

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 3.5%** **Stunting: 31.8%** **Proportion of population underweight: 14.6%**

Source: Government of United Republic of Tanzania (SMART,2018)

Strong Performance


- The Government of Tanzania has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- In Tanzania, the law gives women economic rights equal to men. These rights are upheld in practice to reduce women's vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Tanzania's medium/long term national development policy (National Five Year Development Plan) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- Tanzania instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Tanzania benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2015-2016.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Tanzania promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 99% of children in 2018.
- In Tanzania 98% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2017.




Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (2.5% of public spending in 2018), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Tanzania's spending in its health sector (9.5% of public spending in 2017) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Tanzania, the law gives women equal access to agricultural land as men. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (68.2% in 2017) and an improved sanitation facility (29.9% in 2017) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Tanzania.
- In Tanzania, constitutional protection of the right to social security is weak.
- Social safety nets in Tanzania are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (26.4% in 2015-2016) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	2.5%	2018	30th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	9.5%	2017	Joint 10th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Strong	2019	Joint 9th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2019	Joint 31st
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	26.4%	2015-2016	39th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2018	Joint 11th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 10th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 3rd
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law & Practice	2019	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	No	2017	Joint 33rd













¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

³ Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong

⁴ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law, Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	99%	2018	Joint 1st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	68.2%	2017	40th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	29.9%	2017	30th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	98%	2017	4th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Strong	2016-2021	6th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2015-2016	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2019	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)

² Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes