

A photograph of a man, a woman, and a child in a rural setting. The man, on the left, is wearing a light blue polo shirt and is holding a small amount of grain in his hand. The woman, on the right, is wearing a red shawl over a patterned dress and a blue headscarf with a gold pattern. She is also holding a small amount of grain. A young child is standing between them, looking down at the grain. They are all smiling and appear to be examining the grain. In the background, there are trees and a building.

Tanzania

mVAM Bulletin Round 3
October – December 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



As observed in the last (second) survey round, Singida DC has the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption (20 percent). Compared to the second round, Shinyanga DC had a significant improvement in food consumption, while Kondoa DC (Dodoma region) had a significant deterioration.



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 21 percent, followed by Kondoa DC district (Dodoma region) with 19 percent and Handeni DC district (Tanga Region) with 16 percent.



Handeni (Tanga region), Kiteto district (Manyara region) and Kondoa DC district (Dodoma region) have the highest prevalence of 'crisis' and 'emergency' livelihood coping strategies compared to other districts with 50 percent, 44 percent and 40 percent, respectively.



Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 68 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 39 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.



Shinyanga DC (Shinyanga Region) has the highest percentage of households dependent on agriculture, livestock, and fishing at 84 percent, while the districts of Kaskazini (North Unguja region), Micheweni and Wete clustered districts (North Pemba region) and, Mwanga and Simanjiro clustered districts in Kilimanjaro and Manyara Regions respectively, have the largest percentage of households relying on assistance, but only at 4 percent. Singida DC (Singida Region) and Shinyanga DC (Shinyanga Region) had the highest percentages of households whose food expenditure accounted for over 75 percent of their total consumption expenditure, at 29 percent and 22 percent respectively.



Households in Kiteto (Manyara region) and Kondoa DC (Dodoma region) have the highest challenges to access the market with 36 percent and 35 percent, respectively.



Based on the indicators for food consumption, food-based coping strategies, and livelihood coping strategies, **Handeni** (Tanga Region) and **Kondoa** (Dodoma Region) and **Kiteto** District (Manyara Region) are identified as more vulnerable. The situation in these areas should be closely monitored in the next round.

