



ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION: July – September 2017

KEY FIGURES

July – September 2017



People in IPC Phase 3 and IPC Phase 4

Almost 120,000 People
14% of the assessed population from 5 districts



Households within the district in need of urgent action to protect and save their livelihoods and lives

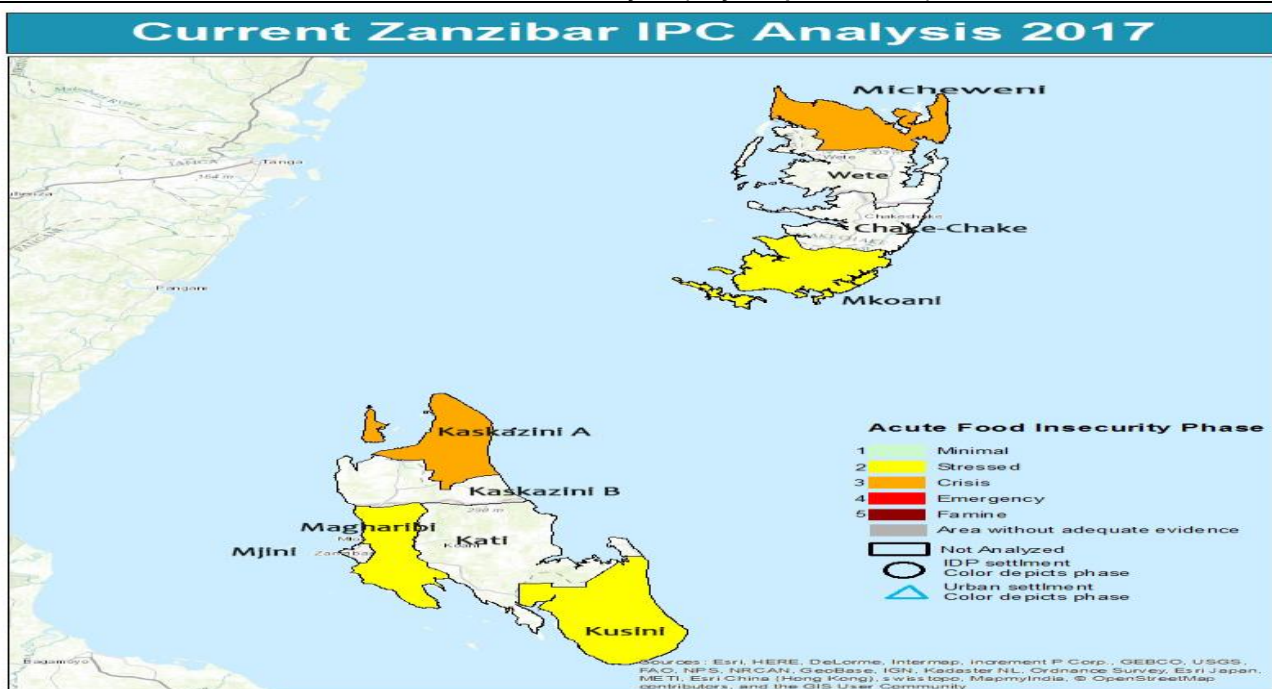
The food security status of 25% (about 28,000 people) and 20% (about 25,000 people) of the population in Micheweni and Kaskazini “A” districts respectively, were classified as IPC Phase 3 and (Crisis). In addition to that, about 2% (18,000) of the population in the same areas were classified in Phase 4 (Emergency), and in need of assistance especially households affected by floods and drought

