



Tanzania

mVAM Bulletin Round 2
Mid August – Mid October 2024
30 Selected Districts



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

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).

HIGHLIGHTS



Singida DC has the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption (17 percent). Compared to the first round, Shinyanga DC had a significant deterioration in food consumption, while Kondoa DC (Dodoma region) had a significant improvement.



Micheweni and Wete clustered districts (North Pemba region) have the highest prevalence of households resorting to crisis or above food-based coping strategy compared to other districts (17 percent). Meatu (Simiyu region) and Chamwino (Dodoma region) districts have shown significant improvements from the previous round.



Kiteto district (Tanga region) and Kaskazini district (North Unguja) have the highest prevalence of crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies compared to other districts with 41 percent. Bahi, Meatu, Korogwe and Mkinga clustered districts showed a significant improvement compared to the previous round.



Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 67 percent of women aged 18 to 49 years consumed at least 5 out of 10 food groups in the previous day or night. Overall, only 30 percent of children 6–23 months of age consumed foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day.



Mkalama (Singida region) and Kondoa DC (Dodoma region) have the highest percentage of household dependent on agriculture, livestock, and fishing (82 percent) while the districts of Kaskazini (North Unguja region), Kati and Kusini clustered districts (South Unguja region) and Micheweni and Wete clustered districts (North Pemba region), have the largest percentage of households relying on assistance (4 percent).



Households in Micheweni and Wete clustered districts (North Pemba) and Handeni DC (Tanga) have the highest rate of facing challenges to access the market at 36 percent.



Based on the indicators for food consumption, food-based coping strategies, and livelihood coping strategies, Kaskazini B district (North Unguja), Kiteto district (Manyara region), and Maswa district (Simiyu region) are identified as more vulnerable. The situation in these areas should be closely monitored in the next round.

