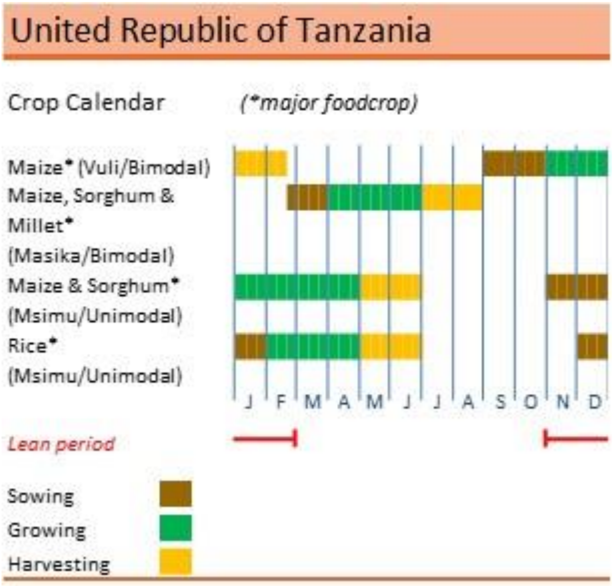
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

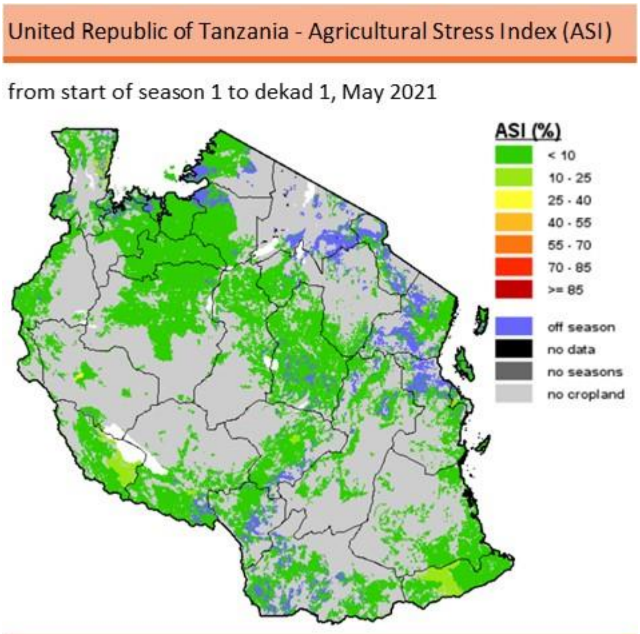
GIEWS Country Brief
The United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 28-September-2021

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Above-average cereal output of 2021 “Msimu” and “Masika” harvests**
- **Prices of maize at low levels due to adequate domestic availabilities**
- **Food security recently improved with commercialization of “Msimu” and “Masika” crops**
- **About 253 000 refugees and asylum seekers from Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo face difficult food security conditions**



Source: FAO/GIEWS.



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

Above-average cereal output of 2021 “Msimu” and “Masika” harvests

In southern and central uni-modal rainfall areas, the 2021 major “Msimu” harvest was completed in July and crop production is estimated at above-average levels. Cumulative rainfall amounts between November 2020 and April 2021 are estimated at 5-25 percent above average, with a positive impact on yields. In early May, at the beginning of the harvesting operations, vegetation conditions were good across most cropping areas (ASI map).

In northern and northeastern bi-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the 2021 main season “Masika” crops was concluded in August and cereal production was above average due to a generally favourable performance of the March to May seasonal rains. However, in northeastern Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Pwani regions, delayed and below-average rains had a negative impact on yields.

Between 24 and 26 April 2021, the country was hit by Tropical Cyclone Jobo, which brought torrential rains triggering floods in Zanzibar Island and in Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Shinyanga, Kagera, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro and Mbeya regions. The floods affected about 30 000 people, with damage to infrastructures and localized losses of “Masika” and “Msimu” crops.

In bi-modal rainfall areas, land preparation of the minor “Vuli” season crops in underway and planting will commence with the establishment of the October to December rainy season.

According to the latest weather forecast by the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF), rainfall amounts are expected to be below average between October and December 2021. This may have a negative impact on the performance of the 2021 “Vuli” harvest, to be gathered at the beginning of 2022, as well as on planting and germination of the 2022 “Msimu” crops.

Aggregate cereal production in 2021 (including an average output of the minor “Vuli” harvest) is tentatively forecast at about 12 million tonnes, about 13 percent above the average of the previous five years.

Prices of maize at low levels due to adequate domestic availabilities

Prices of maize declined by 30 to 45 percent between April and July 2021 when the newly harvested “Msimu” and “Masika” crops increased market supplies. Prices levelled off in August in markets located in rural areas, while they seasonally increased by about 10 to 20 percent in large urban centres, including Arusha and Dar Es Salaam, due to sustained local demand. However, prices in August were between 25 and 50 percent below their year-earlier levels due to overall adequate domestic availabilities.

Food security situation generally favourable

The country is generally food secure. The food security situation has seasonally improved in recent months with the commercialization of the newly harvested 2021 “Msimu” and “Masika” crops.

As of late June 2021, about 253 000 refugees and asylum seekers from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo are residing in the country. About 84 percent of the refugees and asylum seekers live in camps in western Kigoma, Katavi and Tabora regions, including about 130 000 people residing in Nyarugusu Camp in Kigoma Region, near the border with Burundi. Most refugees and asylum seekers lack adequate access to livelihood opportunities and rely entirely on humanitarian assistance.

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United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal Production

	2016-2020 average	2020	2021 forecast	change 2021/2020
		000 tonnes		percent
Maize	6 211	6 300	6 500	3.2
Rice (paddy)	3 383	4 528	4 450	-1.7
Sorghum	727	750	750	0.0
Others	406	448	453	1.1
Total	10 727	12 026	12 153	1.1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
The United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 18-May-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Favourable production prospects for 2020 “msimu” and “masika” crops**
- **Crop production shortfalls recorded in 2019 in central and northeastern areas**
- **Prices of maize declined in recent months, but remained at relatively high levels**
- **Number of severely food insecure people estimated at 490 000 for period May-September, markedly lower than in period November 2019-April 2020**
- **About 286 000 refugees and asylum seekers from Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo face difficult food security conditions**

Favourable production prospects for 2020 “msimu” and “masika” crops

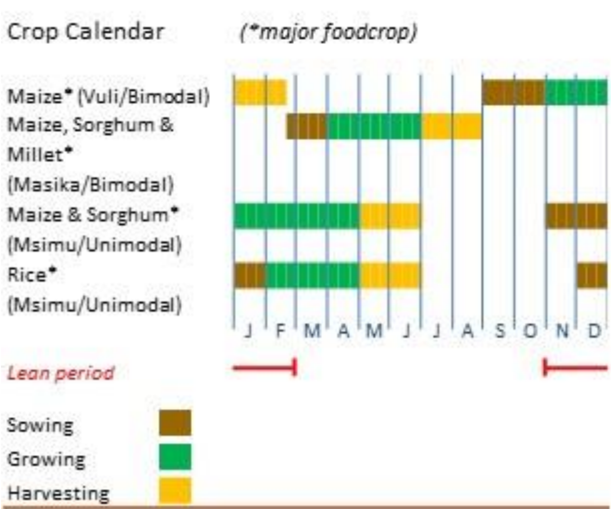
In southern and central uni-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the 2020 major “msimu” season cereal crops has recently started and production prospects are favourable. The November 2019-April 2020 rains were well above the long-term average, with a positive impact on yields. In late April, immediately before the beginning of the harvesting operations, vegetation conditions were good across most cropping areas (see ASI map).

Production prospects are favourable also for the 2020 “masika” season crops, planted in March in northern, northeastern and coastal bi-modal rainfall areas and for harvest from July. The March-May rainy season has been characterized so far by abundant precipitations, with cumulative rains between March and early May estimated at between 50 percent and more than 100 percent above the long-term average, benefiting crop establishment and development. However, Fall Armyworm infestations, especially in Mara, Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions, are expected to result in localized crop losses.

The heavy rains triggered floods in March and April in northern Mwanza, Simiyu, Mara and Kagera regions, in western Rukwa, Katavi and Kigoma regions, in eastern Manyara Province and in southern Morogoro Region, which resulted in population displacements and localized damage to crops.

According to the latest Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) weather forecasts, above-average precipitations are expected to continue for the remainder of the March-May rainy season, with a favourable impact on yields.

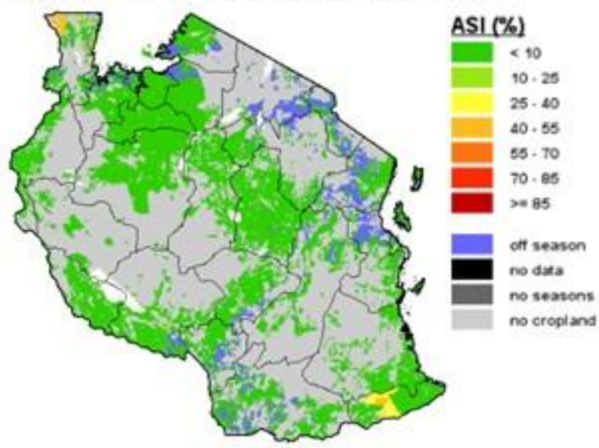
United Republic of Tanzania



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

United Republic of Tanzania - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from Start of season 1 to Dekad 3, April 2020



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

Crop production shortfalls recorded in 2019 in central and northeastern areas

In northern and northeastern bi-modal rainfall areas, the secondary 2019/20 “vuli” harvest concluded last February. The October-December 2019 rainy season was characterized by exceptionally abundant rainfall amounts, with cumulative seasonal rains estimated at two to three times the long-term average, which boosted crop yields. Cereal production is estimated at above-average levels, despite some localized flood-induced production shortfalls, mainly in Tanga Region.

Earlier in the year, both the “masika” and the “msimu” harvests were affected by below-average rains. The “masika” harvest was estimated at below-average levels also due to Fall Armyworm outbreaks, fostered by dry conditions. Notably, a second consecutive below-average output was recorded in Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions. Although the “msimu” harvest was overall above average, significant production shortfalls were recorded in some areas. In particular, in central Tabora, Singida and Dodoma regions, yields were particularly low due to the poor rains and, according to official estimates, maize production was 20-55 percent below the output obtained during the previous year.

Aggregate cereal production in 2019 is estimated at 9.9 million tonnes, about 5 percent below the average.

Prices of maize declined in recent months but remain at relatively high levels

Prices of maize declined by 35-45 percent between January and April 2020 in all monitored markets, as the commercialization of the recently harvested “vuli” season crops increased market availabilities. However, prices in April remained between 15-25 percent higher than one year earlier, driven by sustained export demand from Kenya, Rwanda and Southern African countries, coupled with a below-average 2019 domestic cereal production.

Food security situation markedly improves in areas affected by crop production shortfalls in 2019

The latest IPC analysis was conducted in 16 of the country’s 139 districts, which recorded substantial crop production shortfalls in 2019. In these areas, about 490 000 people are estimated to be severely food insecure (IPC Phase 3: “Crisis” and Phase 4: “Emergency”) in the period May-September 2020. This figure, which includes 481 000 people in IPC Phase 3 and 7 600 people in IPC Phase 4, is about half the estimate of 990 000 people in the period November 2019-April 2020. Notably, in Bahi, Chamwino, Kongwa and Mpwapwa districts of Dodoma Region, where the 2019 cereal output was sharply reduced, the number of food insecure people declined by 75 percent between the two periods. The substantial improvement of the food security situation is the result of above-average 2019/20 “vuli” and 2020 “msimu” harvests, which substantially improved food availability and access.

As of late March 2020, about 286 000 refugees and asylum seekers are residing in the country due to the violence and political instability in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. About 85 percent of the refugees and asylum seekers live

United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 forecast	change 2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	6 132	5 652	6 300	11.5
Rice (paddy)	3 073	3 091	2 917	-5.6
Sorghum	713	731	750	2.6
Others	399	461	448	-2.8
Total	10 317	9 935	10 415	4.8

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

United Republic of Tanzania

Wholesale prices of maize

Tanzanian Shilling per kg

Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

United Republic of Tanzania – Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

Projection May-September 2020

in camps in western Katavi, Kigoma and Tabora regions, including about 136 000 people residing in Nyarugusu Camp in Kigoma Region, near the border with Burundi. The refugees and asylum seekers lack access to livelihood opportunities and rely entirely on humanitarian assistance.

COVID-19 and measures adopted by the Government

Since late February, the Government introduced a number of precautionary measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including:

- The suspension of all international flights, except for cargo planes and for repatriation, humanitarian aid, medical and relief flights and technical landings, which are allowed with a special permit.
- Mandatory isolation for 14 days for citizens and non-citizens arriving from countries severely affected by COVID-19.
- The screening of travellers, including body temperature measurements, conducted at the ports of entry.
- The prohibition of all sports, arts and musical events, workshops, seminars and other unnecessary gatherings.
- The mandatory observation of social distancing.
- The closure of all schools and universities.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
The United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 06-August-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Below-average “Masika” harvest expected in bi-modal rainfall areas**
- **Above-average major “Msimu” harvest gathered in southern and central uni-modal rainfall areas**
- **Maize prices seasonally declined in June, but remained at high levels due to sustained export demand**
- **Concerns for vulnerable households in northeastern areas affected by consecutive crop production shortfalls**
- **As of late June, about 266 000 refugees and asylum seekers from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo face difficult food security conditions**

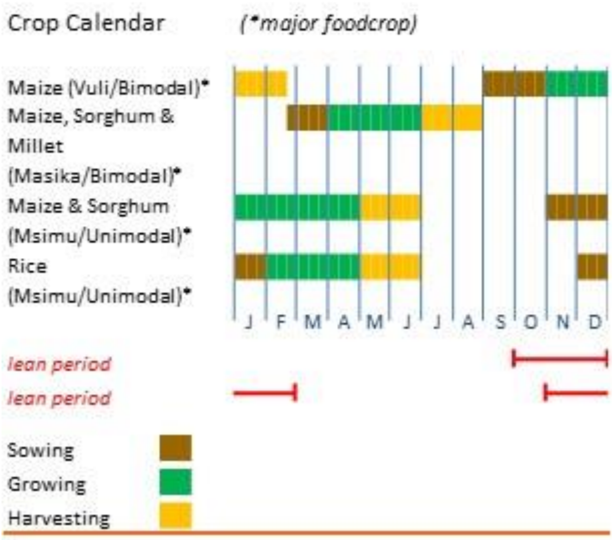
Below-average “Masika” harvest expected in bi-modal rainfall areas

In northern, northeastern and coastal bi-modal rainfall areas, the 2019 “Masika” crops, planted between February and March, are currently being harvested. According to GIEWS remote sensing analysis and the Tanzania Meteorological Agency, the March-May rainy season was characterized by inadequate precipitation amounts received over several cropping areas (see the first Rainfall Anomaly map), and cereal production is expected at below-average levels. In particular, significant crop production shortfalls are expected in northeastern Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Tanga regions, where cumulative seasonal rains were about 40 percent below average.

Above-average major “Msimu” harvest gathered in southern and central uni-modal rainfall areas

In central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas, the major “Msimu” harvest was completed in June. The November-April rainy season began in mid-November with about a two week delay. Subsequently, near average rainfall volumes were received until February while precipitations were slightly above average for the remainder of the cropping season. Overall, according to GIEWS remote sensing analysis and the Tanzania Meteorological Agency, cumulative seasonal rainfall was average over most cropping areas (see the second Rainfall Anomaly map). Adequate and well-distributed precipitations benefited yields and resulted in good vegetation conditions over

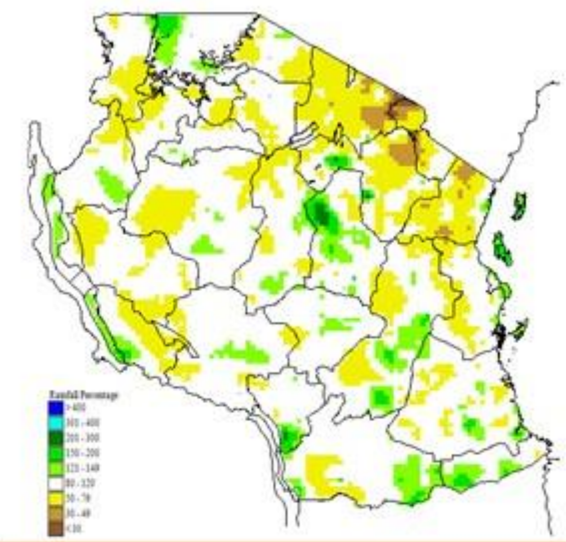
United Republic of Tanzania



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

United Republic of Tanzania – Precipitation anomaly

Relative difference to LTA - “Masika season”, March-May 2019



Source: Tanzania Meteorological Agency

key-cropping areas of the southern highlands, which account for about 60 percent of the aggregated yearly cereal production (see Vegetation Condition Index map). By contrast, in parts of central Tabora, Singida and Dodoma regions, an erratic temporal distribution of rains had a negative impact on vegetation conditions and yields. Overall, the 2019 "Msimu" cereal production is estimated at above-average levels.

Fall Armyworm outbreaks have been reported in most cropping areas. In most central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas, the adequate and well distributed "Msimu" rains limited to some extent the spread of the pest. By contrast, in northern, northeastern and coastal bi-modal rainfall areas, the poor "Masika" rains fostered infestation levels, which were estimated at more than 50 percent in Manyara, Geita, Kagera, Simiyu, and Kilimanjaro regions.

The 2019 aggregate cereal production (including an average output of the "Vuli" harvest, to be harvested in early 2020 in bi-modal rainfall areas) is tentatively set at 10.5 million tonnes, similar to the output obtained in 2018 and slightly above the average of the previous five years.

Maize prices declined in June, but remained at high levels due to sustained export demand

Prices of maize increased by 20-35 percent between March and May in several markets, more than doubling over the same period in Mbeya market, located in a key-growing area in the south, as seasonal patterns were compounded by sustained export demand from Kenya and some Southern African countries. Prices declined in June by about 20 percent in Iringa and Mbeya markets as the "Msimu" harvest increased market availabilities. By contrast, prices increased by about 10 percent in June in Dar Es Salaam, the largest urban centre, as sustained local demand was compounded by concerns over the performance of the "Masika" harvest in neighbouring bi-modal rainfall cropping areas. Overall, maize prices in June were about 30 percent higher than in the same month of the previous year. Prices of beans increased by approximately 20 percent between March and May and levelled off in June, when they were around their year-earlier levels.

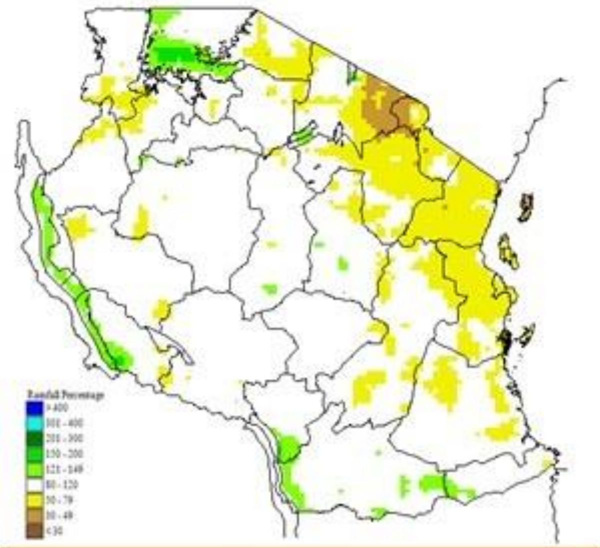
Concerns for vulnerable households in northeastern areas affected by consecutive crop production shortfalls

The country is generally food secure. The food security situation has started improving in May in central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas and in June in northeastern bi-modal areas, as food crops from the 2019 "Msimu" and "Masika" harvests, respectively, became available for consumption. However, concerns remain for poor households in northeastern Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions, where the below-average 2019 "Masika" harvest, currently underway, will result in the second consecutive reduced output, after the 2018 "Vuli" harvest, gathered last February, estimated at below-average levels due to poor seasonal rains.

As of late June 2019, about 266 000 refugees and asylum seekers are residing in the country as a result of violence and political instability in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Nearly 90 percent of refugees and asylum seekers live in camps in western Katavi, Kigoma and Tabora regions, including more than 150 000 people residing in Nyarugusu camp in

United Republic of Tanzania – Precipitation anomaly

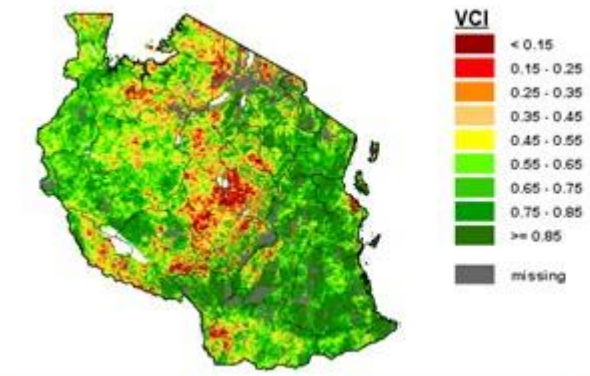
Relative difference to LTA - "Msimu season", November 2018-April 2019



Source: Tanzania Meteorological Agency

United Republic of Tanzania - Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

June 2019



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 forecast	change 2019/2018
		000 tonnes		percent
Maize	6 119	6 100	6 200	1.6
Rice (paddy)	2 912	3 080	3 080	0.0
Sorghum	783	800	800	0.0
Others	456	467	467	0.0
Total	10 271	10 447	10 547	0.1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Kigoma region, near the border with Burundi. Refugees and asylum seekers lack access to livelihood opportunities and rely entirely on humanitarian assistance.

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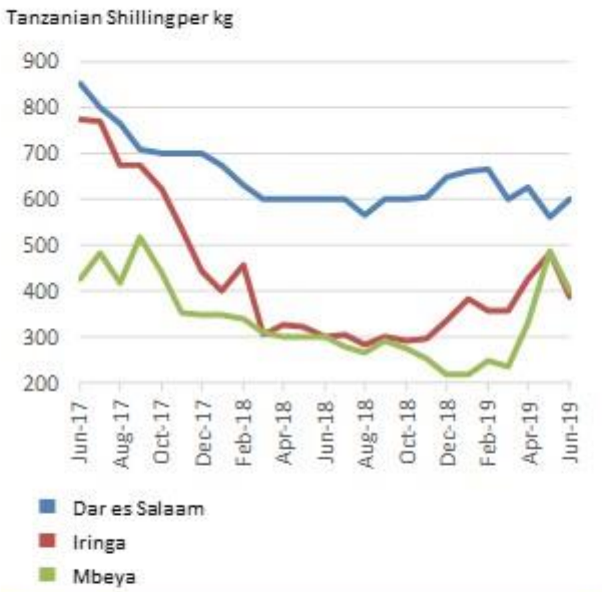
United Republic of Tanzania

Wholesale prices of maize



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

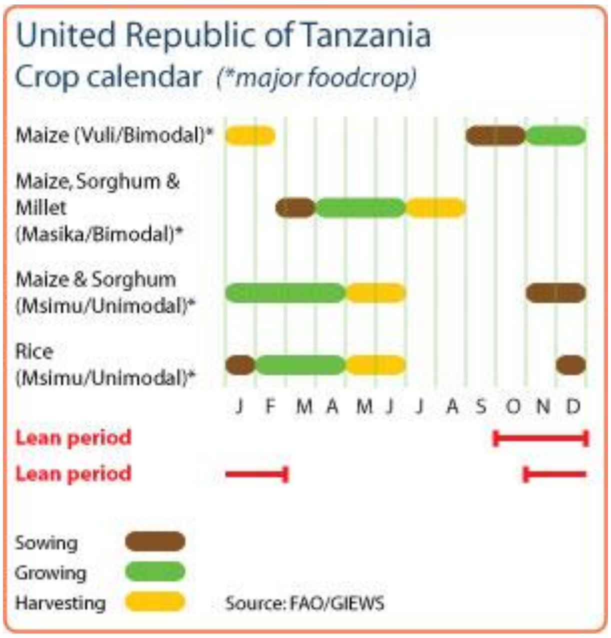
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
The United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 09-February-2018

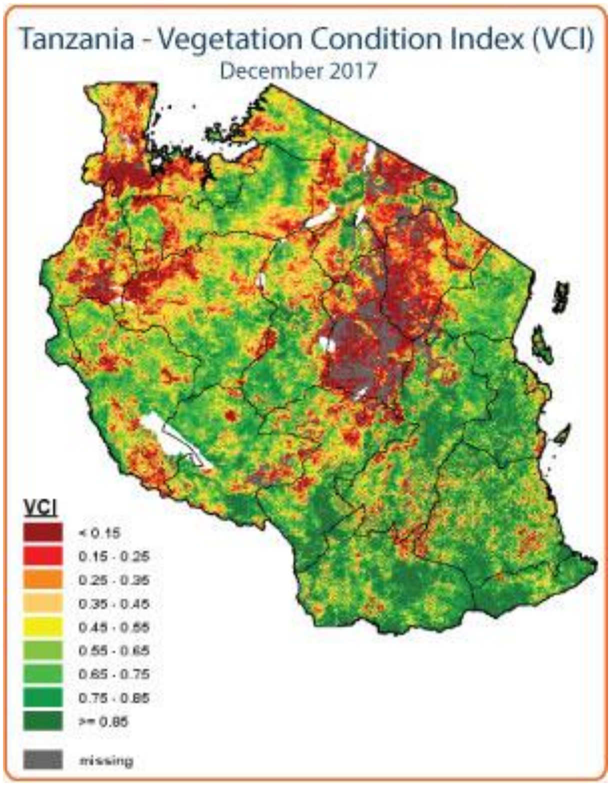
FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Below-average 2017/18 “vuli” harvest expected in bi-modal rainfall areas**
- **Average 2017 cereal production despite localized production shortfalls in central and northeastern areas due to unfavourable rains**
- **Favourable outlook for 2018 “msimu” crops**
- **Maize prices substantially declined from record highs in April 2017 and currently are at low levels**
- **Food insecurity likely to persist in northeastern areas as a result of reduced 2017/18 “vuli” harvest**
- **As of late October 2017, about 317 000 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from Burundi, face difficult food security conditions**



Below-average average 2017/18 “vuli” harvest expected in bi-modal rainfall areas

In northern, northeastern and coastal bi-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of “vuli” secondary season crops, which contribute to 15-20 percent of the total annual cereal production, is currently underway. The October-to-December “vuli” rains where characterized by above-average amounts and a favourable distribution over northern regions of Kagera, Mara, Mwanza and Shinyanga as well as Pwani region on the coast. By contrast, in northeastern regions of Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Tanga, cumulative seasonal rainfall was up to 70 percent below average, with a negative impact on crop development and vegetation conditions (see Vegetation Condition Index map). As a result, a reduced maize production is expected, thus leading to a fourth consecutive season with below-average cereal output.



In the same areas, the “masika” harvest, which concluded in August 2017, also had a mixed performance, with cereal production shortfalls reported in northern Mwanza and Shinyanga regions and in northeastern Arusha Region, where March-to-May seasonal rains were 20-35 percent below average. In central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas, the major “msimu” harvest was completed in July 2017 with about a one month-delay due to the late onset of seasonal rainfall. Cereal “msimu” production was above average in most key-growing areas of the southern highlands, while a reduced output was gathered in central Tabora, Singida and Dodoma regions due to below average rains. Fall Armyworm infestations, identified in several regions both in uni-modal and in bi-modal rainfall areas, have adversely affected yields in localized areas.

Aggregate cereal production for 2017 (including a below-average output of the ongoing 2017/18 “vuli” harvest), is estimated at an average 9.7 million tonnes.

Favourable outlook for 2018 “msimu” crops

In central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas, planting of the 2018 long-rains “msimu” season crops, to be harvested in May/June, was completed in December 2017. Seasonal rains had an early onset at the beginning of November over most cropping areas. A dry spell in the second dekad of November over central Singida and Dodoma regions and southern Iringa and Ruvuma regions delayed planting operations and required some replanting. Subsequently, precipitations were average in December and well above average in January over most cropping areas, with a favourable impact on crop establishment and development. According to FAO’s Agricultural Stress Index (ASI), vegetation conditions are generally above average, especially in key-growing areas of the southern highlands (see ASI map). By contrast, below-average biomass conditions are reported in Dodoma Region and in southern uni-modal/bi-modal transition areas of Manyara Region. According to official weather forecasts from the United Republic of Tanzania Meteorological Agency, “msimu” rains are likely to continue at average to above-average levels until the end of the season in May 2018, with a positive impact on crop yields.

Maize prices declining and at low levels

Prices of maize more than doubled in all monitored markets between August 2016 and April 2017, when they reached new record highs, underpinned by tight supplies and concerns over the performance of 2017 crops, due to early season dryness. Subsequently, they declined by 50-60 percent between April and November 2017, as improved rains lifted crop prospects and, successively, newly harvested “msimu” and “masika” crops increased supplies. A maize export ban introduced by the Government in June further supported price declines. Prices of maize then remained mostly stable in December 2017 and January 2018, when they were 35-50 percent below their year-earlier levels.

Pockets of food insecurity persist in northern areas

The country is generally food secure. Pockets of moderate food insecurity persist in some northeastern bi-modal rainfall areas where, following three consecutive well below-average harvests (2016 “masika” and “vuli”, 2017 “masika”), poor households in Arusha, Kagera, Kilimanjaro, Mara, Mwanza, Pwani and Tanga regions were estimated to be in IPC Phase 2: “Stressed” in October 2017. In bi-modal areas, the food security situation is improving as food crops from the 2017 “vuli” harvest (currently underway) are becoming available for consumption. Concerns remain for the poor households in northeastern Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Tanga regions as the cereal output has been affected by unfavourable rains and they are likely to remain in IPC Phase 2: “Stressed” until the “masika” harvest in July 2018.

As of late October 2017, about 317 000 refugees and asylum seekers are residing in Kigoma and Kagera regions as a result of violence and political instability in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Most refugees face difficult food security conditions, especially the new arrivals that have not been able to

United Republic of Tanzania

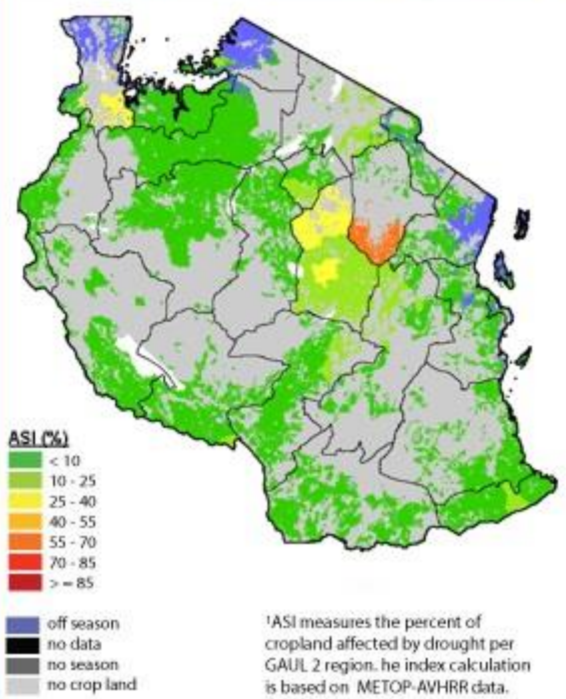
Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 estimate	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	5 602	4 815	5 350	11
Rice (paddy)	2 605	3 429	3 100	-10
Sorghum	835	800	800	0
Others	422	436	461	6
Total	9 464	9 480	9 711	2

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Tanzania - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)[1]

from start of season 1 to dekad 2, January 2018



[1]ASI measures the percent of cropland affected by drought per GAUL 2 region. he index calculation is based on METOP-AVHRR data.

United Republic of Tanzania

Wholesale prices of maize

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

plant their own crops and consequently rely entirely on humanitarian assistance.

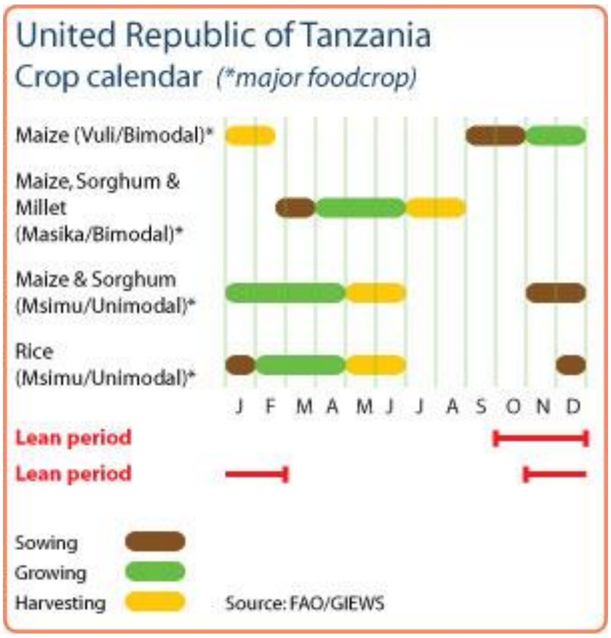
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
The United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 21-August-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Maize production for 2017 tentatively forecast at 5.5 million tonnes, 3 percent below average of previous five years**
- **Reduced output mainly reflects poor rains in some central and northern areas**
- **Maize prices declined from record highs in April, but still at high levels**
- **Food insecurity persists in northern areas as a result of reduced 2017 “masika” harvest**
- **As of late July 2017, refugees and asylum seekers (mainly from Burundi) estimated at about 350 000 and facing difficult food security conditions**

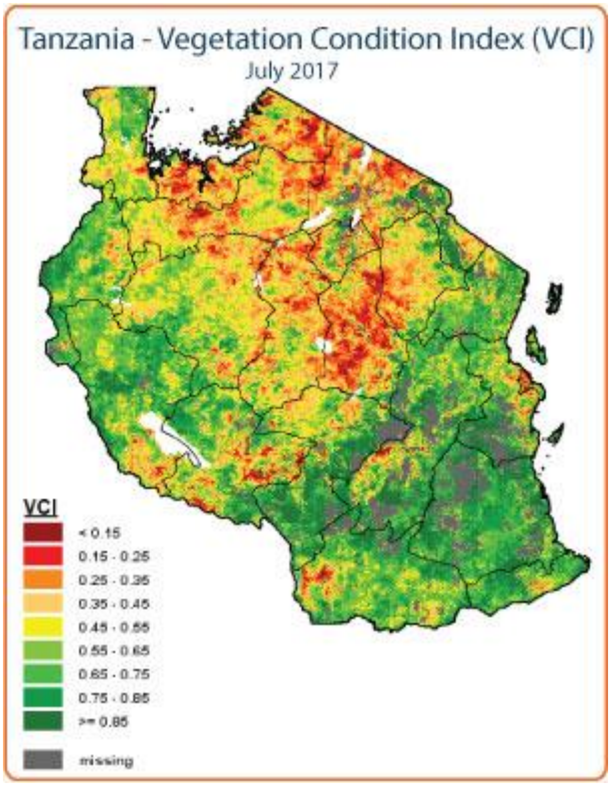


Cereal production in 2017 forecast slightly below-average, as poor rains impact crops in some central and northern areas

In northern and eastern bi-modal rainfall areas, “masika” crops, planted between February and March, are currently being harvested. In northern parts, crop development was negatively affected by below-average rains, where March-to-May seasonal rainfall were 20-35 percent below average in Arusha, Mwanza and Shinyanga regions.

In central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas, the major “msimu” harvest started in June with a delay of more than one month, as dry weather conditions between December 2016 and February 2017 hampered planting operations and early crop development. Average to above-average rainfall between late February and May reduced soil moisture deficits and lifted production prospects in southern key-growing areas, including Mbeya, Rukwa, Katavi and Iringa regions. By contrast, in central Tabora, Singida and Dodoma regions, where the early season dryness was most severe, the improved rains were not sufficient to offset moisture deficits and the accumulated November-April rainfall remained up to 25 percent below average.

Fall Armyworm infestations, identified in several regions both in uni-modal rainfall areas (Songwe, Katavi, Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe, Ruvuma, Lindi, Mtwara, Morogoro and Rukwa regions) and in bi-modal rainfall regions (Arusha, Manyara, Shinyanga and Kilimanjaro), have reportedly adversely affected the yields in localized areas.



Aggregate maize production for 2017 (including an early forecast of the “vuli” production, for harvest in 2018), is tentatively set at 5.5 million tonnes, 3 percent below the previous five-year average.

Maize prices decline but still at high levels

Prices of maize more than doubled between August 2016 and April 2017, when they reached new record highs. The elevated levels were underpinned by a reduced 2016 “vuli” harvest, gathered in early 2107 in bi-modal rainfall areas and by concerns over the performance of the 2017 crops. Subsequently, they declined seasonally by 30-45 percent between April and July following the harvest period for the “msimu” and “masika” crops. A maize export ban introduced by the Government in June further supported price declines. However, maize prices in July remained up to 60 percent above their year-earlier levels.

Pockets of food insecurity persist in northern areas

The country is generally food secure, except in northeastern bi-modal rainfall areas where, following two consecutive well below-average harvests in 2016 (“masika” and “vuli”), poor households in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Pwani and Tanga regions were estimated to be in IPC Phase 2: “Stressed” in mid-2017. However, the food security situation is improving in these areas as food crops from the 2017 “masika” harvest (currently underway) become available for consumption. Despite this overall improvement, in localized northern areas, where the 2017 cereal output was affected by unfavourable rains, poor households are likely to remain in IPC Phase 2: “Stressed” until the “vuli” harvest in early 2018.

As of late July 2017, more than 350 000 refugees and asylum seekers are residing in Kigoma and Kagera regions as a result of violence and political instability in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Most refugees face difficult food security conditions, especially new arrivals that have not been able to plant their own crops and consequently rely entirely on humanitarian assistance.

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United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 forecast	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	5 666	5 500	5 500	0
Rice (paddy)	2 605	3 429	3 100	-10
Sorghum	835	800	800	0
Others	444	436	461	6
Total	9 666	10 165	9 861	-3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania

Wholesale prices of maize

Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

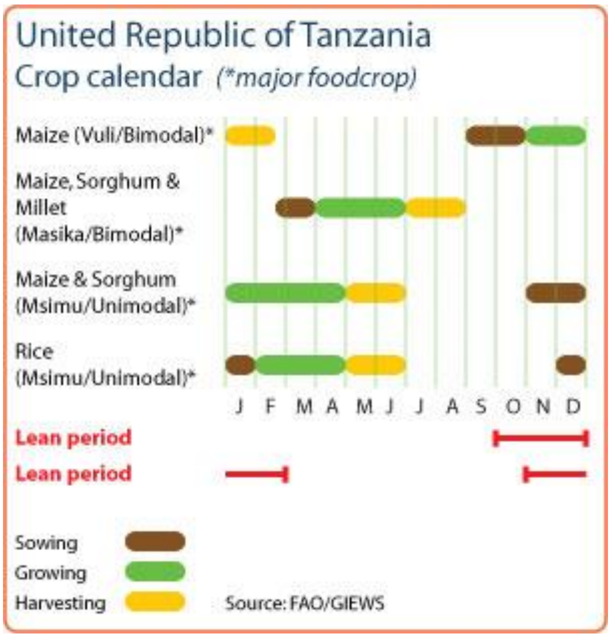
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

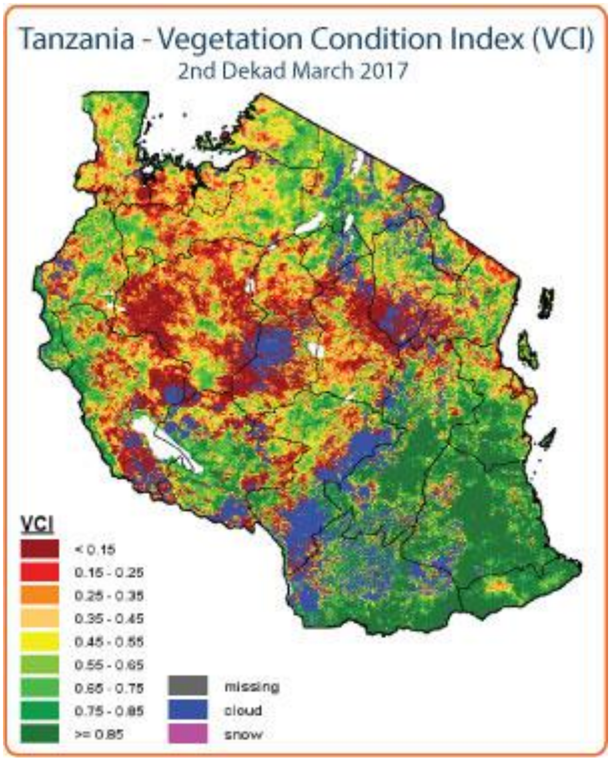
GIEWS Country Brief
The United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 04-April-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Uncertain prospects for 2017 “msimu” crops in central uni-modal rainfall areas due to early season dryness**
- **Good start of 2017 “masika” season in eastern bi-modal rainfall areas**
- **Above-average 2016 cereal production, despite failure of 2016/17 “vuli” season**
- **Maize prices surging to near-record to record levels**
- **Food insecurity persists in northeastern parts where below-average 2016 “masika” and “vuli” crops were harvested, as well as among refugees hosted in camps**
- **Food security situation expected to deteriorate in northeast following below-average “vuli” harvest**
- **As of late March 2017, refugees and asylum seekers (mainly from Burundi) were estimated at 309 000**





Uncertain prospects for 2017 “msimu” crops in central regions

In central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas, planting of 2017 “msimu” season crops, to be harvested from May, normally takes place in November and December. However, dry weather conditions in December delayed planting operations by about one month. Rainfall in January was poor over most cropping areas, with the most severe rainfall deficits recorded in central Tabora, Singida and Dodoma regions, where rainfall was about 40 percent below average. Above-average rains in February and in the first two dekads of March reduced the soil moisture deficit and benefited vegetation conditions in southern key-growing areas, including Mbeya and Iringa regions. By contrast, despite the recent improved rains, vegetation conditions are still poor in most central regions (see Vegetation Condition Index Map). Rainfall amounts and distribution in the coming weeks will be crucial for crop performance and a close monitoring is warranted.

In northern and eastern bi-modal rainfall areas, land preparation and planting operations of “masika” crops, for harvest from June, benefited from an early onset of seasonal rains during the third dekad of February.

According to the latest Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) weather forecast, the remainder of the ongoing rainy season (March-May) is likely to be characterized by below average rains in northern and eastern bi-modal rainfall areas, while precipitation in central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas are forecast at average to above-average levels.

Despite failure of 2016/17 "vuli" season, 2016 cereal production set at above average levels

In northern and eastern bi-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of *"vuli"* secondary season crops, which contribute to approximately 30 percent of the total annual cereal production, was concluded in February. Crop establishment and development were affected by delayed, poor and erratic rainfall and the output is estimated at well below-average levels. Crop production is reported to be up to 75 percent below-average in Arusha, Tanga, Manyara, Kilimanjaro and Pwani regions where cumulative rainfall from October to December was up to 70 percent below-average.

Following the good performance of 2016 major "msimu" harvest gathered in May/June in southern and central key-growing uni-modal rainfall areas, aggregate cereal production in 2016 is put at about 10 million tonnes, about 9 percent above the average of the previous five years. Cereal import requirements in the 2016/17 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at about 1 million tonnes (mainly wheat and wheat flour plus some 190 000 tonnes of rice), 6 and 10 percent up from last year and the average of the previous five years, respectively.

Maize prices surging to near-record to record levels

Prices of maize have sharply increased in recent months, doubling between September and March in Iringa and Arusha and surging by 60 percent in Dar Es Salaam, the largest urban centre. March prices were up to 55 percent higher than one year earlier and at near-record to record levels in all monitored markets, underpinned by the low "vuli" crop production and by uncertain prospects for the upcoming 2017 main "msimu" harvest.

Food security situation expected to deteriorate in northeast

Following two consecutive well below-average harvests ("masika" and "vuli"), poor households in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Pwani and Tanga regions are expected to remain in IPC Phase 2: "Stressed" through May, until the green 2017 "masika" harvest will be available for consumption. With improved food availability in June/July, following the "msimu" and "masika" harvests, IPC Phase 1: "Minimal" food insecurity is expected to prevail across the country.

As of late March 2017, about 309 000 refugees and asylum seekers are residing in Kigoma and Kagera regions as a result of violence and political instability in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Most refugees face difficult food security conditions, especially the new arrivals that have not been able to plant their own crops and rely entirely on humanitarian assistance.

United Republic of Tanzania

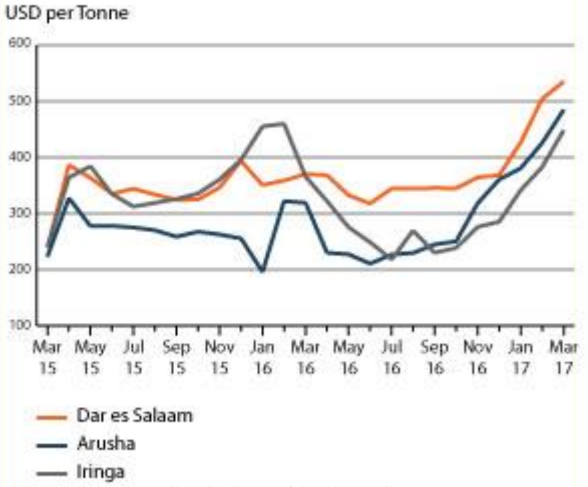
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	5 508	6 000	5 300	-12
Rice (paddy)	2 369	2 980	3 429	15
Sorghum	836	820	800	-2
Others	456	461	461	0
Total	9 168	10 261	9 990	-3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania

Wholesale prices of maize



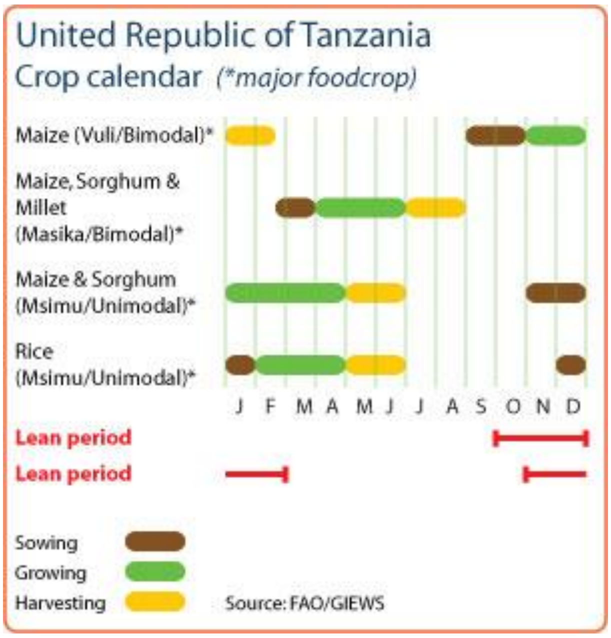
Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
The United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 15-November-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Unfavourable production prospects for 2016 "vuli" crops for harvest early next year**
- **Maize prices at low levels in most markets**
- **Food insecurity persists in some northern parts were below-average 2016 "masika" crops were harvested, as well as among refugees hosted in camps**
- **As of early November 2016, refugees and asylum seekers (mainly from Burundi) were estimated at 245 000**

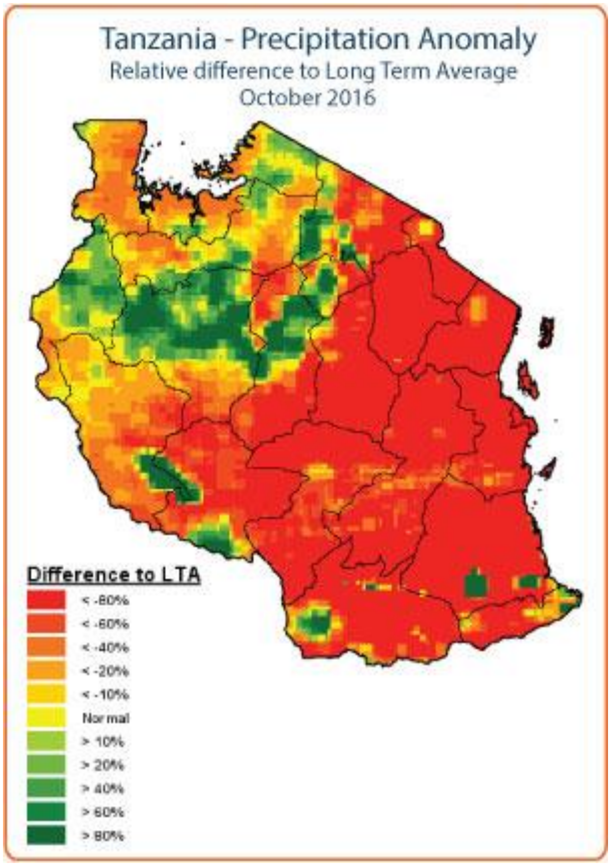


Erratic start of "vuli" rains affects crop establishment in most northern areas

In most northern bi-modal rainfall areas, planting of the 2016 "vuli" season crops, normally completed in October, is still underway as seasonal rains had a late onset at the beginning of October with a delay of about 2-3 dekads. So far, rains have been poor and erratic with re-plantings required in several areas. Prospects for the "vuli" season harvest, to be gathered early next year, are generally unfavourable as meteorological forecasts point to below average rainfall amounts until December.

In central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas, land preparation for the 2017 "msimu" season crops is underway and planting is expected to start as soon as the seasonal rains will be fully established in the coming weeks.

Preliminary forecasts of the 2016 aggregate cereal production (including a forecast of the 2016 "vuli" production), point to a 9.8 million tonnes output, slightly below the 2015 bumper production but still about 7 percent above the previous five-year average. The cereal import requirements for the 2016/17 (July/June) marketing year are forecast at about 920 000 tonnes (mainly wheat, wheat flour and limited amounts of rice), about 3 percent less than in the previous year.



Maize prices at low levels due to adequate domestic availabilities and reduced exports

In Dar es Salaam, the largest urban centre, located in a uni-modal rainfall area, prices of maize declined by 16 percent between April and June as crops from the above-average "msimu" harvest increased supplies. Subsequently, prices seasonally increased by about 8 percent between June and October. By contrast, in Arusha, located in a bi-modal rainfall area, maize prices increased by about 18 percent between June and October as the minor “masika” season harvest was severely affected by erratic rainfall. Overall, maize prices in October were around or below their levels of 12 months earlier in all monitored markets, reflecting adequate domestic availabilities and reduced exports.

Food insecurity persists in northern parts and among refugees

Overall, the country’s food security situation is favourable. However, pockets of food insecurity persist in some marginal areas of northeastern Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Pwani and Tanga regions, where 2016 “masika” crops, harvested in July/August, were seriously compromised by unfavourable rains and household stocks have already been depleted. Food security is also worsening for poor households in northwestern Kagera region due to the destruction and damage to assets and infrastructures and the loss of employment opportunities following the September earthquake.

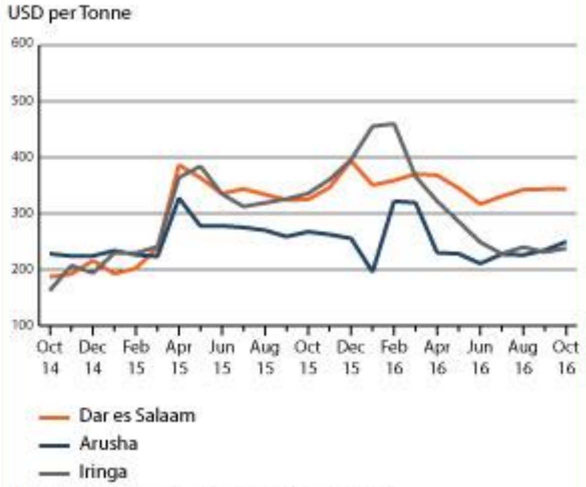
As of early November 2016, about 245 000 refugees and asylum seekers are residing in Kigoma and Kagera regions as a result of violence and political instability in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The influx of refugees from Burundi has accelerated in September and October with over 10 000 people per month arriving into the country compared with an average entry rate of about 4 500 refugees per month during the first eight months of the current year. Most refugees face difficult food security conditions, especially the new arrivals that have not been able to plant any “vuli” crops and rely entirely on humanitarian assistance.

United Republic of Tanzania
Cereal production

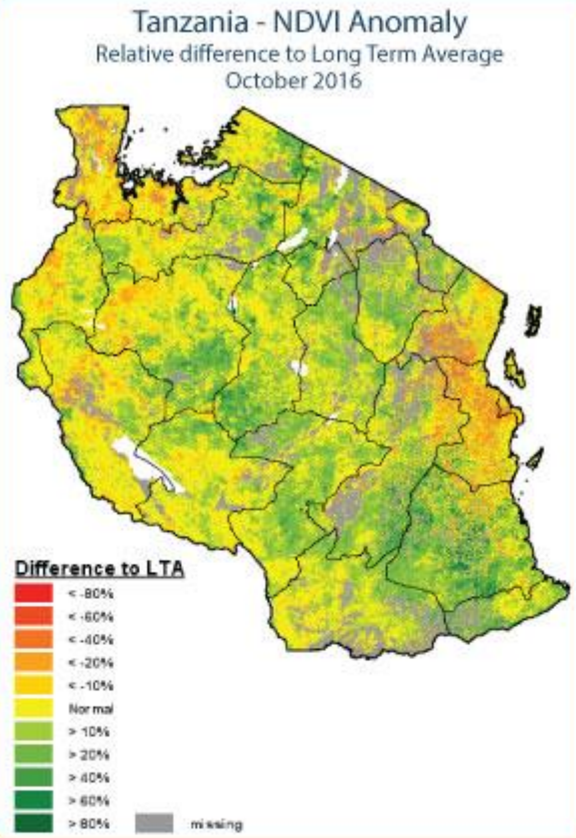
	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	5 508	6 000	5 500	-8
Rice (paddy)	2 369	2 980	3 020	1
Sorghum	828	820	800	-2
Others	456	461	461	0
Total	9 160	10 261	9 781	-5

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania
Wholesale prices of maize



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

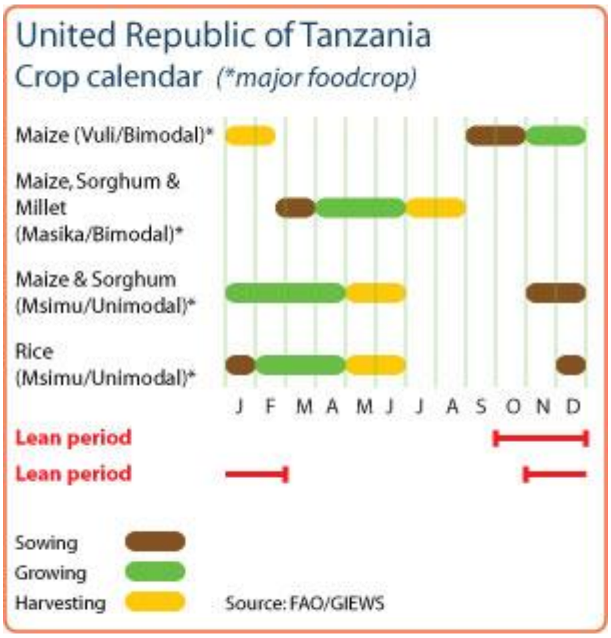


Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
The United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 06-May-2016

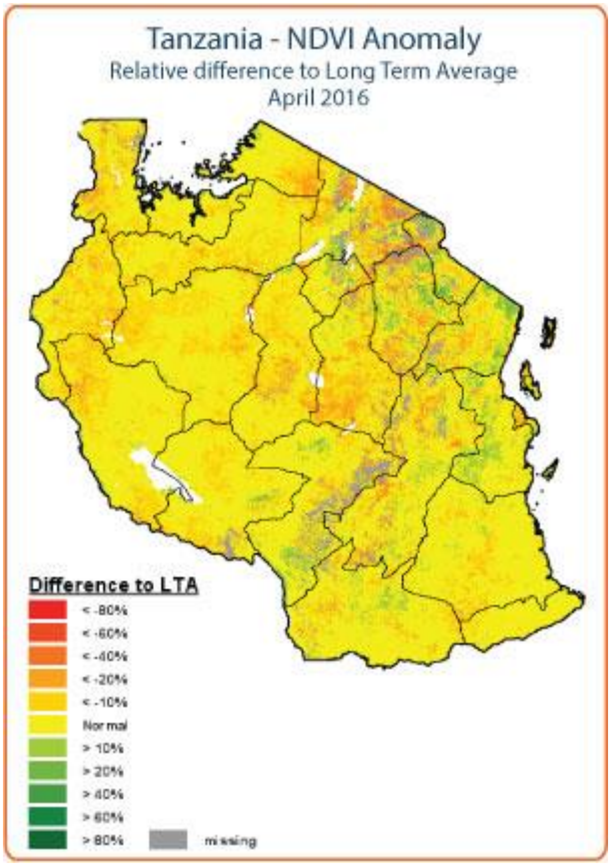
FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Production prospects of 2016 “msimu” crops generally favourable**
- **Maize prices stable or declining but at high levels**
- **Favourable food security conditions observed across the country, with pockets of food insecurity in some northeastern regions that experienced three below-average consecutive harvests**
- **As end April 2016, refugees and asylum seekers from DRC and Burundi were estimated at 205 000**



Favourable production prospects for 2016 main “msimu” season crops

In southern and central uni-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the 2016 main “msimu” season (November-June) coarse grain crops has just started and production prospects are generally favourable. Despite the early season dryness in December that delayed planting operations, the 2016 “msimu” output is expected at average levels due to abundant rains that allowed crops to survive during some dry spells along the rainy season.