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- This is the first IPC analysis conducted in Zanzibar. The analysis conducted in five out of 11 districts of Zanzibar in July 2017, and was led by Zanzibar Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring – Technical Working Group with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. The analysis was conducted for the period of July to September 2017 and projection was made for the period of October to December 2017.
- Around **18,000** (2%) of the assessed population from Micheweni and Kaskazini A Districts A are in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), and are facing food gaps requiring immediate assistance.
- **Generally, the food security situation in two districts Micheweni and Kaskazini A indicate that about 25% and 20% of the population are in Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) respectively, representing 28,000 people in Micheweni and 25,000 in Kaskazini A.
- The main causes of the current food insecurity in Zanzibar are **failed Vuli rainfall season (October to December)** in 2016/17, heavy rains at the end of the Masika rainy season which affected **planted crops** and infrastructure and **high food prices**.
- Resilience building initiatives are desired to protect household food consumption as well as income generation activities for about 69% population in IPC Phase 2 (**Stressed**)

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC) MAP

IPC Current Acute Analysis (July – September 2017)



IPC Partners in Zanzibar:





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District	Population 2017 (Projected)	Period	Population in each phase									
			Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 3 and worse	
			%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Kusini	43,369	Current	70%	30,000	20%	9000	10%	4,000	0%		10%	4,000
	43,369	Projected	70%	30,000	20%	9000	10%	4,000	0%		10%	4,000
Kaskazini A	124,134	Current	15%	19,000	60%	74,000	15%	19,000	10%	12000	25%	31,000
	124,134	Projected	15%	19,000	55%	68,000	20%	25,000	10%	12000	30%	37,000
Mkoani	103,400	Current	25%	26,000	70%	72,000	5%	5,000	0%		5%	5170
	103,400	Projected	25%	26,000	70%	72,000	5%	5,000	0%		5%	5,170
Micheweni	110,788	Current	15%	16,000	55%	61,000	25%	28,000	5%	6000	30%	33,000
	110,788	Projected	15%	16,000	60%	66,000	25%	28,000	0%		20%	28,000
Magharibi	457,256	Current	10%	46,000	80%	366,000	10%	46,000	0%		10%	45,726
	457,256	Projected	10%	46,000	85%	389,000	5%	23,000	0%		5%	23,000
TOTAL	838,947											
Aggregate Population_Current			137,000		582,000		102,000		18,000		120,000	
Aggregate Population_Projected			137,000		604,000		85,000		12,000		97,000	
Aggregate Percentage_Current			16%		69%		12%		2%		14%	
Aggregate Percentage_Projected			16%		72%		10%		1%		12%	

IPC FOOD INSECURITY LEVELS	Phase 1	Minimal
	Phase 2	Stressed
	Phase 3	Crisis
	Phase 4	Emergency
	Phase 5	Famine



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OVERVIEW

Recent weather extremes (drought and floods) experienced in the isles for two consecutive cropping seasons (Vuli 2016 and Masika 2017) has left substantial number of people affected. To assess the situation and understand the impact, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar conducted the first IPC analysis in July, 2017 in five districts out of total eleven (11) districts, of which 2 in Pemba (Micheweni and Mkoani) and 3 in Unguja (Kaskazini “A”, Magharibi and Kusini). The assessment led by the Zanzibar Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring – Technical Working Group with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. The analysis was conducted for the period of July to September 2017 and projection was made for the period of October to December 2017.

The assessment revealed that food security status of 30% (about 33,000 people) and 25% (about 31,000 people) of the assessed population in the two districts i.e. Micheweni and Kaskazini “A”, respectively, are in IPC Phase 3 and above. This indicates that urgent action is required in these areas to protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps and reduce acute malnutrition. Generally, findings of the assessment shows that majority of the assessed households (69%) are Stressed (IPC Phase 2), only able to afford minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies. The Households most affected were those who depend on agriculture production in both Unguja and Pemba and those impacted by floods in Pemba.