mVAM Bulletin Round 3 : Report Content



Demographics



Food Consumption



Food-based
Coping Strategies



Livelihood
Coping Strategies



Nutrition



Household Main
Source of Income &
Food Expenditure
Share



Household
Market Access



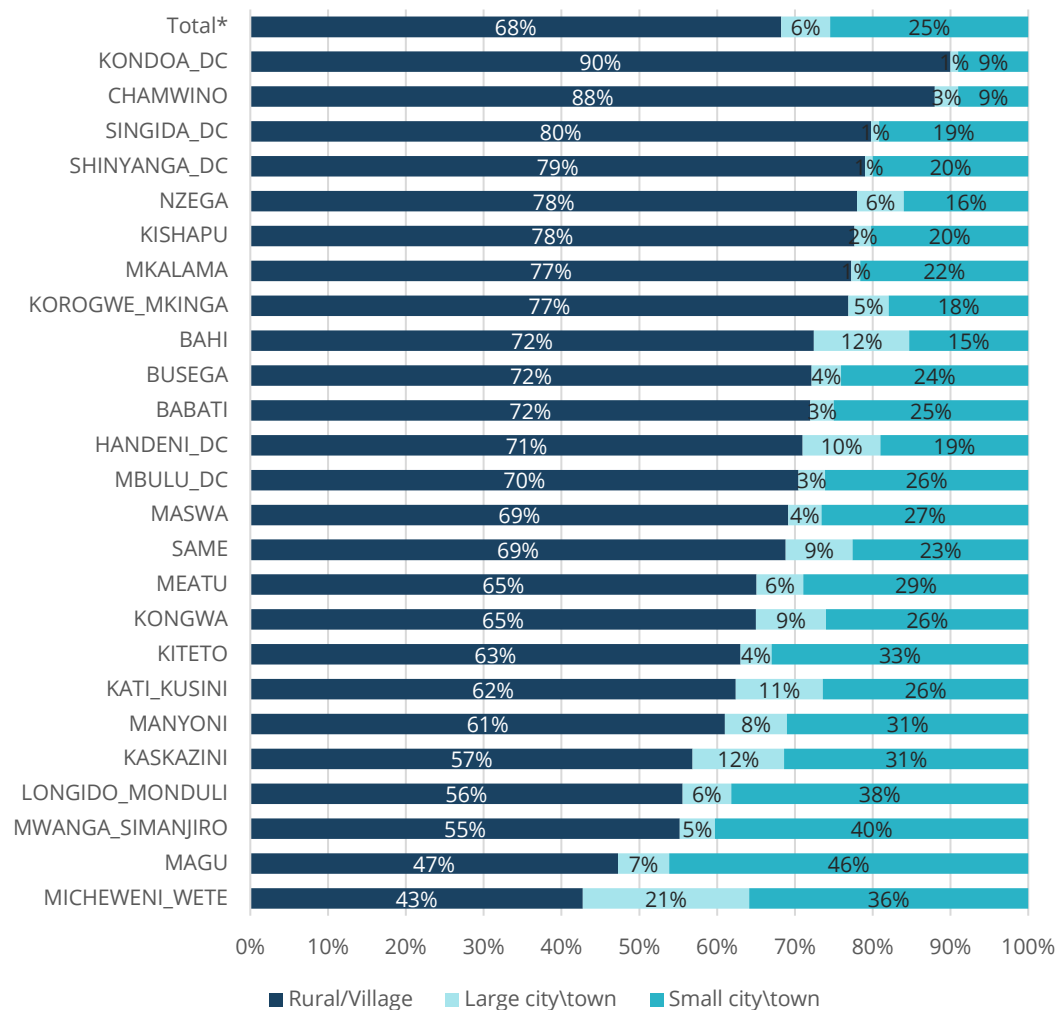
Methodology



DEMOGRAPHICS

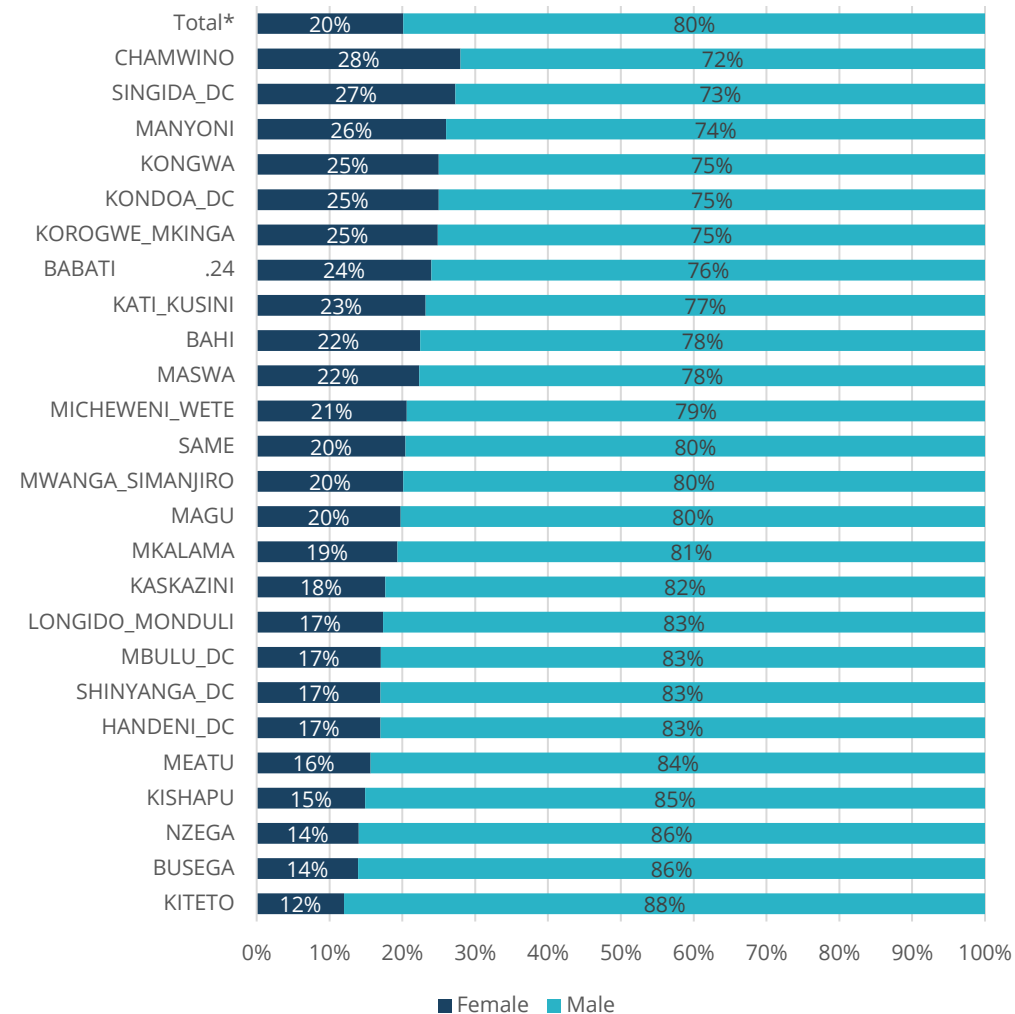
Overall, in the 30 districts selected, 68 percent of the population lives in rural areas. More than 50 percent of the surveyed households are from rural areas in all regions except for Micheweni and Wete clustered districts and Magu district, where more of than 50 percent of the households surveyed are 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 Kiteto district having the highest share of male headed households (88 percent) and Chamino district the lowest (72 percent).

Figure II: Household Head Sex by District



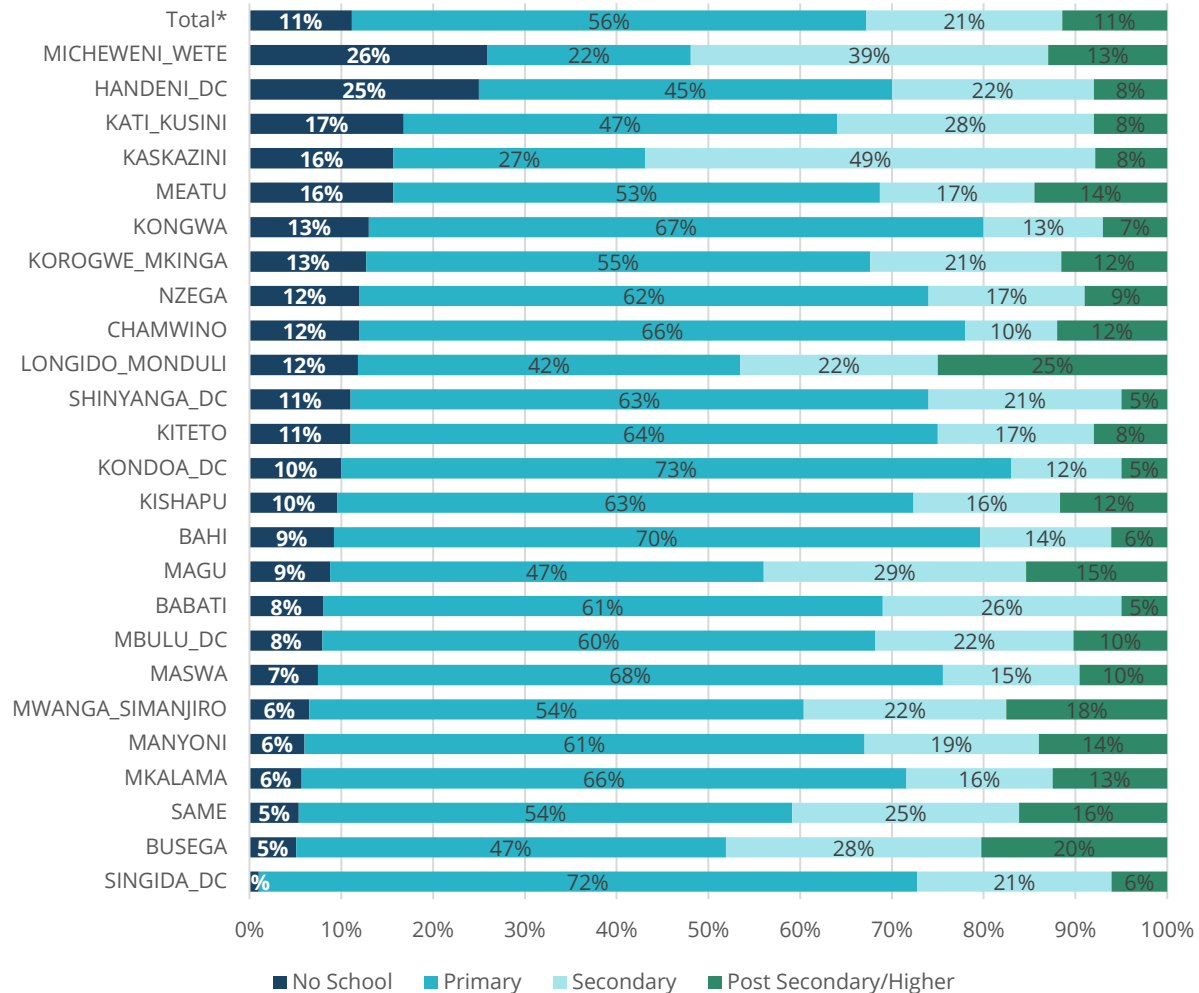
* Total is defined as the aggregate of the 30 districts selected



DEMOGRAPHICS

Overall, in the districts analysed, most household heads have primary education (56 percent), followed by secondary education (21 percent), no schooling (11 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 26 percent, which has been the case in all three survey rounds.