In northern bi-modal rainfall areas, planting of the “masika” season (March-August) crops has been completed in March/April and production prospects are mixed. Around Lake Victoria, seasonal rains were well-established by early March, while rains have been generally erratic until the end of April in most northeastern areas. Significant soil moisture deficits persist in Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions, where the rainy season has not yet started. According to official meteorological forecasts, “masika” rains are expected at average to above-average levels during May, with abundant precipitations in coastal areas, with likely positive effects on yields of crops to be harvested by end-June.



Maize prices stable or declining but at high levels

In Dar es Salaam, the largest urban centre, prices of maize increased by 20 percent between September and December 2015, when they reached all-time high record levels essentially due to a sustained export demand from neighbouring countries. After declining by about 10 percent in January, mostly due to sales by the National Food Reserve Agency, prices resumed their increasing trend in February and March and levelled off in April as green crops from the “msimu” harvest have become available for consumption. In Iringa market, prices of maize increased by 55 percent between July 2015 and February 2016, when they reached record levels, subsequently declining by 26 percent between February and April. Maize prices in April in Dar Es Salaam and Iringa were 15 and 13 percent higher than 12 months earlier, respectively.

Pockets of food insecurity persists in some northeastern regions

Overall, the country's food security situation is favourable. However, some areas of food insecurity persist in northeastern regions of Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Tanga that have experienced three consecutive unfavourable seasons with below-average crop production. With the start of green harvest in April, food security conditions have improved in central Rift Valley regions of Dodoma and Singida. Here, households were forced to rely on market purchases during a longer-than-usual lean season as food stocks from the below-average "msimu" production which was gathered in May/June 2015 were already depleted in August, some three months earlier than usual.

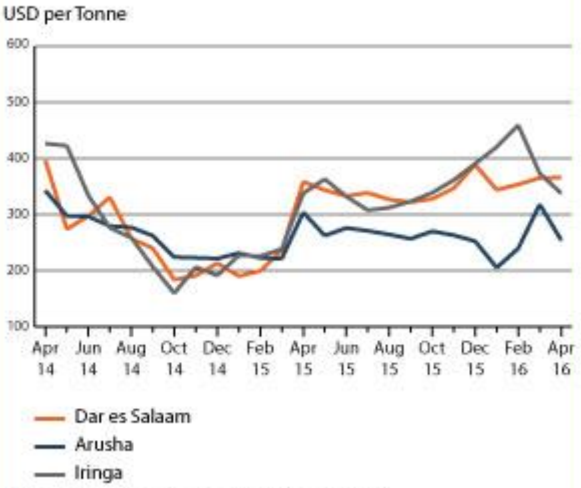
The number of refugees and asylum seekers residing in Kigoma Region as a result of violence and political instability in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has declined in April compared to the flow at the beginning of the year. As of late April, the number of refugees in both Nduta and Nyarugusu camps reached about 205 000 individuals. Some refugees that were already in the country at the end of last year have been able to plant some crops and, despite some losses due to a dry spell during the second half of March, they are expected to complement humanitarian assistance with their own food production. By contrast, the most newly-arrived refugees, which were not able to plant any crop, face worse food security conditions and rely entirely on humanitarian assistance.

United Republic of Tanzania
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 forecast	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	5 508	6 000	6 000	0
Rice (paddy)	2 253	2 400	2 450	2
Sorghum	828	820	820	0
Others	452	441	441	0
Total	9 040	9 661	9 711	1

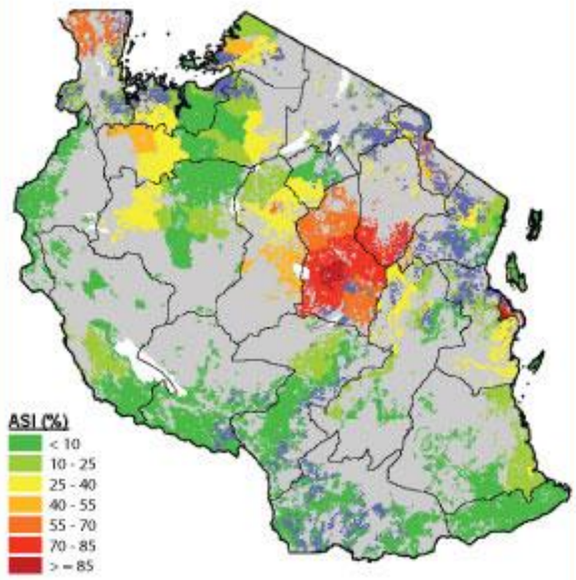
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania
Wholesale prices of maize



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

Tanzania - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)[1]
from start of season 1 to dekad 3 April 2015



[1]ASI measures the percent of cropland affected by drought per GAUL 2 region. he index calculation is based on METOP-AVHRR data.

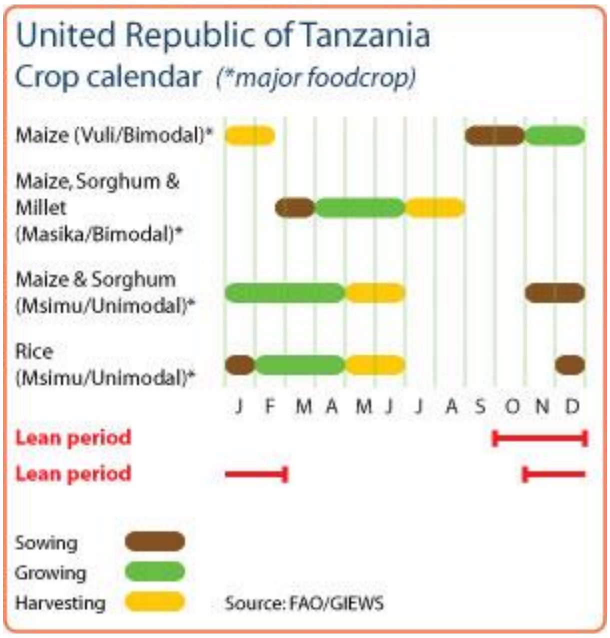
GIEWS Country Brief

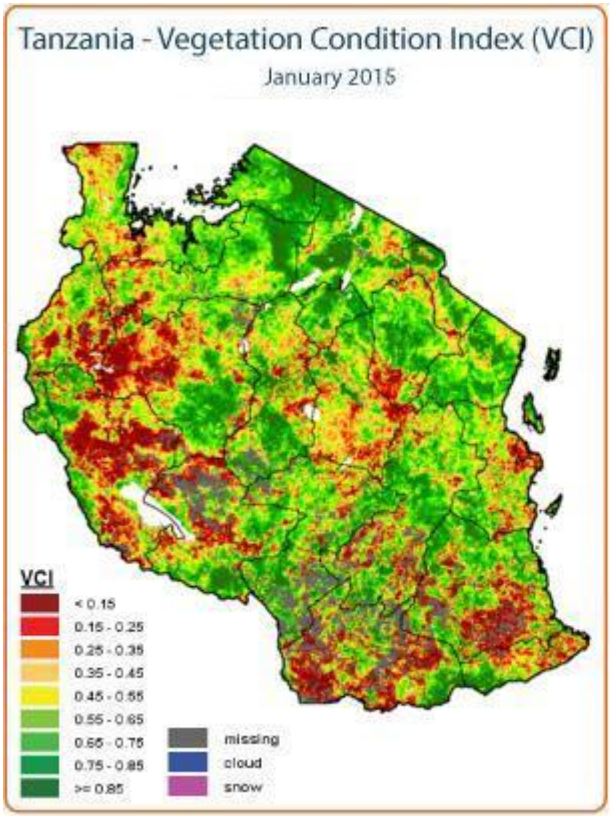
United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 12-February-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Harvesting of 2015/16 *"vuli"* season crops is underway in bi-modal rainfall areas**
- **Maize production expected at below-average levels due to erratic rainfall**
- **Delayed planting of 2016 *"msimu"* crops due to late onset of seasonal rains**
- **Maize prices stable but at high levels**
- **Favourable food security conditions observed across the country, with pockets of food insecurity in some central Rift Valley areas**
- **Refugees and asylum seekers from DRC and Burundi were estimated in early February at 197 000**





Below-average maize production expected for 2015/16 *"vuli"* season in bi-modal rainfall areas

In northern bi-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the *"vuli"* secondary season crops, which contribute to approximately 30 percent of the total annual cereal production, is underway. October to December "*vuli*" rains have been erratic. In costal lowlands of Tanga, Kilimanjao and Manyara, seasonal rains started with a three-week delay; subsequently, rainfall amounts were average but unevenly distributed in time. In northern areas around Lake Victoria, rainfall has been erratic and well below average in Kagera district. As a result, a reduced maize production is expected.

In January, below-average rains affected pasture conditions in northern and western districts of Kagera, Kigoma, Tabora and Katavi (see Vegetation Condition Index map on the right).

Aggregate cereal production in 2015 (including a below-average output of the ongoing 2014/15 *"vuli"* harvest) is put at 8.4 million tonnes, 21 percent below the previous year's record production and 4 percent below the average of the previous five years. The cereal import requirement in the 2015/16 marketing year (July/June) is forecast at an average of 810 000 tonnes (mainly wheat and wheat flour plus some 100 000 tonnes of rice).

Delayed planting of 2016 *"msimu"* crops due to late onset of seasonal rains

In central and southern uni-modal areas, planting of the 2016 long rains *"msimu"* season crops, to be harvested next May/June, is normally completed in January. However, early season dryness in December delayed planting operations. Precipitation in January was adequate and well-distributed; rainfall amounts and distribution in the coming weeks will be crucial for crop development and performance.

Maize prices stable but at high levels

Maize prices were stable in recent months in Dar es Salaam, the largest urban centre, mostly due to sales by the National Food Reserve Agency. In Arusha, located in a bi-modal rainfall area in the north, they declined by about 15 percent following the harvest of *"vuli"* season crops. Maize prices in January in Dar es Salam and Iringa were more than 80 percent higher than 12 months earlier, on account of a reduced 2015 cereal production, coupled with sustained export demand from neighbouring countries.

Pockets of food insecurity in areas that harvested below-average *"msimu"* crops in May/June

Overall, the country's food security situation is favourable in both bi-modal and uni-modal rainfall areas. However, some areas of food insecurity persist in the uni-modal central Rift Valley regions of Dodoma and Singida which gathered reduced 2015 *"msimu"* crops last May/June. Here, food stocks were depleted by August, some three months earlier than usual, with local households forced to rely on market purchases during a longer-than-usual lean season. In addition, the delayed start of the rains slowed and delayed planting operations, reducing the availability of labour opportunities. Poor households in these areas are currently at stressed food insecurity level (IPC Phase 2). Improvements in households' food security in uni-modal rainfall areas are only expected to take place in May 2016, when 2016 *"msimu"* crops will start to be available for local consumption, about one month later than usual.

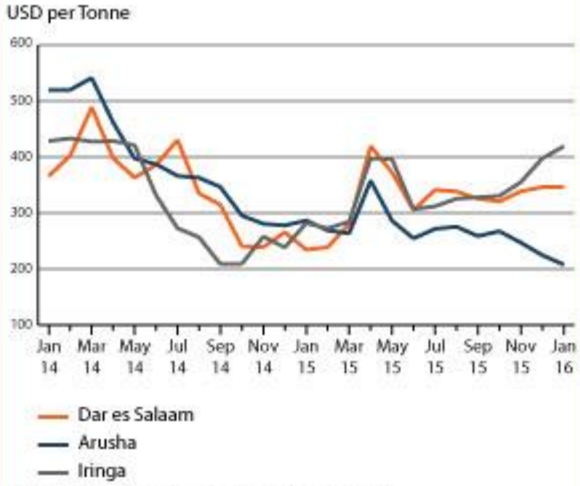
The number of refugees and asylum seekers in Kigoma Region has continued to increase as a result of ongoing violence and political instability in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). As of early February, the number of refugees in both Nduta and Nyarugusu camps reached 197 000 individuals. The newly displaced refugees and asylum seekers, with limited income sources, are at stressed food insecurity level (IPC Phase 2) even with the presence of humanitarian assistance.

United Republic of Tanzania
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 estimate	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	5,254	6,737	4,800	-29
Rice (paddy)	2,296	2,586	2,400	-7
Sorghum	823	840	820	-2
Others	445	508	441	-13
Total	8,818	10,671	8,461	-21

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania
Wholesale prices of maize



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

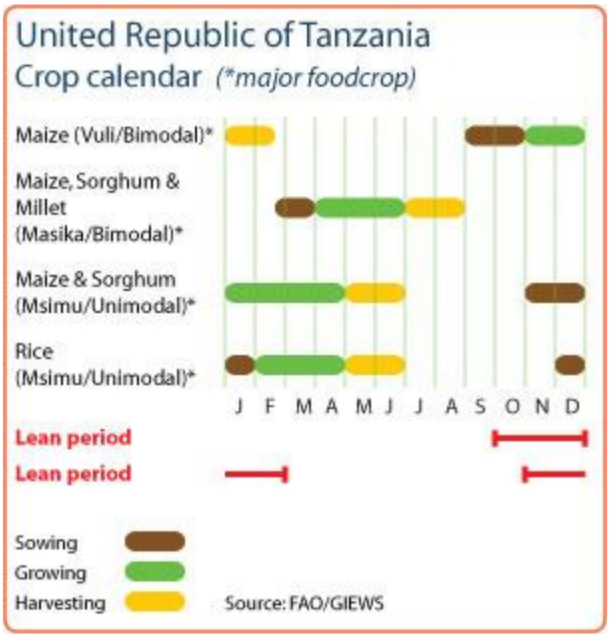
GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 08-May-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

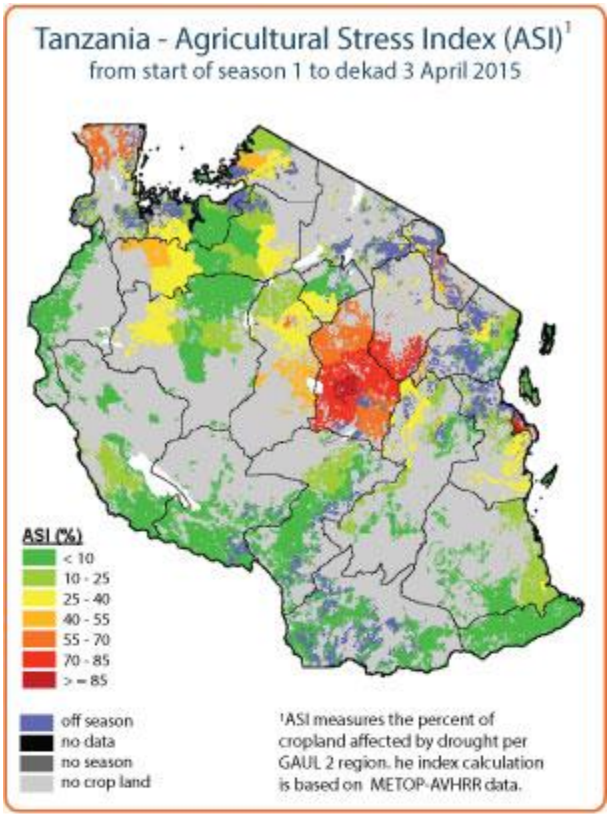
- **Harvesting of 2015 *"msimu"* season crops is about to start in uni-modal rainfall areas**
- **Production prospects of *"msimu"* crops are generally unfavourable due to late and erratic rains**
- **Late onset of *"masika"* rains delays planting in most northern bi-modal rainfall areas**
- **Maize prices sharply increased in April in uni-modal rainfall areas as lean season peaked**
- **Food security conditions generally favourable, but pockets of food insecurity observed in some central Rift Valley areas**



"Msimu" season crops affected by late and erratic rains in most cropping areas

In uni-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the 2015 main *"msimu"* season coarse grain crops is about to start and production prospects are generally unfavourable. Significant moisture deficits are reported in central regions of Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga and Manyara as well as in southern regions of Lindi and Mtwara, where prolonged dry spells in March/April have caused wilting of maize crops and production is expected at below average levels. However, better yields are expected in western regions of Mbeya and Rukwa where seasonal rains performed well since their timely onset in mid-November.

In northern bi-modal rainfall areas, planting of the *"masika"* season (March to August) crops has just been completed, with substantial delay due to the late onset of rains. Around Lake Victoria, seasonal rains were well-established only by early April, with a delay of two-three dekads, while generally dry weather conditions continued to persist until mid-April in northeastern regions of Kilimanjaro and Tanga. Until the end of the season in June, *"masika"* rains are forecast at average to below average levels, with likely negative effects on cereal yields and pasture regeneration. The northern bi-modal rainfall areas have already harvested a below average *"vuli"* season last January/February.



Sharp increase in maize prices at peak of lean season

At the end of 2014, wholesale prices of maize reached record low levels of about USD 160-200 per tonne following good 2014 *"msimu"* and *"masika"* harvests. In most markets in uni-modal rainfall areas, between January and April 2015, prices have increased by 50-80 percent as the lean season peaks and prospects for the next *"msimu"* harvest are not favourable. Moreover, the high demand by traders to buy locally-produced maize to be exported in deficit areas of Kenya and South Sudan is also exerting a strong pressure on market prices. However, current maize prices are still slightly below the level of one year earlier and are expected to ease in coming weeks, when the newly-harvested 2015 *"msimu"* crops will start to be available on the main markets.

Pockets of food insecurity persist in Dodoma and Singida regions

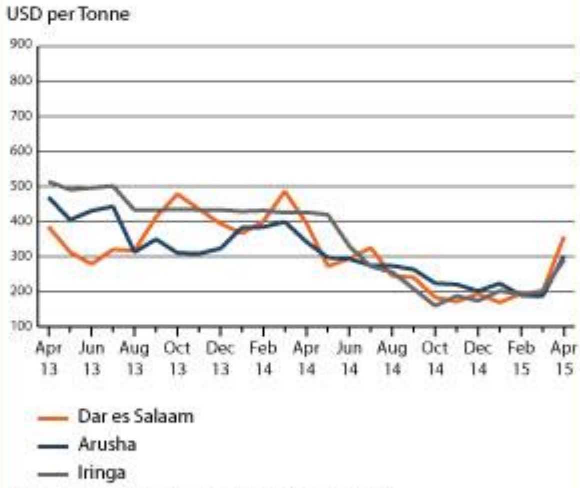
Despite the recent spikes of maize prices that have reduced purchasing power of poorest households, the country's food security situation is generally favourable in both uni-modal and bi-modal rainfall areas. However, some areas of food insecurity persist in the uni-modal central Rift Valley regions of Dodoma and Singida, where reduced *"msimu"* season crops were gathered in 2014 and food stocks were depleted by August, some three months earlier than usual. Local households were forced to rely on market purchases during a longer-than-usual lean season. Poor households in these areas are currently at stressed food insecurity level (IPC Phase 2) and some improvements are expected in coming weeks due to better labour opportunities during the "*msimu*" harvest as well as the start of the consumption of seasonal green crops.

United Republic of Tanzania
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 estimate	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	4 572	5 356	5 000	-7
Rice (paddy)	2 046	2 195	2 586	18
Sorghum	797	832	840	1
Others	425	438	451	3
Total	7 840	8 821	8 877	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania
Wholesale prices of maize



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

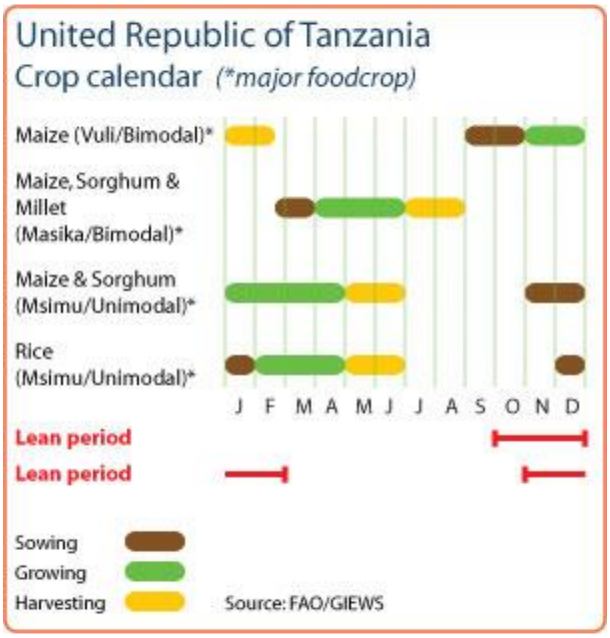
GIEWS Country Brief

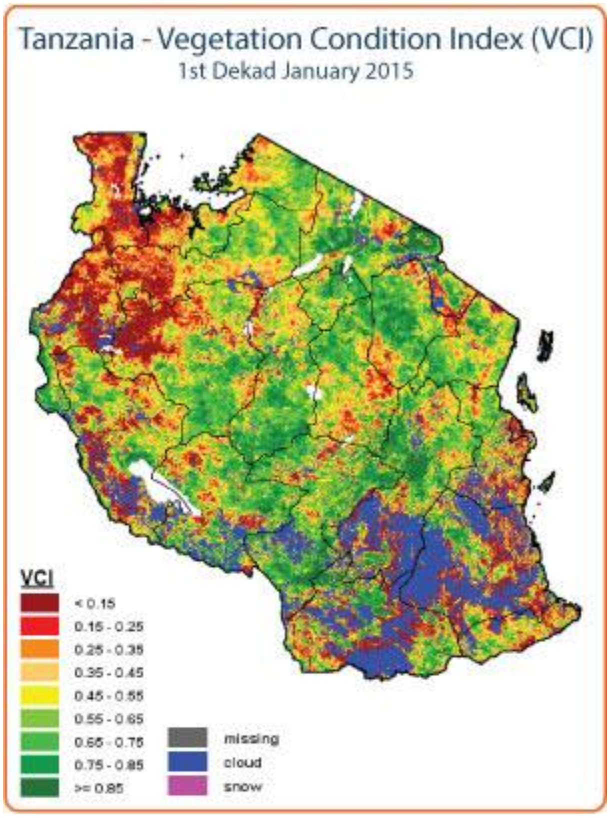
United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 04-February-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Harvesting of 2014/15 *"vuli"* season crops is underway in bi-modal rainfall areas**
- **Maize production is expected at below-average levels due to significant reduction in planted area in response to frequent poor weather in several previous *"vuli"* seasons**
- **Favourable outlook for the 2015 *"msimu"* season crops in uni-modal rainfall areas**
- **Still at low levels, maize prices started to increase in major markets in uni-modal rainfall areas as lean season deepens**
- **Favourable food security conditions observed across country, with pockets of food insecurity in some central Rift Valley areas**





Below average maize production expected for 2014/15 *"vuli"* season in bi-modal rainfall areas

In northern bi-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the second season *"vuli"* season crops, which contributes to approximately 30 percent of the total annual cereal production, is underway. Maize production is preliminarily estimated at below-average levels due to a reduction in plantings and unfavourable rains in lowlands of Tanga, Kilimanjao and Manyara districts. In particular, maize planted area decreased significantly (up to 50 percent of average in some areas) as farmers, after several years of low *"vuli"* maize production, preferred to grow crops more tolerant to dry weather conditions, such as tubers and beans. Subsequently, some increase in maize plantings is expected during the *"masika"* season (February-August), which usually receives better rainfall amounts. Further reduction in planted area occurred also in coastal areas of Tanga district, where unusual and unseasonal rains in September hampered planting operations of all *"vuli"* crops.

In January, below-average rains affected pasture conditions in northwestern districts of Kagera and Kigoma as well as the western areas of Mwanza and Shinyanga districts (see Vegetation Condition Index map on the right).

Aggregate cereal production in 2014 (including a below-average output of the ongoing 2014/15 *"vuli"* harvest) is put at 8.4 million tonnes, 3 percent below the previous year's record production, but over 7 percent above the average of the previous five years. The cereal import requirement in the 2014/15 marketing year (July/June) is forecast at an average of 810 000 tonnes (mainly wheat and wheat flour plus some 100 000 tonnes of rice). About 500 000 tonnes of maize are expected to be exported to neighbouring countries, in particular to Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Favourable outlook for 2015 *"msimu"* crops

In central and southern uni-modal areas, planting of the 2015 long rains *"msimu"* season crops, to be harvested next May/June, is about to be completed. Rains started on time around mid-November and, after a dry spell in December that affected parts of southern districts of Ruvuma, Lindi and Morogoro, have been favourable so far. According to satellite-based images, crops outlook is generally favourable due to good moisture conditions, especially in key growing areas of Iringa, Mbeya and Tabora provinces. Meteorological forecasts suggest that *"msimu"* rains are likely to be average to above-average in most western cropping areas until the end of the season in May.

Maize prices started to rise in most markets as lean season deepens in uni-modal rainfall areas

Prices of maize declined by 50–65 percent between April and October/November as 2014 good *"msimu"* and *"masika"* harvests increased supplies in markets in both uni-modal and bi-modal rainfall areas. In November, maize was traded in Dar Es Salaam's main markets at the very low price of about USD 195 per tonne, approximately 60 percent below the levels of 12 months earlier. Recently, in December/January, maize prices started to increase in most uni-modal rainfall areas and are expected to rise until the peak of the lean season in April, when consumption of the 2015 *"msimu"* green crops is expected to begin.

