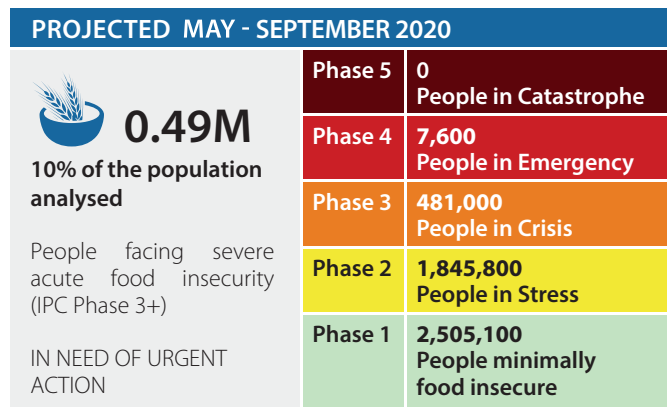
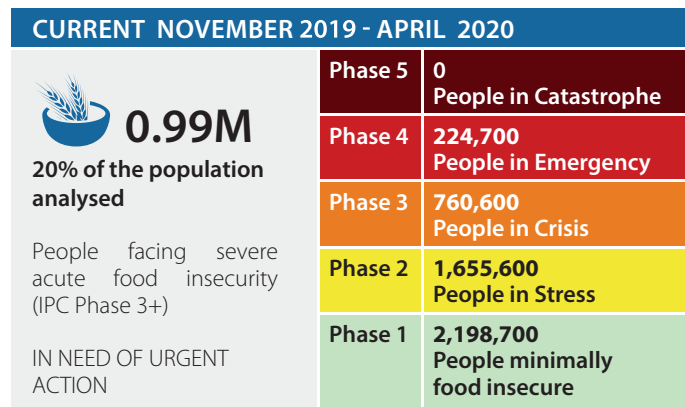


TANZANIA

NEARLY 1 MILLION PEOPLE ARE SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

November 2019 – September 2020
Issued in February 2020



Overview

Between November 2019 and April 2020, nearly one million people, 20% out of a population of 4.8 million in 16 analysed districts of Tanzania, were estimated to be experiencing severe food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and 4). An estimated 224,700 people (5%) were classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and around 760,600 people (16%) in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). Around 1,655,600 people (34%) were classified in IPC Phase 2 (Stress).

Food insecurity was driven primarily by a prolonged dry spell, coupled with Fall Armyworm infestations and erratic rainfall in the 2018/19 planting season, leading to decreased production in both the *Masika* and *Msimu* harvests.

The poor harvest resulted in limited food availability and a reduction of casual on-farm labour opportunities related to post-harvest activities. During this period, unusually high commodity prices were recorded in all districts analysed. Some of the households continued to deplete their assets with the majority of households applying consumption-based coping to moderate large food consumption gaps. Limited casual labour opportunities and unusually high commodity prices were observed in most of the districts analysed, playing a major role in driving food insecurity.

Between May and September 2020, nearly half a million people (10% of the population analysed) will likely be in a Crisis situation (Phase 3) and 7,600 (0.2%) people will likely be in an Emergency situation (Phase 4). Around 1,845,800 (38%) people are projected to be in a Stressed situation (Phase 2). The improvement in the level of food security during the projection period is attributed to the anticipated positive impact of for the *Vuli* and *Msimu* rains, which are expected to be normal.

The forecast rainfall is expected to have positive impacts on food production; which will positively contribute to food availability and access as a majority of households depend on farming and agro-pastoralism. Therefore, eventually their food stock is expected to increase during the projection period. Food access will also improve as a result of low prices of food commodities due to increased food supply from the harvest.

Key Drivers



Dry Spells

Dry spells had a negative effect on the crop production.