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, 8 percent of households have insufficient food consumption. As observed in the last survey round Singida DC (Singida Region) has the highest prevalence of poor and borderline food consumption at 20 percent, followed by Kongwa District and Kondoa DC (Dodoma Region) at 13 percent, and Nzega (Tabora Region) at 12 percent.

In this third round compared to the second survey round, the Food Consumption Score (FCS) was significantly higher overall, particularly for female-headed households, and for those with no schooling, primary education, and secondary education. Shinyanga DC (Shinyanga Region) showed a significant improvement in food consumption during the third round after recording a deterioration between the first and second rounds. Conversely, Kondoa DC (Dodoma Region) experienced a significant deterioration after an improvement between the first and second rounds, following the start of the lean season in the unimodal areas.

Map of Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption by District

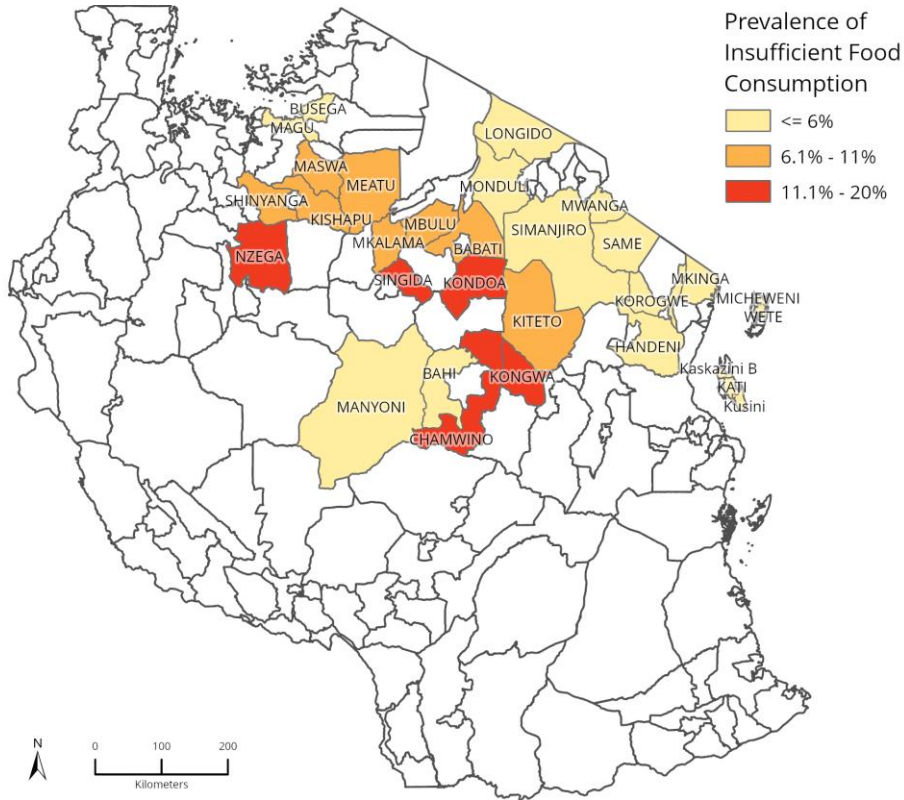
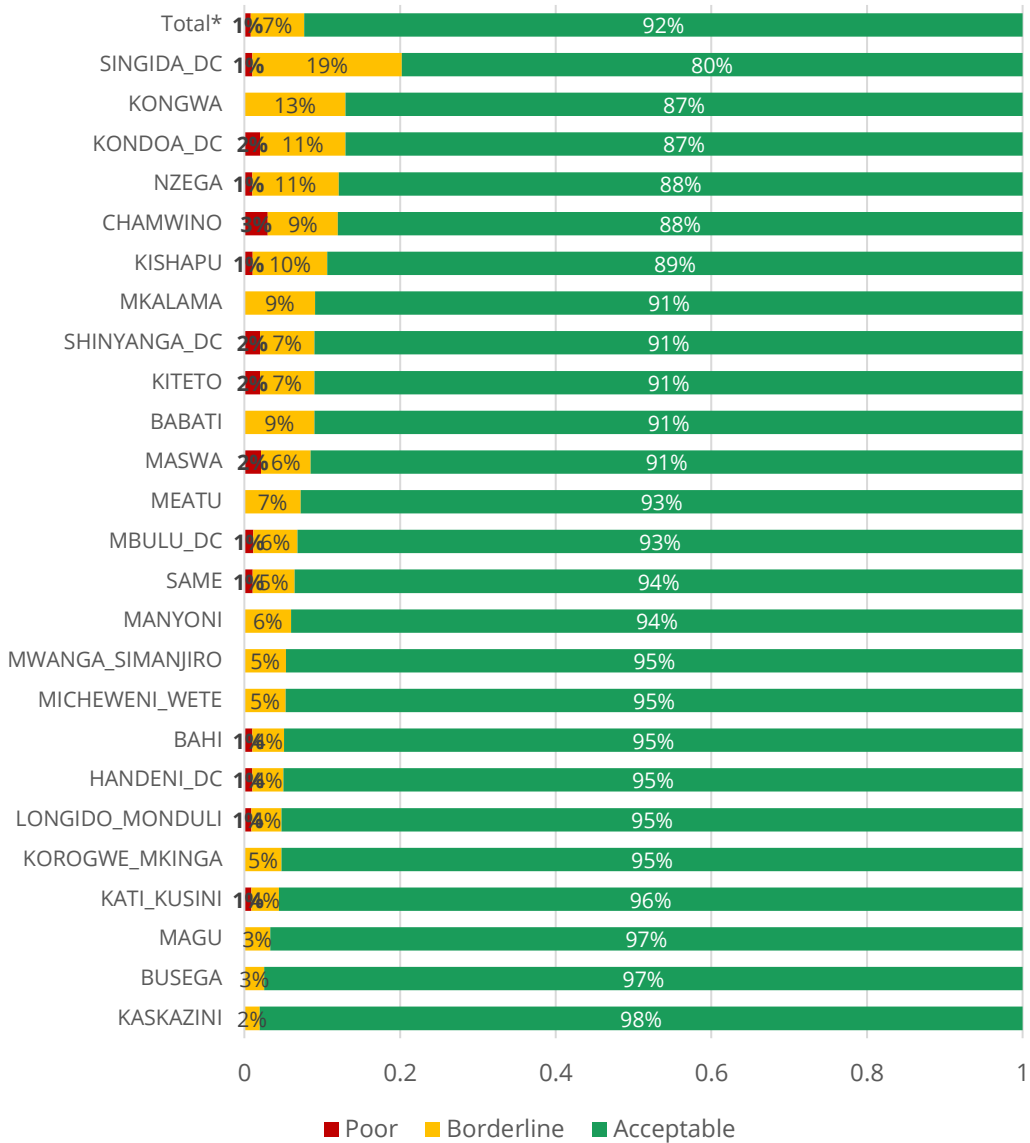


