

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 3.8%** **Stunting: 34.7%** **Proportion of population underweight: 13.4%**

Source: Gov. of United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania National Nutrition Survey, 2014)





















Strong Performance

- Government of Tanzania has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Tanzania's medium/long term national development policy (National Five Year Development Plan) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- Tanzania instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Tanzania benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Tanzania promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Tanzania, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.




Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (3.9% of public spending in 2014), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Tanzania's spending in its health sector (12.3% of public spending in 2014) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union's Abuja Declaration (15% of public spending).
- In Tanzania, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (55.6% in 2015) and an improved sanitation facility (15.6% in 2015) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Tanzania.
- Civil registration rates are weak (16.3% in 2010) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 3.9%	2014	26th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	 12.3%	2014	12nd
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	 Strong	2014	Joint 7th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	 Strong	2013	Joint 5th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 16.3%	2010	42nd
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	 Moderate	2016	7th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	 Moderate	2016	Joint 8th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	 Not in Law	2011	Joint 26th
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2011	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong

³ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	 Yes	2015	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 88%	2014	Joint 22nd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2010	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 55.6%	2015	39th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 15.6%	2015	38th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 87.8%	2010	30th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Strong	2016-2021	3rd
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Few/Many Aspects Enshrined  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes