

# Where are the hungry:

The case for Tanzania



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Hunger And Food Security  
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# Outline

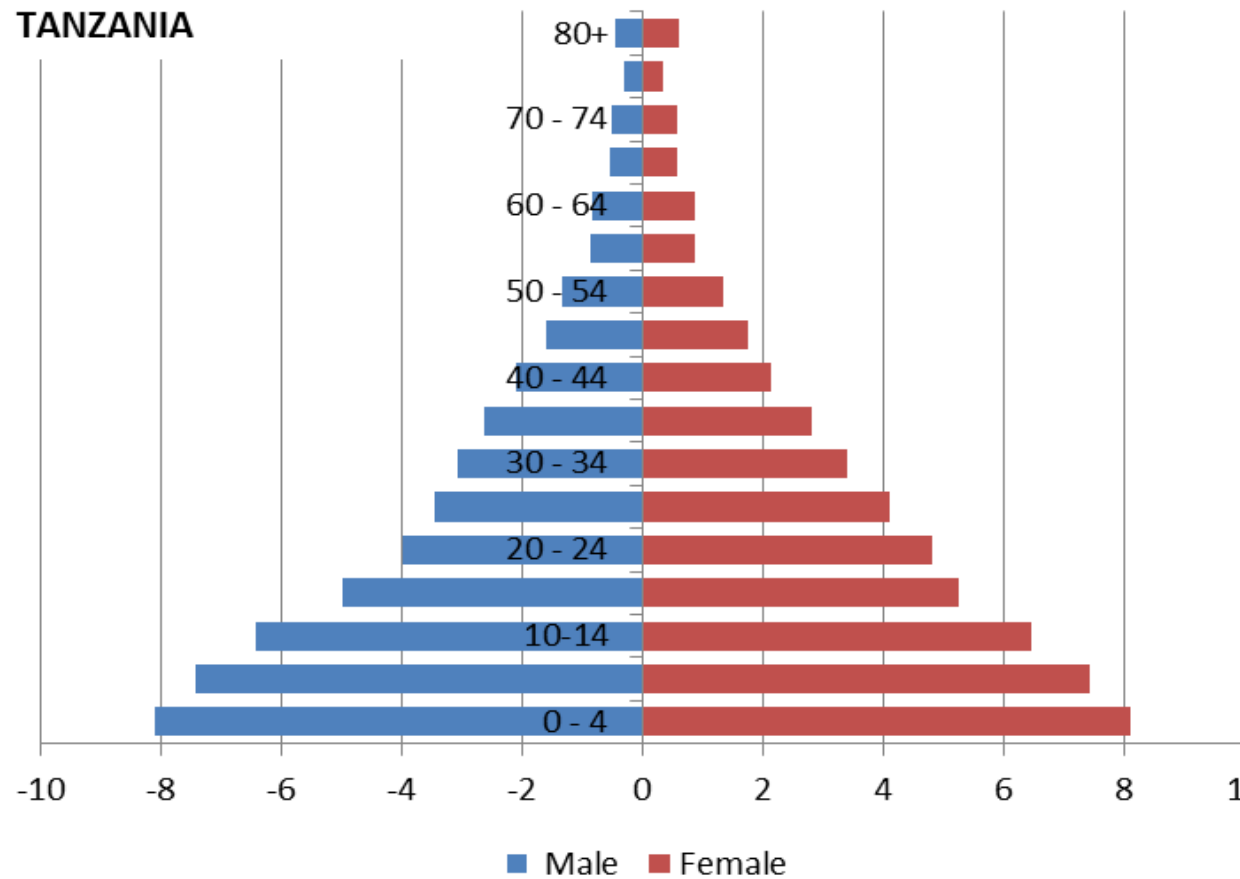


- Overview
  - Population, GDP, and Employment
  - Poverty & Nutrition
- Where are the hungry?
  - E.g. Stunting and Breastfeeding
- Concluding remarks

# Intro ...Population

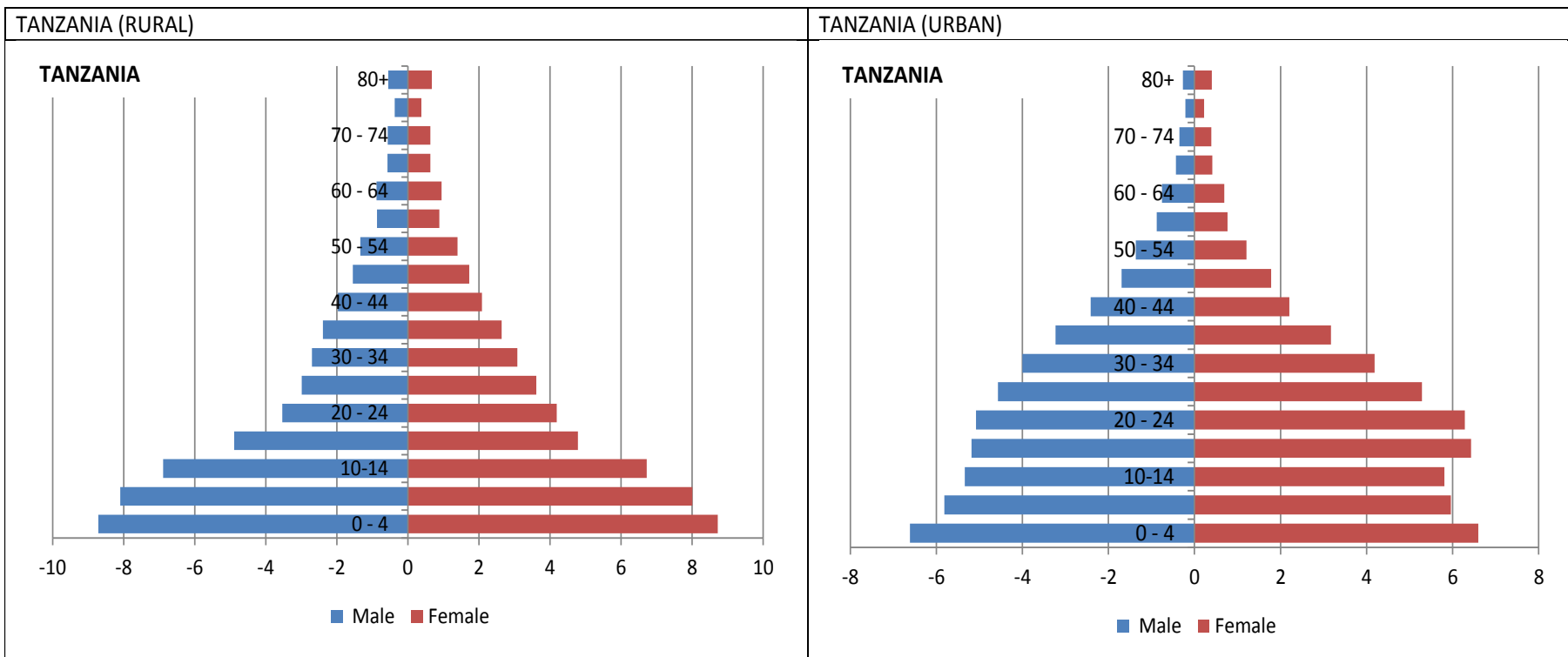


- level, rate, structure, momentum and spatial distribution.



# Intro .... Population

- level, rate, structure, momentum and spatial distribution.



# Intro... Sectoral composition of GDP

## selected years (current prices)

	<b>1992 NA series</b> (as % of GDP at factor costs)			<b>2001 NA series</b> (as % of GDP at bp)		<b>2007 NA series</b> (as % of GDP at bp)	
<b>Economic Activity</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2015</b>
Agriculture	153,336 50.7%	1,658,275 48.0%	3,406,146 44.7%	2,789,853 32.9%	5,690,446 29.6%	7,181,357 26.8%	26,380,818 29.7%
Industry	47,399 15.7%	490,885 14.2%	1,215,091 15.9%	1,638,459 19.3%	4,431,057 23.1%	5,406,038 20.2%	18,742,810 21.1%
Service	116,449 38.5%	1,440,356 41.7%	3,161,164 41.5%	4,139,962 48.8%	9,076,622 47.3%	12,692,496 47.4%	38,388,761 43.3%
<b>GDP</b>	<b>302,683</b>	<b>3,452,559</b>	<b>7,624,616</b>	<b>8,488,274</b>	<b>19,198,125</b>	<b>26,770,432</b>	<b>88,757,797</b>

# Intro... Employed Population by main activity

Industry	Currently Employed Population (Main Activity Only)					
	1- Total			2- Informal		
	1990/91*	2000*	2006**	1990/91*	2000*	2006**
Agriculture	9,164,059 84.2%	13,253,395 85.4%	12,713,234 76.5%	13,160 1.4%	40,272 2.8%	19,498 1.2%
Industry	445,697 4.1%	332,297 2.1%	714,217 4.3%	264,944 27.7%	256,089 17.8%	341,592 20.3%
Service	1,279,449 11.7%	1,935,538 12.5%	2,560,546 15.4%	677,543 70.9%	1,143,487 79.4%	1,321,293 78.5%
Total Employed	<b>10,889,205</b>	<b>15,521,229</b>	<b>16,627,133</b>	<b>955,647</b>	<b>1,439,847</b>	<b>1,682,383</b>

Source: NBS (2007), table 1 (annex); NBS (2012) National Accounts 2001-2011, table 3.

# Intro - Employed Population by secondary activity

Industry	Currently Employed Population ( Secondary Activity Only)					
	Total			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture/ hunting/ forestry	1,218,842	573,391	1,792,234	120,175	18,538	138,714
	35.9%	12.3%	22.2%	10.7%	1.8%	6.5%
Mining & quarry	256,669	301,134	557,803	209,572	273,729	483,301
	7.6%	6.4%	6.9%	18.7%	27.2%	22.7%
Manufacturing	1,289		1,289	1,289		1,289
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Construction	625,468	496,099	1,121,567	569,892	458,202	1,028,094
	18.4%	10.6%	13.9%	50.8%	45.5%	48.3%
Wholesale & retail trade	76,501	242,783	319,285	69,289	227,784	297,073
	2.3%	5.2%	4.0%	6.2%	22.6%	14.0%
Hotels & restaurants	51,882	3,144	55,026	31,011	899	31,910
	1.5%	0.1%	0.7%	2.8%	0.1%	1.5%
Transport/storage & communication	873		873	16,814	12,026	28,840
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.2%	1.4%
Other community/social & personal service activities	854,801	3,013,198	3,867,999	103,022	16,208	119,230
	25.2%	64.4%	47.9%	9.2%	1.6%	5.6%
Totals	3,397,310	4,677,151	8,074,461	1,121,063	1,007,387	2,128,450
Source: Constructed by the authors using ILFS 2006, from Table C2 page 119 and Table D2 page 120						