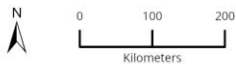
Figure IV: Food Consumption by District



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



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



Region	High	Low and Medium
Total*	10%	90%
MICHEWENI_WETE	18%	82%
KONDOA_DC	18%	82%
HANDENI_DC	16%	84%
KOROGWE_MKINGA	15%	85%
KASKAZINI	14%	86%
KATI_KUSINI	14%	86%
MAGU	12%	88%
LONGIDO_MONDULI	12%	88%
KITETO	11%	89%
MANYONI	10%	90%
MASWA	10%	90%
KISHAPU	10%	90%
KONGWA	9%	91%
BUSEGA	9%	91%
MWANGA_SIMANJIRO	8%	92%
SHINYANGA_DC	8%	92%
SAME	8%	92%
NZEGA	7%	93%
BABATI	6%	94%
BAHI	5%	95%
MKALAMA	5%	95%
MEATU	4%	96%
MBULU_DC	3%	97%
SINGIDA_DC	3%	97%
CHAMWINO	3%	97%

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



LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES

Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 32 percent of households apply crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies. Handeni (Tanga region) and Kiteto district (Manyara region) have the highest prevalence of crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies compared to other districts with 50 percent and 44 percent, respectively. In the third round, compared to the second round, significant improvement was noted for households with secondary education and in Kaskazini district (North Unguja), with fewer households resorting to emergency coping strategies. Conversely, female-headed households and those with heads having only primary education were found to resort more to emergency coping strategies. In Longido and Moduli clustered districts, significantly more households resorted to crisis coping strategies compared to the second round.

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

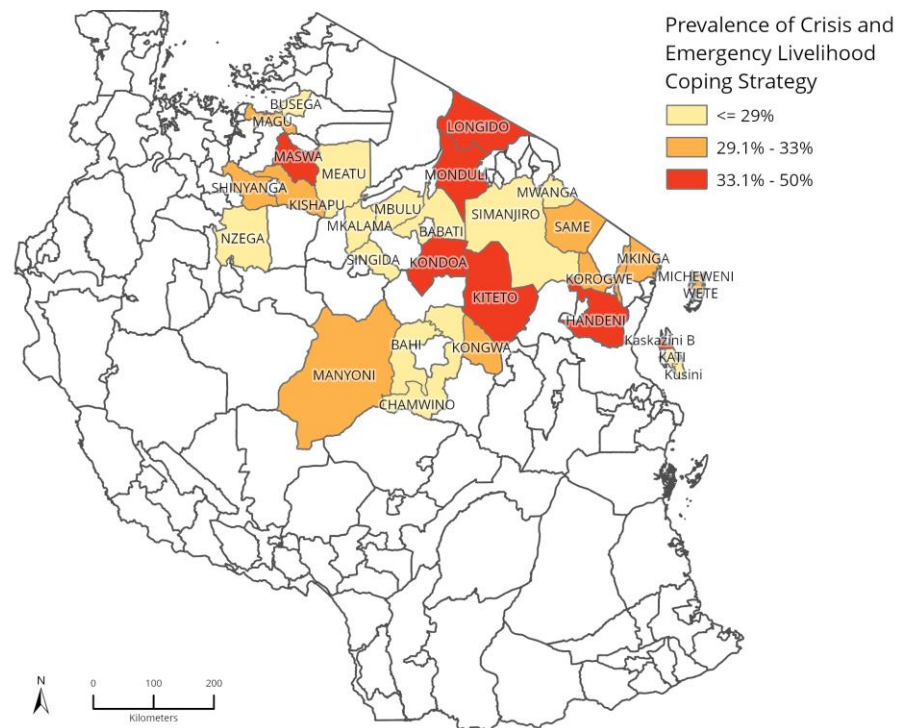
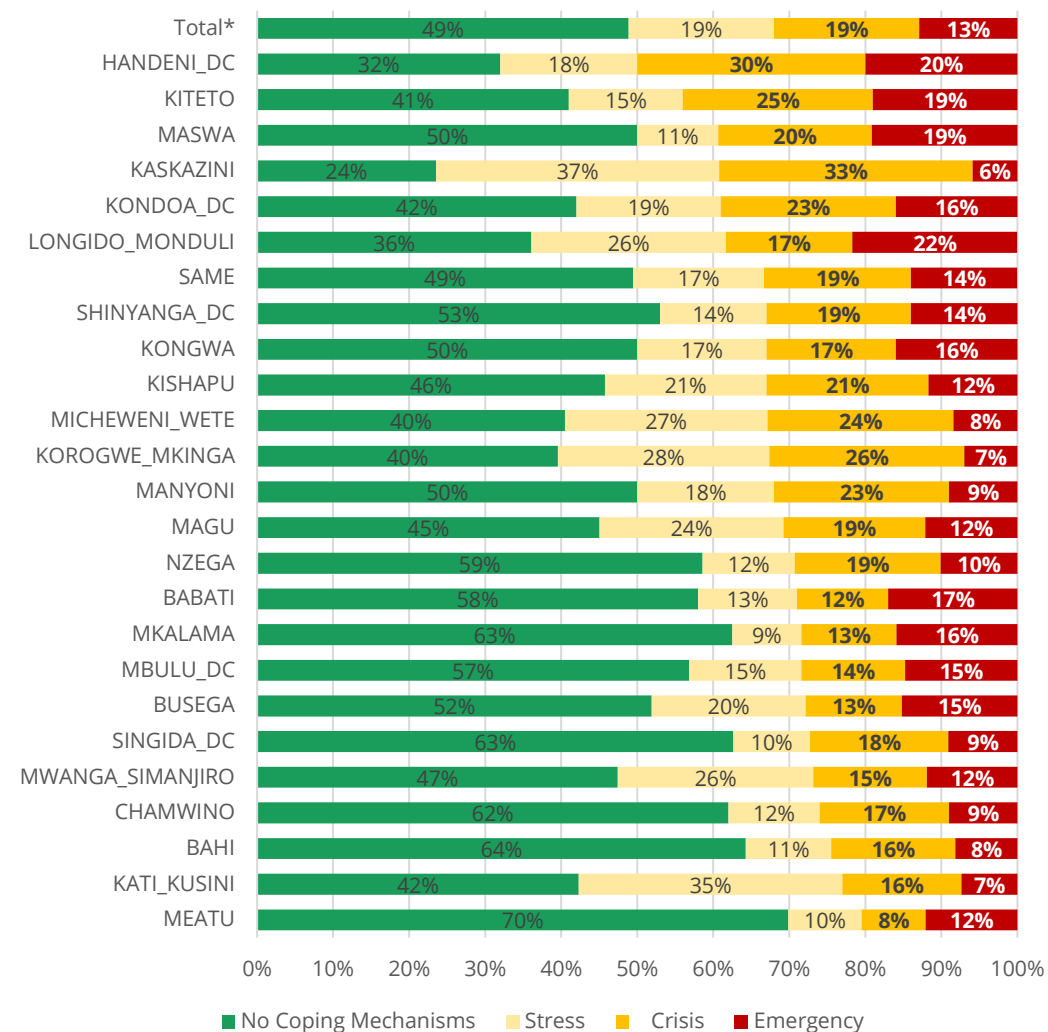


Figure VI: Prevalence of Livelihood Coping Strategy by District



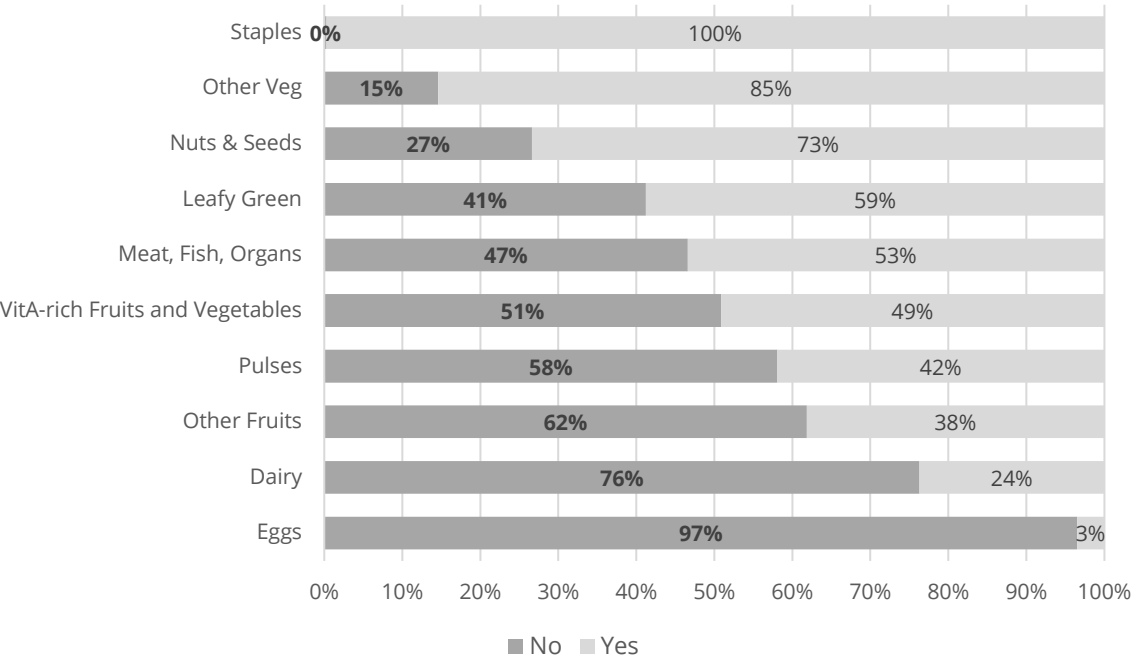
* Total is defined as the aggregate of the 30 districts selected



NUTRITION

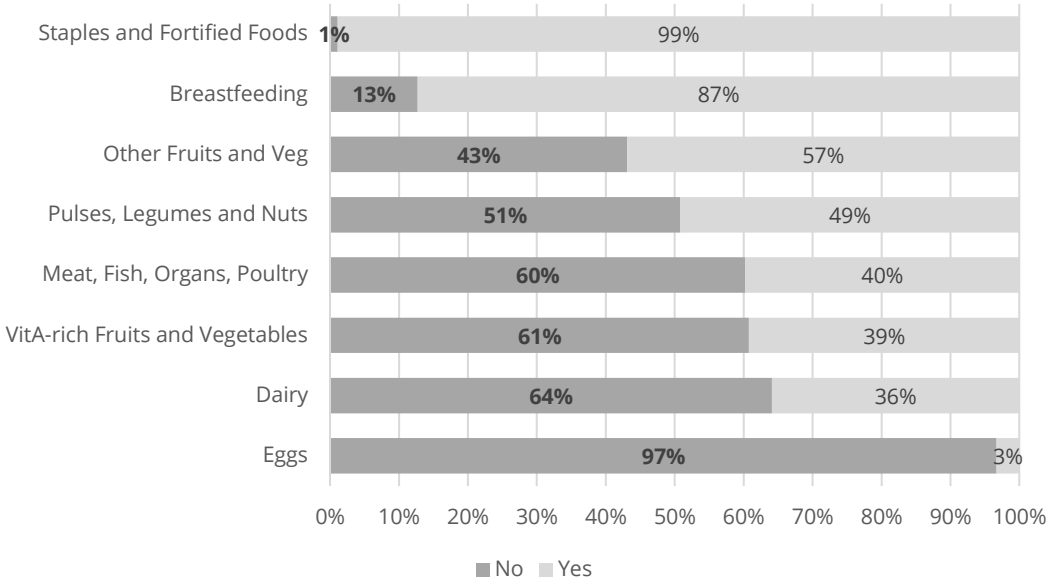
Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W): Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 68 percent of women aged 18 to 49 years consumed at least 5 out of 10 food groups in the previous day or night. When examining consumption by food group, staples are the most widely consumed, with 99.7 percent of women including them in their diet, while eggs are the least widely consumed, with only 3 percent of women in this age group eating them, which is in line with findings from the previous survey rounds.