Pockets of food insecurity in areas that harvested below-average *"msimu"* crops in May/June

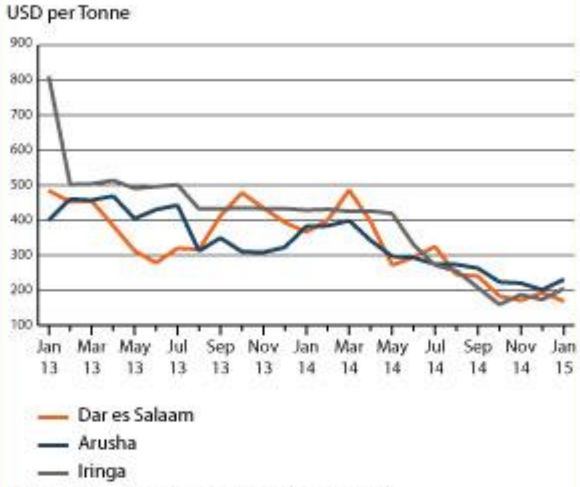
Overall, the country's food security situation is favourable in both bi-modal and uni-modal rainfall areas and has been sustained by exceptionally low maize prices during the last quarter of 2014. However, some areas of food insecurity persist in the uni-modal central Rift Valley regions of Dodoma and Singida which gathered reduced 2014 *"msimu"* crops last May/June. Here, food stocks were depleted by August, some three months earlier than usual, with local households forced to rely on market purchases during a longer-than-usual lean season. Poor households in these areas are currently at stressed food insecurity level (IPC Phase 2). Land preparation and planting activities of the 2015 *"msimu"* season offered some labour opportunities which brought some relief to their food security situation. However, more significant improvements in households' food security in uni-modal rainfall areas are only expected to take place in March/April 2015, when 2015 *"msimu"* crops will start to be available for local consumption.

United Republic of Tanzania
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 estimate	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	4 572	5 356	5 000	-7
Rice (paddy)	2 009	2 011	2 100	4
Sorghum	797	832	840	1
Others	445	452	451	0
Total	7 823	8 651	8 391	-3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania
Wholesale prices of maize



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

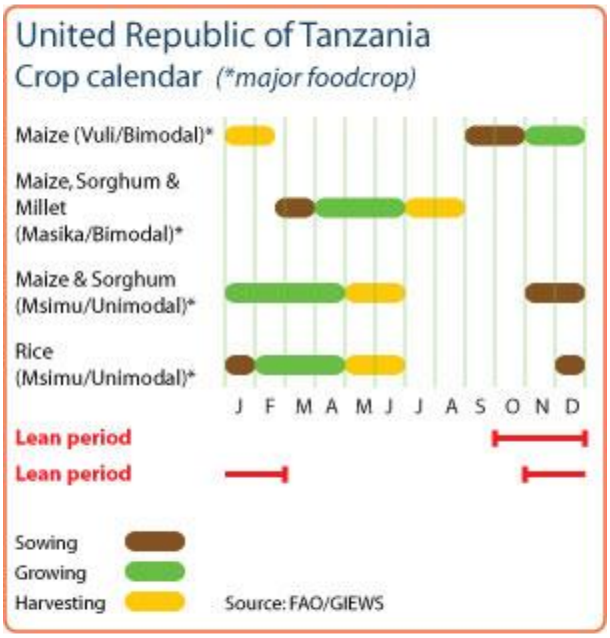
GIEWS Country Brief

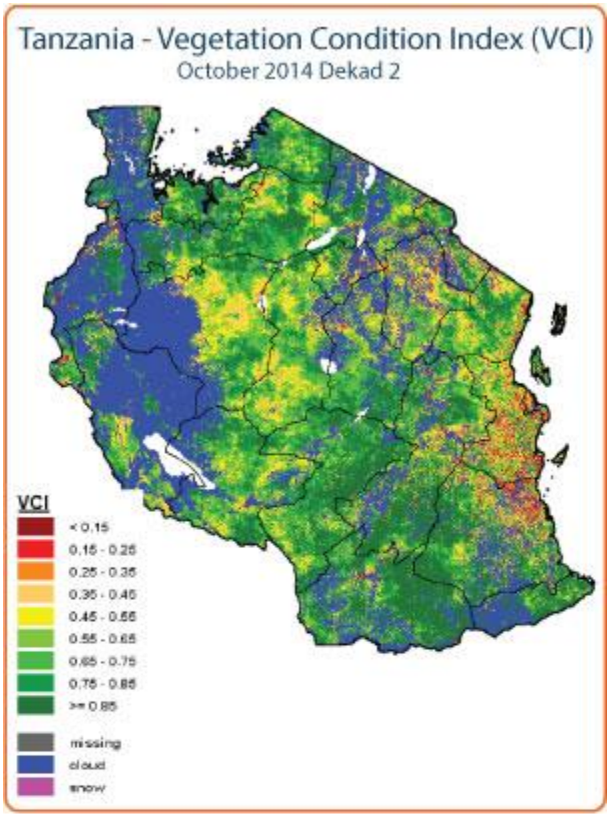
United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 04-November-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Planting of 2014/15 *"vuli"* season crops is underway in bi-modal rainfall areas
- Significant reduction in maize planted area is expected in response to frequent poor weather in several previous *"vuli"* seasons
- Land preparation is ongoing in uni-modal rainfall areas for the 2015 *"msimu"* season crops
- Maize prices continue to decline in major markets following commercialization of recently-harvested crops
- Favourable food security conditions observed across country, with pockets of food insecurity in some central Rift Valley areas





Planting of 2014/15 *"vuli"* season crops is underway

In northern bi-modal rainfall areas, planting of the 2014/15 *"vuli"* season crops for harvest in January/February 2015 is almost complete, while in central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas land is being prepared for planting the 2015 *"msimu"* crops from November, when seasonal rains are expected to start.

Seasonal rains started on time at the end of August and have been particularly abundant around Lake Victoria. Meteorological forecasts indicate average to above-average rainfall amounts along the *"vuli"* season, with likely favourable effects on crop yields and pasture conditions. However, the maize planted area is expected to decrease significantly (up to 50 percent of average in some areas) as farmers, after several years of low *"vuli"* maize production, prefer to grow crops more tolerant to dry weather conditions, such as tubers and beans. Subsequently, most maize plantings are expected during the *"masika"* season (February-August), which usually receives better rainfall amounts. This year, further reduction in planted area is also reported in coastal areas of Tanga district where unusual and unseasonal rains in September hampered planting operations of all *"vuli"* crops.

Above-average cereal production in 2014

Aggregate cereal production in 2014 (including a below-average output of the 2014 *"vuli"* production, to be harvested at the beginning of 2015) is put at 8.3 million tonnes, 4.5 percent below the previous year's bumper production and about 6 percent above the average of the previous five years.

The cereal import requirement in the 2014/15 marketing year (July/June) is forecast at an average of 810 000 tonnes (mainly wheat and wheat flour plus some 100 000 tonnes of rice). About 400 000 tonnes of maize are expected to be exported to neighbouring countries, in particular to Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Maize prices continue to decline in major markets

Prices of maize declined by 35–65 percent between April and October as *"msimu"* and *"masika"* harvests increased supplies in markets in both uni-modal and bi-modal rainfall areas. In October, in Dar Es Salaam's wholesale market, maize was traded at about USD 195 per tonne, approximately 60 percent below the levels of 12 months earlier. Similarly, in Arusha, prices of maize in October were about 30 percent lower than in the same month of the previous year. The current low levels of maize prices, despite a sustained export demand from neighbouring countries, reflect the adequate availabilities from an above average 2014 cereal production.

Pockets of food insecurity in areas that harvested below-average *"msimu"* crops in May/June

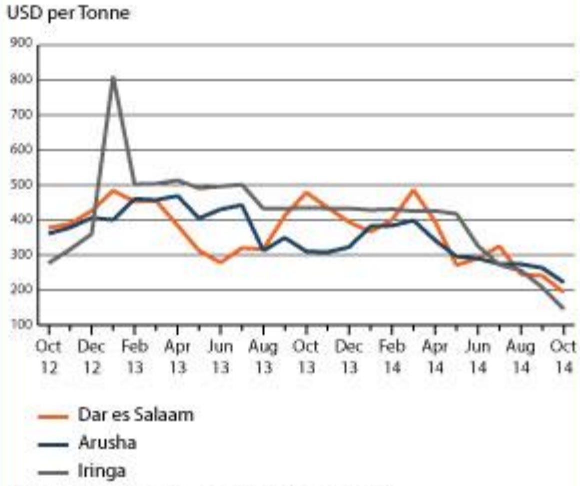
Overall, the country's food security situation is favourable in both bi-modal and uni-modal rainfall areas and have improved further with the recent commercialization of the 2014 *"mismu"* and *"masika"* season crops. However, some areas of food insecurity persist in uni-modal central Rift Valley regions of Dodoma and Singida which gathered reduced 2014 *"msimu"* crops last May/June. Here, food stocks were depleted by August, some three months earlier than usual, with local households forced to rely on market purchases during a longer-than-usual lean season. Poor households in these areas are currently at stressed food insecurity level (IPC Phase 2). The ongoing land preparation of the 2015 *"msimu"* season is offering some labour opportunities which are bringing some relief to their food security situation. However, more significant improvements in uni-modal rainfall areas are only expected to take place in May 2015, when the next harvest will be gathered.

United Republic of Tanzania
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	4 572	5 356	4 900	-9
Rice (paddy)	2 009	2 011	2 100	4
Sorghum	797	832	820	-1
Others	445	452	446	-1
Total	7 823	8 651	8 266	-4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania
Wholesale prices of maize



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

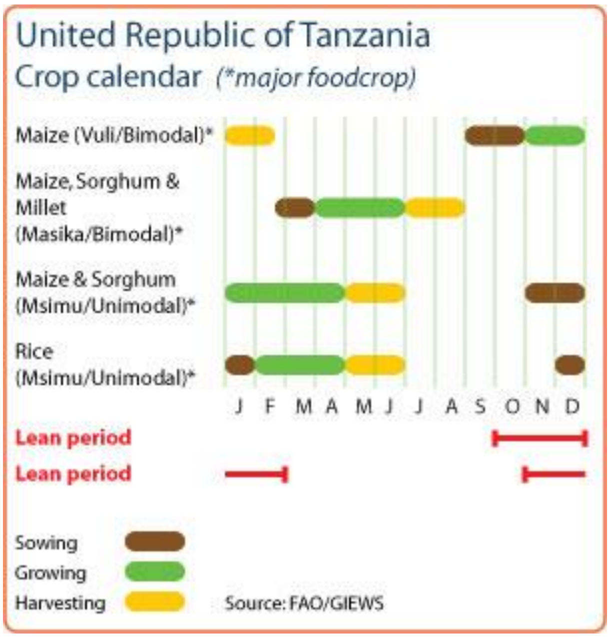
GIEWS Country Brief

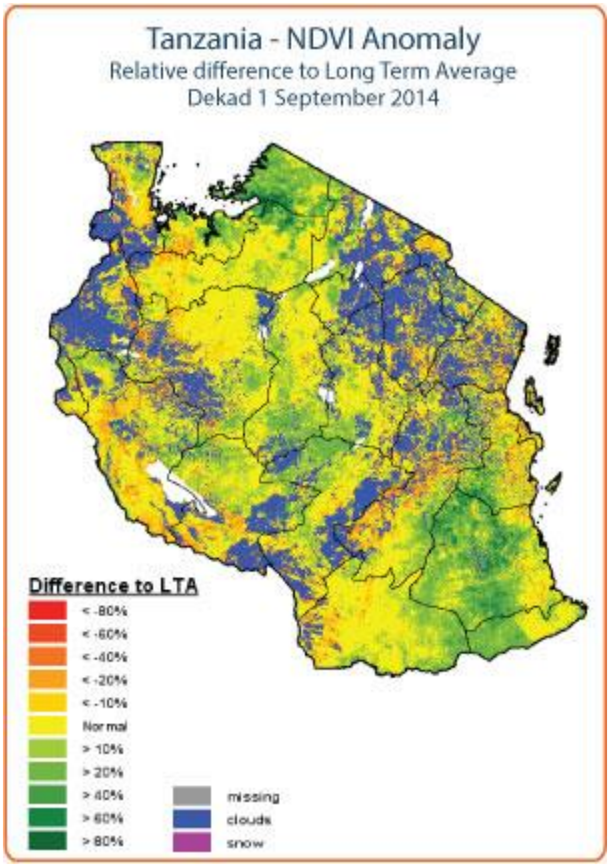
United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 19-September-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above-average 2014 “msimu” and “masika” seasons crops gathered
- Lower yields are reported in central Singida and Dodoma regions due to the unfavourable “msimu” rainy season
- Favourable pasture conditions in most grazing areas
- Maize prices continue to decline in major markets following commercialization of recently harvested crops
- Favourable food security conditions across the country, with pockets of food insecurity in central areas where production shortfalls occurred during the 2014 “msimu” season





The 2014 “msimu” and “masika” seasons crops estimated at above-average levels

In southern and central uni-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the 2014 main season “msimu” crops was completed in July. Rainfall has been generally adequate in main cropping areas and cereal production is expected at above-average levels, similar to 2013. However, below-average yields are reported in central Singida and Dodoma regions, where “msimu” rains started late in December and, after a prolonged dry spell between late February and early March, stopped about one month earlier than usual at the end of April.

In northern and central bi modal rainfall areas, harvesting of 2014 first season “masika” crops is about to be finalized. Cereal production prospects are currently favourable due to above average rainfall amounts in April/May. In April, torrential rains in coastal areas caused localized flooding with losses of human lives and damage to infrastructures, but also improving growing conditions for “masika” rice in Coast, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam and Tanga regions. Lower yields are expected in some areas Mwanza and Mara regions, where the rainy season was characterized by late onset and erratic distribution. Land preparation of the 2014 “vuli” season crops is underway and planting is expected to start at the end of September with the establishment of the “vuli” rainy season (October-January).

Aggregate cereal production in 2014 (including an average output of the 2014 “vuli” production, to be harvested at the beginning of 2015) is put at 8.4 million tonnes, slightly below the previous year’s bumper production level and over 7 percent above the average of the previous five years. The cereal import requirement in the 2014/15 marketing year (July/June) is forecast at an average of 750 000 tonnes (mainly wheat and wheat flour plus some 100 000 tonnes of rice). Over 500 000 tonnes of maize are expected to be exported to neighbouring countries, in particular to Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Favourable pasture conditions in most grazing areas of the country

Pasture conditions are generally favourable across the country as shown by the latest available satellite images (first dekad of September). In particular, first “vuli” seasonal rains have improved availability of grazing resources in most areas around Lake Victoria. Modest vegetation stress is reported in southern and central areas of Morogoro district as well as along the Lake Tanganika.

Maize prices continue to decline in major markets

The decline of maize prices started in April 2014 when green crops from the "msimu" harvest became available for consumption and it continued at faster rate in recent months as the bulk of "msimu" crops reached main markets as well as the recently harvested "masika" crops were commercialized in bi-modal regions. In Dar Es Salaam's wholesale market, maize was traded in August at about USD 245 per tonne, approximately 50 percent below the record level of USD 485 per tonne registered last March. Similarly, in Arusha, prices of maize declined by over 30 percent between March and August. Conversely, prices of rice have been mostly stable and currently are slightly below the level of the year before.

Pockets of food insecurity in areas that harvested below-average "msimu" crops in May/June

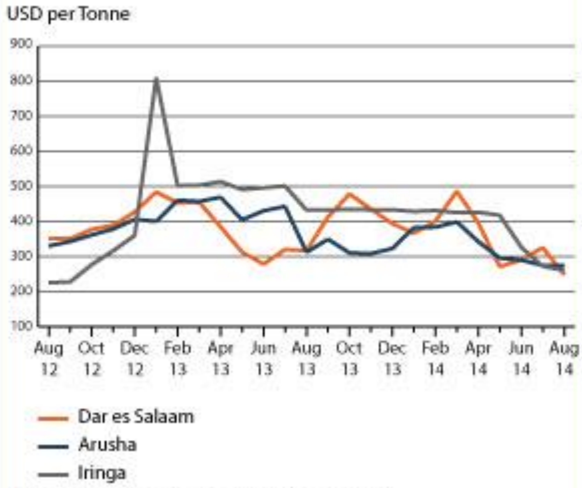
Overall, the country's food security situation is favourable in both bi-modal and uni-modal rainfall areas and have improved further with the recent commercialization of the 2014 "mismu" and "masika" season crops. However, some areas of food insecurity exist in uni-modal central regions of Dodoma and Singida which gathered reduced 2014 "msimu" cereal and bean crops last May/June. Here, food stocks were not fully replenished and are already being depleted, some two months earlier than usual, with local households forced to rely on market purchases. Poor households in these areas are currently at stressed food insecurity level (IPC Phase 2). Labour opportunities linked to land preparation of the next "msimu" season in October will bring some relief to their food security situation, but more significant improvements are only expected in May 2015 when the next harvest will be gathered.

United Republic of Tanzania
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	4 572	5 356	5 000	-7
Rice (paddy)	1 996	2 011	2 100	4
Sorghum	797	832	840	1
Others	445	452	451	0
Total	7 810	8 651	8 391	-3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania
Wholesale prices of maize



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

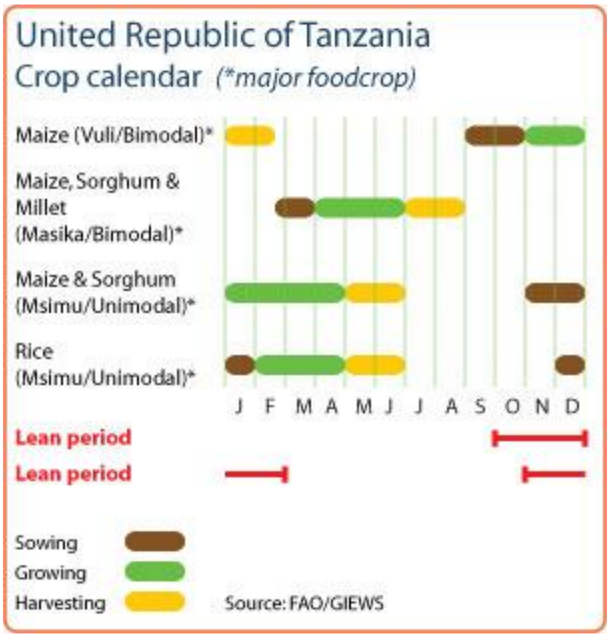
GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 28-August-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

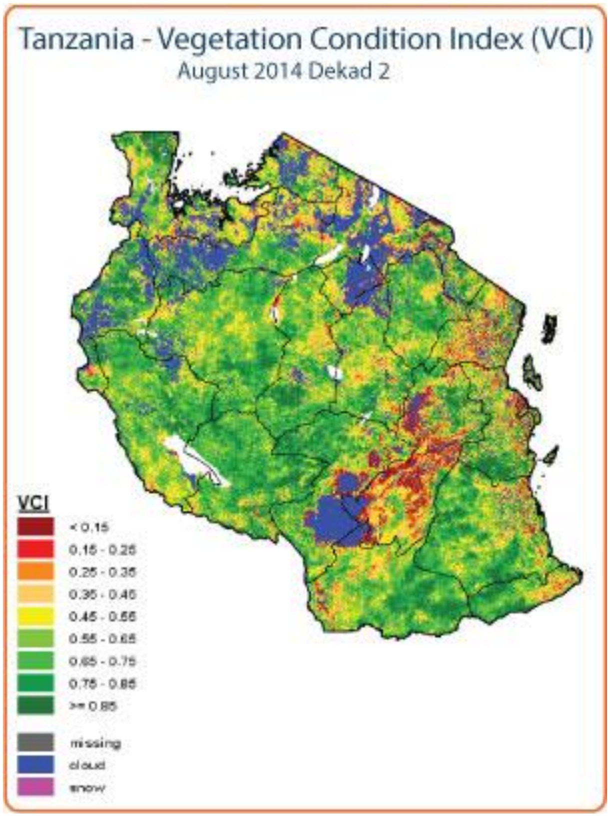
- Above-average 2014 “msimu” and “masika” seasons crops gathered
- Lower yields are reported in central Singida and Dodoma regions due to the unfavourable “msimu” rainy season
- Favourable pasture conditions in most grazing areas
- Maize prices continue to decline in major markets following commercialization of recently harvested crops
- Favourable food security conditions across the country, with pockets of food insecurity in central areas where production shortfalls occurred during the 2014 “msimu” season



The 2014 “msimu” and “masika” seasons crops estimated at above-average levels

In southern and central uni-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the 2014 main season “msimu” crops was completed in July. Rainfall has been generally adequate in main cropping areas and cereal production is expected at above-average levels, similar to 2013. However, below-average yields are reported in central Singida and Dodoma regions, where “msimu” rains started late in December and, after a prolonged dry spell between late-February and early-March, stopped about one month earlier than usual at the end of April.

In northern and central bi-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of 2014 first season “masika” crops is about to be finalized. Cereal production prospects are currently favourable due to above-average rainfall amounts in April/May. In April, torrential rains in coastal areas caused localized flooding with losses of human lives and damage to infrastructures, but also improving growing conditions for “masika” rice in Coast, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam and Tanga regions. Lower yields are expected in some areas Mwanza and Mara regions, where the rainy season was characterized by late onset and erratic distribution. Planting of 2014 “vuli” season crops is expected to start at the end of September with the onset of the “vuli” rainy season (October-January).



Aggregate cereal production in 2014 (including an average output of the 2014 “vuli” production, to be harvested at the beginning of 2015) is put at 8.4 million tonnes, similar to the previous year’s bumper production level and over 7 percent above the average of the previous five years. The cereal import requirement in the 2014/15 marketing year (July/June) is forecast at an average of 750 000 tonnes (mainly wheat and wheat flour plus some 100 000 tonnes of rice). Over 500 000 tonnes of maize are expected to be exported to neighbouring countries, in particular to Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Favourable pasture conditions in most grazing areas of the country

Pasture conditions are generally favourable across the country as shown by the latest available satellite images (second dekad of August). However, some significant vegetation stress is reported in southern and central areas of Morogoro district as well as along the coastline. Since the next rainy season is expected to start in November, close monitoring of the situation is warranted.

Maize prices continue to decline in major markets

The decline of maize prices started in April 2014 when green crops from the “msimu” harvest became available for consumption and it continued at faster rate in recent months as the bulk of “msimu” crops reached main markets as well as the recently harvested “masika” crops were commercialized in bi-modal regions. In Dar Es Salaam wholesale market, maize was traded in August at about USD 250 per tonne, approximately 50 percent below the record level of USD 485 per tonne registered last March. Similarly, in Arusha, prices of maize declined by over 30 percent between March and August. Conversely, prices of rice have been mostly stable and currently are slightly below the level of a year before.

Pockets of food insecurity in areas that harvested below-average “msimu” crops in May/June

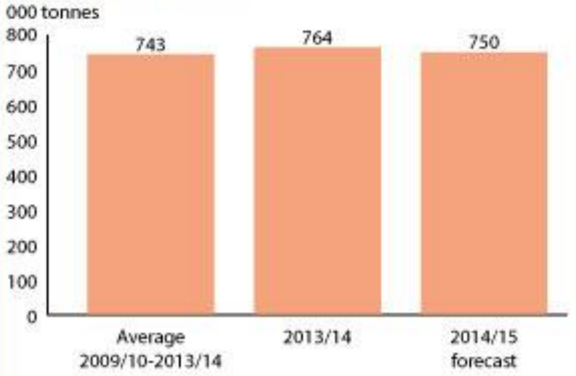
Overall, the country’s food security situation is favourable in both bi-modal and uni-modal rainfall areas and have improved further with the recent commercialization of the 2014 “mismu” and “masika” season crops. However, some areas of food insecurity exist in uni-modal central regions of Dodoma and Singida which gathered reduced 2014 “msimu” cereal and bean crops last May/June. Here food stocks were not fully replenished and are being depleted, some two months earlier than usual, with local households forced to rely on market purchases. Poor household in these areas are currently at Stressed food insecurity level (IPC Phase 2). Labor opportunities linked to land preparation of next “msimu” season in October will bring some relief to their food security situation, but more significant improvements are only expected in May 2015 when the next harvest will be gathered.

United Republic of Tanzania
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	4 572	5 356	5 000	-7
Rice (paddy)	1 996	2 011	2 100	4
Sorghum	797	832	840	1
Others	445	452	451	0
Total	7 810	8 651	8 391	-3

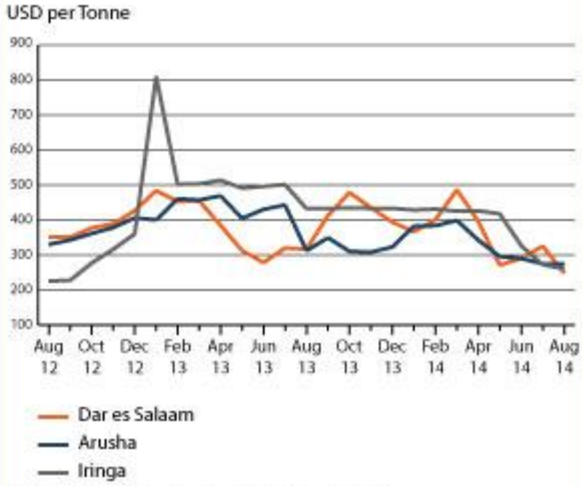
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania
Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania
Wholesale prices of maize



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

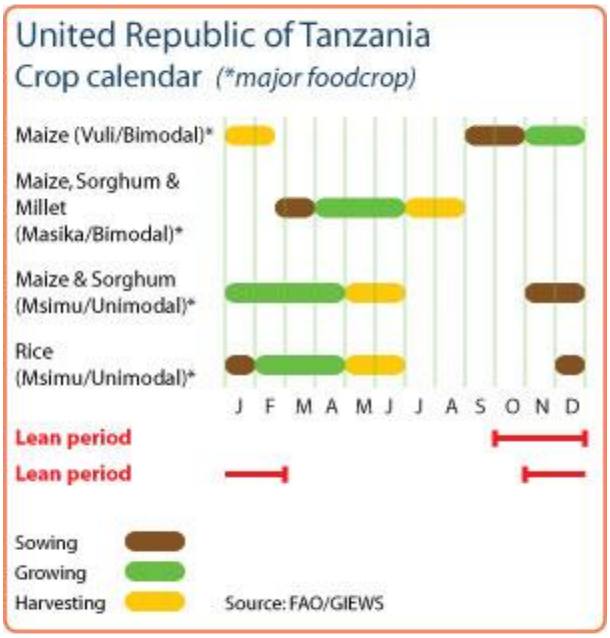
GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 13-June-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable general outlook for 2014 “msimu” and “masika” seasons crops
- Lower yields are expected in some northwestern areas due to erratic rains since mid-April
- Recent flooding in coastal areas likely to affect grain quality
- Maize prices declined in major markets following the start of 2014 “mismu” season harvest
- Favourable food security conditions across the country, with pockets of food insecurity in northeastern and central where production shortfalls occurred during the 2013/14 “vuli” season



Favourable outlook for 2014, despite erratic rains in the northwest and coastal flooding

In southern and central uni-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the 2014 main season “msimu” crops is underway. Rainfall has been generally adequate and cereal production is expected at above average levels as in 2013. However, since mid-April, erratic rains affected crops in northwestern regions around Lake Victoria and, in late May, heavy off-season rains caused localized damage to grain quality as well as delayed drying operations and transportation of crops to main markets.

In northern and central bi-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of 2014 first season “masika” crops is expected to start in July. Cereal production prospects are currently favourable due to above-average rainfall amounts in April/May. In April, torrential rains in coastal areas caused localized flooding with losses of human lives and damage to infrastructures, but also improving growing conditions for “masika” rice in Coast, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam and Tanga regions. Lower yields and delayed harvests are expected in some areas of Dodoma, Mwanza and Mara regions, where the rainy season was characterized by late onset and erratic distribution.