# Food and basic needs poverty differential in Tanzania

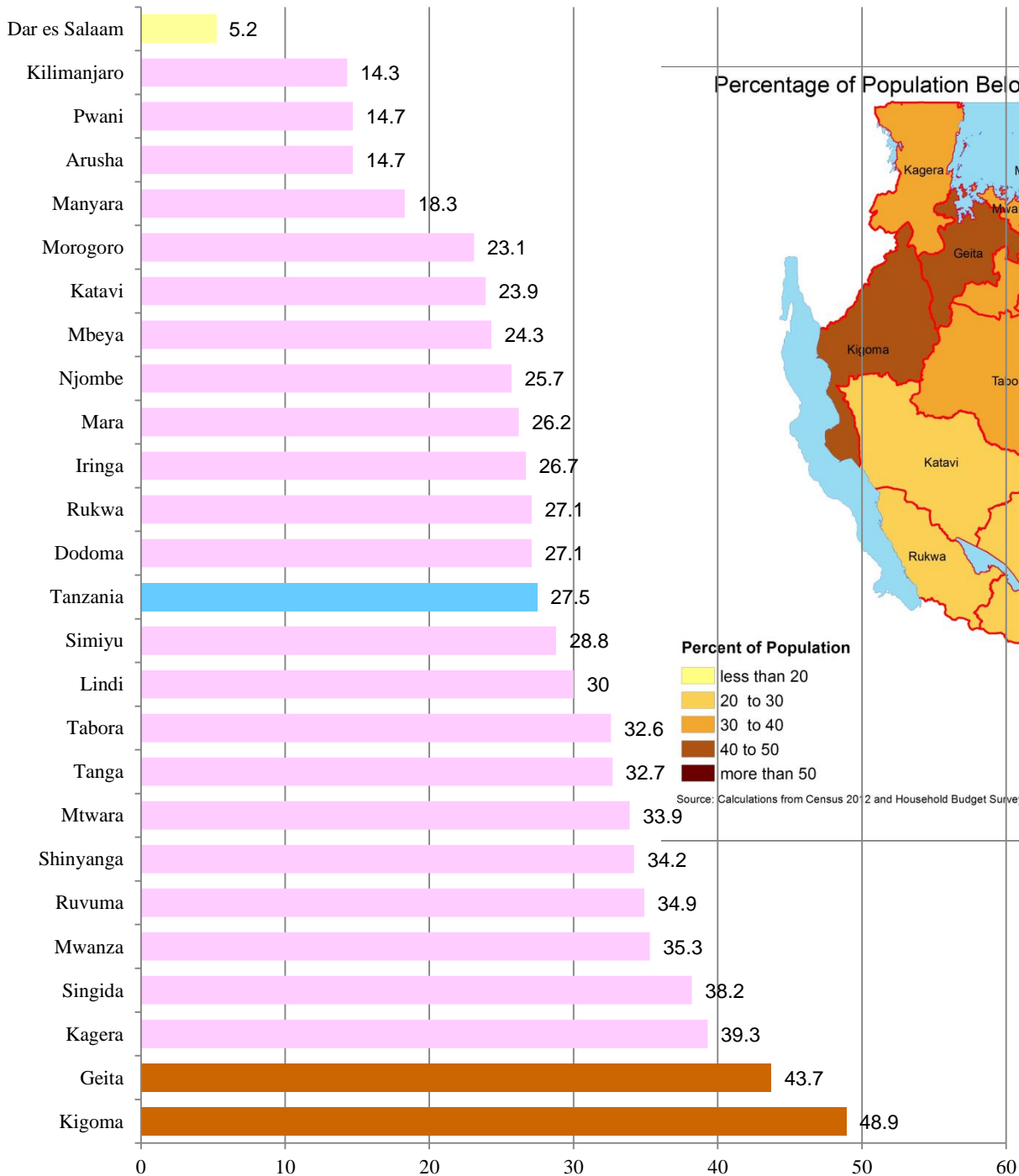


**Food and Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rates (in percentage) by Area, Tanzania Mainland and 2011/12**

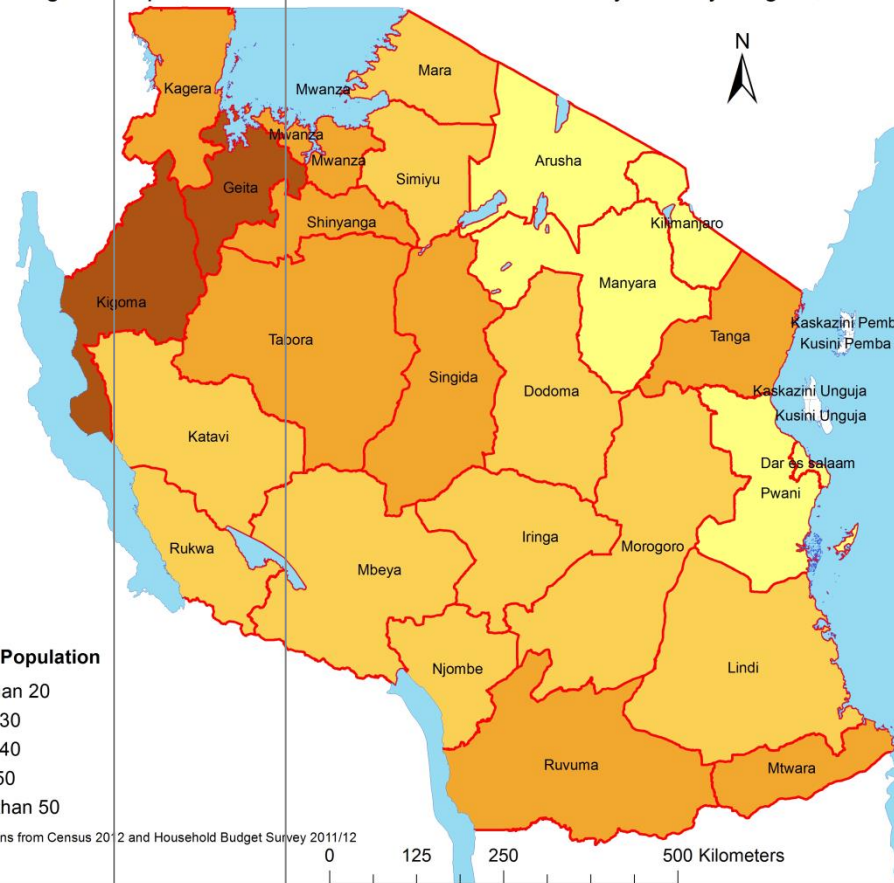
Type of Poverty	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
<b>Basic Needs Poverty Line (Monthly per adult equivalent)</b>				
2007	14.1	22.7	39.4	34.4
2011/12	4.1	21.7	33.3	28.2
<b>Food Poverty Line or Extreme Poverty (Monthly per adult equivalent)</b>				
2007	3.2	8.9	13.5	11.8
2011/12	1.0	8.7	11.3	9.7



# Poverty Head count



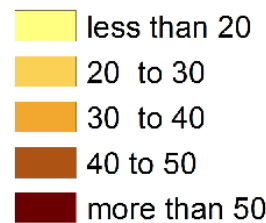
Percentage of Population Below the Basic Needs Poverty Line by Region, 2011/12



# Percentage of Population Below the Basic Needs Poverty Line by District, 2011/12

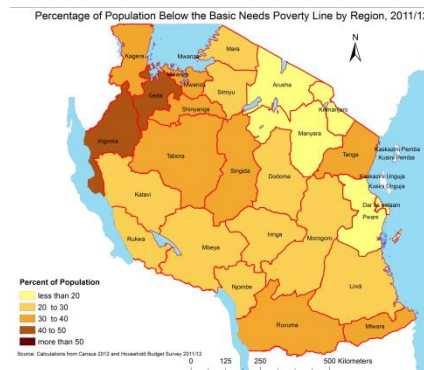
Poverty Head count

## Percent of Population



Source: Calculations from Census 2012 and Household Budget Survey 2011/12

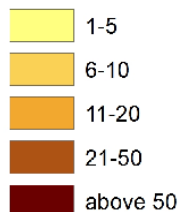
0 125 250 500 Kilometers



# Number of People Below the Basic Needs Poverty Line per square Kilometre by District, 2011/12

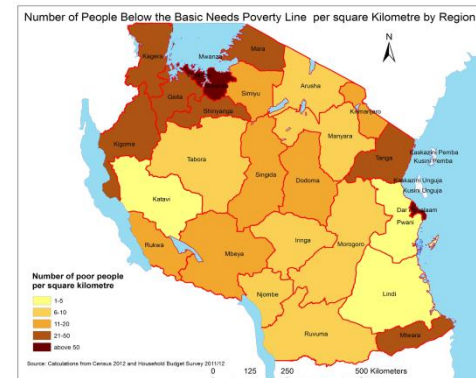
## Poverty Density

Number of poor people  
per square kilometre



Source: Calculations from Census 2012 and Household Budget Survey 2011/12

0 125 250 500 Kilometers



# Nutrition



- ↑ nutrition contributes to
  - ↓ of extreme poverty;
  - ↑ educability of children;
  - ↓ gender inequality;
  - ↓ child deaths,
  - ↓ maternal mortality and
  - ↓ risk of developing communicable and non-communicable diseases and
  - enhances recovery from illness

