



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Tanzania

mVAM Bulletin Round 1 (Baseline):

April – June 2024

(30 selected Districts)



Overview

Tanzania Country Office has been conducting remote food security monitoring (mVAM) in all regions in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar since the year 2020. mVAM has facilitated real time food security analysis to update donors, partners and other actors on trends in food security during COVID 19 and beyond. To tailor mVAM investment more to the programmatic needs of WFP Tanzania, the country office redesigned the survey sampling approach from data collection at regional level to district level, in order to assess food insecurity at a more granular level. To allow more useful district level information, WFP Tanzania selected 30 vulnerable districts as per criteria established by the Country Office Data collection frequency was also reduced from continuous to three rounds aligned with different phases of agricultural production (i.e. post-harvest following the main agriculture season; start of lean season and the second agricultural season for bimodal rainfall districts)

Key Highlights

- Singida DC has the highest prevalence of insufficient (i.e. 'poor' or 'borderline') food consumption (21%).
- Prevalence of households resorting to 'crisis' or above food-based coping strategy is highest in Kondoa DC (20%).
- Handeni DC has the highest prevalence of 'crisis' and 'emergency' livelihood coping strategies (54%).
- Households in Micheweni and Wete clustered districts have the highest challenges to access the market (80%), mainly due to "lack of money."

Sampling

Random sampling approach was used in the first round, with sample size quotas established at selected districts (ADM2) strata level. For rounds 2 and 3 of the survey, a panel approach will be applied with the aim to reach at least 80% of respondents surveyed in round 1 in the subsequent data collection rounds. The target sample for each of the 30 districts covered in each round is 100 surveys, as the minimum requirement is 90 surveys completed in each district with a 10 percent buffer confidence interval.

Limitations

Since the random digit dialing (RDD) approach was selected for the first round (baseline), data collection had faced two main challenges:

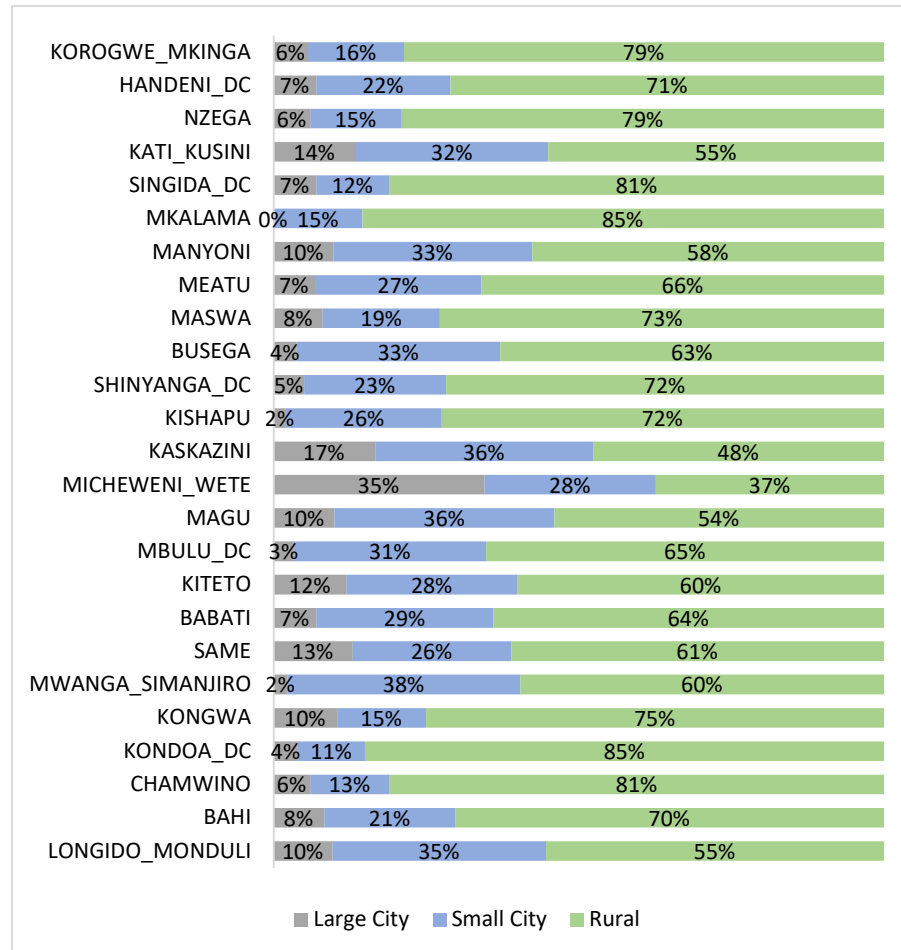
- 1- Minimum sample quotas in several districts were not met, and it was too low to be representative for the population in these districts. Therefore, under-sampled districts in similar livelihood zones have been clustered for the analysis to meet the minimum sample requirement. Refer to Table I for the sample achieved for each district and the clustered districts. However, Kaskazini B District missed a peer district within the sample for clustering.
- 2- Longer time frame needed to collect the data in the first round.