High Food Prices

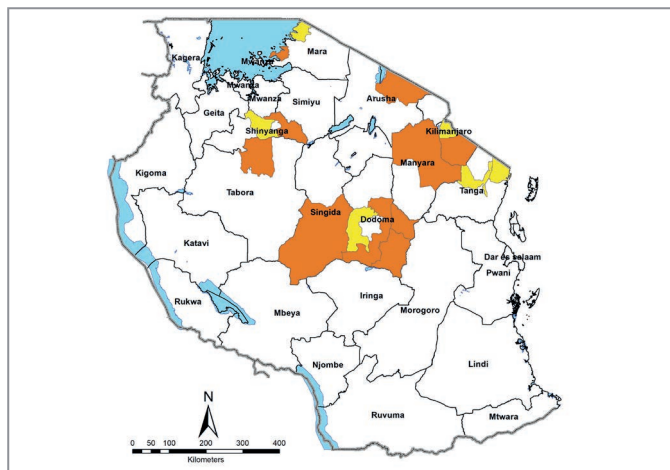
The unusually high prices of commodities further exacerbated food access and availability for the poor households already living below the poverty line.



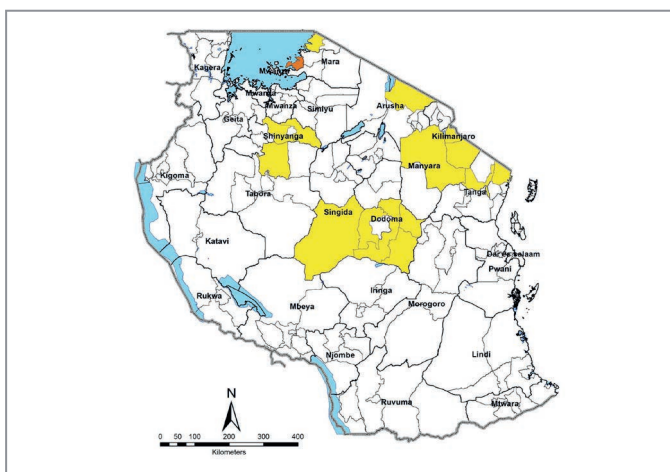
Fall Armyworm

The occurrence of Fall Armyworm and other pests increased cost of production and reduced the yield.

Current Acute Food Insecurity Nov 2019 - April 2020



Projected Acute Food Insecurity May - September 2020

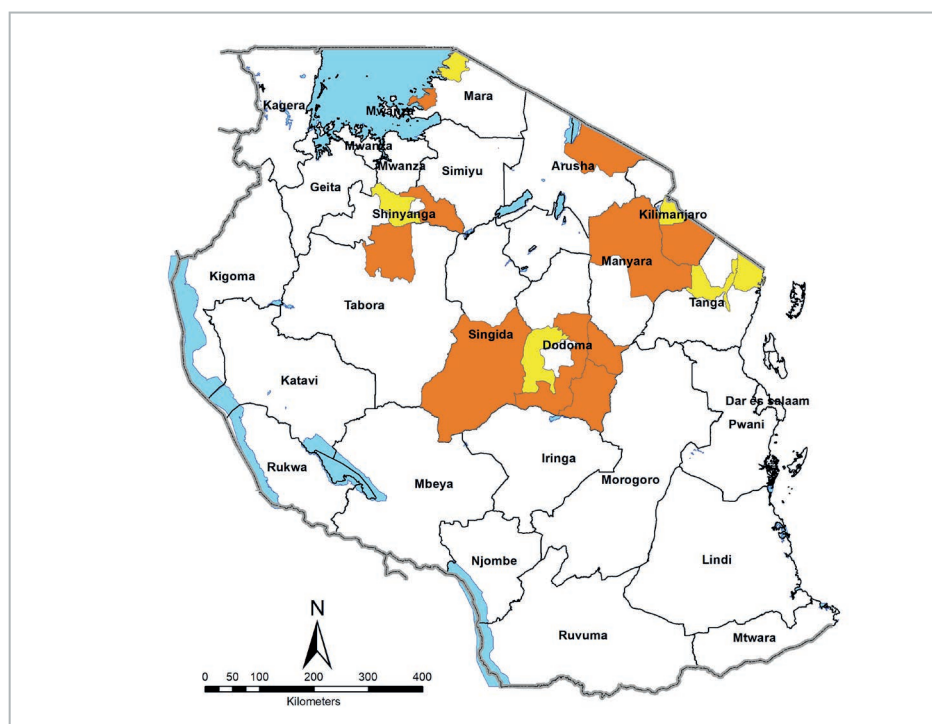


Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 - Minimal | 5 - Famine |
| 2 - Stress | Areas with inadequate evidence |
| 3 - Crisis | Areas not analysed (inaccessible) |
| 4 - Emergency | |

CURRENT IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION November 2019 – April 2020



Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stress
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed (inaccessible)

IDPs/other settlements
classification

Area receives significant
humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

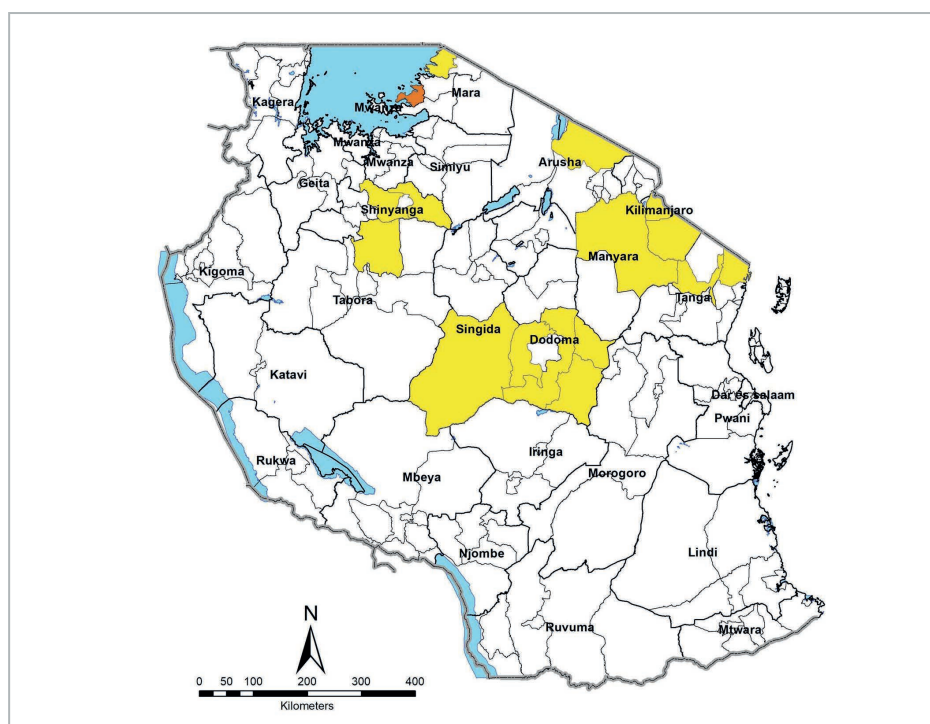
> 25% of households meet
25-50% of caloric needs
through assistance

