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| **Alert note**  |
| *Food Insecurity (Drought) in Tanzania, 5th December 2022*  |

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| The **alert note** is intended to alert all ACT Alliance members to an emerging emergency situation. It provides basic information to inform decision making within the Alliance regarding possible response options and it also forms the ‘immediate assessment’ of the situation and needs in the affected areas. An alert note should be completed **as soon as it becomes obvious there is a humanitarian emergency**.The information in the alert note should be kept **short and concise**. Where you do not have information to address a question identified below simply state that the information is not currently available. You will not be expected to have all the information detailed below in the early stages of an emergency.The alert note should be completed by the forum and sent to the Regional Humanitarian Programme Officer for review and circulation, with a copy to the Regional Representative.  |

**Completed by:**  **Kellen Machibya (TCRS) & Oscar Italazyo (NCA)**

**Date completed: 5th December 2022**

**Forum: ACT Tanzania Forum**

**Type of emergency: Severe Drought**

**Date of emergency (if rapid onset): Prolonged drought period from March 2021**

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| 1. **The nature of the emergency**
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| Tanzania for the past two years 2021-2022 have been characterized by a below average rainfall during the rainy seasons (March- May and October-December) the lowest ever experienced since 1970[[1]](#footnote-2) causing a severe drought. The most affected regions are the northern-eastern coastlands/highlands. Drought condition is observed more frequently in parts of the northern and central regions. [[2]](#footnote-3)There have been pasture scarcity and water shortages for livestock which have affected the body conditions and livestock death. The Ministry of livestock has reported at least 157,695 cattle, 48,290 goats,94,230 sheep’s, 6,135 donkeys and 8 camels have died in Coast, Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara regions between September 2021 to January 2022 and recently at least 320 cattle and 250 goats have died due to drought in Tanzania's northern region of Kilimanjaro between July and September 2022[[3]](#footnote-4).The drought has affected harvest of major crops, increased crop pests, reduced availability of water and reduced pasture for livestock. Food prices have increased significantly, thus affecting the purchasing power of vulnerable members of the affected communities. Livestock prices have reduced due to their poor health and there has been reported increased malnutrition. |
| 1. **The impact and scale of the emergency**
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| This is a large-scale emergency that affected 14 regions and 43 Councils of Tanzania. Out of those 43 Councils, 28 Councils have a severe drought. 5 Councils (Longido, Monduli, Same, Hai and Mwanga) have extreme drought.  These areas fall under unimodal and bimodal rainfall seasons. The unimodal type, where rainfall is usually from October/November to April, found in the central, southern and southwestern highlands The bimodal type, comprising two seasons: the short rains (Vuli) fall from October to December, while the long rains (Masika) fall from March to May. This type occurs in north-eastern highlands, northern coast, Lake Victoria basin and the northern part of Kigoma region. Season for bimodal rainfall pattern indicates below normal-to-normal rains and normal to below normal rains.For the period of May – Sept 2022, the food security situation in the country continued to deteriorate as the number of vulnerable people increase. Based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, it was noted that, the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (phase 3+) increased from 437,244 (13%) to 596,242 (17% of the total population) and around 929,126 (26%) people faced a stressed food insecurity situation (Phase 2)[[4]](#footnote-5) |
| 1. **Local and national capacity**
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| GovernmentIn fulfilling the role of protecting the lives of people from the predicted drought in some regions, the government in consultation with other key stakeholders developed Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) that provides actionable activities to be implemented to protect communities at risk. The government through Prime Minister’s Office - Disaster Management Department (DMD) established National Disaster Fund (NDF) which will be used to fund some of the identified preparedness and response activities. Also, in addressing food shortages the government through National Food Reserve Agency is procuring, reserving and releasing food stocks efficiently and effectively.National and international NGOs are partnering with various experts including meteorologists to mitigate potential impacts. |
| 1. **Key needs and gaps**
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| The Government of Tanzania identified gaps in response to the drought and developed the 2022-2023 Drought Contingency Plan (DCP). These gaps based on three hazards: Drought; Disease outbreak and pest outbreak. The 2022-2023 planning envisions Drought in the following: * Above 120,000 households require food assistance.
* Immediate agricultural response will be required to assist affected households with drought tolerant crops
* Government Strategic Grain Reserves (SGR) will not be sufficient to cater for the population due to the huge numbers of affected population.
* Response may be in form of food aid and cash transfers
* Protection services will be required to prevent and respond to violence in the home and abuse related to accessing food assistance and social support services; ensure equitable access to humanitarian services by vulnerable household
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| Please indicate whether you are considering:

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|  | Indicate your intention with an **X** below |
| Rapid Response Fund *(intended for small and medium scale emergencies)* |  |
| Appeal *(intended for large scale emergencies)* | **X** |

If you indicate an intention to launch an appeal, the secretariat will activate an Emergency Steering Committee meeting within two working days on receipt of this alert.  |
| Capacity details of forum members with the intention to respond are given below.

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| ACT Member | Geographical focus | Sectors of expertise | Support required | Estimated Budget range |
| TCRS | 4 districtsKishapu District and will collaborate with ELCT in Meatu, Bariadi and Maswa districts | Food security, WASH, Livelihoods / Early recovery | Financial support  | 800,000 USD |
| NCA | 4 districts | Food Security Psychosocial support Livelihood/ early recovery | Financial support  | 800,000 USD  |
| CCT | 2 districts | Food security, Livelihoods / Early recovery | Financial support  | 300,000 USD |
| ELCT | 3 districts | Health / Nutrition, Protection / Psychosocial | Financial support  | 450,000 USD |

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| 1. **Potential responses**
2. **Overall goal of the emergency response**

*Overall goal:* To contribute on saving lives from hunger and to increase the coping capacity of vulnerable populations affected by severe drought in Tanga, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Mara, Simiyu, Tabora, Mwanza, Pwani, Lindi and Rukwa region.***Intended outcomes:*** 1. Supported livelihoods and improved access to food for 50,000 households
2. Affected communities in Tanga, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Mara, Simiyu, Tabora, Mwanza, Pwani, Lindi and Rukwa region are aware of risks and hazards and are more resilient to them
3. Target beneficiaries will be able to remain at their respective villages mitigating drought related migration and displacement.
4. To improve the lives of children in schools through provision of food, water, and sanitation services.

***Members previous experience of emergency response***

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| All members operate in the affected districts, and they have experience responding to emergencies as described below. 1. TCRS

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| TCRS responds to emergencies and disasters by providing relief services such as food and non-food items, WASH, and psychosocial support to affected communities since its establishment in 1964. From 1964 to 2019 TCRS was assisting the government and UNHCR in humanitarian refugee relief operations who fled from neighboring countries. 1. Norwegian Church Aid

NCA has experience on supporting communities during emergencies. In Tanzania NCA has delivered emergency relief to 39,098 people in Kigoma, Lindi and Manyara region in 2020 to 2021 responding to the needs caused by the COVID 19 pandemic. Also, NCA provide relief aid to 300 household (internal displaced people and Cabo Delgado refugee) in Mtwara after Mozambique conflict in 2021. 1. ELCT

ELCT is experienced in responding to disasters such as earthquake, droughts, and Covid 19 by assisting approximately more than 20,000 people affected by disasters.1. CCT

CCT has enough experience to be able to assist the community affected by disasters. From 2016 to 2020 CCT was able to help the victims of the earthquake and floods by providing them with food and non-food items. |

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1. Statement on the Status of Tanzania Climate in 2021, March 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Prime Minister’s office, policy, coordination and parliamentary affairs,Disaster Management Department, Drought Contingency Plan November 2022 – June 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. ##  Tanzania: Over 500 Animals Killed By Drought in Northern Tanzania

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4. Tanzania Drought Contingency Plan November 2022- June 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)