Results

Demographics

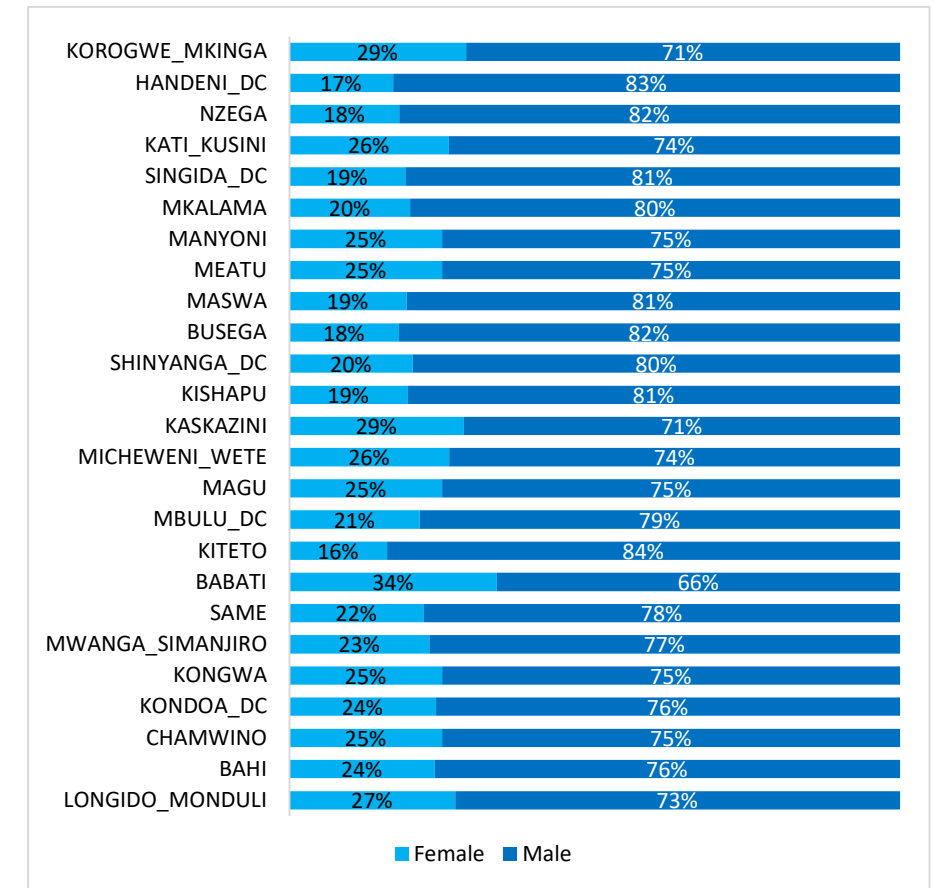
More than 50 percent of the surveyed households are from rural areas in all regions except for North Pemba and North Zanzibar regions where more of than 50 percent of the households surveyed are urban dwellers.

Figure I: Household Area of Residency by District



Most of the surveyed households were headed by a male across all districts.

Figure II: Household Head Sex by District



Household heads with primary education level were the highest between the other education level categories in all regions followed by secondary education level.

Figure III: Household Head Education Level by District

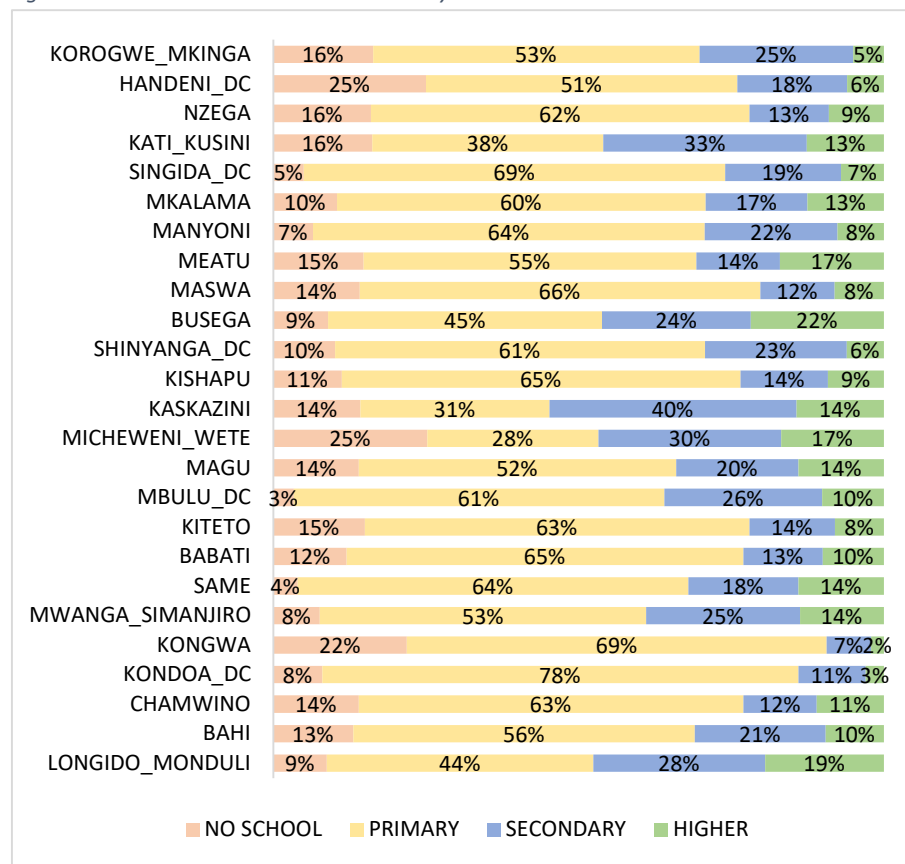
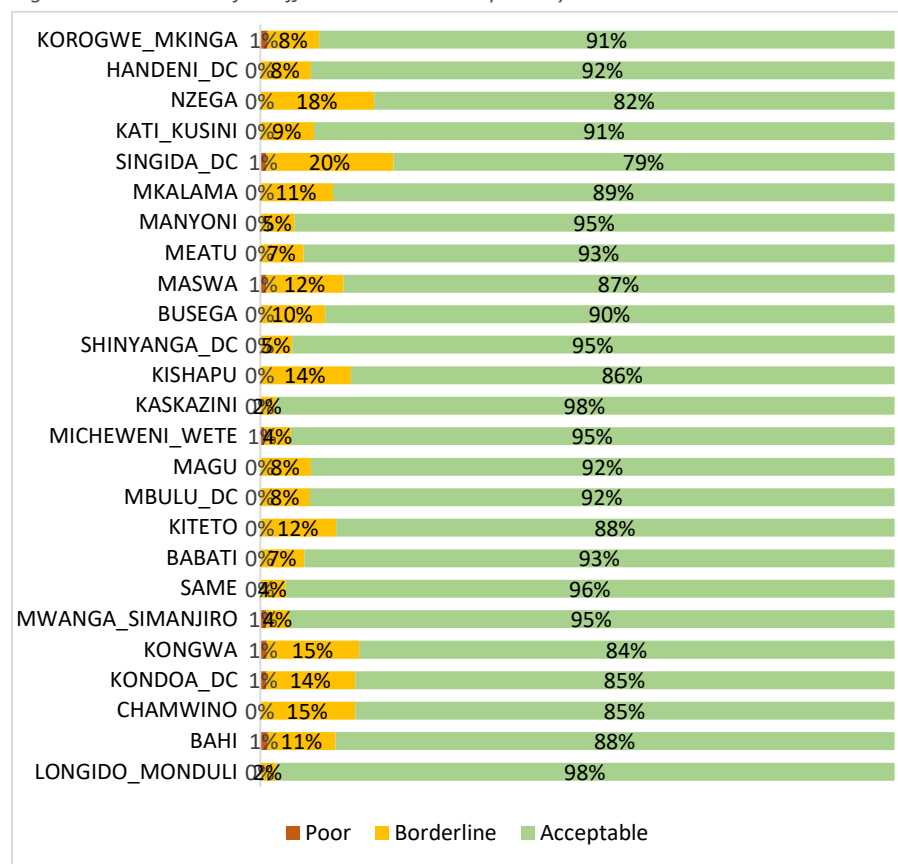