> 25% of households meet
> 50% of caloric needs
through assistance

Population table for the current period: November 2019 – April 2020

District	Population total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Bahi	271,069	121,981	45	108,427	40	40,660	15	0	0	0	0	2	40,660	15
Chamwino	405,260	121,578	30	202,630	50	60,789	15	20,263	5	0	0	3	81,052	20
Kishapu	343,810	137,524	40	103,143	30	85,952	25	17,190	5	0	0	3	103,142	30
Kongwa	383,701	153,480	40	153,480	40	57,555	15	19,185	5	0	0	3	76,740	20
Korogwe	282,789	141,394	50	113,115	40	28,278	10	0	0	0	0	2	28,278	10
Longido	143,609	35,902	25	64,624	45	35,902	25	7,180	5	0	0	3	43,082	30
Manyoni	226,602	101,970	45	79,310	35	33,990	15	11,330	5	0	0	3	45,320	20
Mkinga	133,705	33,426	25	86,908	65	13,370	10	0	0	0	0	2	13,370	10
Mpwapwa	378,940	208,417	55	75,788	20	56,841	15	37,894	10	0	0	3	94,735	25
Musoma	276,405	55,281	20	124,382	45	82,921	30	13,820	5	0	0	3	96,741	35
Mwanga	152,513	99,133	65	305,02	20	15,251	10	7,625	5	0	0	2	22,876	15
Nzega	537,226	322,335	60	107,445	20	80,583	15	26,861	5	0	0	3	107,444	20
Rorya	349,293	192,111	55	122,252	35	34,929	10	0	0	0	0	2	34,929	10
Same	312,633	156,316	50	78,158	25	46,894	15	31,263	10	0	0	3	78,157	25
Shinyanga	417,479	250,487	60	104,369	25	41,747	10	20,873	5	0	0	2	62,620	15
Simanjiro	224,486	67,345	30	101,018	45	44,897	20	11,224	5	0	0	3	56,121	25
Grand Total	4,839,520	2,198,680	45	1,655,551	34	760,559	16	224,708	5	0	0		985,267	21

PROJECTED IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION May - September 2020



Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stress
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed (inaccessible)

IDPs/other settlements
classification

Area receives significant
humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

> 25% of households meet
25-50% of caloric needs
through assistance

> 25% of households meet
> 50% of caloric needs
through assistance

Population table for the projected period: May - September 2020

District	Population total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Bahi	271,069	94,874	35	162,641	60	13,553	5	0	0	0	0	2	13,553	5
Chamwino	405,260	162,104	40	202,630	50	40,526	10	0	0	0	0	2	40,526	10
Kishapu	343,810	154,714	45	154,714	45	34,381	10	0	0	0	0	2	34,381	10
Kongwa	383,701	191,850	50	172,665	45	19,185	5	0	0	0	0	2	19,185	5
Korogwe	282,789	141,394	50	113,115	40	28,278	10	0	0	0	0	2	28,278	10
Longido	143,609	50,263	35	71,804	50	21,541	15	0	0	0	0	2	21,541	15
Manyoni	226,602	113,301	50	79,310	35	33,990	15	0	0	0	0	2	33,990	15
Mkinga	133,705	80,223	60	40,111	30	13,370	10	0	0	0	0	2	13,370	10
Mpwapwa	378,940	265,258	70	113,682	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Musoma	276,405	82,921	30	124,382	45	69,101	25	0	0	0	0	3	69,101	25
Mwanga	152,513	114,384	75	22,876	15	7,625	5	7,625	5	0	0	2	15,250	10
Nzega	537,226	322,335	60	134,306	25	80,583	15	0	0	0	0	2	80,583	15
Rorya	349,293	209,575	60	122,252	35	17,464	5	0	0	0	0	2	17,464	5
Same	312,633	171,948	55	93,789	30	46,894	15	0	0	0	0	2	46,894	15
Shinyanga	417,479	271,361	65	125,243	30	20,873	5	0	0	0	0	2	20,873	5
Simanjiro	224,486	78,570	35	112,243	50	33,672	15	0	0	0	0	2	33,672	15
Grand Total	4,839,520	2,505,075	52	1,845,763	38	481,036	10	7,625	0	0	0		488,661	10

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND KEY DRIVERS

Current Situation Overview

Between November 2019 and April 2020, it is estimated that over 20% of the population of the sixteen analysed districts, are experiencing severe acute food insecurity. These include 16% experiencing a Crisis situation (Phase 3) and 5% an Emergency situation (Phase 4). Around 34% of people are also in IPC Phase 2 (Stress) and require livelihood support.

The key driving factors of the vulnerability conditions were the erratic rainfall, characterised by a late onset and early cessation during the planting season, and prolonged dry spells in some areas, which impacted the harvest. Most households in agriculture producing areas reported deficit production in the current year, compared with a normal year where a greater proportion of households are able to produce either sufficient or surplus crops. For example, in the Chamwino district, 55% of the households stated that they had production deficits. In the current year, that proportion had increased to 94%. Most households across the analysed areas reported that they did not have stocks available to them, and were therefore dependant on markets. The unusually high market prices of food caused by the poor production exacerbated the problem of food access further.

Fall Armyworm infestations occurred in most of the analysed districts. Its effects were felt most acutely in Nzega, where 91% of the households reported to be affected and in Mwanga, where 82.7% reported to be impacted by this hazard. The poor harvests have also led to diminished casual labour opportunities for post-harvest on and off farm activities, which reduced food accessibility to those livelihood groups. This lack or limited availability of casual labour work, along with unusually high commodity prices, experienced in all districts analysed, played a major part in driving food insecurity for vulnerable segments of the population. Some of the households are adopting negative coping strategies in order to reduce large food gaps.

In pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, there was the additional aggravating factor of the dry spells diminishing the availability of pasture and water for livestock. In the predominantly pastoral Longido District, around 43,100 people (30% of its population) are in Phase 3 or worse as a consequence of poor availability of pasture and water for livestock, leading to depreciated prices of livestock due to poor livestock body condition.

Of the 16 districts analysed, 10 were classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Among the most affected districts were Musoma, where 35% of households were classified in IPC Phase 3 or higher, and Kishapu and Longido, with 30% of their population classified in Crisis and Emergency IPC phases. Mpwapwa has the highest proportion of households classified in IPC Phase 4 (10%). The above-mentioned districts were impacted mainly by the erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells and the subsequent poor harvests and high food market prices, leading to reduced food access for many households.

Six districts of Bahi, Korogwe, Mkinga, Mwanga, Rorya and Shinyanga are classified in Phase 2 (Stress) with most of the households minimally able to meet adequate food consumption and unable to afford some essential non-food items without engaging in Stress coping strategies. However, a total population of 28,500 (0.6%) and 174,000 (3.6%) in these districts are in Phase 4 (Emergency) and Phase 3 (Crisis), respectively. The key drivers of acute food insecurity in these parts of Tanzania include erratic rainfall, dry spells and Fall Armyworm, resulting in lower food stocks and reduced food access for the current period. Other drivers such as incidences of *quelea quelea*, rodents, locusts, and issues related to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) contributed to poor food availability, accessibility and utilization.

Key assumptions for projection

1. Rainfall: rainfall performance is expected to be normal/above normal for the majority of the districts, leading to a good harvest and positive impacts for agro-pastoralist;
2. Food stocks: food stocks at household level are expected to increase for most of the districts due to an expected good harvest; and
3. Prices: prices of major food items are expected to decrease due to the good harvest, which is likely to increase household food access.

Projection situation overview

During the projection period, the food insecurity is expected to improve significantly in most areas of the analysed districts. The projection period corresponds with the harvest period, and with the forecast indicating normal to above normal rainfall performance, households depending on agriculture as their source of food and livelihood are expected to see improvements. It is also expected that food stocks at household level will increase, leading to increased food access at household level. Given the seasonal trends, food prices are expected to decrease during the projection period. The pasture conditions are likely to improve benefiting households involved in livestock rearing.

According to the assumptions of the key drivers, Musoma District is projected to remain classified in Phase 3 (Crisis) with 69,100 people (25% of the population) expected to be in Crisis between May and September 2020. Prolonged dry spells have been observed during the 2019/2020 *Vuli* planting season coupled with erratic rains that will result in reduction to food production, which will thus contribute to the acute food insecurity conditions across the district. Other factors include the presence of the cassava mosaic virus that affects the production of cassava crop that is the major staple food crop in Musoma District.

During May – September 2020, the food insecurity levels of people from the **Chamwino, Kishapu, Kongwa, Longido, Manyoni, Mpwapa, Nzega, Same and Simanjiro** districts are expected to improve and the districts will be classified in Phase 2 (Stress). Nearly 10 % of the analysed population will shift from Phase 3 and 4 to Phase 2. The projected *Vuli* and *Msimu* rains are expected to increase the availability of food, petty trade as well as casual labour opportunities. These assumptions on the key drivers of food security are therefore expected to increase food availability and accessibility to the households, hence preventing households from employing high-cost coping strategies.