mVAM Bulletin Round 2 : Report Content



Demographics



Food Consumption



Food-based
Coping Strategies



Livelihood
Coping Strategies



Nutrition



Household Main
Source of Income



Household
Market Access



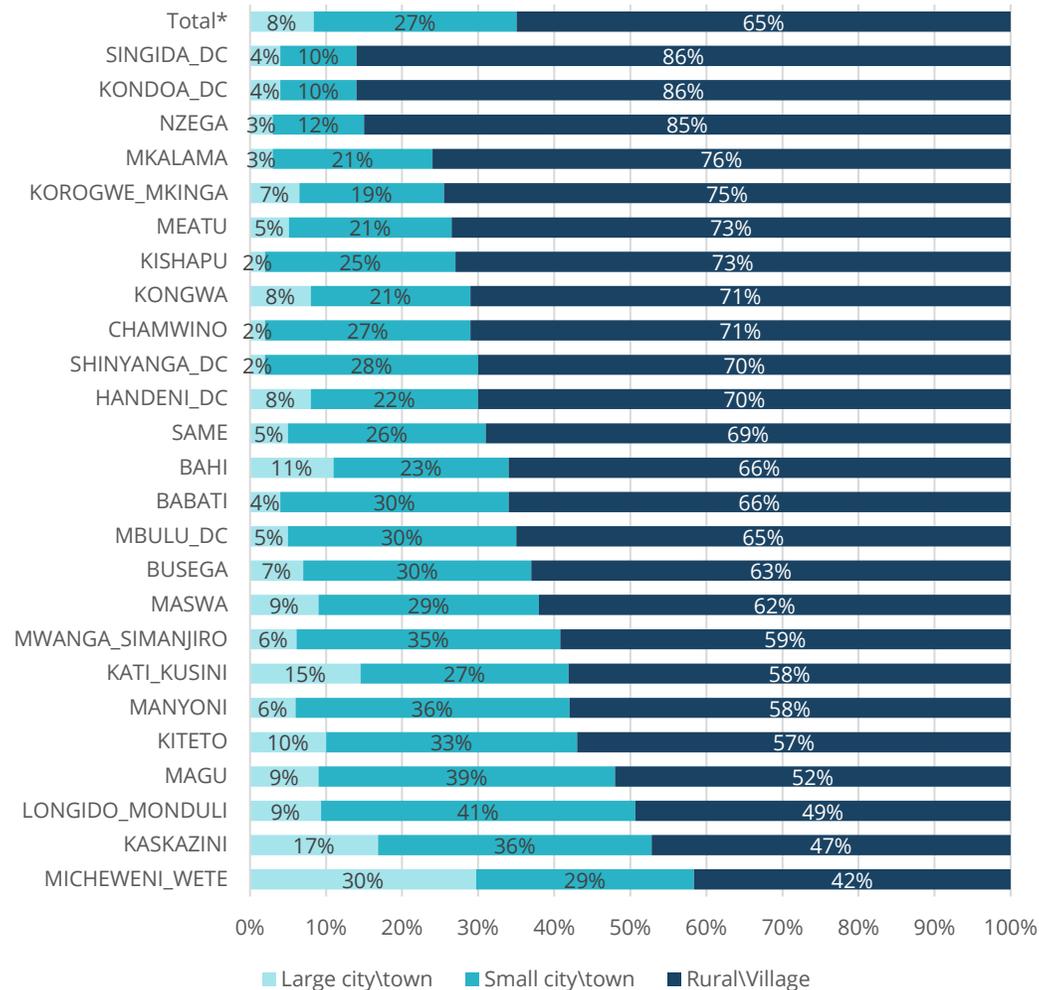
Methodology



DEMOGRAPHICS

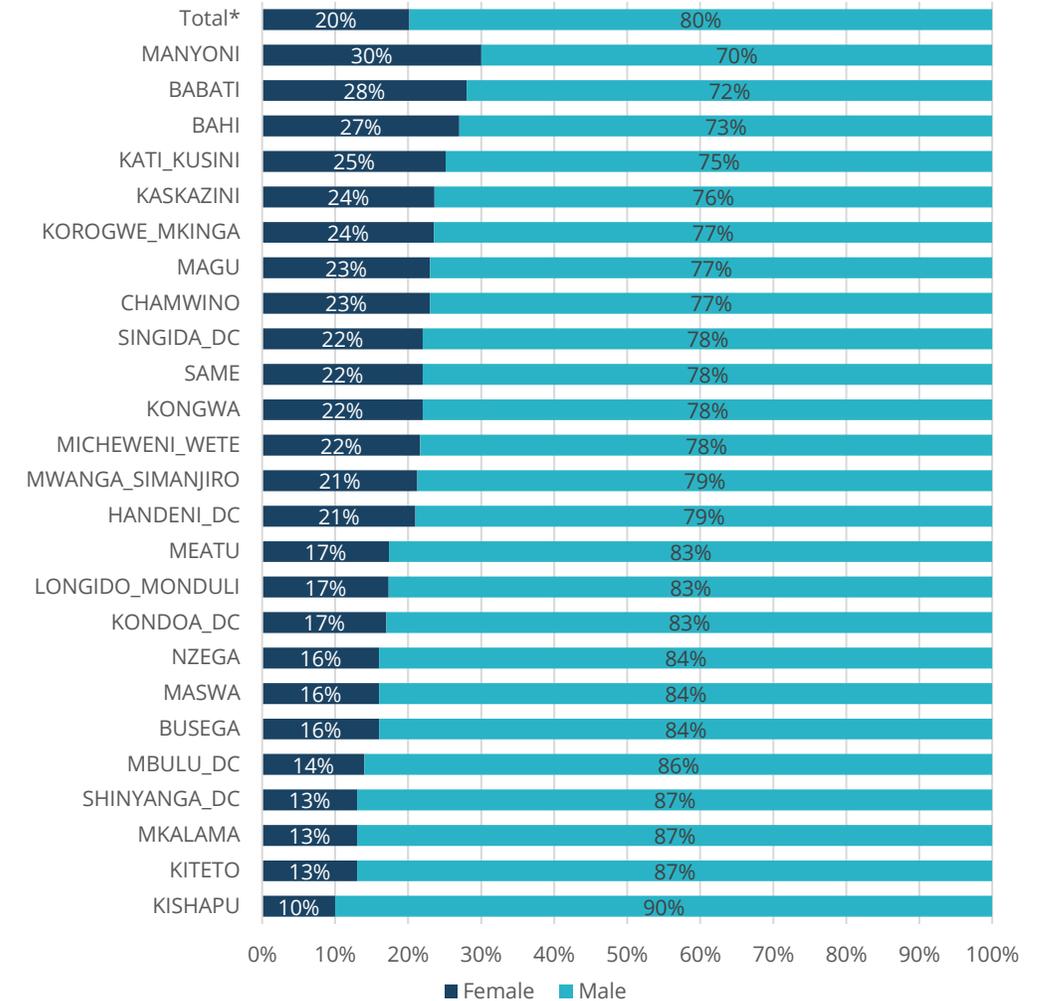
Overall, in the 30 districts selected, 65 percent of the population lives in rural areas. More than 50 percent of the surveyed households are from rural areas in all regions except for