Figure IV: Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption by District



Food Consumption

Singida DC (Singida region) has the highest prevalence of poor and borderline food consumption compared to other districts, with 21 percent, followed by Nzega (Tabora) and Kongwa (Dodoma) districts with 18 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

Food-based Coping Strategies

Kondoa DC districts (Dodoma region) and has the highest prevalence of households resorting to crisis or above food-based coping strategy compared to other districts with 20 per cent, followed by Micheweni and Wete clustered districts (in North Pemba region) and Korogwe and Mkinga clustered districts (in Tanga region) with 19 per cent in all.

Figure V: Prevalence of Crisis or Above Food-based Coping Strategy by District

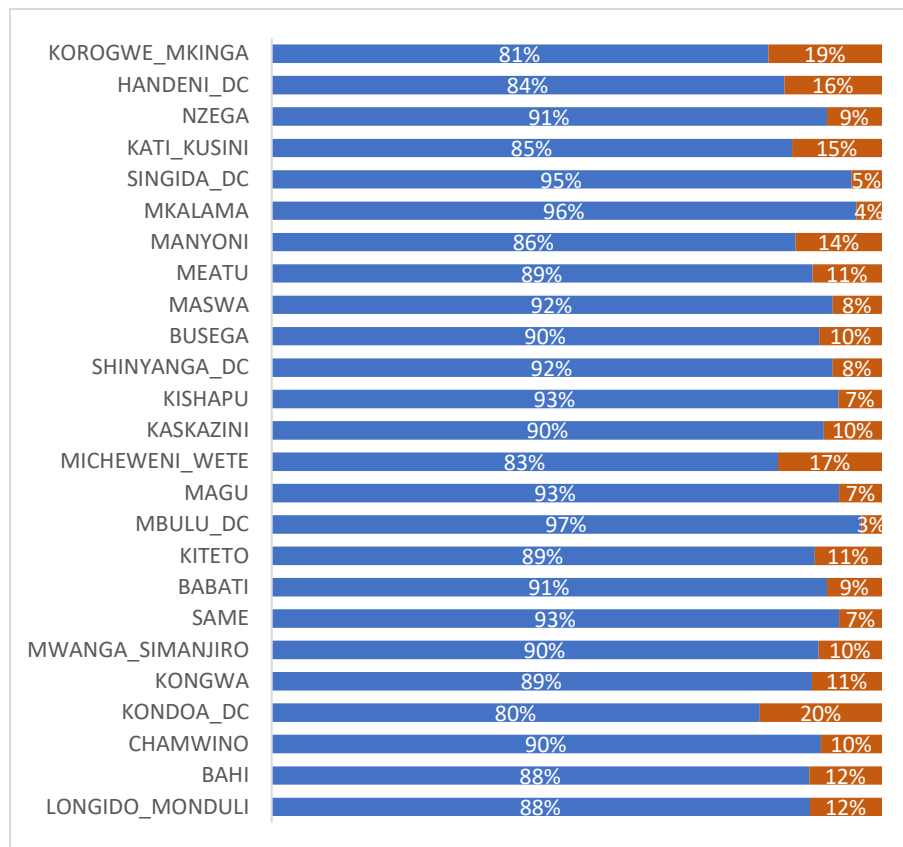
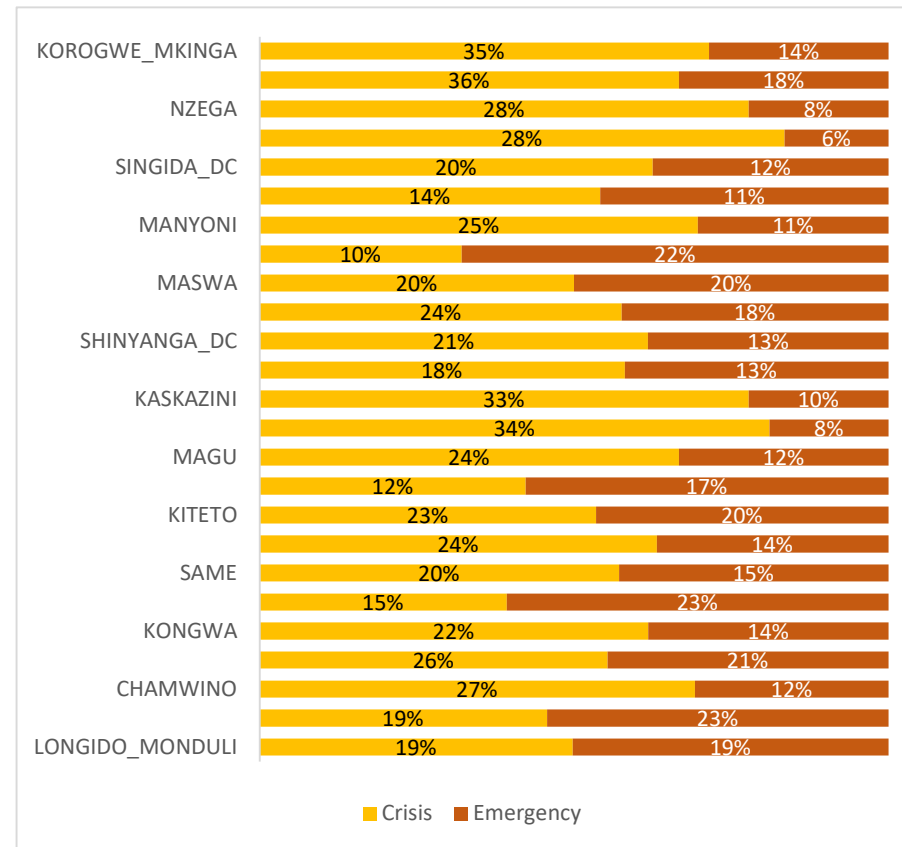


Figure VI: Prevalence of Crisis and Emergency Livelihood Coping Strategy by District



