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.

Source: NBS 2013 Population and Housing Census
Intro .... Population

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

Source: NBS 2013 Population and Housing Census
## Sectoral composition of GDP

selected years (current prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Activity</th>
<th>1992 NA series (as % of GDP at factor costs)</th>
<th>2001 NA series (as % of GDP at bp)</th>
<th>2007 NA series (as % of GDP at bp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>153,336</td>
<td>1,658,275</td>
<td>3,406,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50.7%</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>47,399</td>
<td>490,885</td>
<td>1,215,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>116,449</td>
<td>1,440,356</td>
<td>3,161,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38.5%</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
<td>41.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>302,683</td>
<td>3,452,559</td>
<td>7,624,616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Intro... Employed Population by main activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Currently Employed Population (Main Activity Only)</th>
<th>1- Total</th>
<th>2- Informal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,164,059</td>
<td>13,253,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td>84.2%</td>
<td>85.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>445,697</td>
<td>332,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,279,449</td>
<td>1,935,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,889,205</td>
<td>15,521,229</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Intro - Employed Population by secondary activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Currently Employed Population (Secondary Activity Only)</th>
<th>Informal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture/hunting/forestry</td>
<td>1,218,842</td>
<td>573,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35.9%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining &amp; quarry</td>
<td>256,669</td>
<td>301,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>625,468</td>
<td>496,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale &amp; retail trade</td>
<td>76,501</td>
<td>242,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels &amp; restaurants</td>
<td>51,882</td>
<td>3,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport/storage &amp; communication</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other community/social &amp; personal service activities</td>
<td>854,801</td>
<td>3,013,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>64.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>3,397,310</td>
<td>4,677,151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Source: HBS 2011/12 table 7.5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Poverty Head Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dar es Salaam</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilimanjaro</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pwani</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arusha</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manyara</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morogoro</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katavi</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbeya</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Njombe</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mara</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iringa</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rukwa</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodoma</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simiyu</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindi</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabora</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanga</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mtwara</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinyanga</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruvuma</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwanza</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singida</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagera</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geita</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kigoma</td>
<td>48.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map showing the percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line by region in Tanzania, 2011/12.
Number of People Below the Basic Needs Poverty Line per square Kilometre by District, 2011/12

Number of poor people per square kilometre
- 1-5
- 6-10
- 11-20
- 21-50
- above 50

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

Source FYDP 2
Data available from Demographic and Health Surveys

• Low birthweight – less than 2,500 grams

• Anthropometric measure for children under the age of 5 years (59 months) –
  – 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)

Tanzania 1999 DHS
- Total: 48.2%
- Urban: 27.9%
- Rural: 52.5%

Tanzania 1996 DHS
- Total: 49.5%
- Urban: 37.6%
- Rural: 52.0%

Tanzania 2004-05 DHS
- Total: 44.3%
- Urban: 33.0%
- Rural: 47.0%

Tanzania 2010 DHS
- Total: 42.0%
- Urban: 31.5%
- Rural: 44.5%

Stunting by Age

Children stunted

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

Tanzania 1999 DHS
- Total: 17.3%
- <6: 29.8%
- 6-8: 35.1%
- 9-11: 25.3%
- 12-17: 19.8%
- 18-23: 19.5%
- 24-35: 44.3%
- 36-47: 63.1%
- 48-59: 45.7%

Tanzania 1991-92 DHS
- Total: 45.7%
- <6: 62.4%
- 6-8: 46.0%
- 9-11: 50.0%
- 12-17: 46.3%
- 18-23: 53.9%
- 24-35: 52.3%
- 36-47: 53.5%
- 48-59: 47.7%

Tanzania 1996 DHS
- Total: 50.0%
- <6: 63.1%
- 6-8: 48.0%
- 9-11: 49.5%
- 12-17: 49.5%
- 18-23: 42.1%
- 24-35: 42.0%
- 36-47: 53.9%
- 48-59: 43.2%

Tanzania 2004-05 DHS
- Total: 43.2%
- <6: 55.0%
- 6-8: 47.7%
- 9-11: 47.7%
- 12-17: 42.0%
- 18-23: 42.0%
- 24-35: 53.9%
- 36-47: 52.3%
- 48-59: 47.7%

Tanzania 2010 DHS
- Total: 28.1%
- <6: 28.1%
- 6-8: 18.3%
- 9-11: 22.2%
- 12-17: 42.1%
- 18-23: 42.1%
- 24-35: 53.9%
- 36-47: 52.3%
- 48-59: 47.7%

Stunting by wealth

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

Tanzania 1999 DHS
- Total: 48.2
- Lowest: 53.8
- Second: 57.6
- Middle: 53.6
- Fourth: 41.9
- Highest: 27.9

Tanzania 1996 DHS
- Total: 49.5
- Lowest: 56.3
- Second: 52.7
- Middle: 52.6
- Fourth: 47.8
- Highest: 34.9

Tanzania 2004-05 DHS
- Total: 44.3
- Lowest: 49.6
- Second: 48.3
- Middle: 44.2
- Fourth: 22.7
- Highest: 14.3

Tanzania 2010 DHS
- Total: 42.0
- Lowest: 48.4
- Second: 45.1
- Middle: 44.3
- Fourth: 39.2
- Highest: 26.3

Breastfeeding by location

Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding
Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding (months)

Tanzania 1996 DHS: 1.0 Total, 0.6 Urban, 1.2 Rural
Tanzania 1999 DHS: 1.1 Total, 0.7 Urban, 1.3 Rural
Tanzania 2004-05 DHS: 1.8 Total, 1.5 Urban, 1.9 Rural
Tanzania 2010 DHS: 2.6 Total, 2.0 Urban, 2.8 Rural

Breastfeeding TZ & GH

Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding (months)

Ghana 1998 DHS: 0.7 (Total), 0.6 (Urban), 0.6 (Rural)
Ghana 2003 DHS: 2.1 (Total), 2.5 (Urban), 1.5 (Rural)
Ghana 2008 DHS: 4.2 (Total), 3.4 (Urban), 2.9 (Rural)
Tanzania 2010 DHS: 4.0 (Total), 2.6 (Urban), 2.0 (Rural)
Tanzania 1999 DHS: 1.1 (Total), 1.3 (Urban), 0.7 (Rural)
Tanzania 2004-05 DHS: 1.8 (Total), 1.5 (Urban), 1.9 (Rural)

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 necessary 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2007 Population</th>
<th>2007 Households</th>
<th>2011/12 Population</th>
<th>2011/12 Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Basic Needs</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Basic Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Urban</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Area</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar-es-salaam</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania Mainland</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: HBS 2011/12 table 7.4
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.