The six Districts of **Bahi, Korogwe, Mkinga, Mwanga, Rorya and Shinyanga** are expected to remain in Phase 2 (Stress) for the projection period of May – September 2020. However, the total population of 28,500 (0.6%) and 174,000 (3.6%) will still likely remain in Phase 4 (Emergency) and 3 (Crisis) respectively, with anticipated seasonal drivers such as incidences of **quelea** rodents, locusts and WASH issues, which will negatively affect food availability, accessibility and utilization.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

In order to address Tanzania's food insecurity in these sixteen districts analysed, the following interventions are recommended for the most affected areas:

- a) Government to release some of the strategic reserves in the markets at subsidized prices in order to allow access to households with low purchasing power;
- b) Promoting and strengthening livelihood programmes;
- c) Improving water projects and promoting rainwater-harvesting techniques at household level;
- d) Encouraging horticultural cultivation;
- e) Encouraging species diversification in livestock production especially small ruminants, which adapt easily to harsh weather conditions;
- f) Enhancing extension services to educate on the growing of drought tolerant crops and use of climate smart agriculture;
- g) Enhancing inputs systems which are more area focused according to agro-ecological zones;
- h) Establishing and strengthening irrigation schemes that will reduce dependency on rain fed agriculture; and
- i) Creating awareness on importance of washing hands with soap at all critical times.

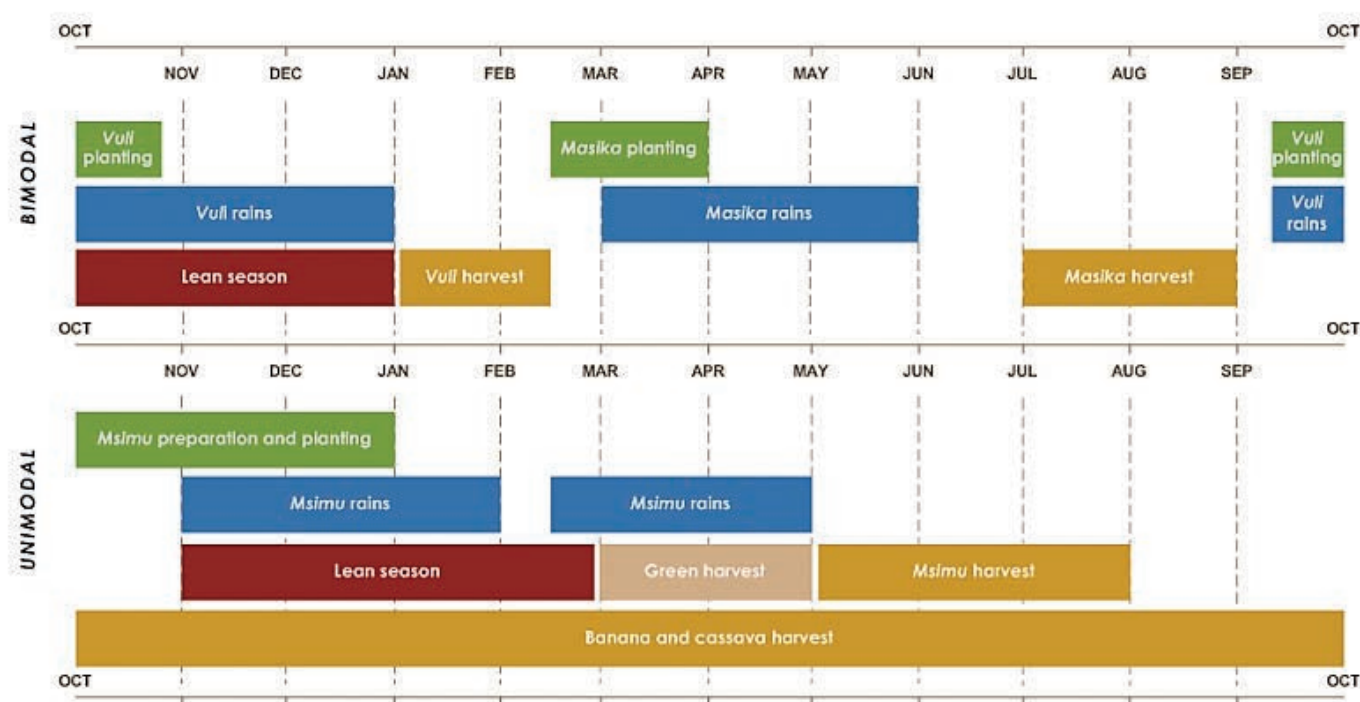
Situation Monitoring and Update of Activities

- The performance of the labour market;
- Changes in food prices especially the price of maize and legumes;
- Crop monitoring in all growth stages;
- Household food stocks levels;
- Rainfall and prolonged dry spells;
- Crop pests and animal diseases.

BACKGROUND ON THE PERIOD OF ANALYSIS – SEASONALITY IN TANZANIA

Tanzania has two distinct parts with different rainfall regimes called bimodal and unimodal areas. The bimodal areas exhibit two rainfall seasons. The first season is the short rain (*Vuli*) that occurs during October to December and the second season is the long rains (*Masika*) that occurs during March to May. The areas that exhibit these kind of rainfall patterns include Lake Victoria basin (Northern Kigoma, Kagera, Geita, Mwanza, Mara, Simiyu and Shinyanga), northeastern highlands (Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro and Tanga regions) and northern coast (Dar-es-salaam, Pwani, Tanga, Morogoro, Unguja and Pemba islands). The unimodal areas exhibit only one long rainfall season called *Msimu*, which starts around November/December and ends in mid-April. These areas include western regions (Kigoma, Katavi and Tabora regions), central areas (Dodoma and Singida regions), South-Western highlands (Rukwa, Mbeya, Iringa, Songwe and Njombe regions), southern coast (Lindi, Mtwara, southern Morogoro) and southern regions (Ruvuma region). The majority of the 16 districts analysed were in the bimodal areas.

Seasonal Calendar: Typical Year



PROCESS, METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

A four day IPC Acute Food Insecurity Version 3.0 Level 1 training for the Tanzania Technical Working Group (TWG), which comprised of representatives from different agencies, was organized to be familiarized with the new concepts of the IPC analysis approach. This learning process gave the TWG an opportunity to go through the protocols, combined reference tables, analytical framework and the steps in the Information Support System (ISS) portal.

The team was divided into five groups with four groups assigned three districts and one group assigned four districts. Each group was required to consolidate the wide-ranging evidence and information according to each administrative district, which is the unit of analysis adopted for the process. The teams then vetted the analysis findings for the current and the projected period in order to achieve consensus and adhere to all IPC protocols.

Limitations of the analysis

Some of the key contributing factors data particularly relevant for projection analysis e.g., rainfall forecast, price forecast, cropping forecast, food stocks etc. were either not available in the desired format or were available at national or regional level instead of district level. The data collection and data preparation duration were limited. Sample size and number of clusters barely met minimum requirements for IPC reliability criteria. While the IPC Acute Food Insecurity level 1 training and analysis workshops were well attended by different government agencies, participation of UN agencies (except FAO) and I/NGOs was missing, which posed a challenge to the consensus building process in terms of technical inputs and debates.

Sources

The comprehensive FSN assessment carried out in November 2019 provided the most current set of indicators collected through the household survey and the focus group discussion. Other sources of evidence were reports from various sectors, which were conducted prior to this analysis. Some of these reports include the Tanzania Household Budgetary Survey (HBS), the Agromet Bulletin, the Rapid Agriculture Survey (2019), Tanzania Disaster Risk Profile (2019), (TNNS-2018) or Tanzania National Nutrition Survey (2018) and other Sources of secondary data.

What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

Contact for further Information

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www.ipcinfo.org

This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of the Ministry of Agriculture. It has benefited from the technical and financial support of FAO.

Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESS-SAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

IPC Analysis Partners:



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
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