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, 39 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

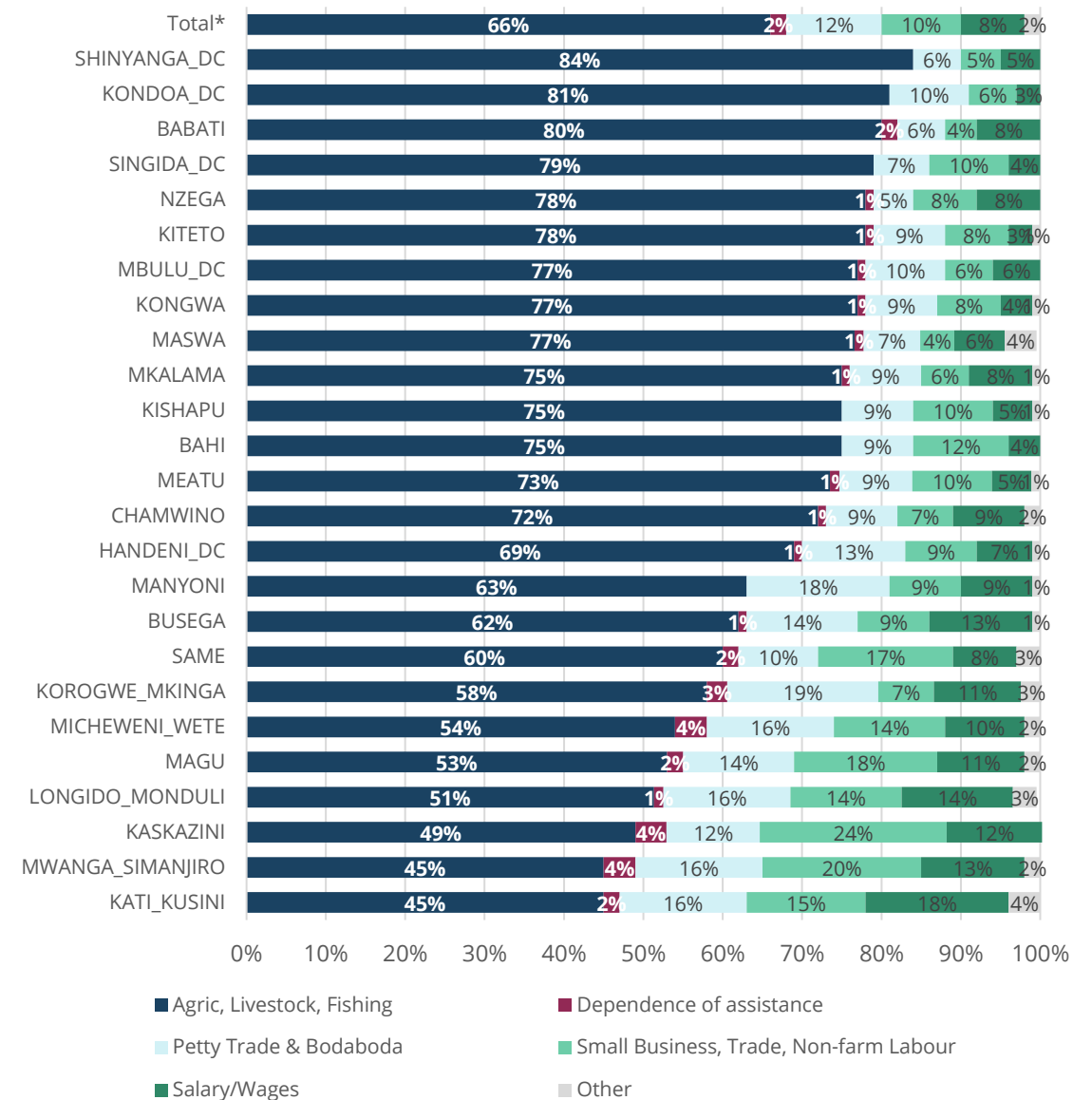
Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 66 percent of households depend on agriculture, livestock, and fishing for their livelihood and income. This is followed by 12 percent of households relying on petty trade and bodaboda, 10 percent on small businesses, trade, and non-farm labor, 8 percent on salary and wages, and 2 percent on assistance.

Shinyanga DC (Shinyanga Region) has the highest percentage of households dependent on agriculture, livestock, and fishing at 84 percent, followed by Kondoa DC (Dodoma Region) and Babati (Manyara Region) at 81 percent and 80 percent respectively.

The districts of Kaskazini (North Unguja Region), Micheweni and Wete clustered districts (North Pemba Region), and Mwanga and Simanjiro clustered districts in Kilimanjaro and Manyara Regions respectively, have the largest percentage of households relying on assistance, at 4 percent.

Kati and Kusini (South Unguja Region) have the highest percentage of households relying on salary and wages for their income at 18 percent, followed by Longido and Monduli clustered districts (Arusha Region) at 14 percent, and Mwanga and Simanjiro clustered districts (Kilimanjaro/Manyara Regions) and Busega District (Simiyu Region) at 13 percent.

