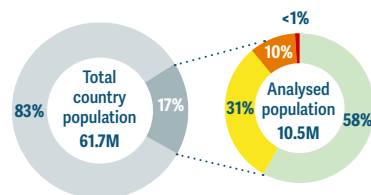
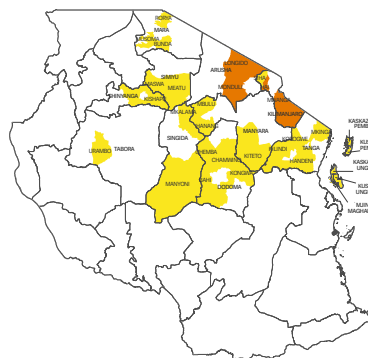


ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | Prolonged dry spells and high food prices contributed to acute food insecurity in early 2023.

PEAK 2023 (OCTOBER 2022–FEBRUARY 2023)

1.1M people or 10% of the analysed population faced high levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season in 28 analysed districts of the north and northwest Tanzanian mainland and five districts of Zanzibar (IPC, December 2022).

Dry spells, crop pests and price shocks compounded by limited casual labour opportunities sustained high levels of acute food insecurity. Around 18 000 people were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

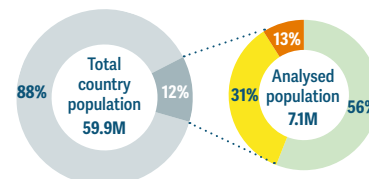
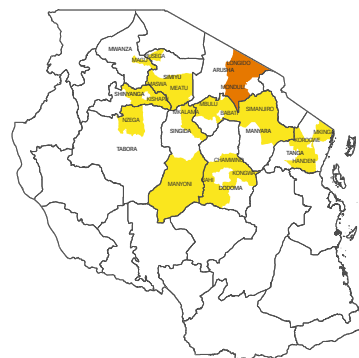


Source: United Republic of Tanzania IPC TWG, December 2023.

PROJECTION 2024 (NOVEMBER 2023–APRIL 2024)

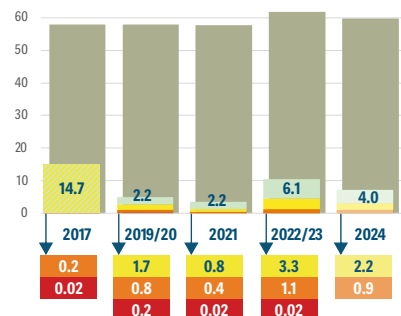
0.9M people or 13% of the analysed population are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity in 21 analysed district councils of the mainland. No populations are projected in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

This increasing share of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity in late 2023 and early 2024 is driven mainly by a prolonged dry spell and erratic rainfall, affecting crop and livestock production.



Source: United Republic of Tanzania IPC TWG, December 2023.

Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2017–2024



Source: United Republic of Tanzania IPC TWG.

History of the food crisis The United Republic of Tanzania has been included as a food crisis in the GRFC for six of the past eight years, primarily due to extreme weather conditions and pests (GRFC, April 2022). It has been identified as a major food crisis in four editions with at least 1 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity.

DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS 2023–2024

Weather extremes Below-average rainfall during the February–May 2023 Masika growing period in coastal areas and prolonged dry spells in January–February, coupled with pest outbreaks in southern and central areas, negatively impacted crop production. Up to 70 percent of cropland was affected by drought in localized areas (FAO-GIEWS, July 2023).

Besides limiting food availability, this led to food access constraints as casual farm labourers had fewer earning opportunities and lower incomes. Beyond April 2024, food security was expected to improve as normal to above-normal forecast rainfall in many areas was likely to increase food production (IPC, December 2023).

Economic shocks High fertilizer costs reduced application rates and affected yields of most crops. The national average price of maize almost doubled between March 2022 and March 2023 as seasonal patterns were compounded by a fast depletion of stocks due to reduced production in 2022.

Subsequently, prices declined by 12 percent between March and May 2023 with the beginning of the Msimu harvest, but remained significantly higher than the previous year with sustained export demand exerting additional upward pressure (FAO-GIEWS, July 2023). Food inflation reached 9.7 percent in March 2023. By October, it had declined to 4.5 percent (WFP, December 2023).

ACUTE MALNUTRITION

The prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years old reduced to 3 percent in 2022 from 5 percent in the previous survey. The prevalence was higher in Zanzibar (at 8 percent) than on the Tanzanian mainland (3 percent) (DHS, 2022).

Exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months has increased substantially over time, from 26 percent in 1991/92 to 64 percent in 2022, but only 8 percent of children aged 6–23 months received a Minimum Acceptable Diet (DHS, October 2023).

DISPLACEMENT

0.3M refugees and asylum-seekers by 2023

Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2023.