



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION**

**Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
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Section I: Priority Food Security Issues and Progress towards the World Food Summit Goal

The state of the country's food security situation, in terms of food availability, stability of supplies and access to food and progress in reaching the hunger reduction targets are described below:

The Food Security Situation

Poverty is one of the major causes of food insecurity in Tanzania. The prevalence of income poverty is still high in Tanzania. According to the Poverty and Human Development Report (PHDR), 2005 basic needs poverty decreased from 38.6 percent in 1991/1992 to 35.6 percent in 2000/2001 and the projection that have been used indicates that there has been a further decline to 29.5 in year 2005. Food poverty has declined from 21.6 percent in 1991/1992 to 18.7 percent in 2000/2001. Food poverty was targeted to further decline to 15 percent in year 2003 and targeted to continue declining to 10 percent by year 2010. There is also a big disparity between urban and rural poverty for both food and basic needs poverty. Poverty remains overwhelmingly in rural areas where 87 percent of the population lives and is highest among households who depend on agriculture. Basic needs poverty in urban areas in 1991/1992 was 28.7 percent while in rural areas it was 40.8 percent. In year 2000/2001 basic needs poverty in urban areas was 26 percent while in rural areas it was 38.7 percent. Projected basic poverty in urban and rural areas (excluding Dar es Salaam city, which has a peculiar characteristics from other urban areas) stands at 15.3 percent and 32.9 percent respectively. Food poverty on the other hand in urban areas excluding Dar es Salaam in 1991/1992 was 15 percent while in rural areas was 23.1 percent. In year 2000/2001 in other urban areas it was 13.2 percent while in rural areas it was 27 percent.

Malnutrition is still a common problem in Tanzania. The PHDR, 2005 reveals that there is no significant nutritional status improvement for the under fives in Tanzania. Stunting, though on decline, continues to affect a sizeable proportion of children in the country. It declined from 47 percent in 1991/1992 to 44 percent in 1999 and 38 percent in 2004. During year 1991 and 1999 underweight in children increased from 29 percent to 30 percent, while wasting decreased from 7 percent in 1991 to 5 percent in 1999 and further declined to 3 percent in 2004. Child malnutrition is much worse in rural areas than in urban areas and much higher in the poorest quintiles.

Tanzania's main source of food to the majority is through agricultural production. Although the country is not drought prone, but food insecurity in

the country is both transitory and chronic in nature. Transitory food insecurity arises from instability of food production, food prices, or household's income is common in marginal areas of the central and northern regions of Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Tabora, some parts of Tanga, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara. As in many Sub-Saharan African countries, even in areas with surplus production, farm households sell their surplus product immediately after harvest. As a result six to nine months later in the year many do not have their own crop or the cash to purchase food from the market. The situation is particularly critical during the rainy season when calories needs are high due to agricultural work and market prices are high due to shortage in supply especially in urban areas where food insecurity is often caused by price fluctuations. Other factors contributing to seasonal food insecurity include, overselling due to competing needs for cash including health, education and clothing. In addition inadequate postharvest management knowledge contributes to food insecurity. This scenario perpetuates the cycle of food insecurity, as it causes people to change their eating patterns and habits. This is detrimental to their health, nutritional well-being and productivity. Continuous or chronic food insecurity is common to the urban poor households, the rural landless and the resource poor smallholder farmers and pastoralists.

The situation with regard to food availability, accessibility and utilization is as outlined below:

a) Food Availability

In Tanzania the major source of food supply is from local production. On average Tanzania produces about 95 percent of its food requirements. In some years the country's food self sufficiency measured by the Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) is over 100. Although there are pockets of food shortage in some regions and districts even when SSR is over 100. In such years, the problem is mainly distribution within the country.

The SSR in Tanzania case, however, may not capture the extent of food availability in the country because it does not take into account other food commodities that are produced such as livestock and livestock products; wild animals; fish and other marine or aquatic products. In addition, non-timber forestry products, fruits and vegetables are also not captured. These foods are important in the Tanzania's food basket and contribute significantly to food availability in the country. Efforts are underway to capture these foods in the determination of the country's food self-sufficiency ratio.