Micheweni and Wete clustered districts, Kaskazini district and Longido and Monduli clustered districts, where more of 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 (80 percent overall), with variability among districts with Kishapu district having the highest share of male headed households (90 percent) and Mayoni district the lowest (70 percent).

Figure II: Household Head Sex by District



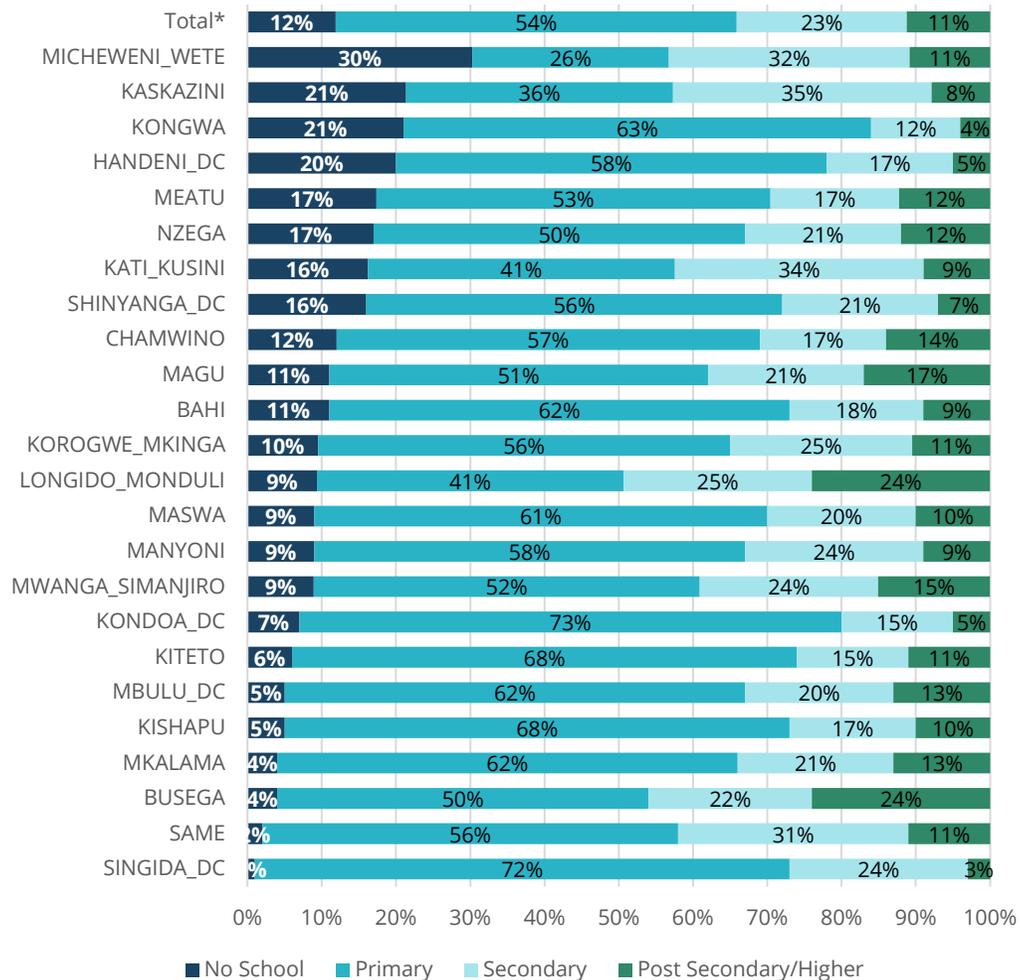
* Total is defined as the aggregate of the 30 districts selected



DEMOGRAPHICS

Overall, in the districts analysed, the majority of household heads have primary education (54 percent), followed by secondary education (23 percent), no schooling (12 percent), and post secondary/higher education (11 percent). Micheweni and Wete clustered districts (North Pemba region) have the highest rate of household heads with no schooling among all districts, at 30 percent.

Figure III: Household Head Education Level by District



* Total is defined as the aggregate of the 30 districts selected



FOOD CONSUMPTION

Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 9 percent of households have insufficient food consumption. Singida DC (Singida region) has the highest prevalence of poor and borderline food consumption compared to other districts, with 17 percent, followed by Maswa district (Simiyu region) with 16 percent, and Kishapu and Shinyanga DC districts (Shinyanga region) with 15 percent.

Compared to the first round, Shinyanga DC had a significant deterioration in food consumption, while Kondoa DC (Dodoma region) had a significant improvement. Deterioration in Shinyanga DC was attributed to low production due to dry spell, which also saw an increase in food prices. Improvement in Kondoa DC could be related to improved availability following the harvesting season.

Map of Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption by District

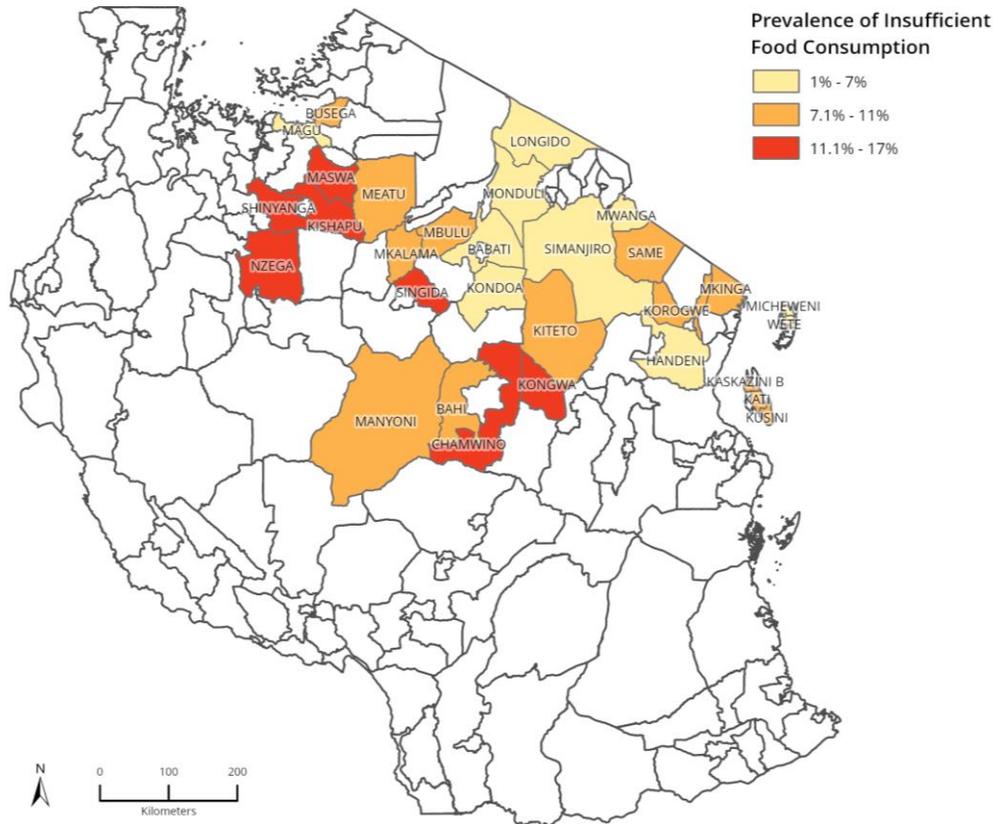
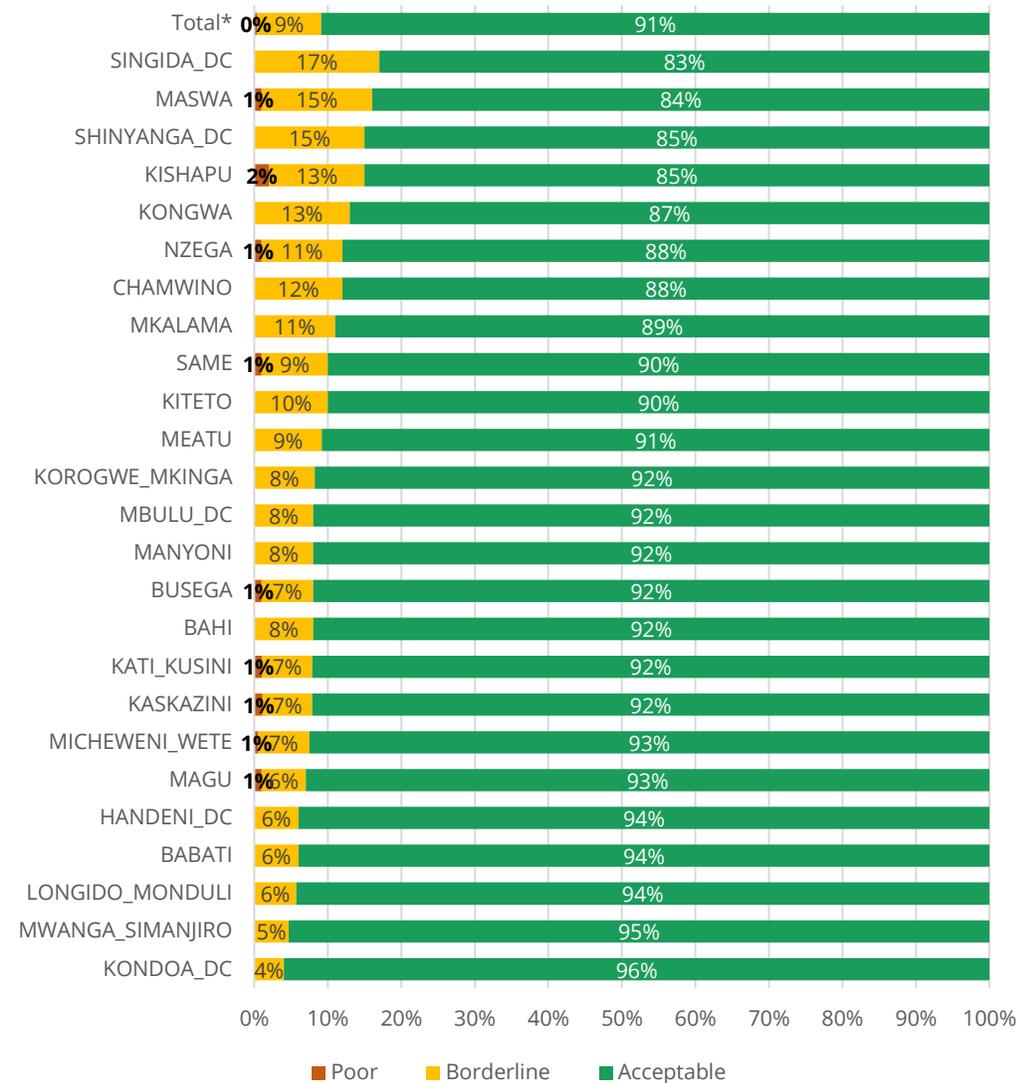


