan activities accordingly. Monitoring of all planned project activities by the project staff will result in preparation of consolidated reports to be shared with all the stakeholders.

Reporting

Detailed Quarterly Monitoring and Financial Reports will be prepared by the CCT member church representatives at the diocese level and submitted to the project coordinator. The later will compile, analyze and forward them to TCRS head office which, in turn, will submit them to the donor/ partner. This report will generate all ideas from the monthly activities reports. It accumulates the progress on the implementation of planned activities and the adaptation of the assistance to beneficiaries.

An interim report will not be provided du to the short implementation period. However, a final report will be prepared by the implementing AFTZ member (TCRS) one month after completion date, showing project achievements.

AFTZ will organise a joint monitoring visit and invite ACT members contributing to this appeal as well as the ACT secretariat staff.

IX. COORDINATION

TCRS will coordinate and support the partners in the methodologies, impact and effective targeting of the most vulnerable target population, ensure that the program adheres to the Sphere Standards and ACT Policies and Guidelines including the Humanitarian Code of Conduct in the implementation phase. TCRS will also focus on building the capacity of the partner's organization staff in this regard. Diocese councils and Village Committees/leaders will assist in community mobilization and outreach, as well as the channelling of services to the beneficiaries.

Coordination amongst AFTZ members: AFTZ members are regularly coordinating to share information and outline joint strategies and approaches.

Coordination with external actors: AFTZ members are coordinating at several levels and will continue to include local authorities, local and international NGOs, ecumenical network and CBOs and, where relevant, other agencies. The objective of the coordination is to ensure that the project is being implemented successfully; the objectives are achieved; the targeted populations participate in the implementation and acquire the benefits timely and properly.

Communication and ACT visibility

AFTZ will coordinate activities with organizations working in the affected areas such as diocese committees, CBOs, district committees, local councils, as well as the government department representatives who will be informed of the intervention. Each AFTZ member will provide special human interest stories, captioned photographs and articles documenting the effects of the assistance provided in the respective regions affected by food insecurity.

X. BUDGET

EXPENDITURE	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget
DIRECT ASSISTANCE	Unit	Units	USD	USD
Food and food For Work for 14000 households for one month				
Maize- 477g per day for 30 daysX6ppleX 4043Hh	5kg pkt	347'132	0.52	181'338
Beans -40g per day for 30 daysX6ppleX4043Hh	3kg pkt	29'110	1.04	30'413
Cooking oil -20g per day for 30 daysX6ppleX 4043Hh	1kg pkt	14'555	0.75	10'862
Subt-total food				222'612

Trainings				
Project Preparation seminar for Districts leaders, Diocese members, villages committes	Lumpsum	2	1'500.00	3'000
Various trainings in agroforestry, disaster preparedness and cross cutting issues	Lumpsum	1	1'000.00	1'000
Sensitization sessions for facilitators and Animators	Lumpsum	1	1'000.00	1'000
Sub-total Trainings				5'000
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				227'612
DIRECT PROGRAMME RELATED COSTS				
<u>Project staff</u>				
Emergency Program Officer	Man/month	1	2'238.8	2'239
Logistician	Man/month	1	1'343.3	1'343
Facilitators in agro-forestry	Man/month	3	783.6	2'351
Volunteer/ Village Animators	Man/month	2	89.00	1'254
Guards	Man/month	1	268.7	269
Program, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) Coordinator 20%	Man/month	1	806.0	806
Project Financer Officer (20%)	Man/month	1	671.6	672
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME RELATED COSTS				8'933
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				
Transport (of relief materials)	MTons	390	120	46'800
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				46'800
Vehicle Hiring for Monitoring				
Hard Top Vehicle for monitoring	Vehicle	1	6'000.00	6'000
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				6'000
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT				
Staff				
Director (20%)	Man/month	1	1'120.2	1'120
Finance and Administrative Coordinator (20%)	Man/month	1	806.0	806
Office Operations				
Stationery	L/S	7	150.00	1'050
Office furniture and equipment	L/S	1	1'700.00	1'700
Communications				
Telephone and fax				500
Monitoring & Evaluation				
Vehicle fuel for monitoring	Liters	1'280	1.01	1'291
Car service and maintenance for monitoring vehicles (3 vehicles)	L/S	1	1'500.00	1'500
Project Monitoring Travel costs/Director/Coordinator	Trips	2	179.2	358
Driver from Head office to 7 Locations		1	134.4	134
Communication and visibility				1'000
TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & OPERATIONAL SUPPORT				9'460
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate			5'000
TOTAL Project Budget				303'805
International Coordination Fee (3%)				9'114
TOTAL APPEAL PROJECT BUDGET REQUESTED				312'919