With exceptional of wheat, food imports do not play a significant role in the total food supply in Tanzania as most of food supply is from domestic production.

Most of food imports in the country is comprised of wheat in both surplus and food shortage years. However, the country imports substantial amount of wheat. For example, over the period of 1999 to 2003, the country imported an average of 300,000 tons of wheat to supplement domestic production of 71,000 tons per year. Food imports, however, increase during drought years. For example, in year 2003/2004 when there was food shortage due to drought, total food imports amounted to 698,668 tons comprising of 103,762 tons maize, 157,597 tons of rice and 437,309 tons of wheat grain. Out of the total imports, commercial imports amounted 607,600 tons comprising of 42,694 tons of maize, 135,597 tons of rice and 429,309 tons. Food aid amounted to 59,068 tons comprising of 29,068 tons of maize, 22,000 tons of rice and 8,000 tons.

The major factors affecting food availability are low production due to low productivity of land, labour and other production inputs, high incidences of crop and livestock pests and diseases, inadequate processing, storage and marketing infrastructure. This is caused mainly by inadequate finance to obtain productivity enhancing inputs or capital, limited availability of support services and appropriate technologies. In addition, many rural households are faced with labour shortage, due to the migration of young people to the urban areas in search of employment. The HIV and AIDS pandemic has also contributed to loss of labour for household agricultural production, since the infected and those caring for them cannot devote enough time and energy for agricultural production. Other factors affecting food availability include high pre and post harvest losses due to pests, diseases and climatic conditions. Pre harvest losses account for over 30% of all crop losses in the country. It is estimated that post-harvest losses range from 30%-40% for cereal grains and legumes, up to 45 % for roots and tubers and 40% - 80% for fresh vegetables and fruits. In addition, inappropriate food management at household level diminishes food stocks available for consumption.

b) Accessibility to food

In Tanzania, physical access to food is affected by inadequate infrastructure, mainly transportation network. The spatial distribution of surplus food production areas is such that food production is mainly concentrated in the southern highland regions and peripheral areas of the country, while the traditional food deficit areas are located mostly in the central corridor and parts of northern areas. Given the fact that the country is vast and there are long distances between food producing and deficit areas with inadequate transportation network there are high costs of transportation involved. High cost of transportation lead to high distribution costs which in turn are reflected in high prices of food in deficit areas and therefore affecting access to food by low income rural as well as urban populations.

Poverty is still a common phenomenon among rural communities and the urban poor, where inadequate employment and lack of income generating activities lead to low purchasing power and hence affect access to food.

c) Food Utilization

According to the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, 1999 and Poverty and Human Development Report, 2005 about 38% of the children in Tanzania suffer from chronic protein energy malnutrition (stunting), indicative of chronic food insecurity. Underweight and wasting in children is 30% and 3% respectively, indicative of transitory. In adults, the prevalence of underweight Body Mass Index (BMI) less than 18 is about 12% in women. About 10% of the adult population in urban areas is obese. The prevalence of vitamin A deficiency is about 30% and that of anaemia is about 32% for the adult population, 66% for children and 80% for pregnant women. Iodine deficiency affects 25% of the population.

Section II: Follow up- of the World Food Summit Plan of Action

Summary list of the most important programmes contributing to the WFS Plan of Action:

Programme	Year Initiated	Duration	Total Budget	Status
National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)	2005/2006	5 years	16,367,509 M T. Sh	Implementation in progress
Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP)	2002	7 years	625 M US\$	Implementation is expected to start in July 2006
Primary Education Development Plan (PEDP)	2002	5 years	1,687,799.3 M T.Sh	Implementation in progress
Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I: 2000 • Phase II: 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I: 4 years • Phase II: 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US\$ 60 Million • USD 150 Million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I: a total of 40 Districts in Mainland regions and two regions of Zanzibar • Phase II: all Districts in Tanzania are implementing TASAF Programme
Food for Work Programme (FFW) by WFP	Jan. 2002	5 Years	13,260,542 US\$	Implementation in progress
School feeding support to primary education in Food Insecure areas by WFP	Jan. 2002	5 Years	13,363,000 US\$	Implementation in progress

The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented and their outcomes are also described below:

Commitment one

N.B: The Government of Tanzania is in the process of finalizing the formulation of the National Food Security Policy and the National Food Security Strategy.