Figure IV: Food Consumption by District



* Total is defined as the aggregate of the 30 districts selected



FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 10 percent of households have a high prevalence of crisis and above food-based coping strategies. Micheweni and Wete clustered districts (in North Pemba region) have the highest prevalence of households resorting to crisis or above food-based coping strategies compared to other districts with 17 percent, followed by Kondoa DC district (Dodoma region), Handeni DC district, Korogwe and Mkinga clustered districts (in Tanga region) with 15 percent. Meatu and Chamwino districts have shown significant improvements from the previous round. This could be due to improved food availability following the harvesting season.

Map of Prevalence of Crisis or Above Food-based Coping Strategy by District

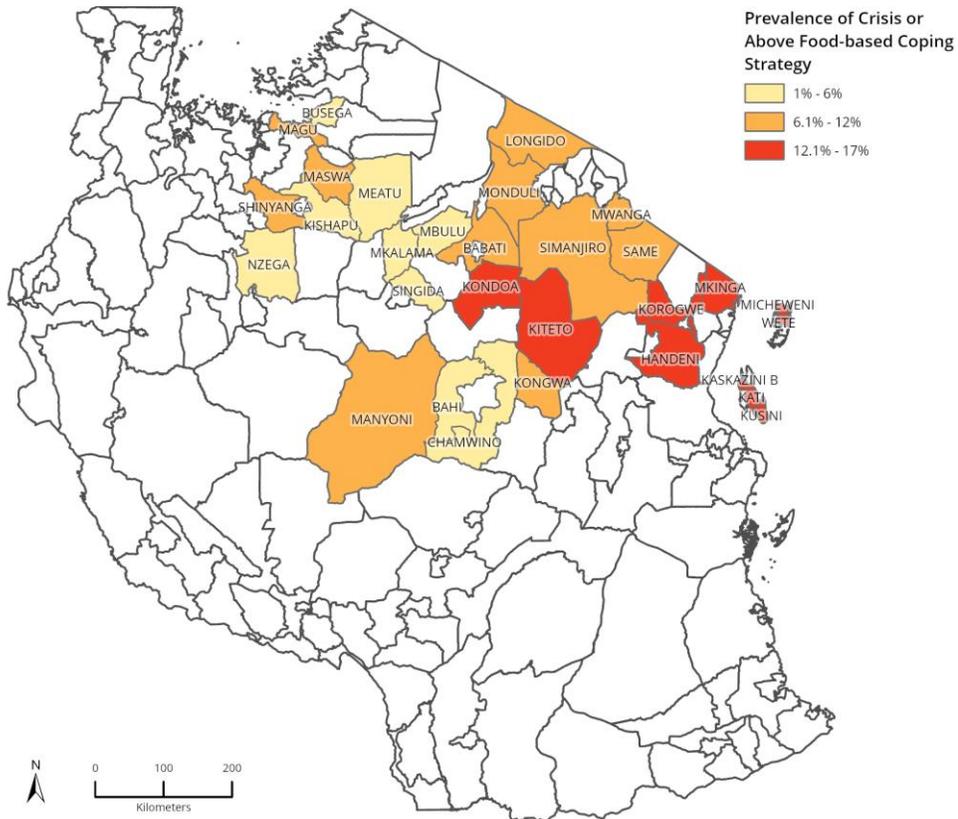
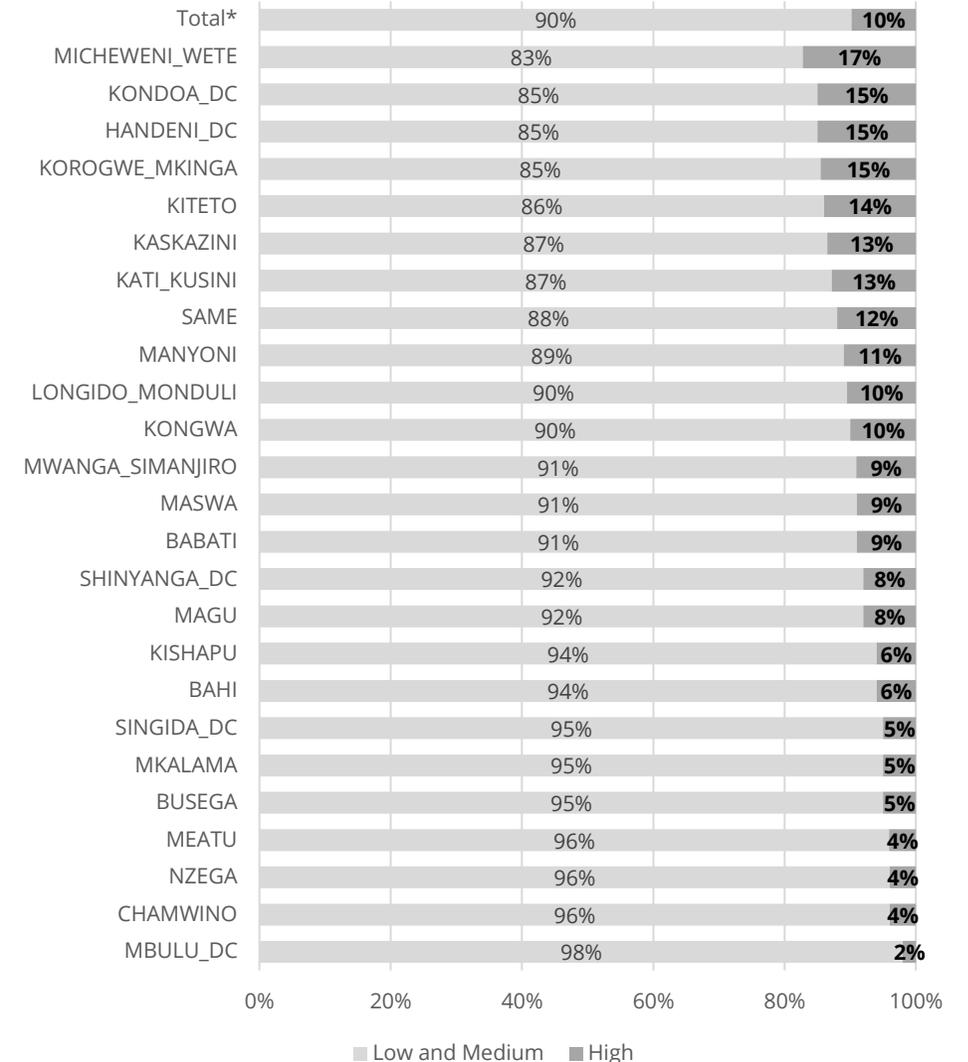