Livelihood Coping Strategies

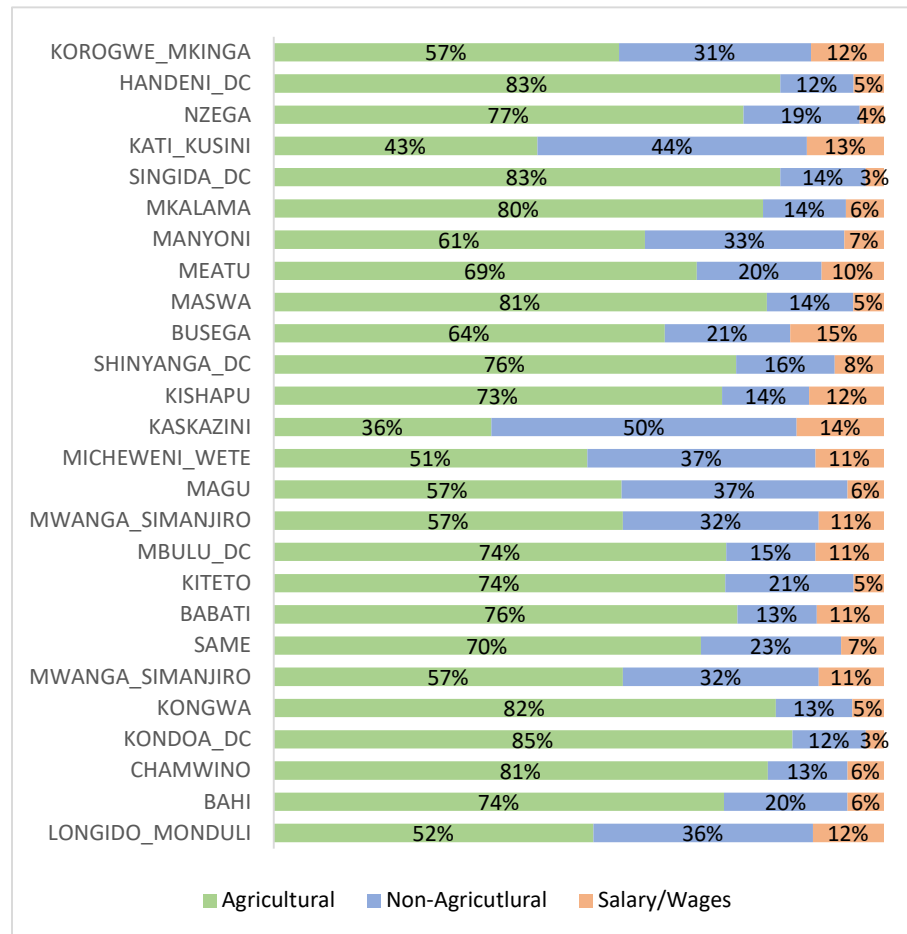
Handeni DC districts (Tanga region) and has the highest prevalence of 'crisis' and 'emergency' livelihood coping strategies compared to other districts with 54 per cent, followed by Korogwe and Mkinga clustered districts (Tanga region) and Kondoa DC district (Dodoma region) and with 49 percent and 47 percent, respectively.

Household Main Source of Income

As most of the districts covered by the survey are rural, the main source of income of the households is agricultural related, especially sale of food crops. In South and North Unguja island of Zanzibar, the main source of income is almost equally distributed between sale of food crops, work salary, and handcrafts. A relatively more diversified livelihoods profile which is and less dependent on agriculture

may provide more resilient, especially to the potential effects of climate shocks that can have negative effects on the agriculture sector.

Figure VII: Household Main Source of Income by District



Household Market Access

Households in Micheweni and Wete clustered districts (North Pemba) have the highest challenges to access the market with 38 per cent. Followed by Kondoa DC (Dodoma), Handeni DC (Tanga), and Korogwe and Mkinga clustered districts (Tanga) with 35 percent in each, followed by Busega (Simiyu) with 33 percent. Also at district level, most of the households who face challenges in market access reported “lack of money” as the main reason.