# Status

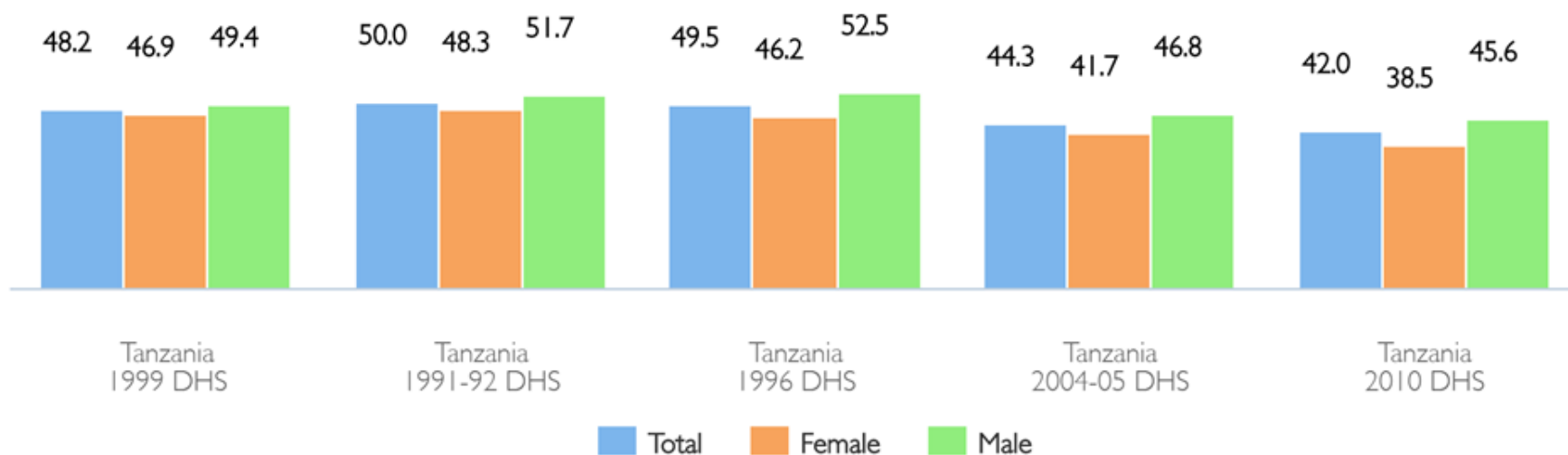
Data available from Demographic and Health Surveys

- Low birthweight – less than 2,500grams
- Anthropometric measure for children under the age of 5 years ( 59months)–
  - low height-for-age (Stunted)
  - low weight-for-age (Wasted) and high weight for height (overweight)
  - Low weight-for-height (underweight)
- Vitamin A

# Stunting by sex

## Children stunted

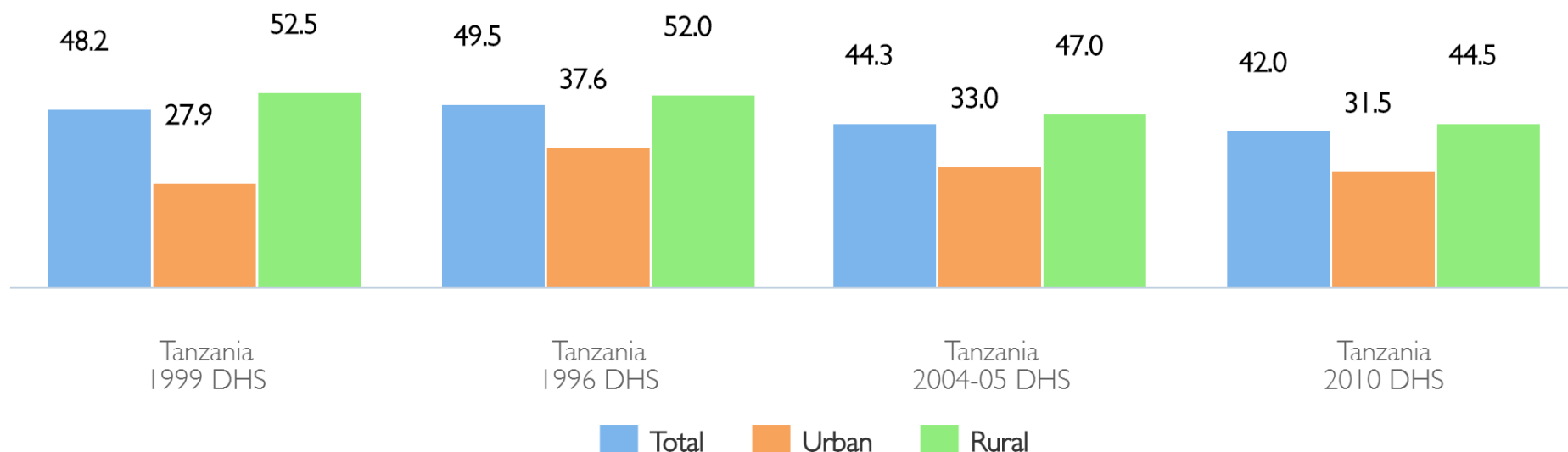
Percentage of children stunted (below -2 SD of height for age according to the WHO standard)



# Stunting by location

## Children stunted

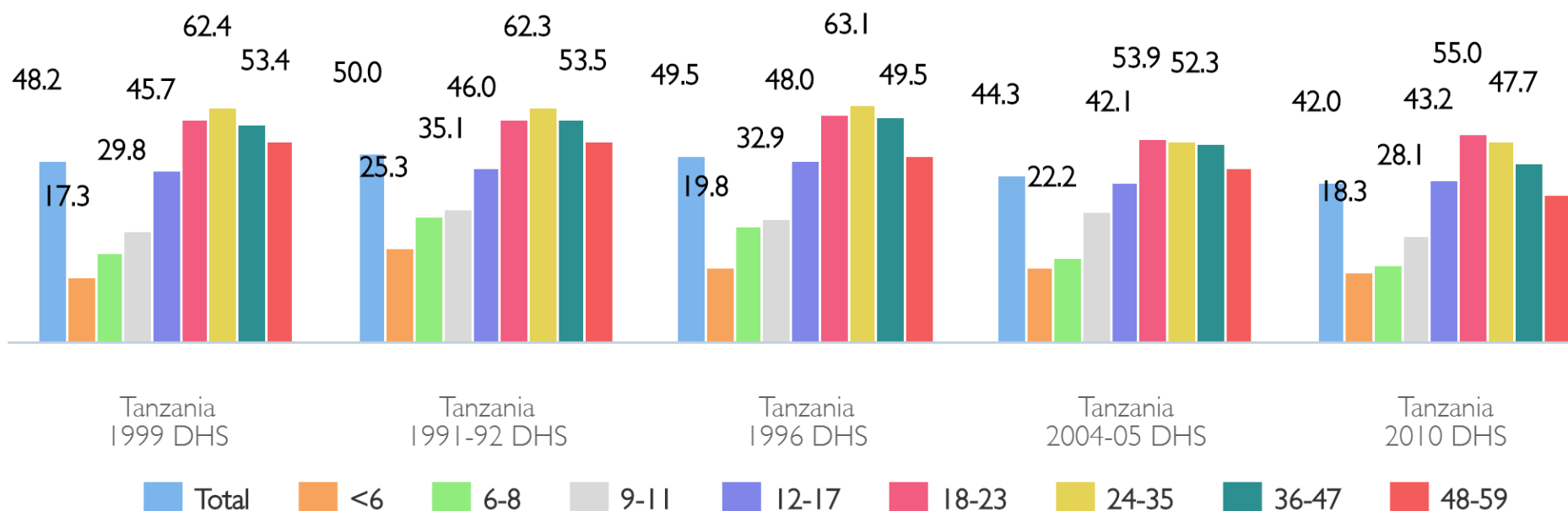
Percentage of children stunted (below -2 SD of height for age according to the WHO standard)



# Stunting by Age

## Children stunted

Percentage of children stunted (below -2 SD of height for age according to the WHO standard)



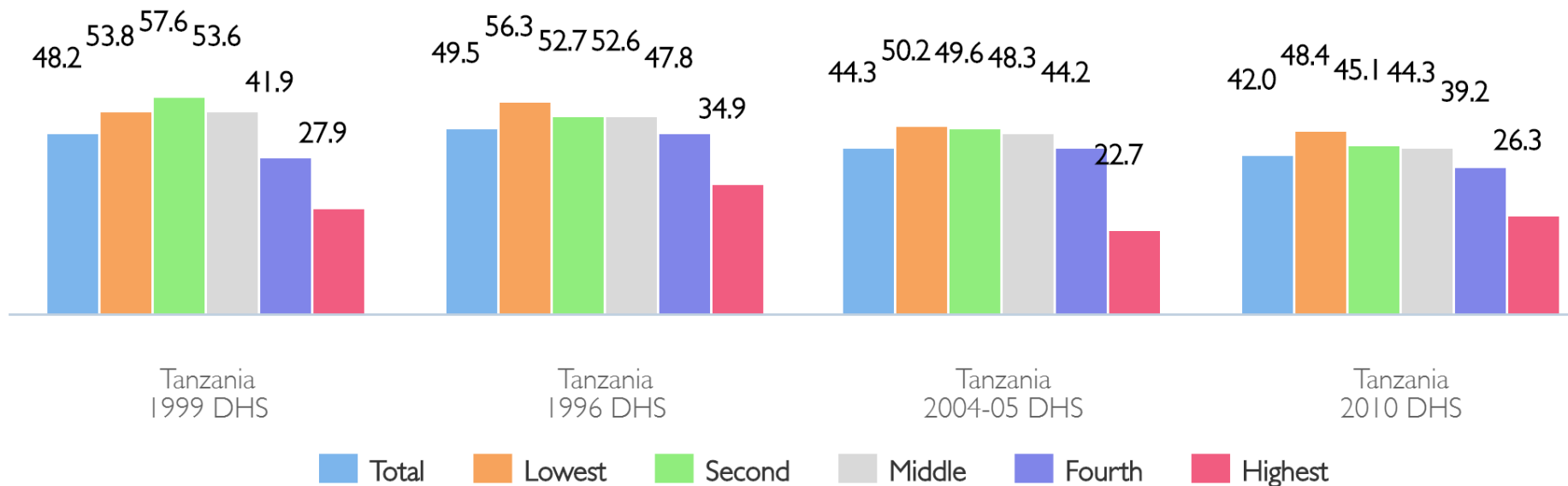


# Stunting by wealth

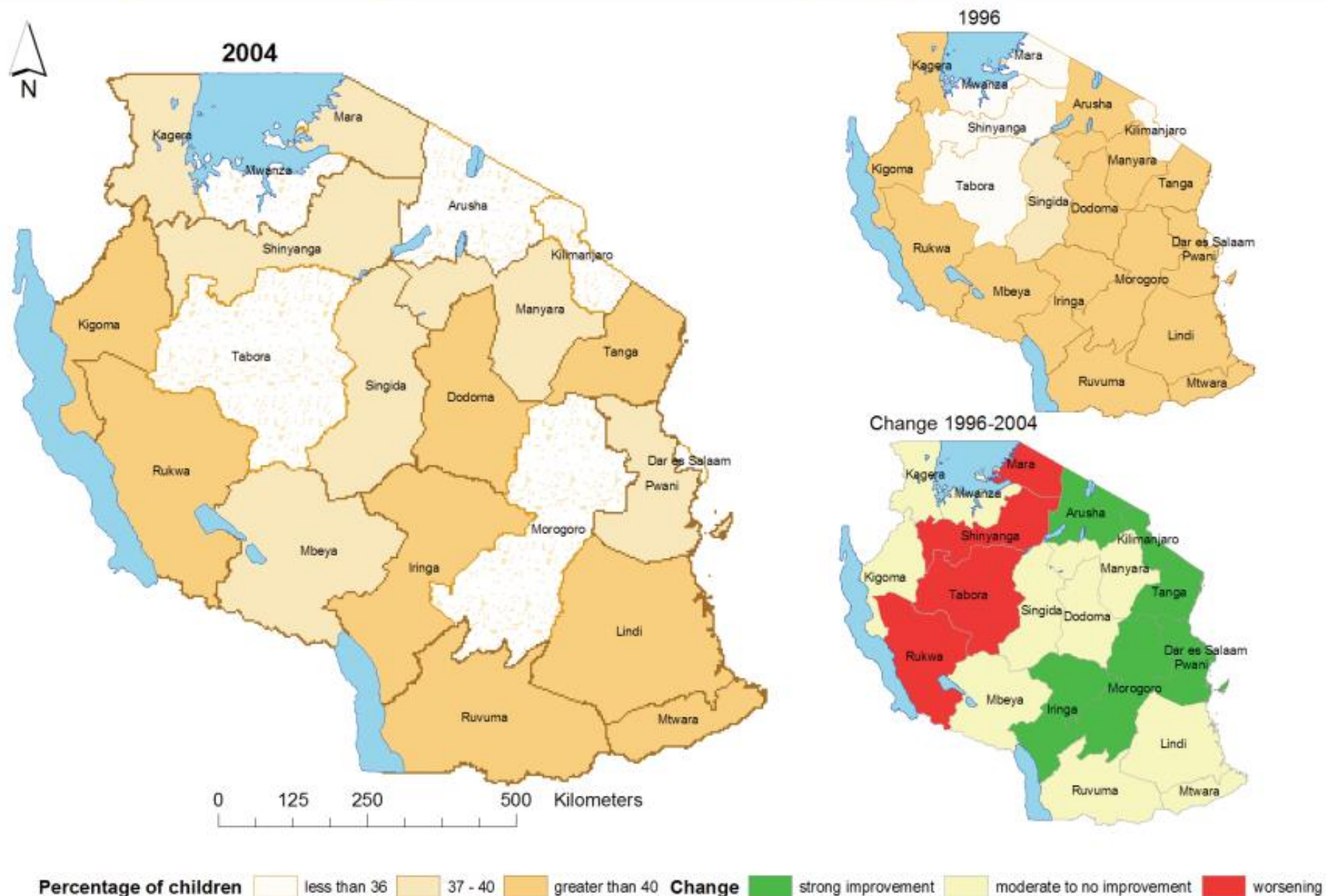


## Children stunted

Percentage of children stunted (below -2 SD of height for age according to the WHO standard)



# Map 1.2 Percentage of Children Stunted by Region, 2004 and 1996

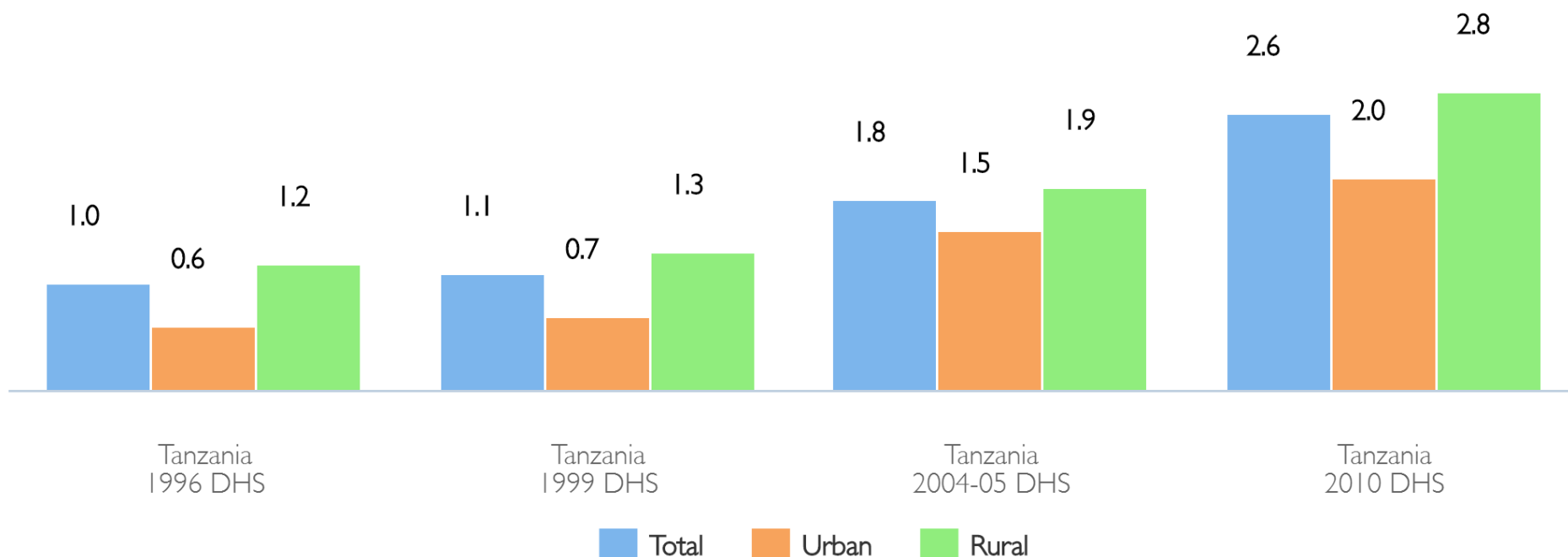


# Breastfeeding by location



## Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding

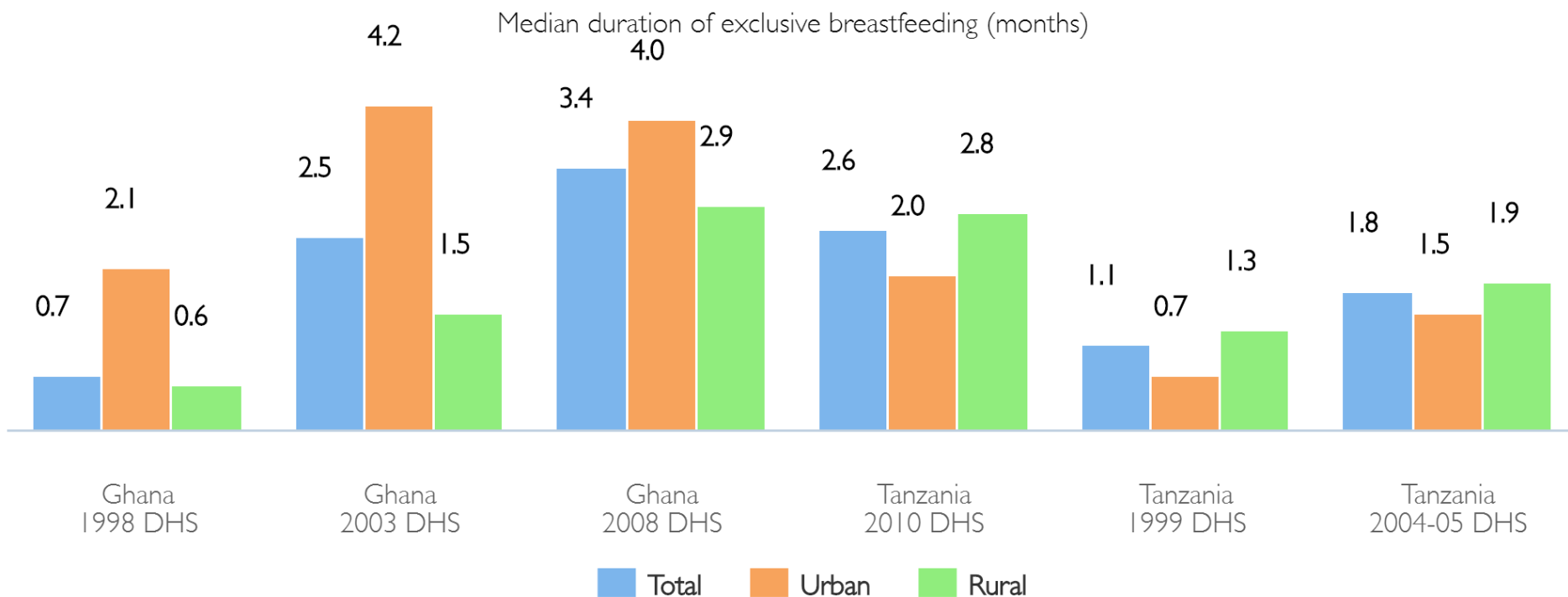
Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding (months)



# Breastfeeding TZ & GH



## Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding



# Implications

- Context matters in interventions related to hunger and food security
  - Urban areas outperform their rural counterparts
  - The future of children is determined before they are 3 years.
  - Working environment for mothers need to allow continuous breastfeeding. The growing informal economy.

# Implications

- Families, communities, private sector and governments (both local and central) need to work together
  - WASH, vitamin and mineral intake (PPP)
- Data at the lowest administrative level is necessary. Utilize the routine data at health centres.

# Concluding remarks

- Poorest areas do NOT necessarily have the largest number of poor people
- FYDP II calls for:
  - Early Childhood Development;
  - Training of health services providers especially community workers;
  - Knowledge building on importance of food security and nutrition (families);
  - Institutionalizing monitoring and tracking system at LGAs level for nutrition.

# Concluding remarks

- Malnutrition - diseases & ↓ quality food, → poor maternal & childcare practices and ↓ access to health care.
  - a) Who are the hungry
  - b) Where are the hungry and
  - c) Why are they hungry
- This note answered the first two questions and more research is needed to answer the third one





# Thank You

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# Additional Slides

# Food and basic needs poverty differential in Tanzania...



**Persons and Households Food and Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rates (in percentages) by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12**

Area	2007				2011/12			
	Population		Households		Population		Households	
	Food	Basic Needs	Food	Basic Needs	Food	Basic Needs	Food	Basic Needs
Other Urban	8.9	22.7	6.6	18.3	8.7	21.7	6.0	16.0
Rural Area	13.5	39.4	10.3	32.7	11.3	33.3	8.8	26.7
Dar-es-salaam	3.2	14.1	2.0	9.8	1.0	4.1	0.7	2.6
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>

# Nutritional Status

- Stunting - Low **height-for-age**: failure to reach linear growth potential as a result of chronic malnutrition over time.
- Wasting - Low **weight-for-height**: a recent and severe process of weight loss as a result of either acute starvation or severe disease.
  - Overweight - **high weight-for-height**
- Low weight-for-age: Weight-for-age reflects body mass relative to chronological age.