Figure V: Prevalence of Crisis or Above Food-based Coping Strategy by District



* Total is defined as the aggregate of the 30 districts selected



LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES

Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 31 percent of households apply crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies. Kiteto district (Manyara region) and Kaskazini district (North Unguja) have the highest prevalence of crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies compared to other districts with 41 percent, followed by Kaskazini and Handeni (Tanga region) DC with 40 percent. Bahi Dodoma region), Meatu (Shinyanga region), Korogwe and Mkinga clustered districts (Tanga region) showed a significant improvement compared to the previous round. This could be attributed to Masika season harvest (July – December), as all these are located in the bi-modal rainfall area.

Map of Prevalence of Crisis and Emergency Livelihood Coping Strategy by District

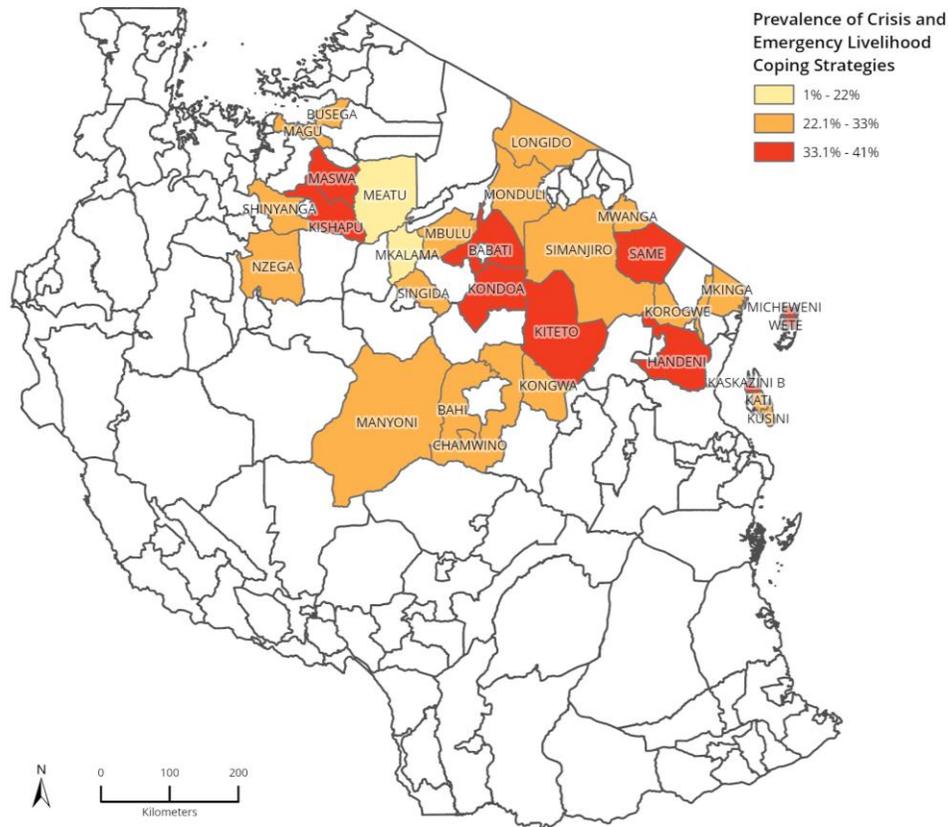
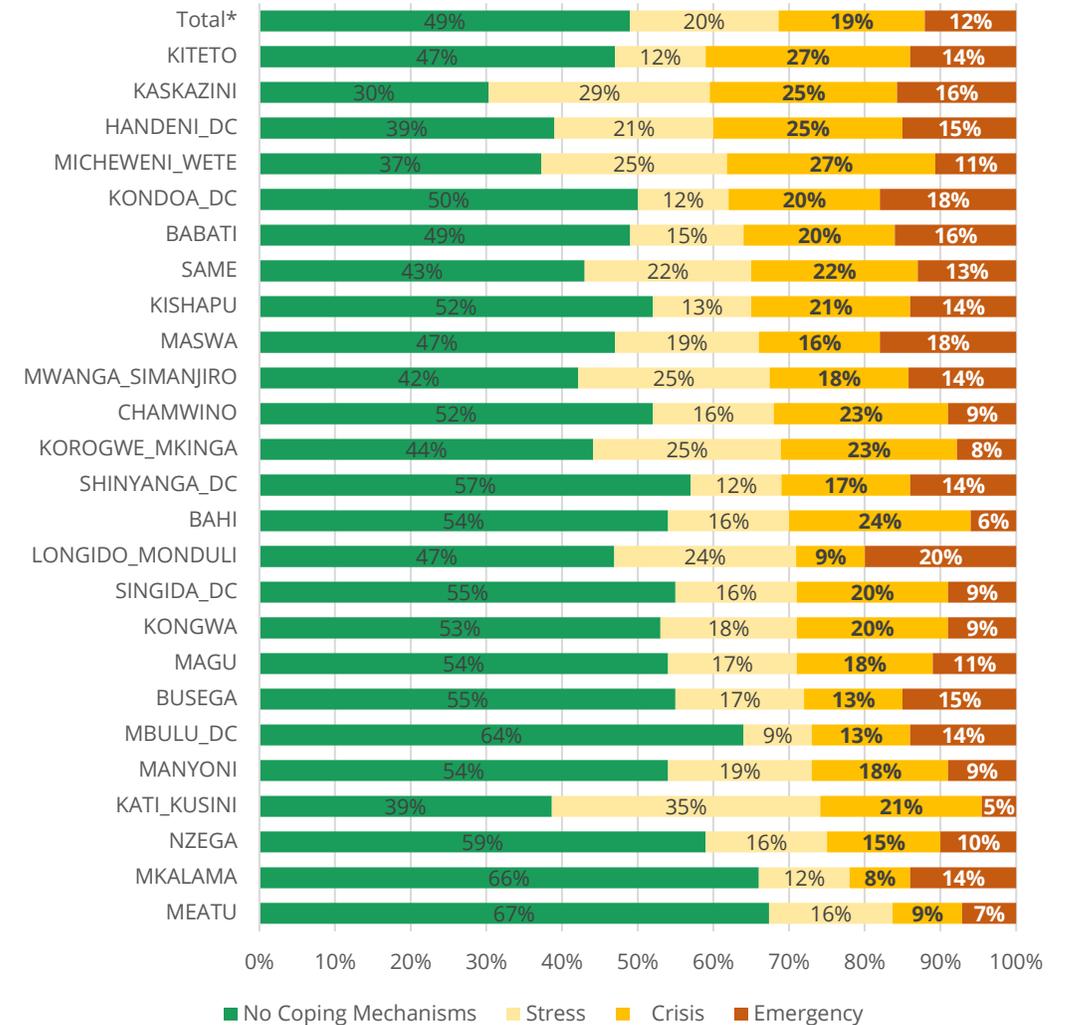


Figure VI: Prevalence of Livelihood Coping Strategy by District



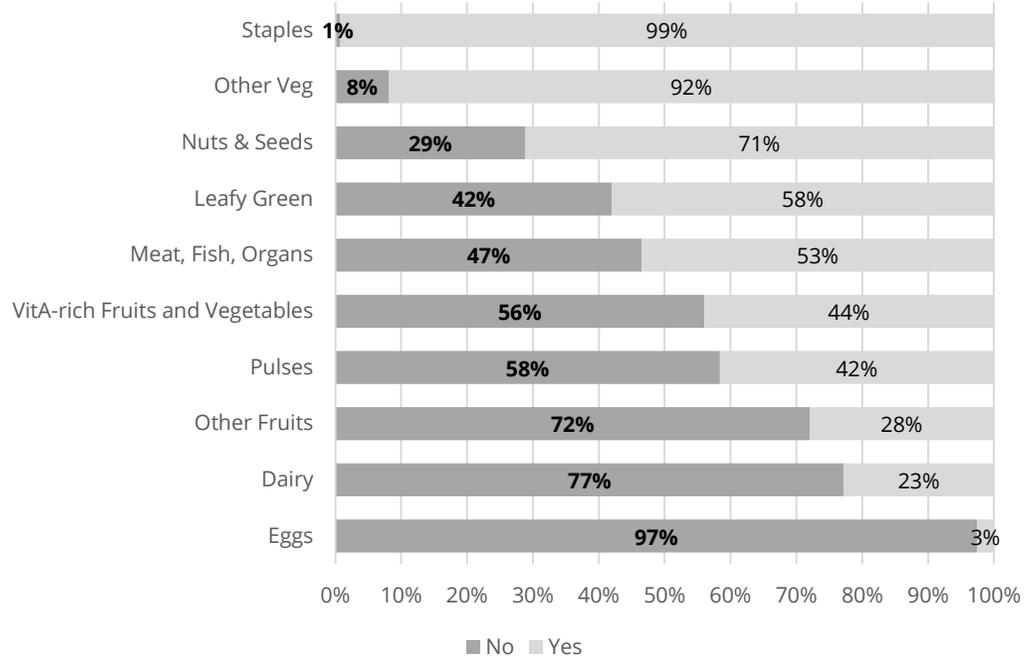
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NUTRITION