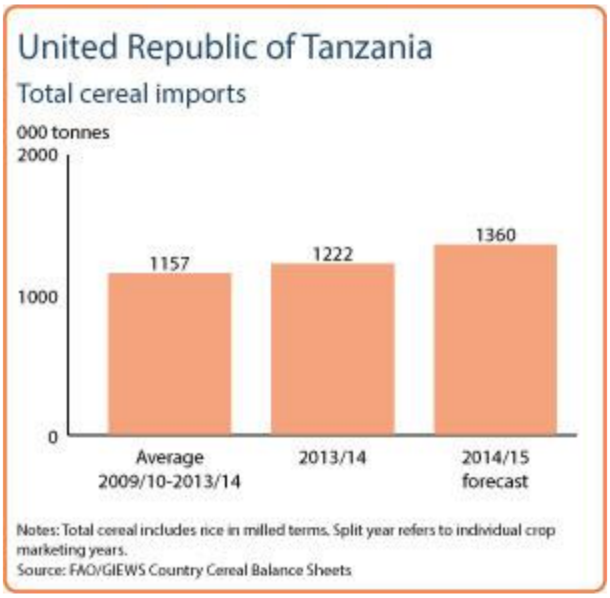
United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	4 441	4 700	4 700	0
Rice (paddy)	1 983	1 880	1 900	1
Sorghum	801	850	850	0
Others	430	464	464	0
Total	7 655	7 894	7 914	0

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Aggregate cereal production in 2014 (including an average output of the 2014 “vuli” production, to be harvested at the beginning of 2015) is put at 7.9 million tonnes, similar to the previous year’s good production level and over 3 percent above the average of the previous five years. The cereal import requirement in the 2014/15 marketing year (July/June) is forecast at about 1.36 million tonnes (including 1.1 million tonnes of wheat and 245 000 tonnes of rice) compared to imports of 1.2 million tonnes in 2013/14. The high level of import requirements is mainly due to sustained domestic demand as well as imports by neighbouring countries, in particular to Kenya.

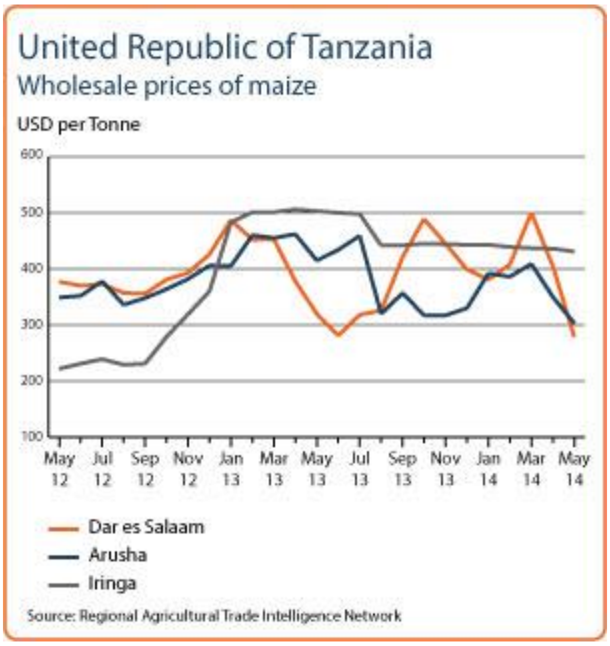


Maize prices decline in major markets

In Dar Es Salaam, prices of maize were at record levels in March 2014 and started to decline significantly in April (-19 percent) as green crops from the “msimu” harvest became available for consumption and then decreased at faster rates in May (-31 percent) as harvested crops entered the markets. Overall, prices of maize almost halved between March and May 2014, when they were 13 percent lower than a year earlier. Similarly, in Arusha, prices of maize, after having peaked in March, declined by 25 percent from March to May, when they were 26 percent lower than 12 months earlier. Prices of rice were mostly stable in recent months at about the same levels of a year earlier.

Pockets of food insecurity in areas that harvested below average "vuli" crops in January/February

Overall, food security conditions have been favourable during the lean season in both bi-modal and uni-modal rainfall areas and have improved further with the start of consumption of the 2014 "mismu" green crops in April. Some areas of food insecurity exist, however, in northeastern and central regions of Dodoma and Iringa which gathered reduced 2013/14 "vuli" cereal and bean crops last January/February. Here food stocks were not fully replenished and were already depleted by May, about two months earlier than usual, with local households forced to rely on market purchases. The harvest of the 2014 "masika" crops in July/August will improve the situation in these areas.



GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 11-February-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Erratic “vuli” season rains affected cereal production in some northern bimodal areas
- Favourable outlook for 2014 “msimu” crops
- Maize prices stable or increasing but lower than twelve months earlier
- Favourable food security conditions with pockets of food insecurity where localized production shortfalls occurred

Erratic “vuli” season rains affected cereal production in some northern bimodal areas

In northern bimodal rainfall areas, harvesting of the “vuli” second season crops, which contributes to approximately 30 percent of the total annual cereal production, is underway. Late and erratic rainfall in parts of Shinyanga, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Pwania and Morogoro regions negatively impacted crop development and yields in the affected areas. Earlier in the year, the 2013 first season “masika” crops, harvested from late June, benefited from abundant and well distributed rainfall in most cropping areas.

In southern and central unimodal rainfall areas, harvesting of 2013 “msimu” coarse grains was completed in June. Crop production was average in most areas, with the exception of some central marginal areas in Dodoma and Singida regions which have experienced a prolonged dry spell in February and an early cessation of rains in March.

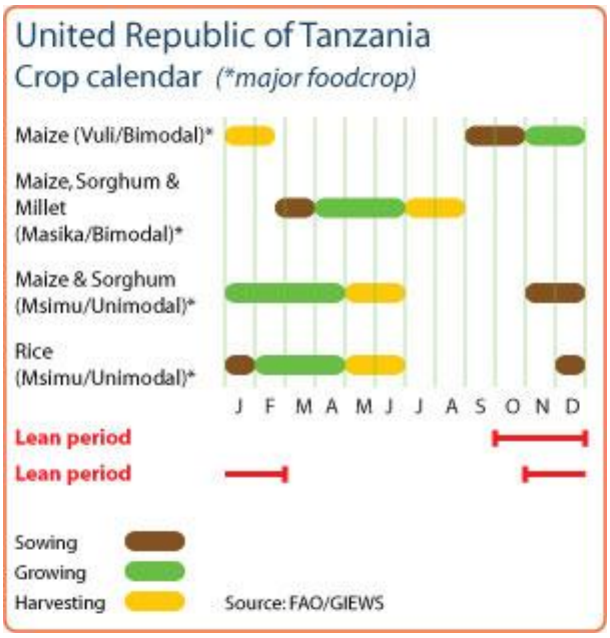
Aggregate cereal production in 2013 (including the forecast for the 2013 “vuli” production) is put at 7.7 million tonnes, 5 percent down from last year’s levels but still 8 percent above the average of the previous five years. The cereal import requirement in the 2013/14 (July/June) marketing year is forecast at about 800 000 tonnes (including 600 000 tonnes of wheat and 200 000 tonnes of rice) compared to imports of 930 000 tonnes in 2012/13.

Favourable outlook for 2014 “msimu” crops

In central and southern unimodal areas, planting of the 2013 long rains “msimu” season crops, to be harvested next May/June, has been completed at the beginning of January. A late onset of seasonal rains of about twenty days has been reported in parts; however, the above average rainfall received from November onwards more than compensated for the early season dryness, and, according to remote sensing analysis, crops are in good condition, especially in key growing areas of Iringa and Mbeya provinces in the south-western highlands. Official meteorological forecasts point to average rainfall amounts until March: in particular, rains are forecast at normal to above normal levels over Iringa and eastern Mbeya, and at normal to below normal levels over western Mbeya.

Maize prices stable or increasing but lower than twelve months earlier

Prices of maize were increasing or stable in recent months in most

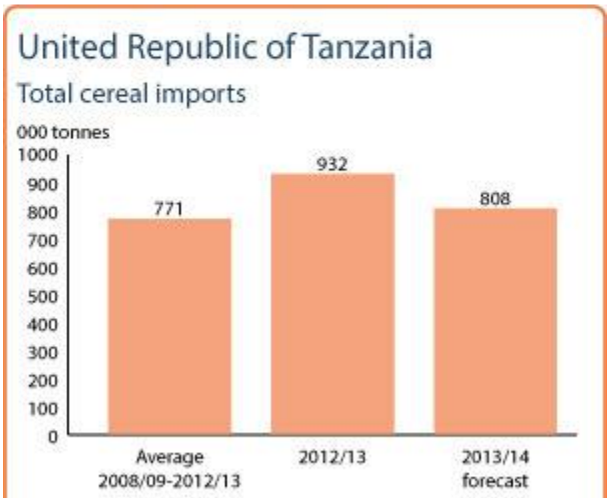


United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 estimate	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	4,160	5,104	4,700	-8
Rice (paddy)	1,887	1,801	1,850	3
Sorghum	741	839	800	-5
Others	362	333	354	6
Total	7,150	8,077	7,704	-5

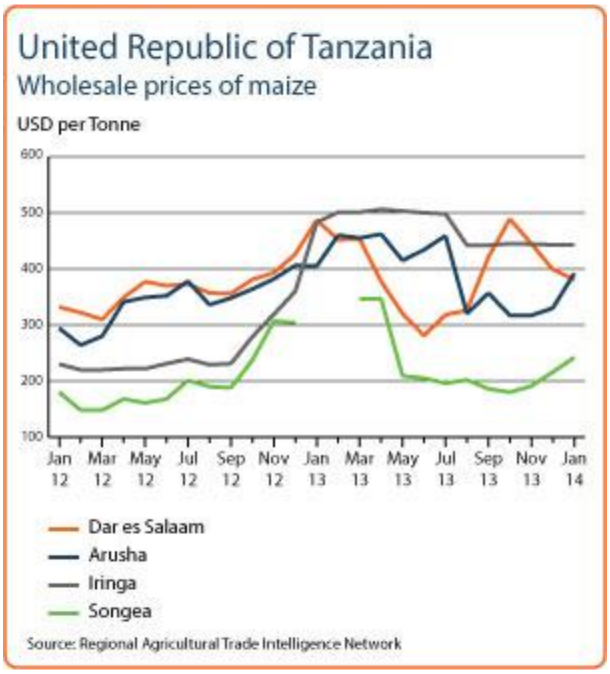
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

markets, with normal seasonal patterns being compounded by concerns over the performance of the “vuli” harvest, currently underway. By contrast, in Dar es Salaam, the largest urban market, prices followed a declining trend after having reached record levels in October 2013. Overall, maize prices in January were between 8 and 22 percent below their levels of twelve months earlier, mainly due to the adequate availabilities from the satisfactory 2013 cereal production.

Prices of rice were mostly stable at low levels in recent months, due to improved availabilities from the satisfactory 2013 harvest and reduced exports following an import ban introduced by neighbouring countries such as Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. In January 2014, rice prices were almost 30 percent below the levels of twelve months earlier. Low prices of rice, a substitute for maize for urban consumers, are likely to have exerted a downward pressure on maize prices and to have contributed to the decline in maize prices observed in Dar es Salaam in recent months.



Favourable food security conditions with pockets of food insecurity where localized production shortfalls occurred

Overall, food security conditions have remained favourable during the lean season in both bimodal and unimodal areas. However, pockets of food insecurity exist where localized production shortfalls occurred:

- Households affected by a reduced *Vuli* food production in northern bimodal rainfall areas will likely deplete their food stocks in April instead of July. An early dependence on markets combined with limited income generating activities will likely result in Stressed (IPC phase 2) outcomes.

- In the Central marginal areas of Dodoma and southern parts of Iringa regions, households are facing the lingering effects of a poor 2012/13 *Msimu* season, resulting in earlier and heavier dependence on markets, which combined with high cereal prices (in Iringa market, maize prices are the highest on record) has resulted in Stressed food insecurity (IPC phase 2) in the period between January and March.

- In some areas of Kagera region, where bananas and cassava crops are the major staples, food production has been significantly reduced following the infestation of banana bacterial wilt (BXW), cassava mosaic virus disease, and cassava brown streak disease (CBD&CMD). As a result, market dependence has increased, resulting in high demand of food from outside the livelihood zone. Currently, this region is facing Stressed (IPC phase 2) food security conditions that are expected to end in February, when alternative food crops (yams and potatoes from the *Vuli* season) will become available at household and market levels.

On 21 and 22 January 2014 heavy rains caused flooding in the districts of Kilosa, Mvomero and Gairo in the Morogoro region. An estimated 13 557 people have been affected, and damage to infrastructure, farms and food stocks has also been reported.

GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 08-November-2013

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Planting of 2013 "vuli" crops is underway in northern areas where erratic rains are affecting crop establishment
- Very high maize prices registered in most local markets
- Tighter food security situation observed as the lean season progress

Erratic start of the "vuli" season rains affects crop establishment in northern bi-modal areas

In northern bi-modal rainfall areas, planting of the 2013 "vuli" crops (to be harvested at the beginning of next year) is well underway. Seasonal rains started by mid-September around Lake Victoria and have so far been erratic, with some crops requiring re-planting. Official meteorological forecasts point to average to below average rainfall amounts until December. In central and southern uni-modal areas, land preparation for the December-April "msimu" cropping season is underway. Some dry planting has already begun in central areas of Dodoma and Singida.

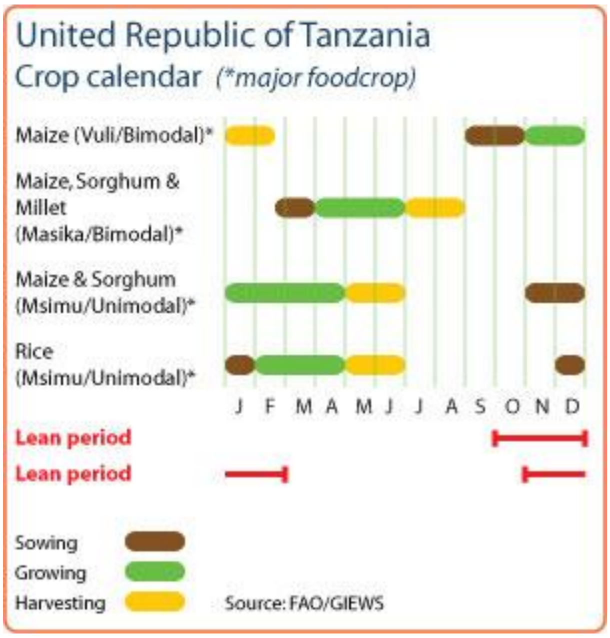
Aggregate cereal production in 2013 (including an average forecast of the 2013 "vuli" production) is tentatively set at 7.5 million tonnes, about 13 percent above the previous five years' average. The cereal import requirement in the 2013/14 (July/June) marketing year is forecast at about 800 000 tonnes (including 600 000 tonnes of wheat and 200 000 tonnes of rice) compared to imports of 930 000 tonnes in 2012/13.

Maize prices hit record high levels in Dar es Salaam

Between June and October 2013, wholesale maize prices increased by 74 percent in Dar Es Salaam, the main urban center, and by 15 percent in Mbeya, located in a major producing area. In October, maize was traded at record level of USD 490 per tonne in Dar es Salaam market, about 30 percent more than one year earlier, partly due to strong local demand. By contrast, wholesale prices of rice were mostly stable at low levels in recent months, due to improved availabilities from the good 2013 harvest and reduced exports following an import ban introduced by neighbouring countries such as Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya.

The start of the lean season is expected to sustain current high levels of food prices

Overall, the country's food security situation is favourable. The country is entering into the lean season, to last until February 2014, and cereal prices are likely to remain at high levels in coming months, further eroding the purchasing power of most poor households. In particular, food security conditions are expected to be harsh in some areas of north-western Kagera region around Lake Victoria, where production of banana and cassava crops was severely affected by outbreaks of pests and diseases (mainly mosaic virus and brown streak on cassava and bacterial wilt on bananas). Here, local households are shifting their consumption towards cereals, increasing their market dependence with further push-up effect on prices. In central marginal areas of Dodoma region, food stocks are expected to be depleted earlier than usual as

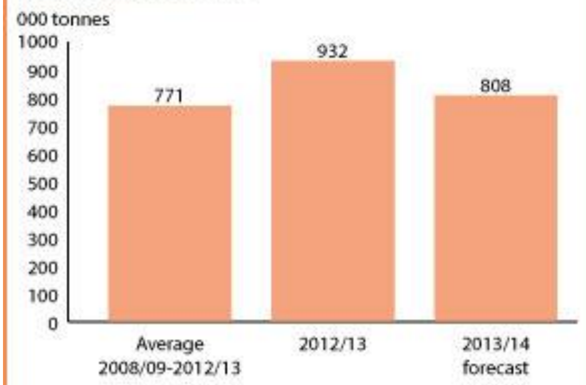


United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production

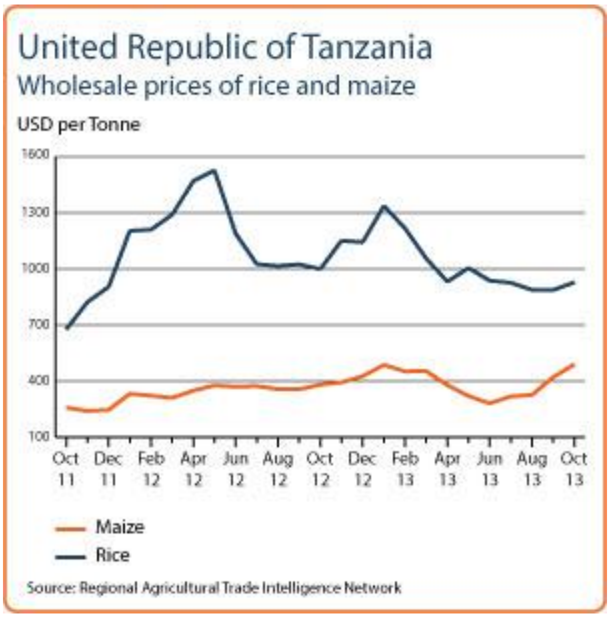
	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	4 160	5 104	5 000	-2
Rice (paddy)	1 398	1 128	1 400	24
Sorghum	741	839	800	-5
Others	362	333	354	6
Total	6 662	7 404	7 554	2

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

the 2012/13 production was below average following poor and erratic rainfall.



GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 03-June-2013

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- The 2013 "msimu" season production is estimated at near average levels
- Maize prices decline but are still at high levels in most markets
- Overall food security situation improves as harvest starts in uni-modal areas

Average 2013 "msimu" season crop production expected in uni-modal areas

In southern and central uni-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of 2013 "msimu" coarse grains has started in May, supplying local markets with green crops. Crop production is expected to be at average levels in most areas, with the exception of some central marginal areas in Dodoma and Singida regions which have experienced a prolonged dry spell in February and an early cessation of rains in March. In northern and north-eastern bi-modal rainfall areas, plantings of the 2013 first season "masika" crops, for harvest from late June, was concluded in March. Crops are in good conditions following a timely onset of the rainy season and abundant rainfall amounts received in most cropping areas. The final result of "masika" crops, however, will depend on the continuation of favourable rains during the remaining period of the season.

Favourable March-to-May rains improve grazing conditions

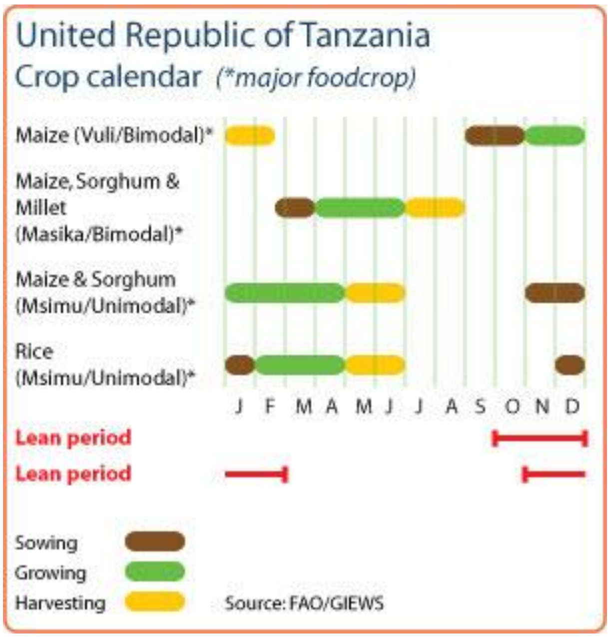
In most pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, pasture conditions and water availability have improved as a result of good rains with positive effects on livestock body conditions and milk production. In north-western Kagera region around Lake Victoria, production of banana and cassava crops, the main staple food for about 2 million people, has been significantly affected by outbreaks of pests and diseases (mainly mosaic virus and brown streak on cassava and bacterial wilt on bananas).

Prices of maize decline but are still at high levels

Wholesale prices of maize have followed a sustained increase since September 2012, reaching record levels during the first quarter of 2013. Since last April, prices started to decline in most markets by between 10 and 40 percent as rural households began to consume the green crops from the 2013 "msimu" season. By contrast, prices have remained firm at record levels in Iringa market, probably due to the high demand from the neighbouring Dodoma and Singida regions whose local production has been affected by the dry dry spell in February. Nonetheless, in most markets, current prices are still considerably higher than one year ago, mainly due to the sustained demand from neighbouring countries (Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, South Sudan) and the poor performance of the "vuli" crop, harvested in January-February, in some bi-modal coastal areas.

Food security improves as the lean season ends

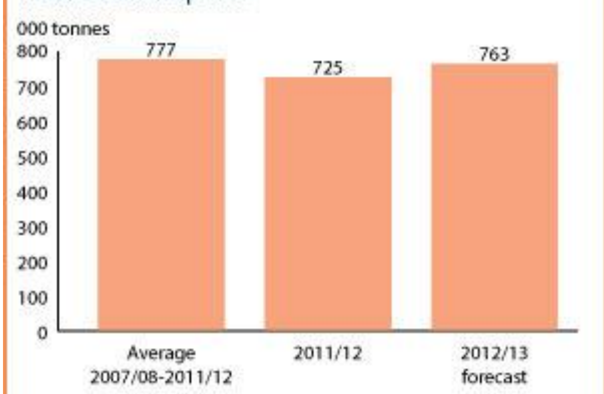
Overall, the country's food security situation is favourable. In uni-modal



United Republic of Tanzania
Cereal production

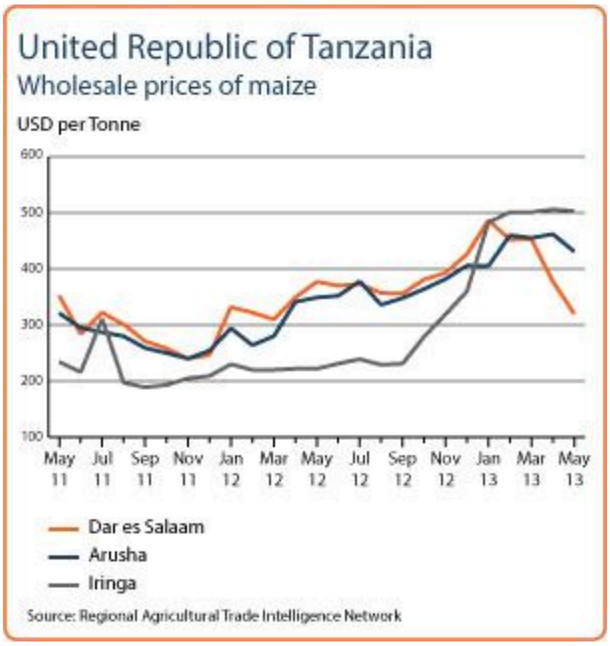
	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	4,248	4,341	4,400	1
Rice (paddy)	1,437	1,461	1,500	3
Sorghum	767	807	839	4
Others	352	331	433	31
Total	6,804	6,940	7,172	3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

rainfall areas, the lean season has just ended with the beginning of the "msimu" harvest and food security will continue to improve in the coming weeks as the bulk of newly harvested crops become available in main markets and food prices are expected to decrease further. The increased availability of "msimu" crops has also improved food security situation of poor households in bi-modal rainfall areas that last January/February experienced a below average "vuli" harvest which only partially replenished food stocks.



GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 13-February-2013

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- In bi-modal areas, the 2012/13 “vuli” season production is estimated at near average levels
- Favourable outlook of the 2013 “msimu” season crops to be harvested in May/June
- Maize prices are at record high levels in most markets
- Overall food security situation expected to improve as the lean season eases

Nearly average 2012/13 “vuli” season crop production expected

In northern bi-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the short rainfall “vuli” season crops, which contributes to approximately 30 percent of the total annual cereal production, is underway and preliminary estimates point to near average cereal production. October to December rains were abundant in most cropping areas, with the exception of northern coastal lowlands, where precipitation was erratic and below average. In January 2013, outbreaks of armyworm have been reported in some central (Kongwa, Bahi and Ifakara) and northern (Kiteto and Kilindi) districts with minimal damage to crops.

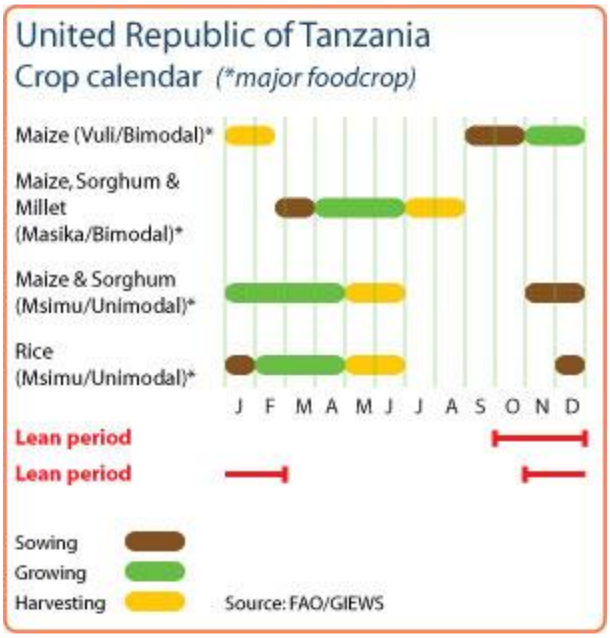
Aggregate cereal production in 2012 is estimated at 7 million tonnes, slightly above the previous five years average. Cereal import requirements for 2012/13 (July/June) are forecast at 853 000 tonnes, including 650 000 tonnes of wheat, 150 000 tonnes of rice and 50 000 tonnes of maize.

Favourable outlook for 2013 “msimu” crops

In central and southern uni-modal areas, planting of the 2013 long rains “msimu” season crops, to be harvested next May/June, has been completed at the beginning of January. Rains started on time between end of October and late November and have been favourable so far. According to satellite-based images, the outlook, especially in key growing areas of Iringa, Mbeya and Tabora provinces, is favourable due to good moisture conditions. Meteorological forecast suggests that “msimu” rains are likely to be average to above average until the end of the season in May.

Prices of maize hit record high levels

Maize prices have significantly increased during the last months following the deepening of the lean season, in both uni-modal and bi-modal rainfall areas, the sustained demand from neighbouring countries (Rwanda, Burundi and DRC) and the poor “vuli” production prospects in some bi-modal coastal areas. Between August 2012 and January 2013 maize prices have increased by 36 percent in Dar es Salaam market. By January 2013, maize prices were up to two times higher than twelve months earlier and at record levels in most monitored markets. This is despite the efforts of the Government to control the price inflation by releasing some 40 000 tonnes of relief maize from the National Food Reserve Agency. Similarly, prices of beans and rice followed suit and, by January 2013, they were up by about 10 percent compared to the same month in 2012.