Figure IX: Household Main Source of Income by District



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

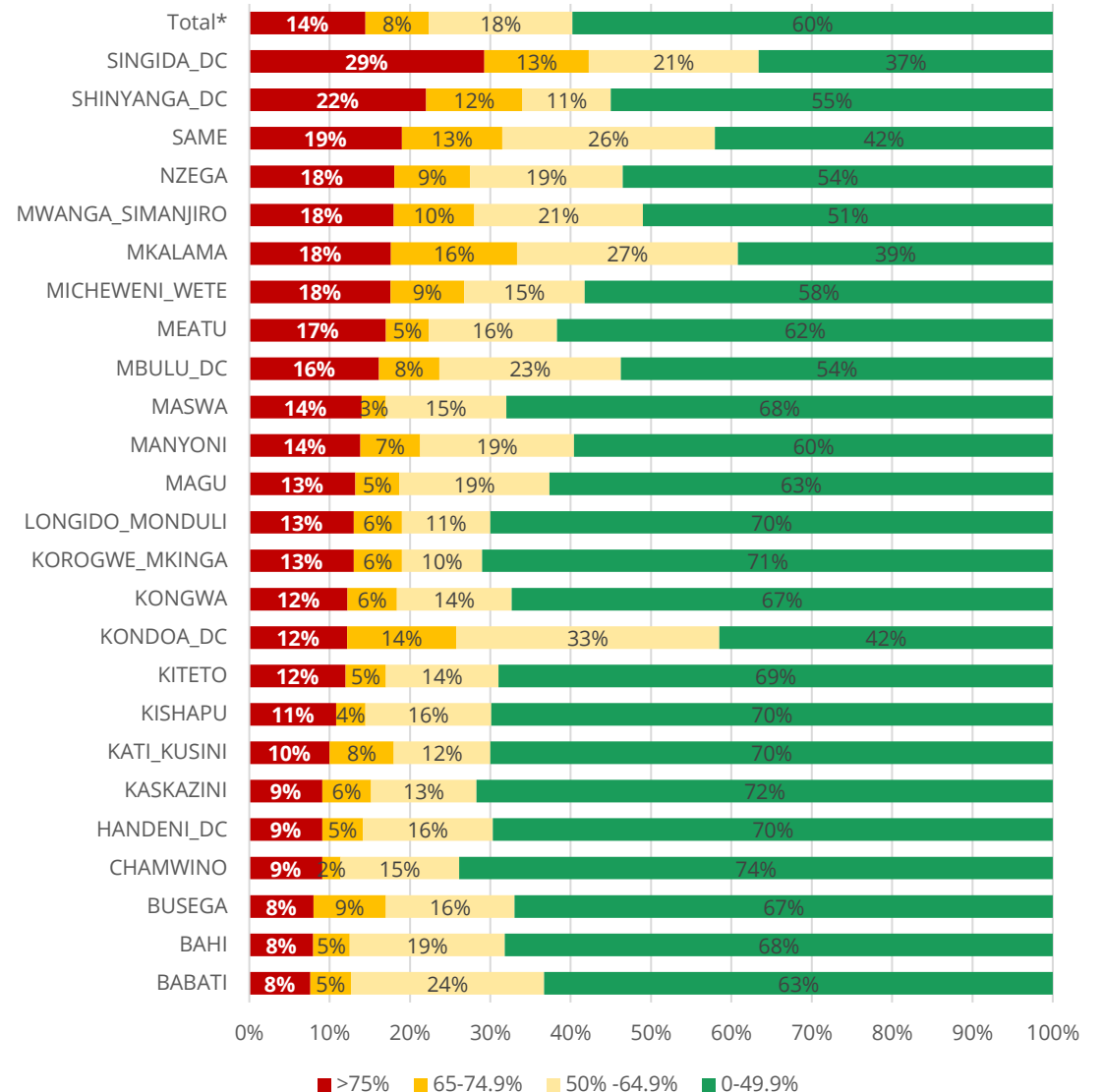


FOOD EXPENDITURES

Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 14 percent of households reported a high food expenditure share, with their food expenditure accounting for over 75 percent of their total consumption expenditure. Singida DC (Singida Region) and Shinyanga DC (Shinyanga Region) had the highest percentages of households in this category, with 29 percent and 22 percent respectively. Conversely, Busega District (Simiyu Region), Bahi District (Dodoma Region), and Babati District (Manyara Region) recorded the lowest percentages, at 8 percent.

A higher share of households' food expenditure out of total consumption expenditure may indicate greater vulnerability to food insecurity.