1.3

- a-b. Evaluation of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for action shows that there have been significant achievements in mainstreaming gender issues in various national policies, programmes, plans and strategies. The Government through the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children, has reviewed the Women in Development Policy of 1992, with a view to bring about gender equality. This resulted in the formulation of the Women and Gender Development Policy 2000. The policy emphasis on mainstreaming and integration of gender equality in policies, plans, development strategies and actions in all sectors and at all levels in the development process. The policy also provides for women's empowerment by giving more opportunity to women in all spheres including politics, leadership positions, management and economic development.
- c. The Government has made the amendment of the National Constitution to provide an increase in women's representation in the Parliament on the basis of proportional representation. The number of female members of Parliament increased from 17.5 percent in 1995 to 30.4 percent in 2006. Likewise, women's representation at the Local Government levels increased from 25 percent in 1995 to 35.5 percent in 2004. According to the report on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, 2004, number of female District Commissionaires increased from 19 in 2003 to 23 in 2004. There was a realizable shift in terms of female District Executive Directors from 14 in 2003 to 23 in 2004. On the other hand, the number of female Regional Administrative Secretaries increased to 5 in 2004 from 4 in 2003 and the number of female High Court Judges increased from 6 in 2003 to 7 in 2004.
- d. In 2004, the Government through the Public Service Reform Programme sponsored 50 female civil servants in various institutions in the country, compared to 20 women in 2003, equivalent to an increase of 150 percent. In 2005, form one enrolment for girls increased from 48.2 percent in 2003 to 49.1 percent. In addition, there was a slight increase in form five enrolments, from 35.3 percent in 2003 to 37.8 percent in 2005. Furthermore, a special programme aimed at increasing the number of female students at the University of Dar es Salaam (A major University in

Tanzania) resulted into an increase in female enrolment to 33 percent in 2004. Female students were 76 percent in 2004. A similar trend can also be observed in other higher learning institutions in the country.

- 1.4 d. The Government is making efforts to improve the girl child, especially through ensuring access to primary education. Efforts are based on the revision of the Child Development Policy and the preparation of a Strategic Framework for the development and protection of the girl child.

Commitment Two

2.2.

a. Establishment of Food Security Information Team (FSIT)

FSIT was established in May 2000 and is composed of members from Government Departments, International Agencies and NGOs. The FSIT is under the coordination of The Prime Minister's office (Disaster Management Department) and Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (The National Food Security Division). FSIT was instituted in order to harmonize different assessment methodologies among various stakeholders. The formation of FSIT has built confidence on the outcome of the assessments among stakeholders.

- The FSIT is responsible with conducting Rapid Vulnerability Assessments in the country to establish vulnerable groups to food insecurity and advice the Government on necessary actions to be taken on short, medium and long term basis to mitigate food insecurity situation in the country.
- Since its establishment, FSIT has conducted six main assessments. The main objectives of which are:
 - a) To understand clearly the general situation of the districts and identify key causes of food shortage.
 - b) To identify the lowest geographical areas or administrative levels (ward, village or household), which are facing food shortage
 - c) To determine the magnitude of food shortages and characteristics of households facing food shortages in a particular areas.
 - d) To define characteristics and number of households facing acute food shortages.
 - e) To identify available coping strategies and their significance to the food needs of food deficit households
 - f) Determine and Recommend appropriate interventions and support needed by affected persons to enable them cope, sustain their livelihood means and engage fully in their productive and reproductive activities.
 - g) Recommend enhancement of short to long-term strategies to mitigate food insecurity in the country.