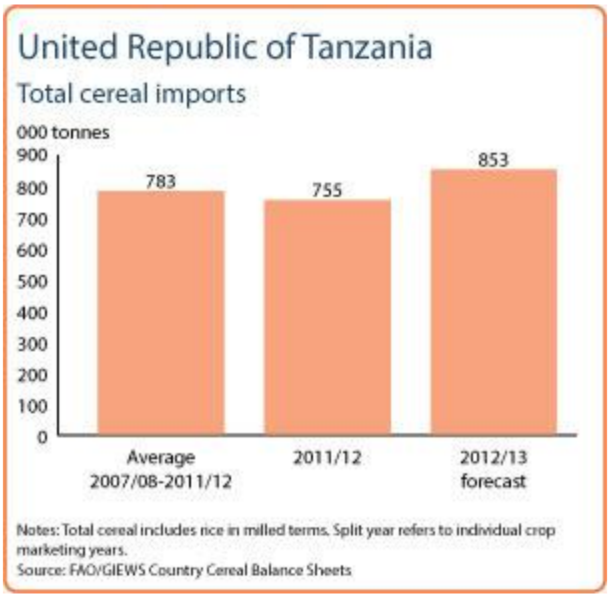


United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	4,301	4,341	4,300	-1
Rice (paddy)	1,437	1,461	1,500	3
Sorghum	767	807	800	-1
Others	392	449	454	1
Total	6,897	7,058	7,054	0

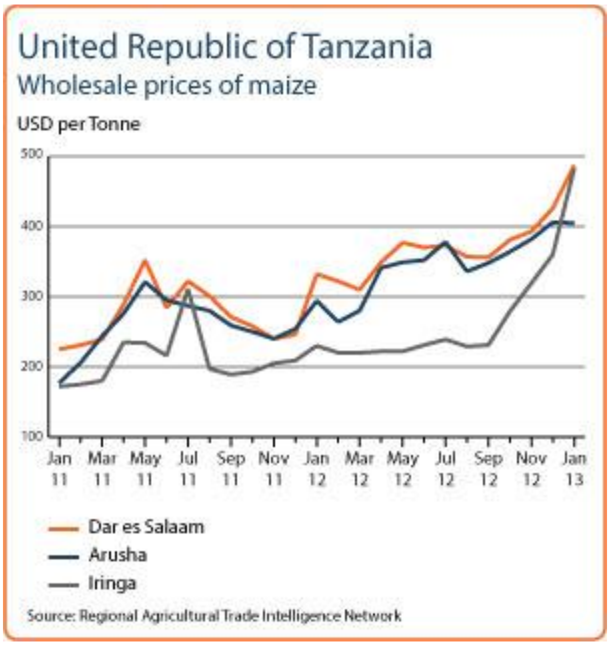
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Food security of poor households expected to improve as the lean season ends

Overall, the country's food security situation is stable. However, pockets of mild food insecurity conditions still persist in some uni-modal areas of central provinces of Singida, Iringa and Dodoma that had a poor "msimu" harvest last July/August. Here, the lean season is longer, lasting until March, when some improvements are expected with the start of the 2013 "msimu" green harvest.

Improvements in access are expected in most bi-modal rainfall areas as cereal prices begin to ease with the commercialisation of the bulk of the "vuli" harvest Regarding the pastoral sector, improvements are expected from March following the favourable forecast for the March to May rains, in particular in uni-modal rainfall areas.



GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 19-October-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Planting of the 2012 “vuli” season crops is underway in bi-modal areas
- High maize and rice prices in most markets
- Tighter food security situation following the start of the lean season together with higher food prices

Planting of 2012 “vuli” season crops is underway

In northern bi-modal rainfall areas, the 2012 “vuli” rainy season started on-time in September and planting of crops is underway. In general, rains have been erratic so far, with some crops, especially beans, requiring some re-planting. Rainfall forecasts, however, indicate above average amounts along the season, with likely favourable effects on crop yields and pasture conditions. At the same time, in central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas land is being prepared for planting “msimu” crops from November when seasonal rains are expected to start.

Aggregate cereal production for 2012 (including an average forecast of the 2012 “vuli” production in bi-modal rainfall areas for harvest early next year) is tentatively set at 6.5 million tonnes, about 3 percent above the previous five years average. Import requirements for 2012/13 (July/June) are estimated at 820 000 tonnes, including 650 000 tonnes of wheat, 100 000 tonnes of rice and 70 000 tonnes of maize.

Prices of maize and rice remain high in most markets

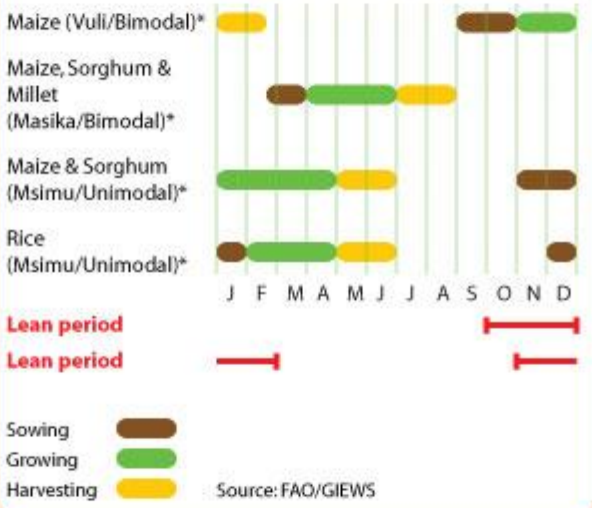
After a slight reduction in August/September following the commercialization of 2012 “masika” crops, maize prices have again continued their rising trend. In October 2012, prices rose by between 5 to 15 percent in the main wholesale markets of the country. In Dar es Salaam and Arusha, maize was traded at the beginning of October at near record-high levels of USD 360-370 per tonne, about 45 percent more than the same period in 2011. In addition, the average price of rice is still 45 percent higher than one year ago, although it has steadily declined in Dar es Salaam wholesale market from the record-high level of about USD 1 500 per tonne in May 2012 to slightly less than USD 1 000 in early October 2012. In general, cereal prices remain high as a consequence of high transportation costs and the sustained demand for cereals from neighbouring countries (Rwanda, Burundi and DRC), coupled with below average production in some areas.

Overall food security situation is stable but some worsening expected with the progress of the lean season

The lean season has just started in the whole country and cereal prices are likely to remain at high levels in the coming months, further eroding households’ purchasing power. In particular, food security in some bi-modal rainfall areas is expected to worsen as the lean season progresses and food stocks dwindle following the below average cereal crop production of 2012 “masika” and “msimu” seasons. The situation is very likely to improve from January through March 2013 due to the

United Republic of Tanzania

Crop calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



United Republic of Tanzania

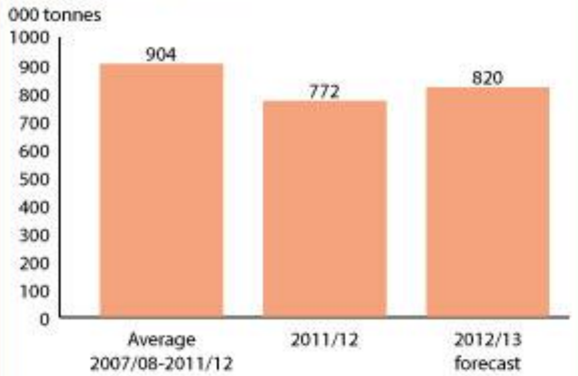
Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 forecast	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3,775	3,600	3,800	6
Rice (paddy)	1,437	1,461	1,500	3
Sorghum	764	788	760	-4
Others	392	449	454	1
Total	6,367	6,298	6,514	3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

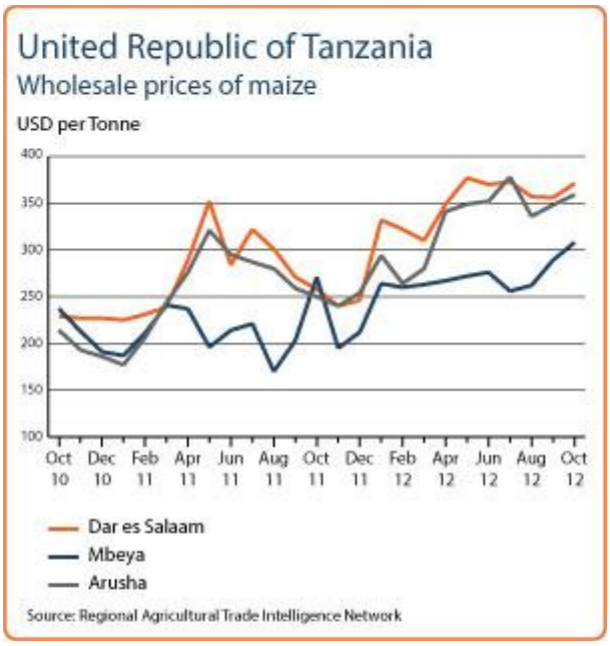
United Republic of Tanzania

Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

“vuli” harvest and associated labour opportunities. In uni-modal areas, food security is also declining in some areas of central provinces of Singida, Iringa and Dodoma that had a poor “msimu” harvest last July/August. Here, the lean season is longer, lasting until March, when some improvements are expected with the start of the “msimu” green harvest. Regarding the pastoral sector, pasture availability, animal body conditions and milk production are expected to improve following the forecast for enhanced rains.



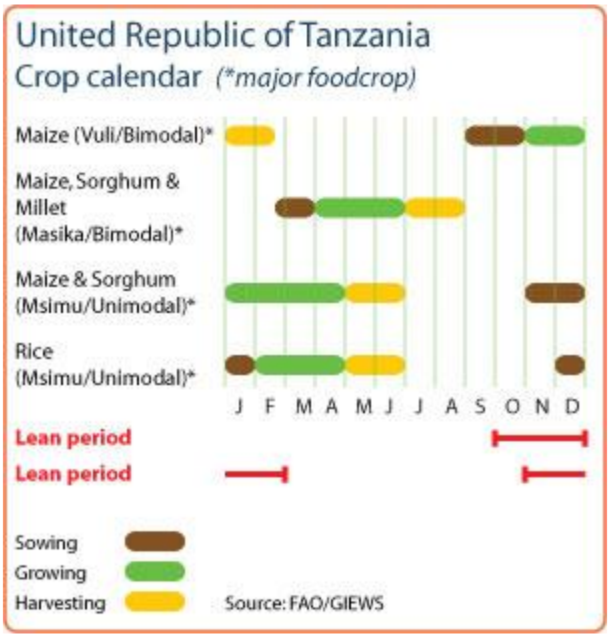
GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 13-July-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Harvesting of 2012 “msimu” crops is underway, while harvesting of 2012 “masika” crops will start soon
- High maize prices in most markets
- Food security situation is generally stable



Average prospects for cereal production in 2012/13

In central and southern uni-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the 2012 long rainfall “msimu” season crops is underway and production prospects are good following favourable rains during the whole season (November to April). In northern bi-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of 2012 “masika” season crops is about to start, with some delay following the late start of the rainy season. The 2012 “masika” rains (March-May) started in April, with a delay of almost one month. The first weeks saw erratic and unevenly distributed rainfall, often resulting in wilting and drying out of early planted crops that required re-planting in some areas. Prospects have generally improved following abundant and well distributed rains in May and early June. Aggregate cereal production for 2012/13 (including an average forecast of the “vuli” production in bi-modal areas for harvest early next year) is tentatively set at 6.4 million tonnes, about 4 percent above 2011/12 output when dry weather conditions affected both “masika” and “msimu” crops. Import requirements for 2012/13 (July/June) are set at a high of 840 000 tonnes, including 700 000 tonnes of wheat and 100 000 tonnes of rice.

In bi-modal areas, recent good rains have improved pasture and water availability for livestock, with positive impact on animal body conditions. The overall pastoral sector is however still recovering from the severe 2009 drought that affected some districts in Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara regions with significant losses of animals and sharp decline in milk production. In north-western Kagera region, around Lake Victoria, production of banana and cassava crops, main staple food for about two million people, has been severely reduced by pests and diseases (mainly bacterial wilt on bananas and mosaic on cassava).

United Republic of Tanzania

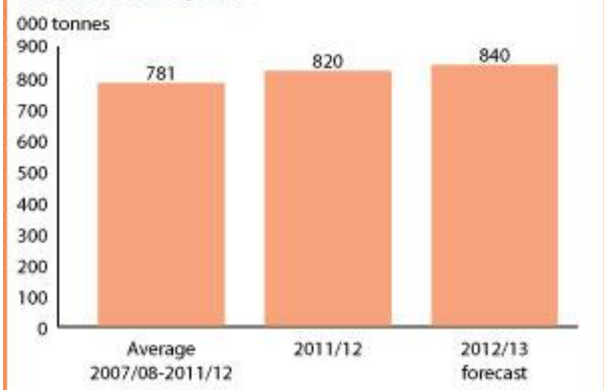
Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 forecast	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3 704	3 600	3 800	6
Rice (paddy)	1 352	1 340	1 400	4
Sorghum	764	788	760	-4
Others	381	434	434	0
Total	6 201	6 162	6 394	4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

High prices of maize and rice registered in most markets

Current maize prices are very high in main wholesale markets of the country. In Dar es Salaam and Arusha, maize was traded in May/June at near record-high levels of USD 350-380 per tonne. In June, the average maize price has slightly declined in the capital city following the recent release of about 8 000 tonnes of maize by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA). In general, maize prices remain high despite the commercialization of the newly harvested “msimu” crops because traders are holding stocks in anticipation of a strong demand from neighbouring countries (especially Kenya) following the recent lift of the cereal export ban from Tanzania. Some decline in maize prices is expected with the arrival on markets of the bulk of “masika” crops in August.

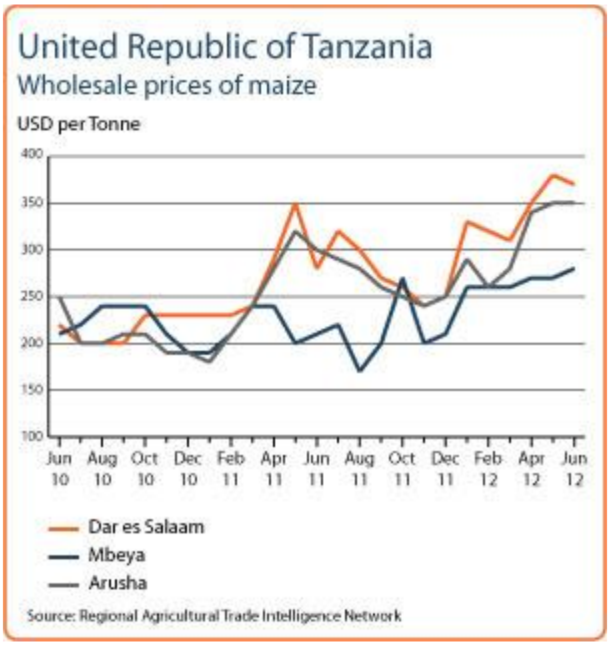


Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

In May 2012, the average wholesale price of rice reached the record-high level of USD 1 527 per tonne which then declined by about 22 percent as supply increased in main markets following the start of harvesting operations of irrigated paddy fields in uni-modal areas. In June, rice is traded in Dar es Salaam at USD 1 190, about 45 percent above the level of one year earlier.

Food security situation is generally favourable

Food security situation is generally satisfactory at national level and it is expected to improve in the coming months as harvesting of "mismu" and "masika" crops progresses. However, localized pockets of IPC Phase 2 "stressed" food insecurity conditions exist in some districts of northern, north-eastern and central regions that have experienced food production shortfalls during the previous season. In north-western Kagera region, access to food has generally deteriorated following the significant reduction in banana and cassava production that forced local households to consume more maize and rice purchased at very high prices on markets.



GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 23-March-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- 2011 cereal crops production estimated at a slightly below average level
- Maize prices declined since January, but remain at high levels
- Food security situation is generally stable

Aggregate cereal output expected to decline in 2011/12

In bimodal rainfall areas, harvesting of 2011/12 "vuli" season crops is complete and production is estimated at an average level. After a promising start of the season, the early cessation of rains in January in several cropping areas affected yields of cereal crops that were at maturing stage.

Aggregate cereal production in 2011/12 is tentatively set at about 6 million tonnes, about 14 percent below the 2010 bumper harvest and 3 percent less than the last five year's average. Import requirements for 2011/12 marketing year (July/June) are set at a high of 840 000 tonnes, including 700 000 tonnes of wheat, about 100 000 tonnes of rice and some maize.

Good rains benefit yields of 2012 "msimu" crops

In uni-modal rainfall areas, abundant "msimu" precipitations between early February and early March favoured cereal crops that are expected to be harvested from May/June. In bi-modal rainfall areas, the timely onset of "masika" rains (March-June) has facilitated land preparation and planting operations for cereal crops to be harvested from September. According to the Tanzania Meteorological Agency, "masika" rains are expected to be average to above average benefiting pasture and crops in most bimodal areas of northern coast and north-eastern highlands.

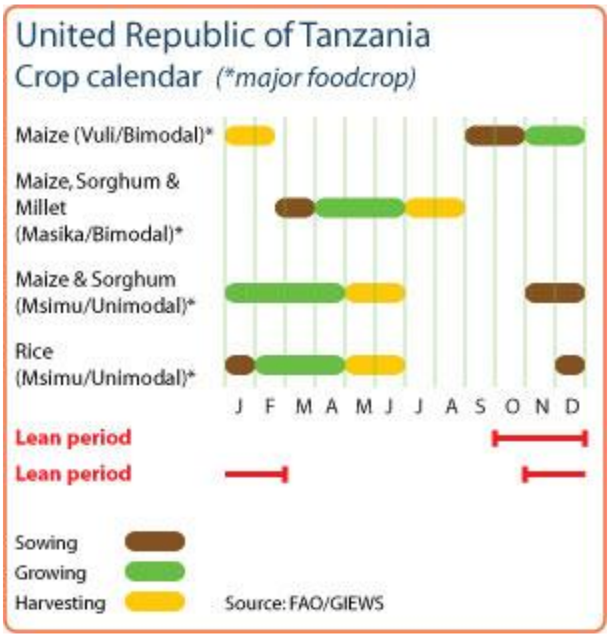
Maize prices decline, but remain high

Cereal prices have started to decline following the arrival of "vuli" crops to main markets and in March 2012, maize was traded in urban wholesale market of Dar es Salaam at about USD 306 per tonne, down 8 percent from the unusual peak in January 2012. However, current maize price in the capital city is still higher than one year earlier by about 28 to 30 percent.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics, the annual food inflation in February 2012 was estimated at 26.1 percent, a slight decline compared to the previous month and follows fifteen successive months of rising trend.

Food security situation is generally stable

The food security outlook is generally favourable in most of the country. The food security situation of the 1.1 million people identified in October 2011 as requiring emergency assistance have also improved following the recent "vuli" harvest supply and the distribution of free/subsidized maize by the Government.

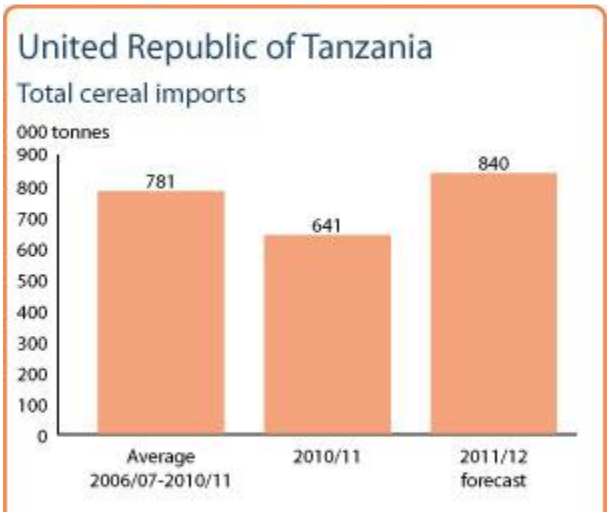


United Republic of Tanzania

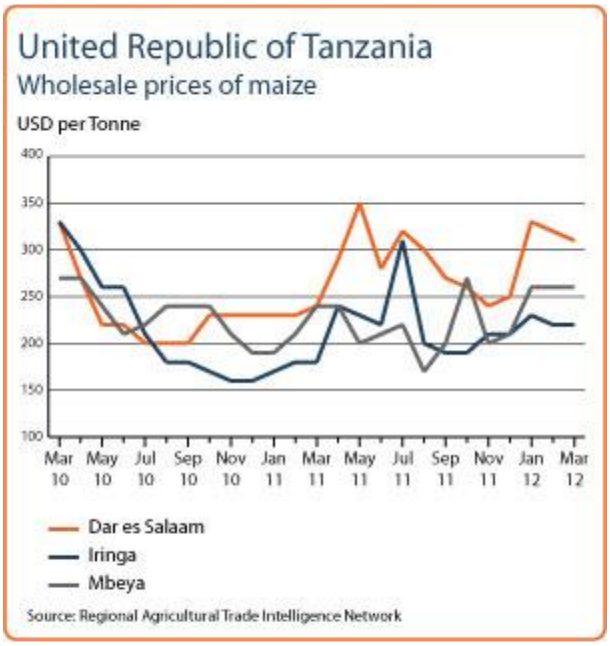
Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 estimate	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3 687	4 475	3 600	-20
Rice (paddy)	1 332	1 400	1 340	-4
Sorghum	808	788	740	-6
Others	310	291	294	1
Total	6 138	6 954	5 974	-14

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets


United Republic of Tanzania
Wholesale prices of maize
USD per Tonne
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
Mar 10
May 10
Jul 10
Sep 10
Nov 10
Jan 11
Mar 11
May 11
Jul 11
Sep 11
Nov 11
Jan 12
Mar 12
Dar es Salaam
Iringa
Mbeya
Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

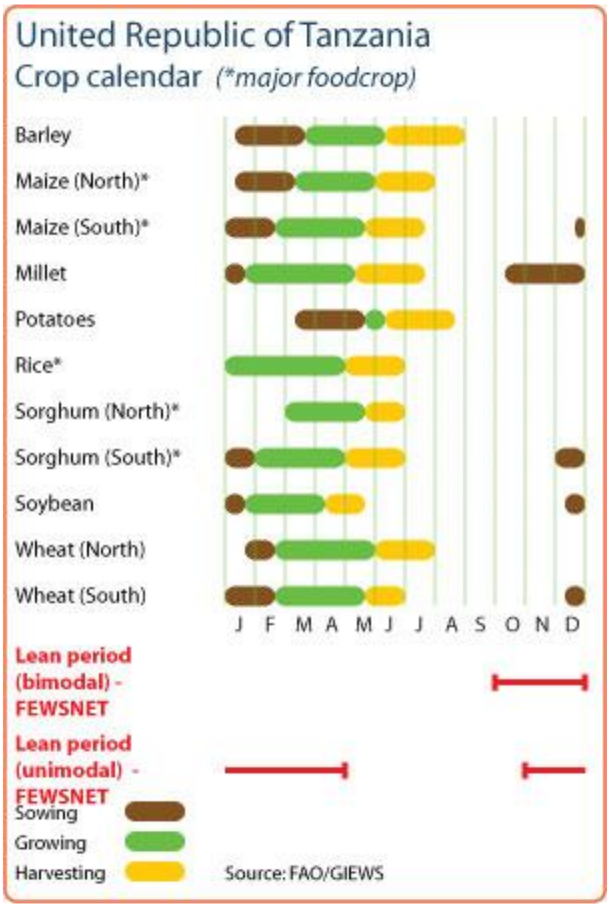
GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 13-January-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Estimates of 2011/12 cereal crops production point to below average levels
- Maize prices decline, since June, but remain at high levels
- Overall, food security is satisfactory



Despite good prospects for the “vuli” harvest, aggregate cereal output expected to drop in 2011

In bimodal areas, harvesting of 2011/12 “vuli” season crops is about to start and prospects are good due to favourable weather conditions. Above average yields are expected in Arusha, Mara and Tanga regions where abundant and well distributed rains benefitted crop development. In uni-modal rainfall areas, planting of 2012 “msimu” season crops (to be harvested from May) started from mid-November and is complete. At the end of December, torrential rains over large part of the northern coast, especially over Dar es Salaam and Pwani regions, resulted in fatalities and infrastructure damage

Aggregate cereal production in 2011/12 is tentatively set at 5.7 million tonnes, about 7 percent below 2010 bumper harvest and 3 percent less than the last five year’s average. Adverse weather conditions affected the “masika” and “misimu” season crops harvested between May and August 2011. Import requirements for 2011/12 marketing year (July/June) are set at a high of 740 000 tonnes, including 600 000 tonnes of wheat, about 100 000 tonnes of rice and some maize.

United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 estimate	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3 441	3 600	3 300	-8
Rice (paddy)	1 332	1 400	1 340	-4
Sorghum	821	850	740	-13
Others	312	319	304	-5
Total	5 906	6 169	5 684	-8

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Maize prices decline, but overall food inflation remains high

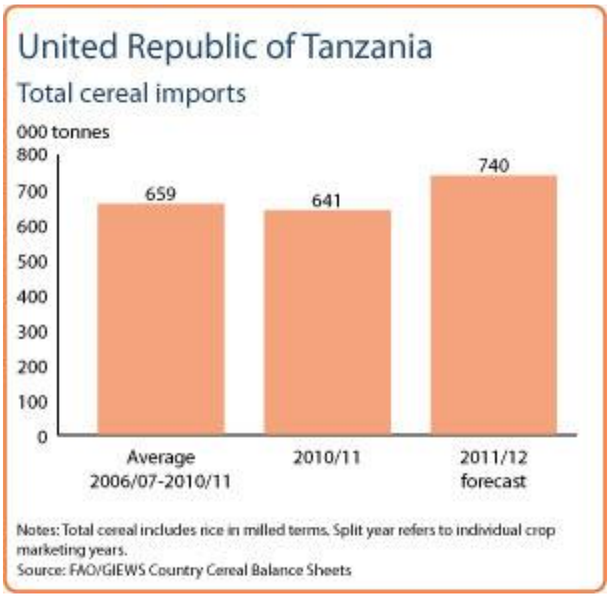
Prices of the main staple maize, after reaching record levels in most markets during May 2011, had declined gradually following the implementation of a six-month food export ban. In addition, by November about 72 000 tonnes of maize have been released by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) for both commercial and free food distribution. At the end of December 2011, maize was traded in urban wholesale market of Dar es Salaam at about USD 246 per tonne, down 30 percent from the peak reached in May 2011. However, at this level, maize prices are still about 8 percent higher than a year earlier mainly due to lower cereal output and high fuel prices that increased transportation costs.

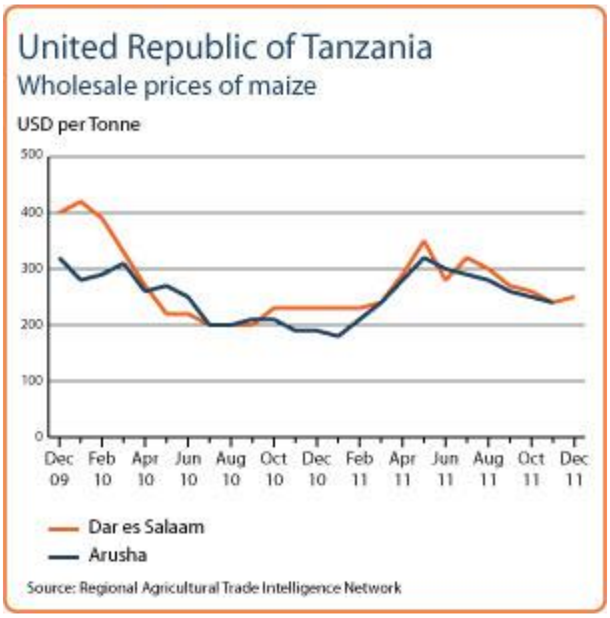
According to the National Bureau of Statistics, in November 2011 food inflation, at 26.1 percent year-on-year, rose for the thirteenth successive month.

Food security is generally favourable but some pockets of moderate food insecurity remain

Most of the country is generally food secure. However, food access is difficult for poorest households in areas affected by adverse weather conditions, particularly as the lean season approaches, food stocks deplete and food prices stay generally high. Moderate food insecurity is reported in some uni-modal areas of Dodoma, Singida, Iringa and Lindi regions and the situation is likely to gradually deteriorate until April

2012, just before the beginning of the 2012 "msimu" season harvest. A similar situation of moderate food insecurity is also reported in some bi-modal areas of Arusha, Manyara and Shinyanga regions, but here some improvements are expected in the coming weeks with the start of harvesting of the 2011/12 "vuli" season crops.