Figure X: Self-reported food expenditure share by District



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

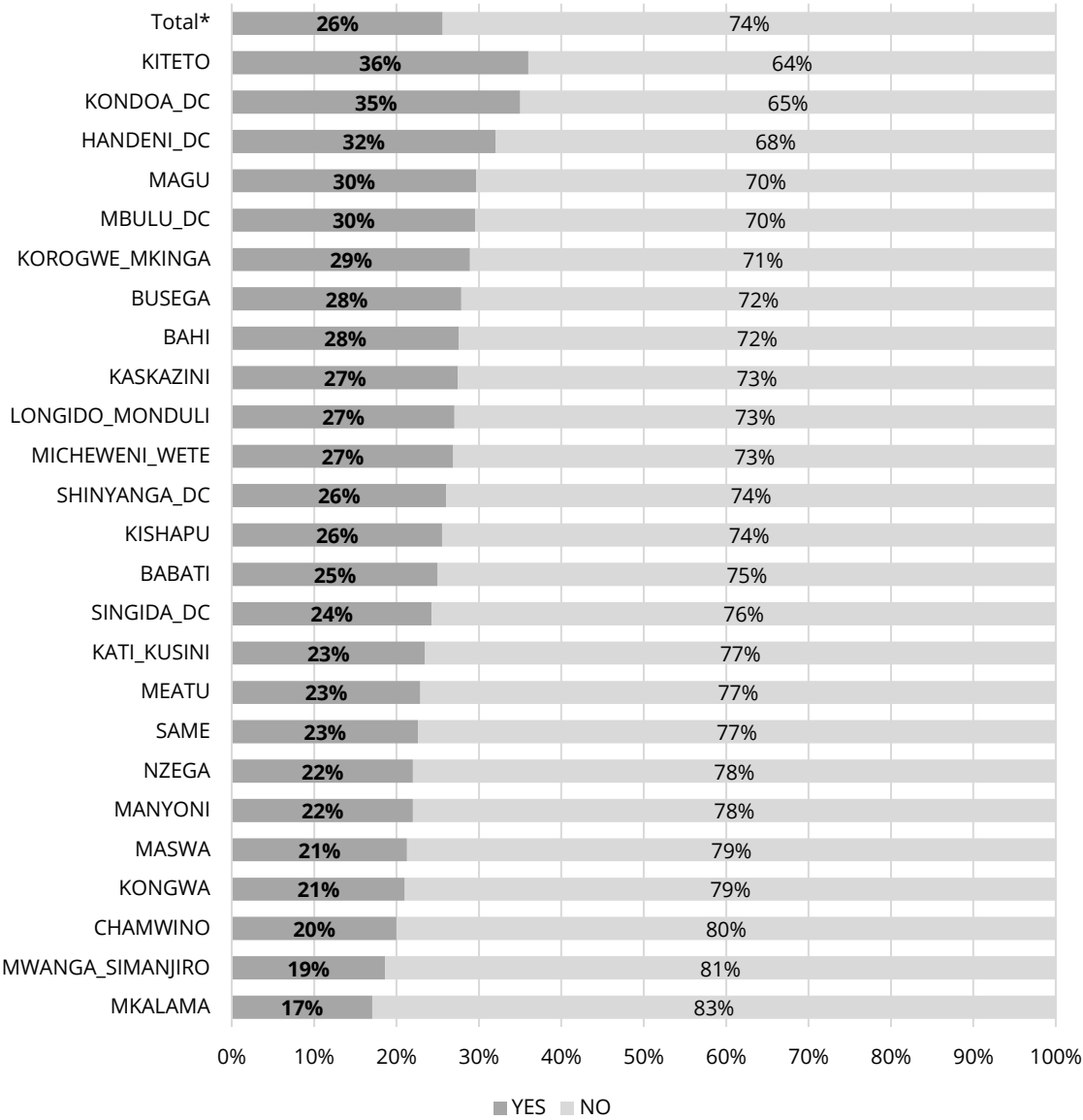


HOUSEHOLD MARKET ACCESS

Overall, in the 30 districts analyzed, 26 percent of households faced challenges to access markets. Households in Kiteto (Manyara Region) and Kondoa DC (Shinyanga Region) have the highest challenges to access the market with 36 percent and 35 percent, respectively. Followed by Handeni DC (Tanga region) with 32 percent. Most of the households who face challenges in market access reported “lack of money” as the main reason – around 74 percent – followed by “other” (14 percent) and “market, grocery store is too far” (7 percent.)



Figure XI: 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 percent 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

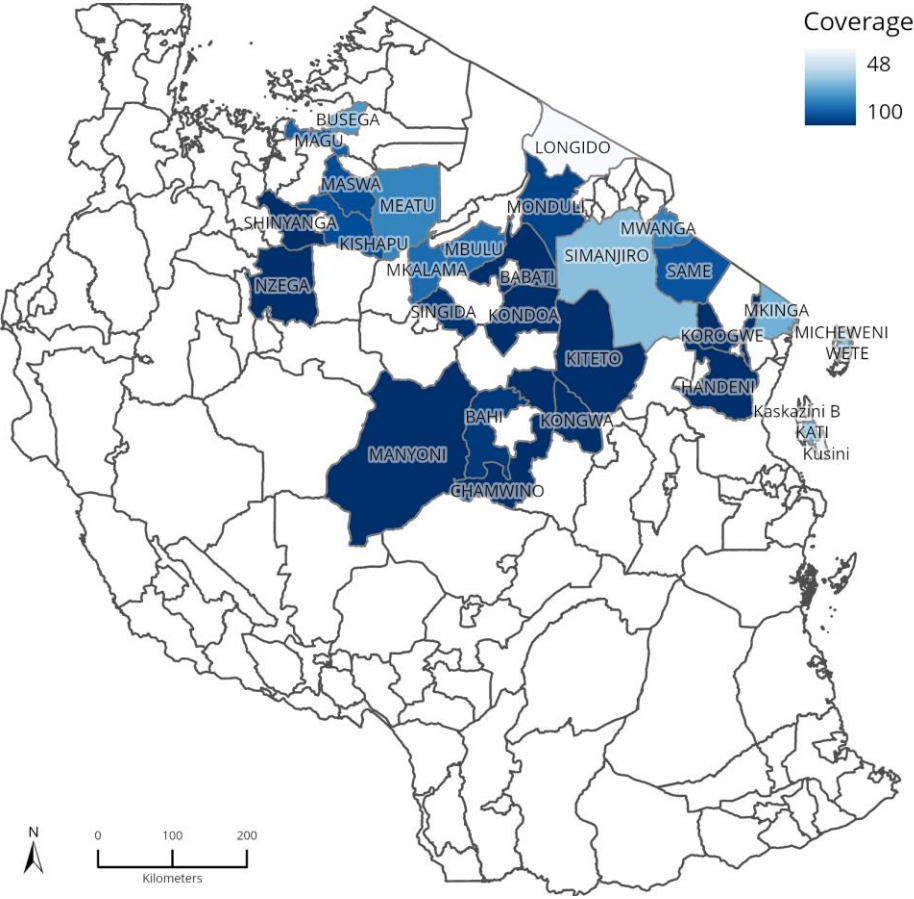
During this round, some districts did not achieve minimum sample quotas during round 3. For this reason and for comparison across rounds, the clustering of some districts that was done during round 1 to meet the minimum sample requirement for analysis was maintained. Refer to Table I for the sample achieved for each district and the clustered districts.



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

ADM1	ADM2	Sample Achieved	ADM2-Cluster	Sample Achieved
ARUSHA	Longido	48	Longido/Monduli	144
	Monduli	96		
DODOMA	Bahi	98	Bahi	98
	Chamwino	100	Chamwino	100
	Kondoa DC	100	Kondoa Dc	100
	Kongwa	100	Kongwa	100
KILIMANJARO	Mwanga	84	Mwanga/Simanjiro	154
	Same	93	Same	93
MANYARA	Babati	100	Babati	100
	Kiteto	100	Kiteto	100
	Mbulu Dc	88	Mbulu Dc	88
	Simanjiro	70	Mwanga/Simanjiro	154
MWANZA	Magu	91	Magu	91
NORTH PEMBA	Micheweni	61	Micheweni/Wete	131
	Wete	70		
NORTH UNGUJA	Kaskazini B	51	Kaskazini	51
SHINYANGA	Kishapu	94	Kishapu	94
	Shinyanga Dc	100	Shinyanga Dc	100
SIMIYU	Busega	79	Busega	79
	Maswa	94	Maswa	94
	Meatu	83	Meatu	83
SINGIDA	Manyoni	100	Manyoni	100
	Mkalama	88	Mkalama	88
	Singida Dc	99	Singida Dc	99
SOUTH UNGUJA	Kati	74	Kati/Kusini	125
	Kusini	51		
TABORA	Nzega	100	Nzega	100
TANGA	Handeni Dc	100	Handeni Dc	100
	Korogwe Dc	100	Korogwe/ Mkinga	173
	Mkinga	73		

Map of Coverage in Districts Covered by the Survey



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