- b. Cost-effective public works programmes for the unemployed and underemployed in districts of food insecurity in Tanzania include Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) Agriculture Sector Development Programme through Participatory Agriculture Development Programme (PADEP), Participatory Irrigation Development Programme (PIDP) and Food for Work Programme (FFW) by WFP.
- c. The Government has not yet put a formal institution in place to deal with targeted social welfare and nutrition safety nets to meet the need of the food insecure, particularly needy people, children and the infirm.

2.3:

- a. The Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC) through its National Food Security Division monitors the availability and adequacy of food supplies and reserve stocks both in the Public and Private sectors. Particular attention is also given to areas at high risk of food insecurity.
- b. Tanzania Bureau of Standards, apply measures in conformity to Codex Alimentarius to ensure quality and safety of food supply.
- c. The Government through MAFC is making efforts to promote production and utilization of indigenous crops such as drought tolerant crops like sorghum, millet, cassava and sweet potatoes.
- d. The Government through the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing is promoting improved food processing, preservation and storage technologies so as to add value to agricultural food crops and reduce post-harvest losses.

2.4

- a. Primary Health Care Institute under the Ministry of Health (PHCI), Family Planning Association (UMATI), various Community and Faith Based Organizations are promoting and implementing primary health care services to the community with particular attention to the vulnerable groups.
- b. The Government through the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Eradication (NSGRP) is making efforts through the Ministry of Water guided by the National Water Policy of 2002 to empower the community to have safe and clean water.
- c. According to PHDR 2005 and Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania, 2005, primary education has registered substantial improvement following the implementation of Primary Education Development Program (PEDP) by the Government of Tanzania. The Gross Enrollment Ratio increased from 106.3 percent in 2004 to 109.9 percent in 2005. Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) increased to 94.8 percent in 2005 from 90.5 percent in 2004. The proportion of girls in

primary schools has also increased to 48.9 percent of all students in 2005 from 48.8 percent in 2004. In drought prone areas where prevalence of food insecurity is high, WFP and World Vision International (Tanzania) have been in the forefront to support the Government Education Sector Programme through school feeding programme in primary schools to enable equitable provision of education opportunities to children especially in rural communities, with special emphasis on girls' access.

- d. The Government in collaboration with other stakeholders including the private sector working towards sensitization and provision of health education, environmental sanitation and the use of safe and clean water. Nutrition services including the provision of Vitamin A drops to children under five years and pregnant women and education on care and use of foods with vitamin A, continues. In addition, education on improving traditional methods to preserve vegetables and fruits without losing Vitamin A is being provided. Large and small-scale salt producers were facilitated by being trained and supplied with equipment and iodine. Machines to examine iron minerals in the body were also supplied to some hospitals.

Commitment five

5.3

- a. The Government in collaboration with WFP has strengthened the coordination and efficiency of international emergency assistance to ensure rapid, coordinated and appropriate response, particularly by improving communications amongst the international community.
- b. Adequate supervision and control of emergency operations in Tanzania has been possible through the use of Community Managed and Targeting Distribution (CMTD) methodology which has been instituted by the Government in Collaboration with WFP, Save the Children Fund, Oxfam, Norwegians Peoples Aid and Tanzania Catholic Relief Services (RCRS) and adapted by the Government as a standard methodology to ensure community ownership in the whole process of Emergency operations in the country.
- c. At the national level, the Government of Tanzania has strengthened the National Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) to cater for food emergencies for at least three months, with a capacity of 150,000 tons, which is used as a first line response in combating food emergency.
- d. Triangular food aid operations are such that the Government during serious food shortage receives food aid from Donor countries through WFP coordination.
- f. The CMTD methodology identifies a woman (a mother/wife) in a targeted household as a recipient and overseer of the household beneficiaries. Only where

a household does not have a woman that a man is considered as a recipient of beneficiaries' food aid at household level.