GIEWS Country Brief

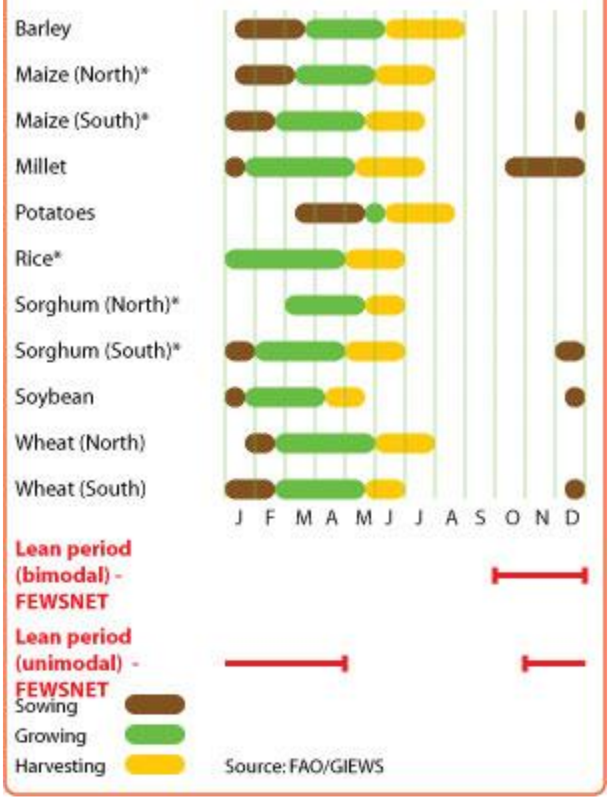
United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 2-November-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Estimates of 2011 cereal crops production point to below average levels
- Maize prices decline since June but remain at high levels
- Food security is generally satisfactory, but some areas may face a prolonged lean period

United Republic of Tanzania
Crop calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Cereal output expected to drop in 2011

In uni-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the 2011 “msimu” coarse grains was completed at the beginning of September and production is estimated at below average levels. Despite a good crop output in southern and south-eastern key growing areas, significant losses were reported in central Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, Shinyanga and north of Iringa regions due to unfavourable weather conditions. The “misimu” rains started two-three weeks late and were poorly distributed from November to February, with a 4-weeks dry spell in February. In several areas, cereal crops were affected and the soil moisture deficit had often prevented transplanting of paddy crops. Although rains resumed in March and April, most of damage to crops was already irreversible and crop production in affected areas is estimated at 35-45 percent below average. Land preparation is underway for planting 2012 “msimu” crops by mid-November.

In bi-modal rainfall areas, in northern and north-eastern parts of the country, harvesting of 2011 first season “masika” crops has been completed in September and production is estimated at below average levels due to early cessation of rains. Planting of 2011 second season “vuli” crops, which contributes to approximately 30 percent of the total annual cereal production, has started in early September around Lake Victoria and continued eastward in northern coastal areas and north-eastern highlands. October to December “vuli” rains are forecast to be average to above average, even with some risks of excessive soil moisture in some areas.

Aggregate cereal production for 2011 (including an early forecast of the “vuli” production, for harvest from early next year) is tentatively set at 5.7 million tonnes, about 7 percent below 2010 bumper harvest and 3 percent less than the last five years average. Import requirements for 2011/12 marketing year (July/June) are set at a high of 710 000 tonnes, essentially wheat and some limited quantities of maize and rice.

United Republic of Tanzania
Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3 441	3 600	3 300	-8
Rice (paddy)	1 332	1 400	1 400	0
Sorghum	821	850	740	-13
Others	312	319	304	-5
Total	5 906	6 169	5 744	-7

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

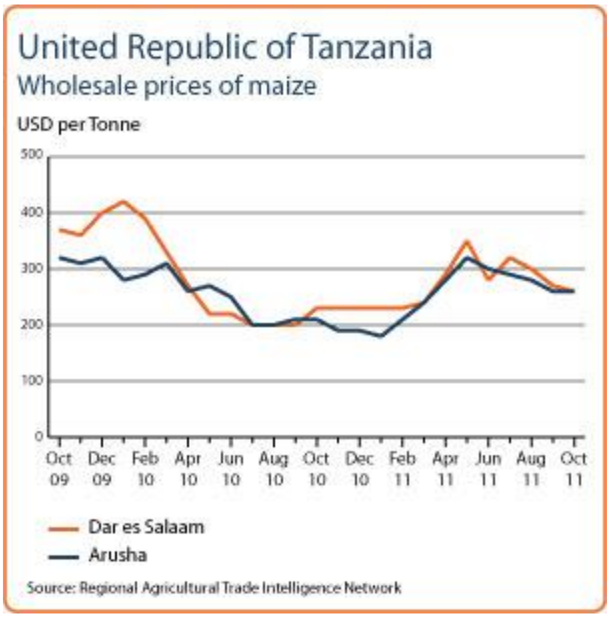
Maize prices declining, but still remain high

Prices of main staple food crops, which steadily increased during the first semester of 2011, began to decline from May – June onwards, with the beginning of “msimu” and “masika” harvests in both uni-modal and bi-modal areas. At the end of October 2011, maize was traded in main urban wholesale markets of Dar es Salaam and Arusha at about USD 260 per tonne, down respectively 25 and 14 percent from the peaks reached during last May. However, current maize prices in these two markets are between 15 and 19 percent higher than a year ago, as a result of the reduced 2011 cereal output and high fuel prices that increased transportation costs. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, food inflation rose for the eleventh successive month in

September and it was set at the high level of 21.3 percent year-on-year.

Food security is generally good, with some pockets of moderate food insecurity

Most of the country is generally food secure. However, food access by poorest households in areas affected by adverse weather conditions is difficult as the lean season approaches and food stocks deplete. In particular, moderate food insecurity is reported in some areas of Dodoma, Singida, Iringa and Lindi regions and the situation is likely to gradually deteriorate until April 2012, just before the beginning of the 2012 “msimu” harvest. A similar situation of moderate food insecurity is also in some bi-modal areas of Arusha, Manyara and Shinyanga regions, but here some improvements are expected from January 2012 with the start of the 2011/12 “vuli” harvest.



GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 23-May-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Early production forecast of the 2011 “msimu” season crops point to below average levels
- Food prices expected to continue increasing until next harvest in June/July
- Government ban introduced on cereal exports until July
- Food security generally satisfactory, but northern bi-modal areas experience a prolonged lean season

Unfavourable “msimu” rains affect crops in central areas

In uni-modal rainfall areas, harvesting of the 2011 main season “msimu” coarse grains is expected to start in early June and prospects indicate below average levels. In Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, Shinyanga and north of Iringa regions, “misimu” rains started two-three weeks late and were poorly distributed from November to February, with a 4-weeks dry spell in February. In several areas, cereal crops wilted and died and the soil moisture deficit had often prevented transplanting of paddy crops. Although rains resumed in March and April, most of damage to crops were already irreversible.

In bi-modal rainfall areas, northern and north-eastern parts the country, harvesting of 2011 first season “masika” crops is expected to start in July and production prospects are currently favourable. Timely and well distributed rains favoured development of crops and the replenishment of water and pasture. However, rainfall performance in the coming few weeks will still be important for a good crop.

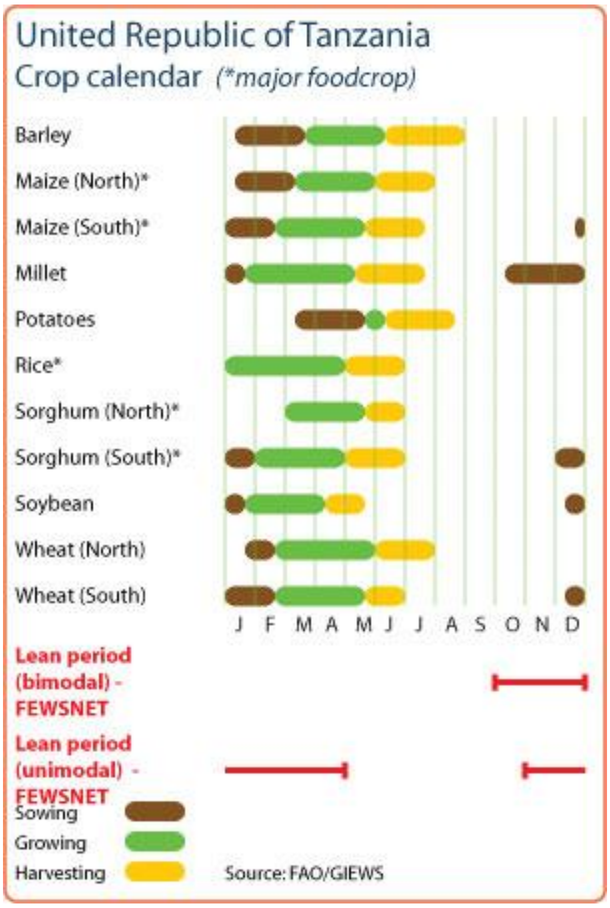
Overall, cereal production in 2011 is forecast at 5.7 million tonnes, about 7 percent below last year’s bumper harvest.

Food prices rising

Prices of main staple food crops have slowly but steadily increased from their low levels in August 2010. At the beginning of May 2011, maize was traded in main urban wholesale markets of Dar es Salaam and Arusha at about USD 280-295 per tonne, about 40-50 percent above the August 2010 low levels and about 2 percent more than the previous month of April. In general, food prices are expected to keep rising until the harvesting of “msimu” and “masika” crops begins in June/July, ending the lean season in both uni-modal and bi-modal areas. The Government has introduced a ban for cereal exports during next three months in order to boost national stocks and contain inflation.

Food security is generally good

Food security conditions continue to be generally satisfactory at national level. However, rural households in northern and north-eastern bi-modal areas are experiencing an extended lean season, which will last until next “masika” harvest in July. This follows the failure of the 2010/11 “vuli” season crops, harvested in March. In these areas, food stocks are almost completely depleted and most households rely exclusively on markets to fulfil their food demand.



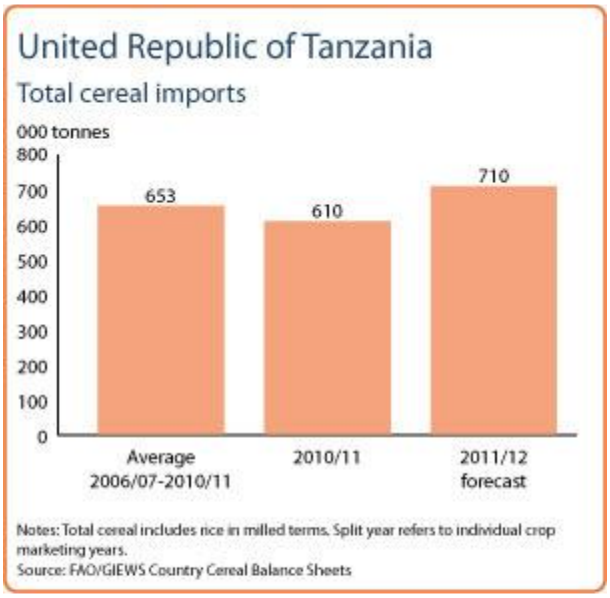
United Republic of Tanzania

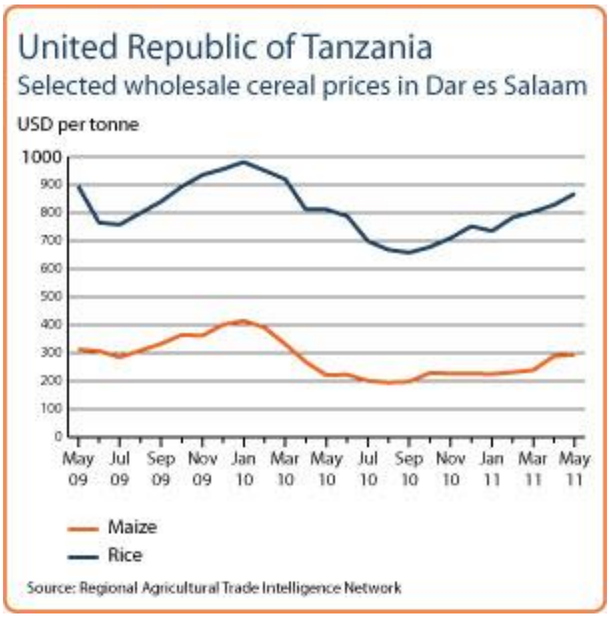
Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3 441	3 600	3 300	-8
Rice (paddy)	1 332	1 400	1 400	0
Sorghum	821	850	740	-13
Others	1 034	1 070	950	-11
Total	5 906	6 169	5 744	-7

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Analysis (March 2011), about 494 000 people are considered to be food insecure and are mostly located in Dodoma, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, eastern Shinyanga, southern Singida, northern Iringa and western Lindi regions. These figures may increase during the rest of 2011, especially in central and coastal uni-modal areas, where production prospects for 2011 “msimu” crops are not favourable. Food stocks replenishment may only last for few months.





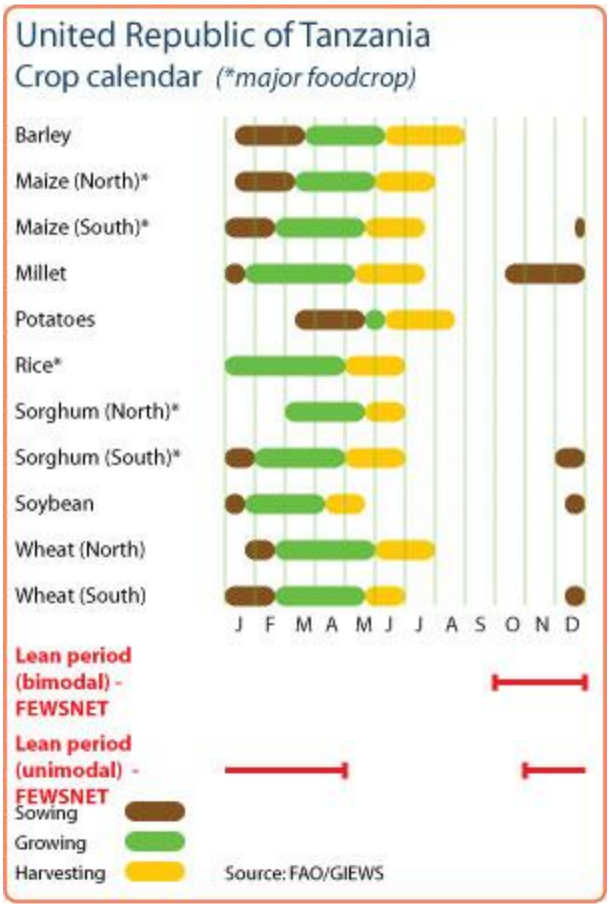
GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 19-April-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Mixed prospects for 2011 “msimu” rains crops in uni-modal rainfall areas
- Record cereal crops production in 2010 despite failure of “vuli” crops in northern bi-modal rainfall regions
- Current food security situation is satisfactory, but it is likely to deteriorate in the coming months
- Cereal prices expected to increase



United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3365	3326	3600	8
Rice (paddy)	1301	1340	1400	4
Sorghum	793	709	850	20
Others	301	319	319	0
Total	5761	5694	6169	8

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Late and erratic “msimu” rains affect crops in central and coastal uni-modal rainfall areas

In uni-modal rainfall areas, prospects for 2011 main season “msimu” coarse grain crops, to be harvest from May/June, are mixed. In central and coastline areas, rains have been late and poorly distributed, leading to often permanent crop wilting and delaying the start of the green harvest that usually breaks the lean season in March. By contrast, meteorological forecasts until June indicate that above average rains are expected in southern and western parts of the country (including the maize surplus growing south-western highlands), with some risks of floods, but generally being favourable for crop development.

With the onset of rains in mid-March, planting of the “masika” season (March to September) crops is underway in northern and north-eastern bimodal rainfall areas. Until the end of the season, “masika” rains are expected to be below average, with likely negative affects on pasture regeneration and cereal yields.

Despite the failure of “vuli” crops, 2010 aggregate cereal production is set at record level

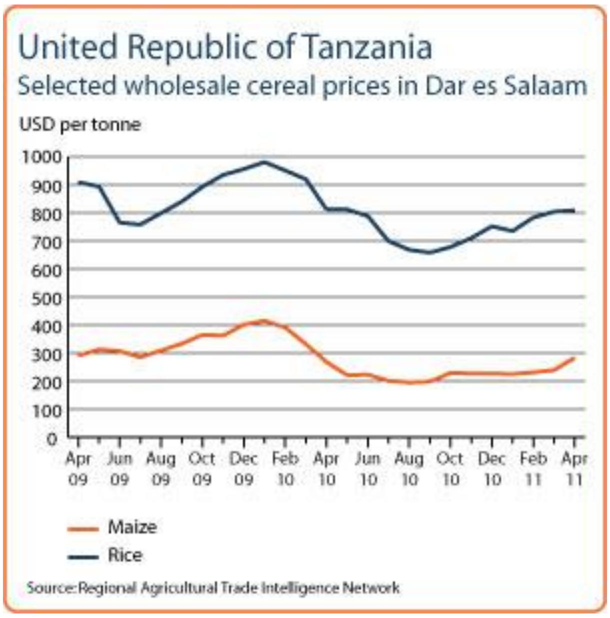
The secondary 2010 “vuli” season harvest, which normally represents about 30 percent of total annual cereal production, has been completed in March. Seasonal rains were erratic and below average in most areas, from October to February, leading to a below average crop production and deteriorating pasture conditions. Most affected regions are east Shinyanga, Mara, Tanga and, to a lesser extent, Arusha and Kilimanjaro. However, following the good performance of the 2010 long rains “msimu” and “masika” season crops, harvested last summer, the overall cereal production for 2010 is estimated at record 6.2 million tonnes, about 8 percent above the previous year’s average level.

Food security conditions likely to worsen in areas affected by poor rains

At the national level, food security conditions continue to be generally satisfactory, thanks to the good output of the 2010 long rains “msimu” and “masika” season crops, which improved food availability across the country. According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Analysis (March 2011), about 494 000 people are considered to be food insecure and are mostly located in Dodoma, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, eastern Shinyanga, southern Singida, northern Iringa and western Lindi regions. These figures may increase in the coming months, especially in northern bimodal areas due to the failure of “vuli” harvest and in central and coastal uni-modal areas, where the lean season has been prolonged and where production prospects for 2010 “msimu” and “masika” crops are not favourable. In addition, rising food prices are expected to limit access to food, especially for the poorer sections of the society.

Food prices expected to rise until next harvest in May/June

Prices of main staple food crops have slowly but steadily increased from their low levels in August 2010. At the beginning of April 2011, maize was traded in Dar es Salaam wholesale market at an average of USD 283 per tonne, about 45 percent above the August 2010 low levels and about 18 percent more than the previous month of March. In general, food prices are expected to keep rising in coming several weeks, at least until the “masika” crop harvesting begins in May/June, ending the lean season.



GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 05-January-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Poor performance of 2010/11 short rains crops in bi-modal areas
- Current food security situation is satisfactory, but it is likely to deteriorate in the coming months
- Cereal prices expected to increase

Unfavourable production prospects for 2010/11 *vuli* crops in bi-modal areas

Harvesting of the 2010/11 short rains “vuli” season crops in bi-modal northern areas is about to start and crop production prospects are not favourable as a result of the poor performance of the rainy season. Due to a late onset of “vuli” rains in October, planting activities were delayed, especially in Arusha, Kilimanjaro and the coast, and replanting was often needed. Rains have been erratic and below average in most areas during the whole season, with a negative impact on cereal and vegetable yields. Pasture conditions have also gradually deteriorated, reducing livestock productivity.

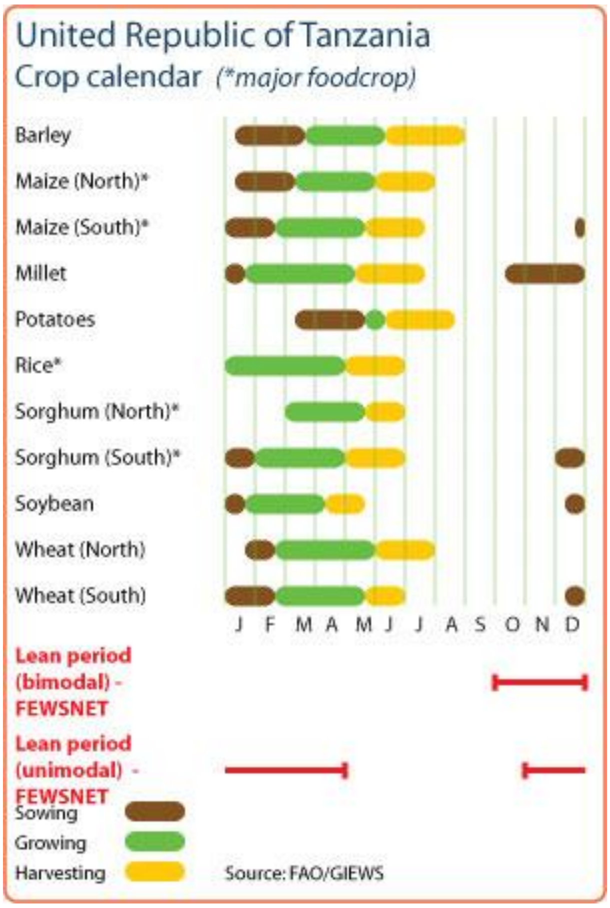
Planting of the 2011 long rains “msimu” season crops, to be harvested next April/May, has just started in central and southern uni-modal areas.

Food security conditions likely to worsen soon

At the national level, food security conditions are generally satisfactory. This is the consequence of the good output of the 2010 long rains “msimu” and “masika” season crops, harvested in August, which improved food availability across the country. According to the Food Security Information Team (FSIT) rapid vulnerability assessment, about 1.25 million people are considered to be food insecure until March 2011, with about one third categorised as highly food insecure. They are mostly located in Dodoma, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Shinyanga and Tanga regions. This number may increase in coming months due to the poor prospects of the “vuli” harvest that will hamper replenishment of food stocks at household and market levels, especially in bi-modal areas. Improvements of food security conditions are therefore not foreseen until March, when the green “msimu” crops will start to be harvested in uni-modal areas.

Food prices expected to rise since the early 2011

Prices of the main staple food crops have steadily declined from their record level in January 2010 until August, and have since remained stable or increased slightly. In the Dar es Salaam wholesale market, maize was traded in December 2010 at an average of USD 220 per tonne, about 13 percent above the August price. In general, food prices are expected to increase in coming months as the peak of the lean season approaches.



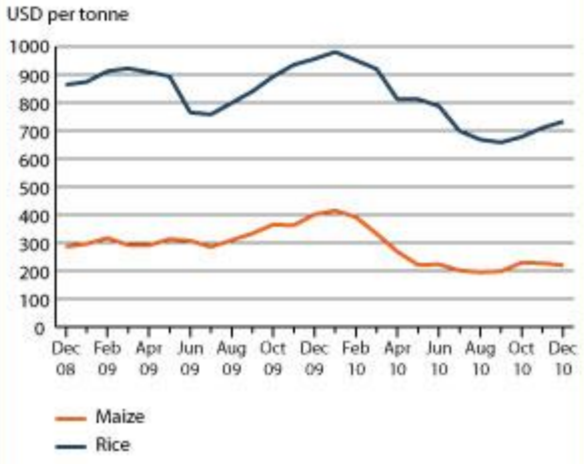
United Republic of Tanzania
Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3365	3326	3600	8
Rice (paddy)	1301	1340	1400	4
Sorghum	793	709	850	20
Others	301	319	319	0
Total	5761	5694	6169	8

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania

Selected wholesale cereal prices in Dar es Salaam



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

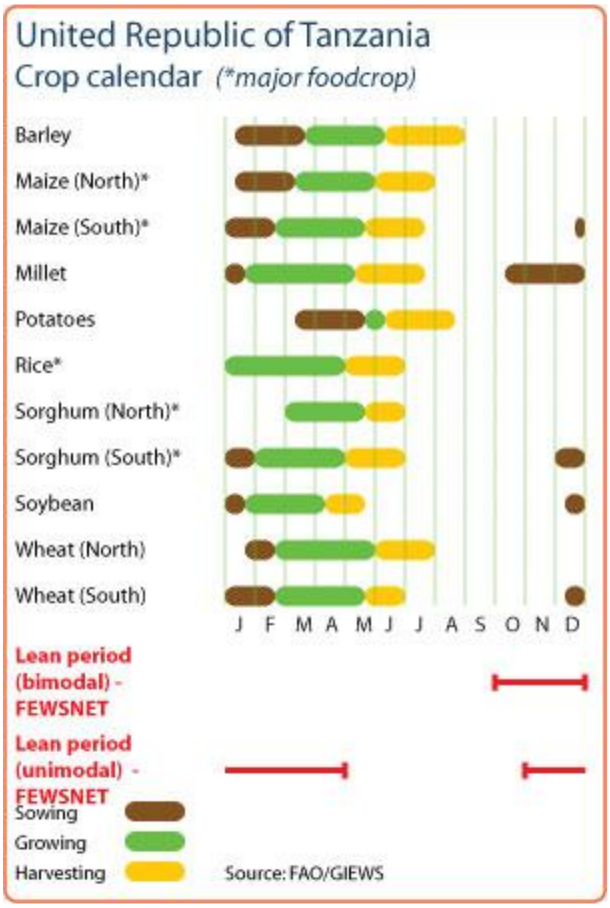
GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 08-September-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable outlook for 2010 main season crops.
- Satisfactory food security situation in most of the country.
- Cereal prices continue to decline from the record level of January 2010.



Favourable production prospects for 2010 *msimu* and *masika* crops

Harvesting of the 2010 long rainfall “msimu” and “masika” season crops has been completed in both southern unimodal areas and northern bimodal areas. Both seasons have started on time and precipitation has been favourable over most parts of the country. Erratic and unevenly distributed “msimu” rainfall has resulted in localised reduction of the sorghum and millet production in parts of central Singida and Dodoma regions. Overall, however, both “msimu” and “masika” production are estimated at an average to above-average levels. Aggregate maize production for 2010 (including an early forecast of the “vuli” production, for harvest from early next year) is tentatively set at 3.6 million tonnes, similar to the 2008 record harvest.

The livestock sector is recovering from the negative impacts of the 2009 drought that affected in particular some northern districts of Arusha, Tanga and Manyara regions. Animal body conditions are improving due to better availability of pasture and water, while milk production is expected to return to normal levels in September/October 2010 following the start of calving.

United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3365	3326	3600	8
Rice (paddy)	1301	1340	1400	4
Sorghum	793	709	850	20
Others	301	319	319	0
Total	5761	5694	6169	8

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

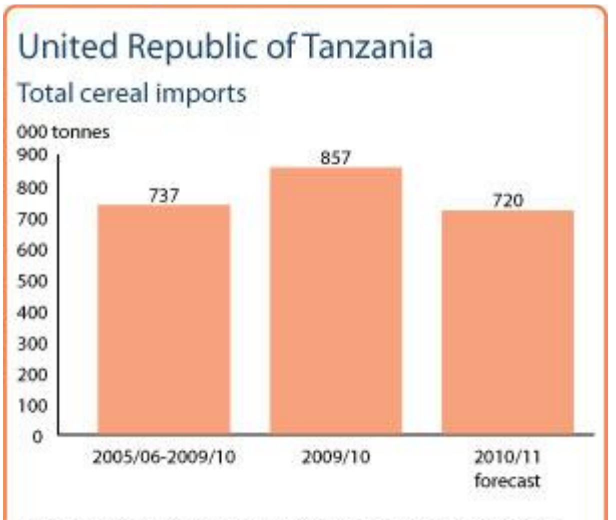
Moderate food insecurity persists in pocket areas

The food security situation is generally satisfactory at national level. The good harvest of the 2009 short rainfall “vuli” season crops in bimodal areas in February/March followed by the green and “msimu” harvest in unimodal areas have contributed to improve household food availability. In addition, agricultural activities are an important source of casual labour and income for several vulnerable households, with consequent improvement of their access to food. Some moderate food insecurity pockets still exist in southern parts of Dodoma region, where household food stocks are limited following the poor 2010 “msimu” production. In north-western Kagera region, around Lake Victoria, production of the main staples, banana and cassava crops, has been affected by diseases and pests resulting in consumption shift to cereals, by the local population.