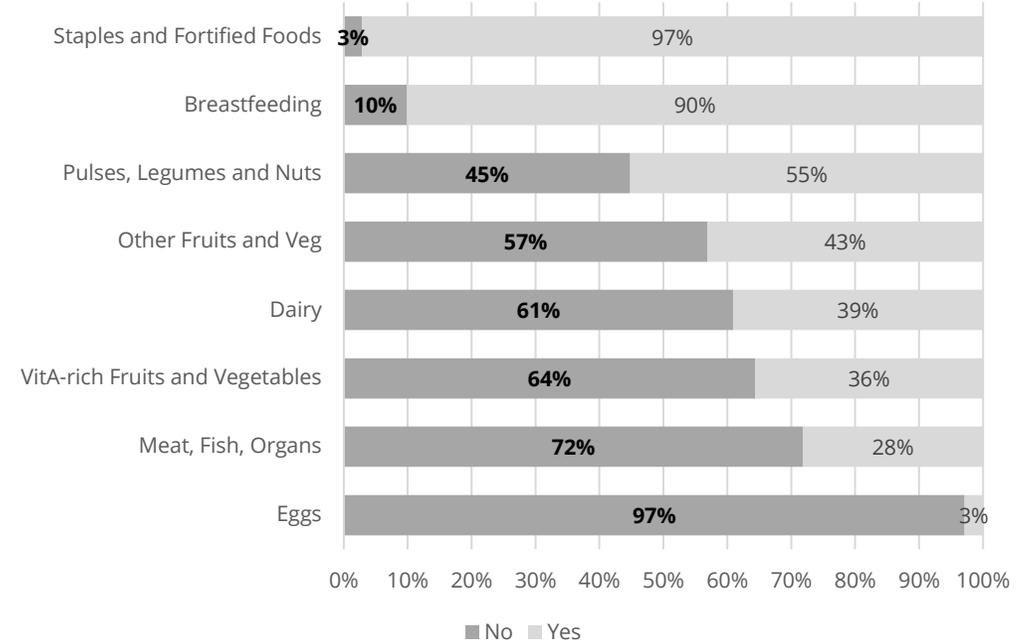
Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W): Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 67 percent of women aged 18 to 49 years consumed at least 5 out of 10 food groups in the previous day or night. When examining consumption by food group, staples are the most widely consumed, with 99 percent of women including them in their diet, while eggs are the least widely consumed, with only 3 percent of women in this age group eating them.

Figure VII: Consumption by Food Groups of Women (18-49)



Minimum Dietary Diet for children 6-23 months of age (MDD): Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 30 percent of children 6–23 months of age consumed foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day.

Figure VIII: Consumption by Food Groups of children 6-23 months of age





HOUSEHOLD MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

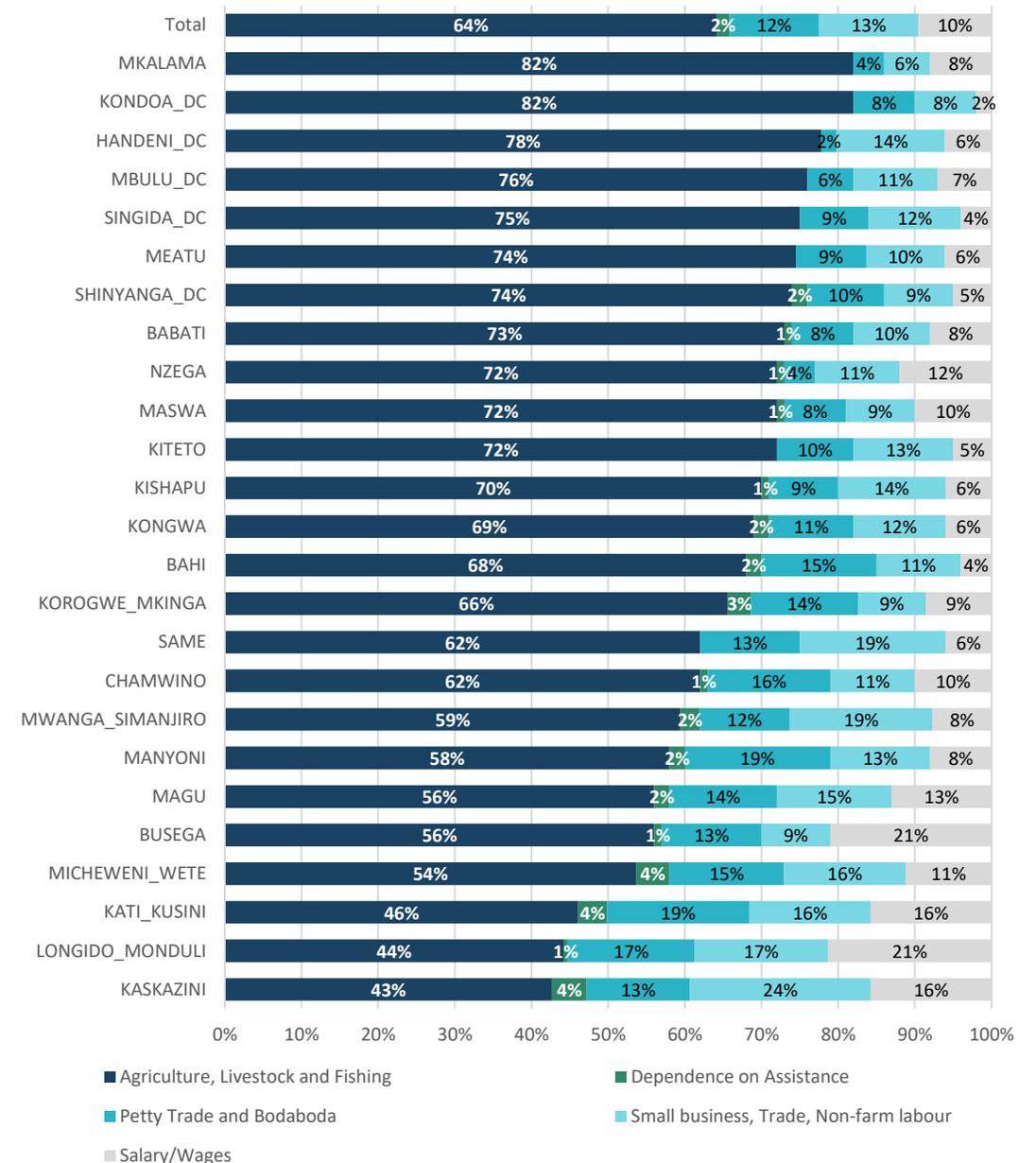
Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 64 percent of households depend on agriculture, livestock, and fishing for their livelihood and income. This is followed by 13 percent of households relying on income from small businesses, trade, and non-farm labor, 12 percent on petty trade and bodaboda, 10 percent on salary and wages, and 2 percent on assistance.