FACTORS DRIVING ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CONDITIONS

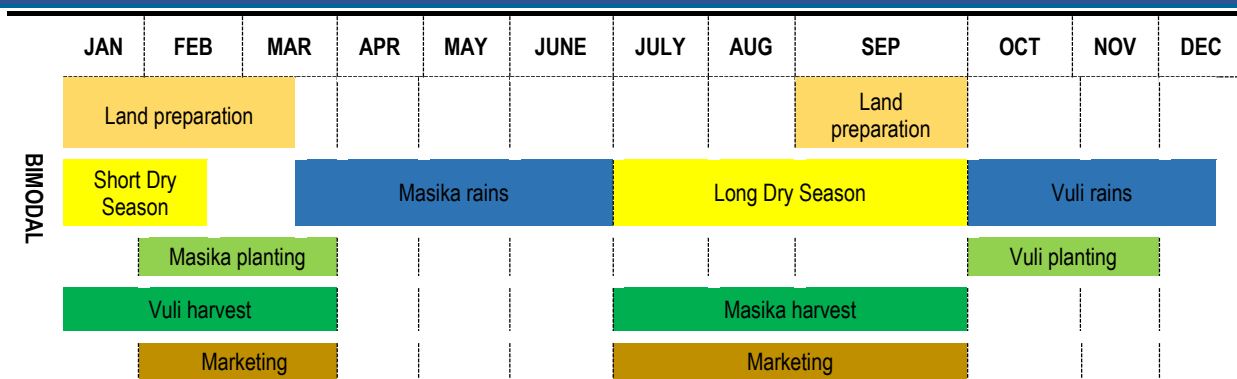
Floods: following heavy Masika rains occurred in Unguja na Pemba earlier this year, floods affected the livelihoods resulting in internal displacement, destruction of public infrastructure and housing, and outbreak of cholera which impacted on acute food security (availability, access and utilization), especially for poor households particularly in Micheweni. Vuli season is the most important season for food security in Zanzibar as most of the annual crops are planted in this season.

Failed Vuli rains 2016: rainfall in the 2016 Vuli season were far below the average levels for about 50%, thus affecting crop production (cash and food) resulting in poor harvests. According to production, during the first six months of the current year aggregate crop production was 43,279.43 Metric tonnes, which were more than 100% low compared to Jan – June 2016. Significant low production is registered in crop like cassava, sweet potatoes, yams, fruits and vegetables, which are not only important for household security but are also the main source of income for household depending on selling crops in order to meet their other basic needs. Despite this registered significant reduction on crop production, food availability at national level is not an issues given the opportunity Zanzibar has of importing food commodities from Mainland Tanzania. The biggest problem is however the price of these commodities that usually become very high.

Cholera outbreak: cholera outbreak occurred between May and June of the current year also played significant role in imposing stress to household food security. Restriction on selling of prepared foods imposed by government during that period, severely affected earnings and consequently purchasing power for household engaging in food and beverage services.

High food prices: steady increase of prices since November 2016, mainly caused by failed rainfall (Vuli 2016) in Tanzania hence short supply of commodities reduce household purchasing power and consequently affects access to adequate and nutritious food.

Food Security Seasonal Calendar and Monitoring implication



Key factors to monitor include;

1. Medium and long term flooding and drought conditions by early warning system.
2. Commodity food prices and investigate further the causes.
3. Rainfall forecast for Vuli season and advise farmers accordingly

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

Although in the Micheweni and Kaskazini A District there is a number of people who cannot afford enough food, however it is expected that the situation of these people will improve as currently these areas are in the Clove harvesting season. Usually during this season, opportunities for income generation becomes many from available short term jobs along the clove picking value chain. However, given the repeated weather shocks farmers faced in two consecutive farming seasons, it is recommended that the Government and implementing partners to support the affected communities by provide farming inputs.

METHODS AND PROCESS

The IPC Acute Analysis was conducted in July 2017 by 19 members of Food security and Nutrition group, coordinated by the Food security and Nutrition department (FSND) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries (MANRLF). The team used all the recent and relevant data following the IPC tools and procedures. Primary data; was obtained from field surveys using district and household questionnaires. Secondary information such as hazards, crop production figures, health and nutrition data and price trend data were obtained from recent reports and publications.

IPC Global Partners



*The EC in the global partnership is represented by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission

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