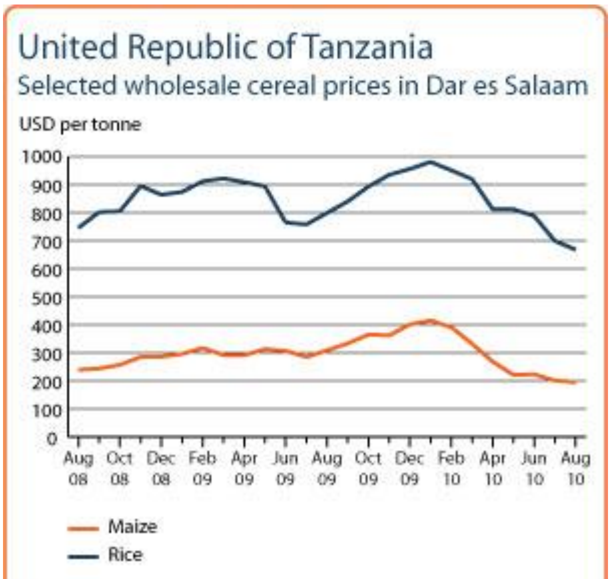
Maize prices continue to decline from beginning of 2010

Prices of the main staple food crops have steadily been declining from their January 2010 record level. The downward trend started with the arrival on markets of the good 2009 “vuli” production in bimodal areas, followed by the green “msimu” harvest in unimodal areas. The decline continued following the good 2010 “msimu” and “masika” production.

In mid-April, the Government lifted the export ban of cereals that was introduced in January 2008, following the promising outlook of 2010 cereal production at national and regional levels,. In the Dar es Salaam wholesale market, maize was traded in August 2010 at an average of USD 195 per tonne, less than half of the record level registered seven months earlier. However, at this level, prices are still more than 60 percent higher than the level of August 2007, just before the start of the international food price crisis.



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 05-August-2010

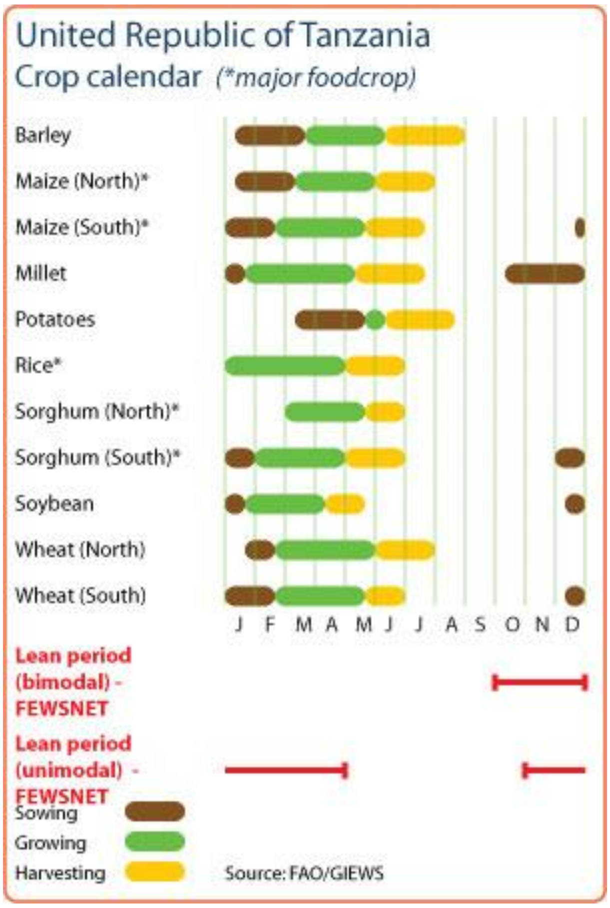
FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable outlook for 2010 main season crops.
- Satisfactory food security situation in most of the country.
- Cereal prices continue to decline from the record level of January 2010.

Favourable production prospects for 2010 *msimu* and *masika* crops

In the southern unimodal areas, harvesting of of the 2010 long rainfall "msimu" season crops has been completed, while harvesting of the 2010 "masika" season crops is underway in the northern bimodal areas. Both seasons have started on time and precipitations have been favourable over most parts of the country. Erratic and unevenly distributed "msimu" rainfall has resulted in localised reduction of the sorghum and millet production in parts of central Singida and Dodoma regions. Overall, however, the"msimu" crop is estimated at an average to above-average levels and prospects for "masika" crop production are also favourable. Aggregate maize production for 2010 (including an early forecast of the "vuli" production, for harvest in early next year) is tentatively set at 3.6 million tonnes, similar to the 2008 record harvest.

The livestock sector is recovering from the negative impacts of the 2009 drought that affected in particular some northern districts of Arusha, Tanga and Manyara regions. Animal body conditions are improving due to better availability of pasture and water, while milk production is expected to return to normal levels in September/October 2010 following the start of calving.



United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3384	3425	3500	2
Rice (paddy)	1301	1340	1400	4
Sorghum	732	620	700	13
Others	296	303	303	0
Total	5712	5688	5903	4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

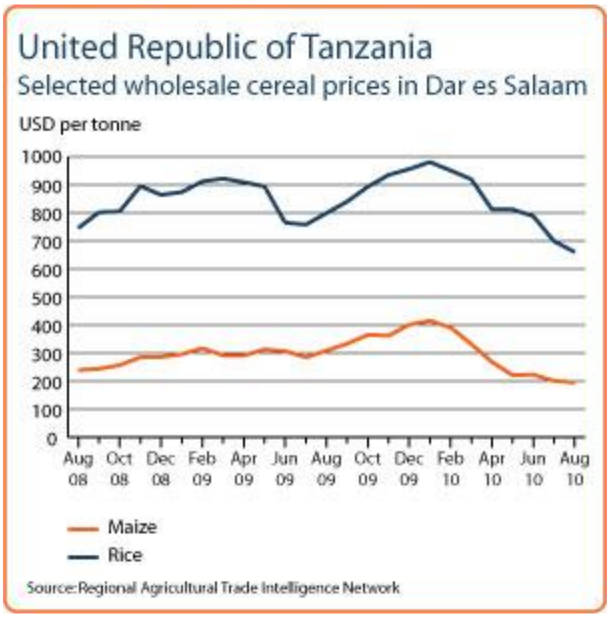
Moderate food insecurity persists in pocket areas

The food security situation is generally satisfactory at national level. The good harvest of the 2009 short rainfall "vuli" season crops in bimodal areas in February/March followed by the green and "msimu" harvest in unimodal areas have contributed to improve household food availability. In addition, agricultural activities are an important source of casual labour and income for several vulnerable households, with consequent improvement of their access to food. Some moderate food insecurity pockets still exist in southern parts of Dodoma region, where household food stocks are limited due to the poor 2010 "msimu" production and the early start of the "green harvest" consumption. In north-western Kagera region, around Lake Victoria, production of banana and cassava crops, the main staples, is being reduced by diseases and pests forcing local population to shift to cereal consumption.

Maize prices keep declining since early 2010

Prices of main staple food crops have steadily been declining from their January 2010 record level. The downward trend started with the arrival on markets of the good 2009 "vuli" production in bimodal areas, followed by the green "msimu" harvest in unimodal areas and continued up to the present with the commercialization of good 2010 "msimu" and "masika" production.

In mid-April, as a consequence of the promising outlook of 2010 cereal production at national and regional level, the Government lifted the export ban of cereals that was introduced in January 2008. In the Dar es Salaam wholesale market, maize was traded in August 2010 at an average of USD 195 per tonne, less than half of the record level registered seven months before. However, this price is still more than 60 percent higher than the level of August 2007, just before the start of the international food price crisis.



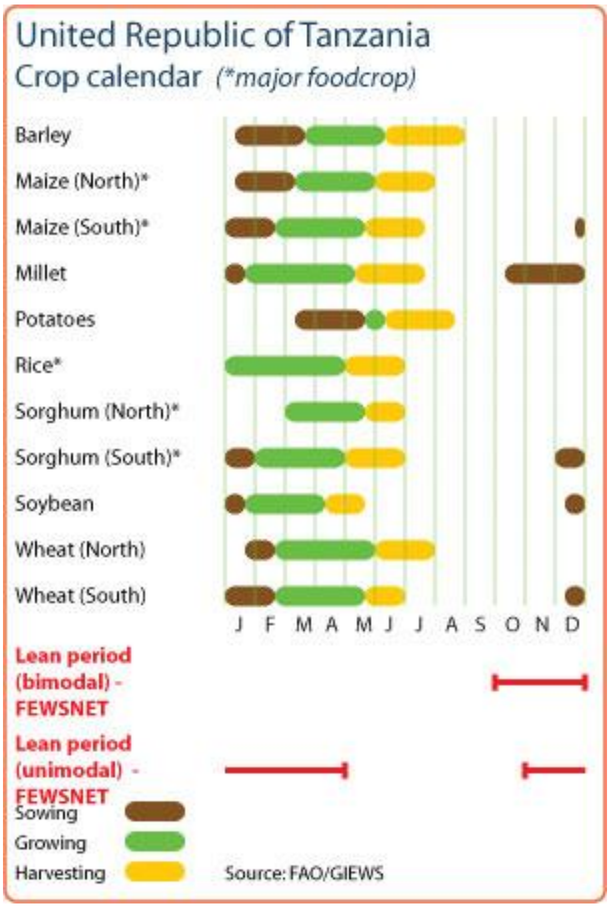
GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 02-June-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable production prospects for 2010 main season crops.
- Satisfactory food security in most of the country.
- Cereal prices decline from the record level of January 2010.



Favourable production prospects for 2010 *msimu* and *masika* crops

In southern unimodal areas, harvesting of of the 2010 long rainfall “msimu” season crops has just started, while harvesting of the 2010 “masika” season crops is expected to start in July in northern bimodal areas. Both seasons have started on time and precipitations have been favourable over most parts of the country. Below-average precipitations have been reported only in some districts of “msimu” central regions of Singida and Dodoma that affected local production of sorghum and millet. Average to above-average levels of production are expected from the “Msimu” season crops and prospects are also good for the “masika” crop production, but it requires adequate rainfall until July. The livestock sector is still recovering from the negative impacts of the 2009 drought that affected in particular some northern districts of Arusha, Tanga and Manyara regions. Animal body conditions are improving due to better availability of pasture and water, while milk production is expected to return to normal levels in September/October 2010 following the start of calving.

United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3330	3634	3425	-6
Rice (paddy)	1245	1380	1340	-3
Sorghum	772	700	620	-11
Others	293	303	303	0
Total	5639	6017	5688	-5

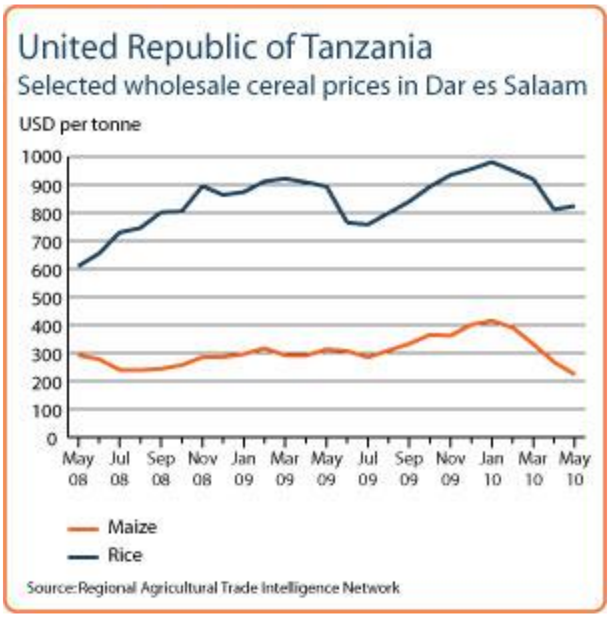
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Moderate food insecurity persists in pocket areas

Food security situation is generally satisfactory at national level. The good harvest of 2009 short rainfall “vuli” season crops in bimodal areas in February/March followed by the green and “msimu” harvest in unimodal areas have contributed to improve household food availability. In addition, the ongoing agricultural activities, especially weeding and harvesting, are an important source of casual labour and income for several vulnerable households, with consequent improvement of their access to food. Some moderate food insecurity still exists in some districts of Arusha, Tanga and Dodoma regions, where inadequate rains from 2007 to 2009 had a severe impact especially on pastoral maasai households that experienced losses of livestock and decrease in milk production. In north-western Kagera region, around Lake Victoria, production of banana and cassava crops, main staple foods, is being reduced by diseases and pests forcing local population to shift to cereal consumption.

Maize prices on the decline since early 2010

Prices of main staple food have quickly declined from January 2010 with the arrival on markets of the good “vuli” production in bimodal areas and the green harvest in unimodal areas. Food supply has also increased because traders have gradually released their stocks to prepare for purchase of the abundant new harvest from now to August. As of mid-April, the good prospects for 2010 cereal production at national and regional level induced the Government to lift the export ban. However, in order to monitor export flows and to guarantee domestic food security, cereal exports are allowed only after receiving Governmental special permits. In the Dar es Salaam wholesale market, maize was traded in May 2010 at an average of USD 224 per tonne, almost 46 percent less than the record level registered four months before. This price is similar to the level of May 2007, just before the start of the international food price crisis.



GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 31-March-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable production prospects for 2010 main season crops.
- Satisfactory food security in most of the country.
- Cereal prices decline from the record level of January 2010.

Favourable production prospects for 2010 *msimu* and *masika* crops

In southern unimodal areas, planting of the 2010 long rainfall "msimu" season crops has been completed last February, while planting of 2010 "masika" season crops is still under way in northern bimodal areas. Both seasons have started on time and precipitations until May are forecast to be normal over most parts of the country. If favourable weather conditions continue, the May/August crop harvest is expected to be at average to above-average levels.

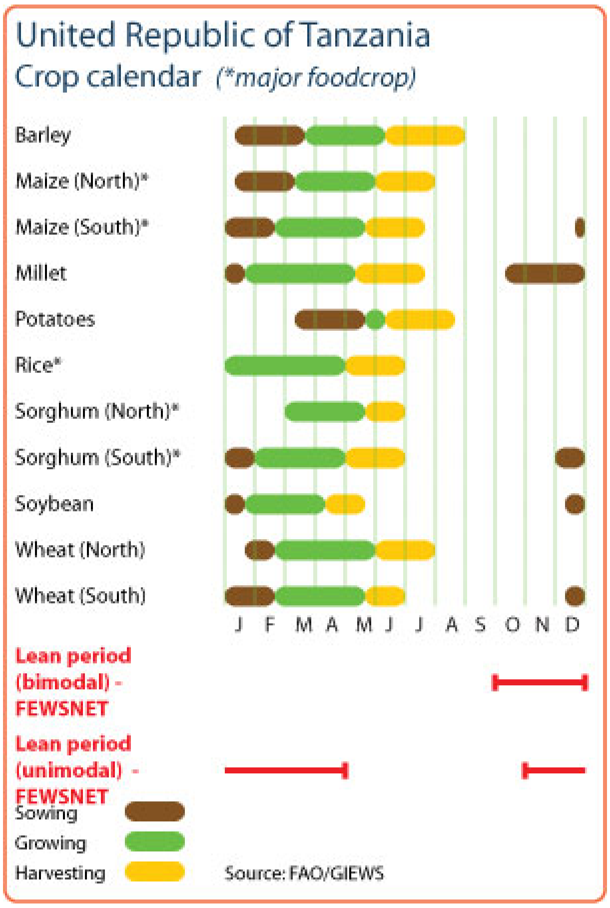
The livestock sector is also gradually recovering from the negative impacts of the 2009 drought that affected in particular some northern districts of Arusha, Tanga and Manyara regions. Animal body conditions are already improving due to better availability of pasture and water, while milk production is expected to return to normal levels in September/October 2010 following the start of calving.

Moderate food insecurity persists in pocket areas

Food security situation is generally satisfactory at national level. The good production of 2009 short rainfall "vuli" season crops in bimodal areas and the recent start of the green harvest in unimodal areas have contributed to improve food availability. In addition, the recent planting activities have been an important source of casual labour and income for several vulnerable households, with consequent improvement of their access to food. Some moderate food insecurity still exists in parts of Arusha, Tanga and Dodoma regions that received inadequate rains in 2009 and household food access was severely affected by high food prices resulting from high transportation costs of moving food commodities from surplus to deficit areas.

Cereal prices reach record levels

Prices of main staple food have started to decline with the arrival on markets of the vuli harvest in bimodal areas and the green harvest in unimodal areas. Food supply is also increasing because traders are gradually releasing their stocks to prepare for purchase of the likely abundant new crop production to be harvested in the coming months. In Dar es Salaam market, March 2010 wholesale price of maize dropped by almost 14 percent from the record level registered two months before. This price is however still about 18 percent higher than the level of March 2009.



United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3330	3634	3425	-6
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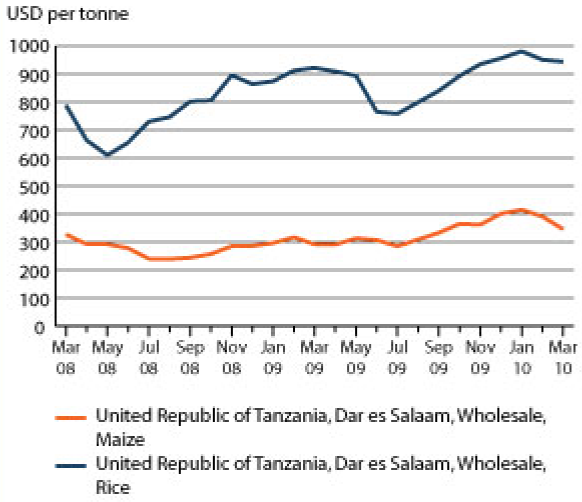
Others	293	303	303	0
Total	5639	6017	5688	-5

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania
Selected cereal prices



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

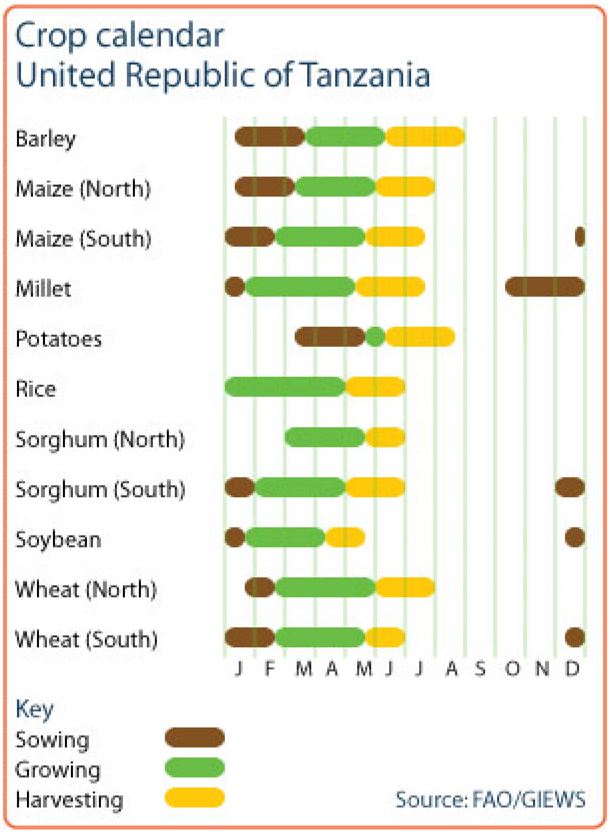
GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 01-February-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal crop production in 2009 is estimated at average level, although 6 percent below 2008 bumper harvest
- Food insecurity hotspots in some bimodal regions
- Cereal prices peaks at record level in January 2010



Favourable prospects for short rains “vuli” season crops

In bi-modal northern areas, harvesting of the short rainfall “vuli” season crops, which contributes to approximately 30 percent of the total annual cereal production, is about to start. Production outlook is favourable as a consequence of above normal to normal rains over most areas. In the uni-modal central and southern areas, planting of the long rainfall “msimu” season crops, to be harvest from May to July, is underway. Heavy rains since 24 December 2009 have caused floods, with severe damage to housing and infrastructures, especially in central regions of Dodoma and Morogoro. The 2009/10 coarse grains production is estimated at 4.3 million tonnes, some 6 percent below the bumper harvest obtained in 2008 and similar to last five year average.

Food insecurity persists in some bimodal regions

Food security situation is generally satisfactory at national level. However, some moderate food insecurity exists in parts of north-eastern and central areas that received inadequate 2009 “masika” and “msimu” rains to support crops and pasture in April/May and household food access was severely affected by high food prices resulting from high transportation costs of moving food commodities from surplus to deficit areas.

Cereal prices reach record levels

In 2009, prices of main staple food remained stable above average levels until August/September and then started to climb as the hunger season was starting. In Dar es Salaam market, wholesale prices of maize, rice and beans in January 2010 have reached record levels, with a substantial increase if compared with 12 months before. In particular, the price of maize increased by 41 percent in the last year.

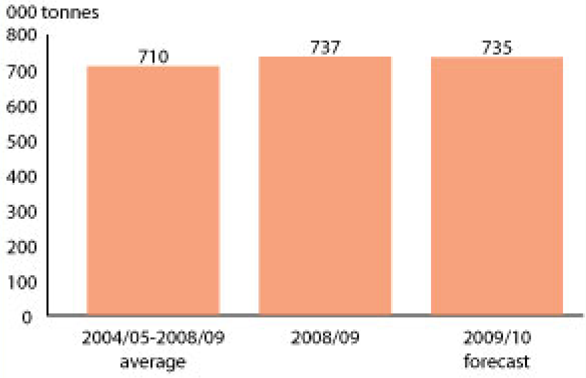
United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3330	3634	3425	-6
Rice (in milled terms)	809	897	871	-3
Sorghum	772	700	620	-11
Others	293	303	303	0
Total	5204	5534	5219	-6

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Total cereal imports

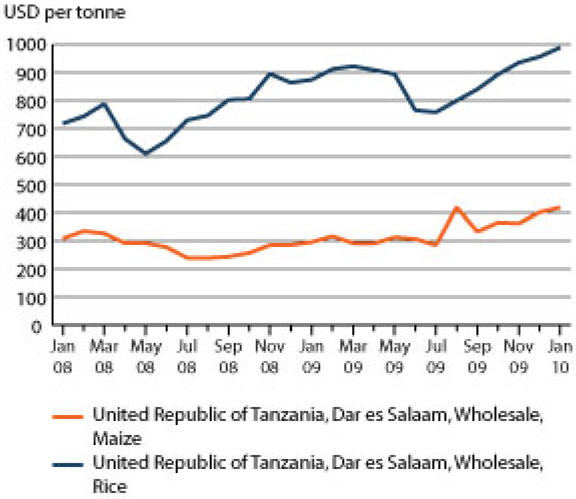


Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

United Republic of Tanzania

Selected cereal prices



Source: Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network

GIEWS Country Brief

United Republic of Tanzania

Reference Date: 23-September-2009

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Food crop production of the "masika" season is estimated below average in most parts of bimodal regions
- Pastoralists in the north-east suffer for dry weather conditions
- Food insecurity hotspots in some bimodal regions

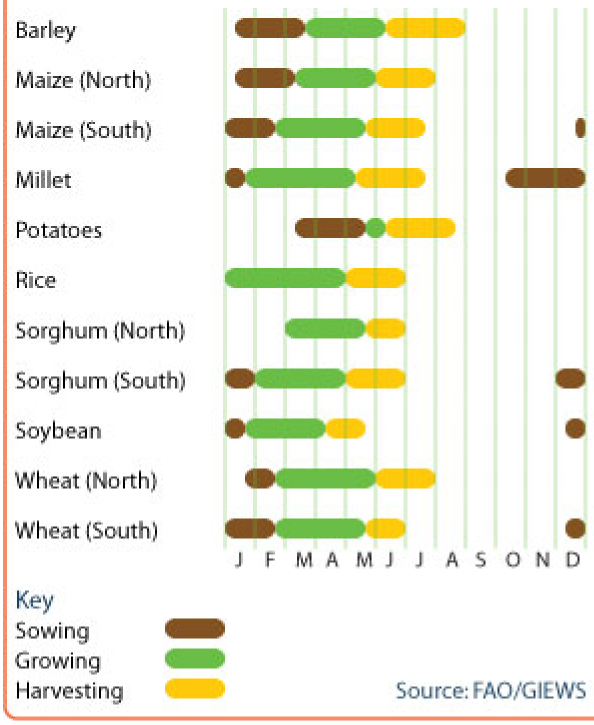
Insufficient rains deteriorated pasture availability in the north-east region

Harvesting of 2009 "msimu" season crops in unimodal areas and "masika" season crops in bimodal areas have been completed recently. Crop production estimates in unimodal areas are favourable as a result of beneficial rains received from March to May. In contrast, with the exception of Kegera and Kigoma regions, "masika" rains have been late and below average in most parts of bimodal northern, north-eastern and coastal areas, leading to below average crop production and deterioration of pasture and browse. In the North-east, the pastoralist livelihood systems have often been disrupted as a consequence of a series of poor rainy seasons between 2005 and 2009 that caused deterioration of livestock body conditions and productivity with increased mortality rates. Planting of 2009 "vuli" season crops, which contributes to approximately 30 percent of the total annual cereal production, is about to start in bimodal areas with the arrival of first rains at the beginning of October . If "vuli" precipitations are adequate during the season, the green maize harvest is expected to start in December. Official preliminary forecast of 2009 cereal production points to 5.8 million tonnes, some 4 percent below the bumper harvest obtained in 2008.

Food insecurity persists in some bimodal regions

The overall food supply situation is generally favourable. However, food security concerns remain in some bimodal regions such as Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Manyara, Mara and Pwani, where last year's "vuli" season failed almost completely and the 2009 "masika" rains were often inadequate. By early August 2009, the Government of Tanzania began a special operation to move 60 000 metric tons of food, mainly cereals, from food surplus areas of the southern highlands to northern regions that may face food shortages.

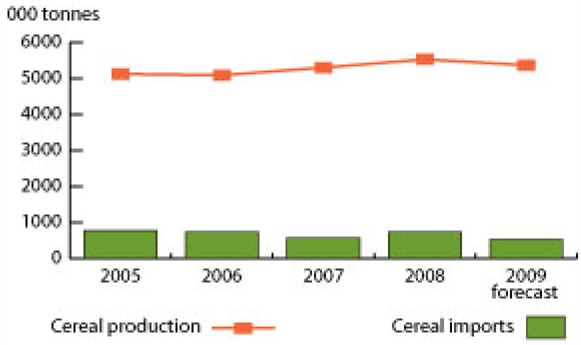
Crop calendar
United Republic of Tanzania



Source: FAO/GIEWS

Cereal production and imports
United Republic of Tanzania

Cereal production	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	3330	3634	3500	-3.7%
Rice (milled)	809	897	871	-2.9%
Sorghum	772	700	700	0%
Other	275	303	303	0%
Total Cereals	5203	5534	5374	-2.9%



Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Cereal prices remain at above average levels

Prices of main food staple crops have remained relatively stable in 2009 and are expected to increase by the end of October as the hunger season begins, limiting household access to food. In August, food inflation in urban areas stood at 18.9 percent on a year-on-year basis, compared to 12.1 percent of the overall inflation rate for the same period.