Figure VIII: Market Access Challenges by District

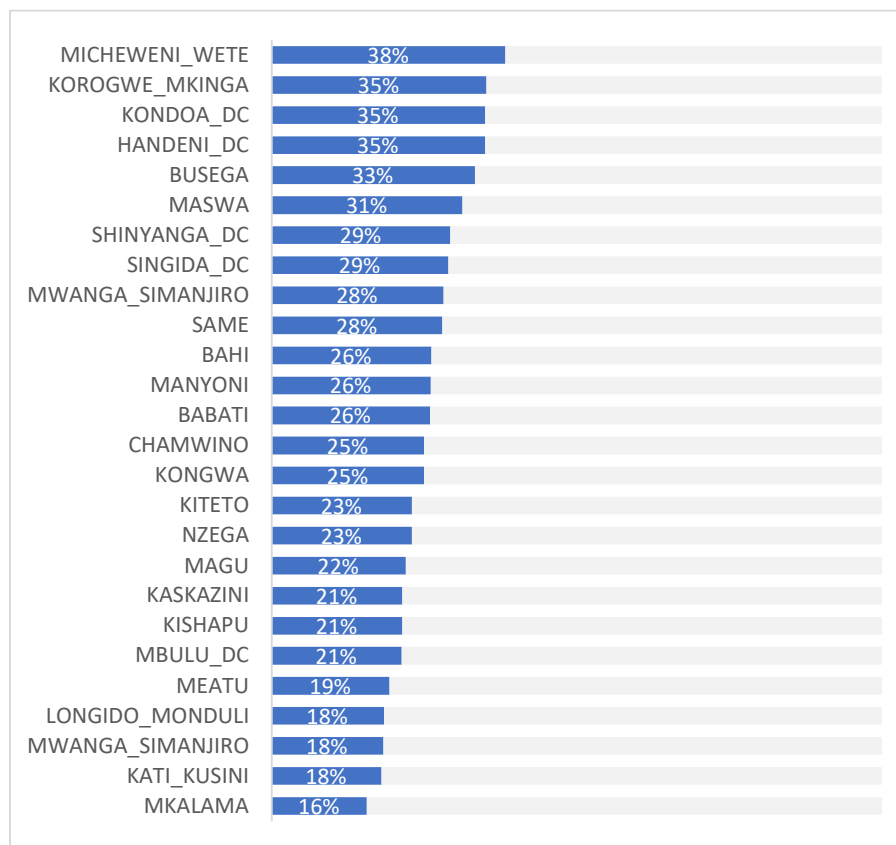


Table 1: Sample and Quotas Achieved at District Level for mVAM Household Survey

ADM1	ADM2	Sample Achieved	ADM2-Cluster	Sample Achieved
ARUSHA	Longido	33	Longido/Monduli	103
	Monduli	70		
DODOMA	Bahi	84	Bahi	84
	Chamwino	100	Chamwino	100
	Kondoa DC	100	Kondoa Dc	100
	Kongwa	96	Kongwa	96
KILIMANJARO	Mwanga	71	Mwanga/Simanjiro	131
	Same	100	Same	100
MANYARA	Babati	100	Babati	100
	Kiteto	100	Kiteto	100
	Mbulu Dc	89	Mbulu Dc	89
	Simanjiro	60	Mwanga/Simanjiro	131
MWANZA	Magu	100	Magu	100
NORTH PEMBA	Micheweni	43	Micheweni/Wete	107
	Wete	64		
NORTH UNGUJA	Kaskazini B	42	Kaskazini	42
SHINYANGA	Kishapu	98	Kishapu	98
	Shinyanga Dc	99	Shinyanga Dc	99
SIMIYU	Busega	78	Busega	78
	Maswa	99	Maswa	99
	Meatu	88	Meatu	88
SINGIDA	Manyoni	92	Manyoni	92
	Mkalama	96	Mkalama	96
	Singida Dc	100	Singida Dc	100
SOUTH UNGUJA	Kati	67	Kati/Kusini	111
	Kusini	44		
TABORA	Nzega	100	Nzega	100
TANGA	Handeni Dc	100	Handeni Dc	100
	Korogwe Dc	100	Korogwe/	159
	Mkinga	59	Mkinga	

Map of Councils Covered by the Survey