Mkalama (Singida region) and Kondoa DC (Dodoma region) have the highest percentage of household dependent on agriculture, livestock, and fishing, at 82 percent, compared to other districts.

The districts of Kaskazini (North Unguja region), Kati and Kusini clustered districts (South Unguja region), along with Micheweni and Wete clustered districts (North Pemba region), have the largest percentage of households relying on assistance, at 4 percent.

Busega (Simiyu Region) and the clustered districts of Longido and Monduli (Arusha region) have the highest percentage of households relying on salary and wages for their income, at 21 percent.

Figure IX: Household Main Source of Income by District



* Total is defined as the aggregate of the 30 districts selected

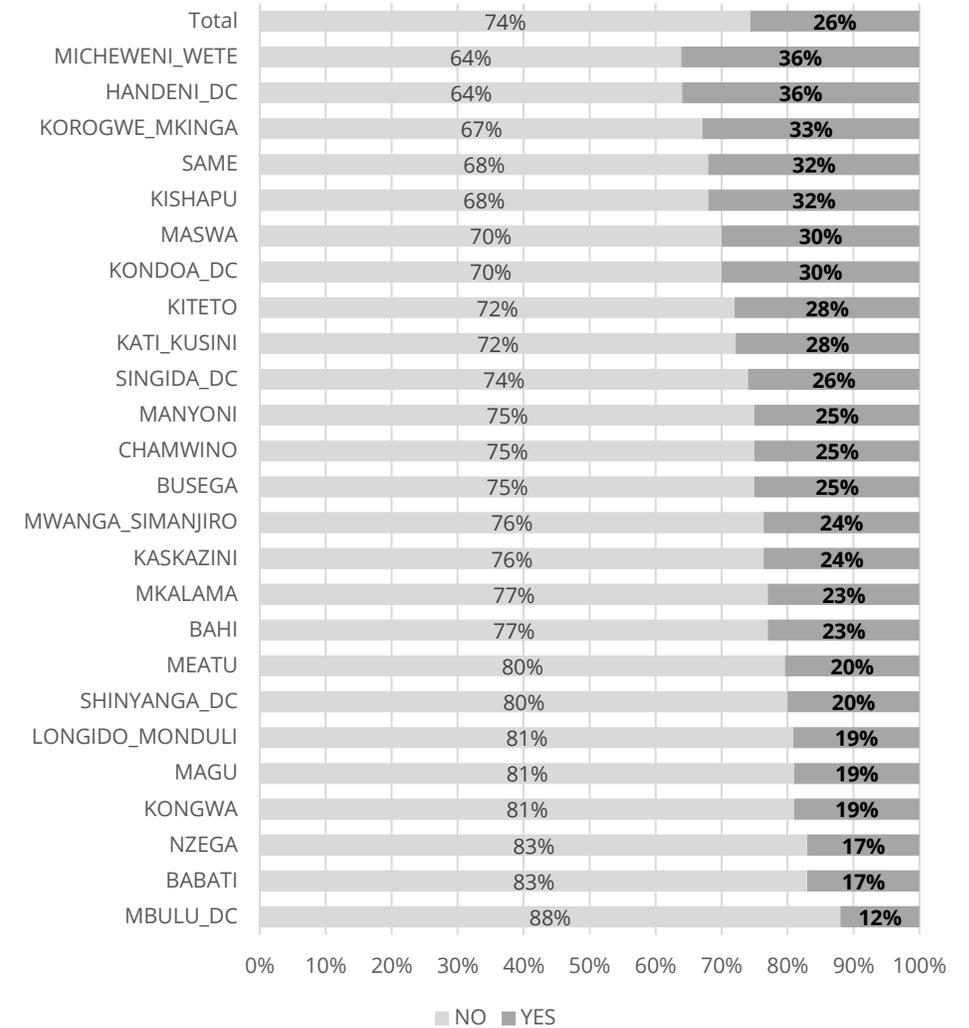


HOUSEHOLD MARKET ACCESS

Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 26 percent of households faced challenges to access markets.

Households in Micheweni and Wete clustered districts (North Pemba region) and Handeni DC (Tanga region) have the highest challenges to access the market with 36 percent. Followed by Korogwe and Mkinga clustered districts (Tanga region) with 33 percent. Most of the households who face challenges in market access reported “lack of money” as the main reason – around 80 percent – followed by “other” (10 percent) and “market, grocery store is too far” (7 percent.)

Figure X: Market Access Challenges by District



* Total is defined as the aggregate of the 30 districts selected



METHODOLOGY

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

Although several districts achieved minimum sample quotas during round 2, clustering of some districts that was done during round 1 to meet the minimum sample requirement for analysis was maintained to facilitate comparison between the two rounds. Refer to Table I for the sample achieved for each district and the clustered districts.



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