5.4

- a. The standard for the nutritional adequacy of food assistance in Tanzania to disaster-affected population is 400 gm per person per day as per UN (WFP) standards.
- b. To ensure that emergency operations foster the transition from relief through recovery to development, the targeted food aid populations are also supplied with seed aid as an immediate measure to ensure that they do not become food relief dependence. Other programs like Food for Work by WFP, Cash for Work by Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) is being implemented through various projects like Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project (PADEP), Special Project for Food Security (SPFS), District Agricultural Sector Development Programme (DASIP) in supporting the Government to ensure that emergency operations foster the transition from relief through recovery to development. Other National programmes are like the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP). NSGRP and ASDP endeavor to eradicate poverty among the community through sustainable development programmes on a participatory basis.

Food Security and related indicators

No	Indicator Name	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Source
3.	Prevalence of underweight children							30.6			29						PHDR
4.	Prevalence of stunting (%)							43.4			44					38	PHDR
5.	Prevalence of wasting (%)							7			5					3	PHDR
8.	GDP per capita growth (annual %)		-0.1	-1.0	-2.3	-1.3	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.7	1.6	2.5	4.0	3.8	3.4	TES
10.	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, total (% of population)		38.6										35.7				HBS
10r	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, rural (% of population)		40.8										38.7				HBS
10u	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, urban (% of population)		28.7										25.8				HBS

10D SM	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, Dar es Salaam (% of population)		28.1											17.6				HBS
13.	Total debt service						1.9	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2					TES
14.	Net primary enrolment ratio, total						55.4	56.3	56.7	56.7	57.1	58.8	65.5	80.7	88.5	90.5		MoE
14m	Net primary enrolment ratio, male (%)						55.9	55.9	58.1	56.0	56.4	58.6	65.8	82.1	90.4	91.4		MoE
14f	Net primary enrolment ratio, female (%)						54.8	56.7	57.2	57.3	57.8	59.1	65.2	79.3	86.7	89.7		MoE
15.	Public expenditure on education as % of GDP						2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.9	3.7	4.0	4.3	N.A		MoE
16.	Gender Parity Index for Net Enrollment Ratio Primary Education						0.98	1.01	0.98	1.02	1.02	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.98		MoE
19.	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament/congress (%)								18	18	18	18	18	18	22.5	22.5		Country Report on Beijing Implementation

																		Status
20.	Population with access to improved sanitation, total (%)													91				PHDR
20u	Population with access to improved sanitation, urban (%)														17			PHDR
21r	Population using improved drinking water sources, rural (%)													42 (census)	53 (Routine data)			PHDR
21u	Population using improved drinking water sources, urban (%)													85 (census)	73 (routine data)			PHDR
22.	Estimates prevalence proportion of adults living with HIV (%)														3.5			PHDR
23.	Agriculture, value added (annual 1% growth)		3.6	1.2	3.1	2.1	5.8	3.9	2.4	1.9	4.1	3.4	5.5	5.0	4.0	6.0		TES
25.	Government expenditure allocated to agriculture (%of						3.6		3.0	6.0	5.1	4.5	3.0	3.8	5.7			TES

	total)																
26.	Irrigated land as % of agricultural area											1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	MAFSC

Abbreviations:

- HBS** - Household Budget Survey
- MAFSC** - Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
- N.A** - Not available
- MoE** - Ministry of Education
- PHDR** - Poverty and Human Development Report
- TES** - Tanzania Economic Survey

Meta data

No	Measurement Unit	Definition	Statistical Methodology	Source
1	SSR	The percentage ratio of gross domestic production to gross domestic food requirement	Percentage	MAFSC
2	Proportion of districts reported to be food insecure	Districts judged to be food insecure based on estimates of food production and food requirements, as percentage of all districts	Percentage	MAFSC in collaboration with Food Security Information Team
3.	Percentage increase in production by small holder households of key staple crops (maize, rice, sorghum)	The percentage increase in production by smallholder household can be measured in terms of area, production and productivity of maize, paddy (rice), sorghum and other food and cash crops that are grown in each region	Percentage	MAFSC