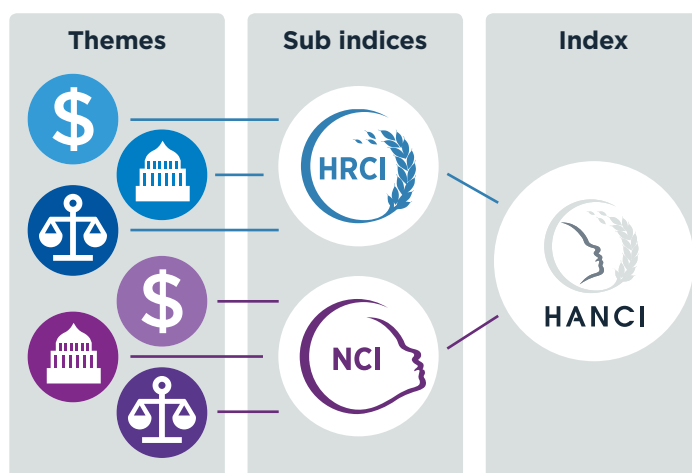
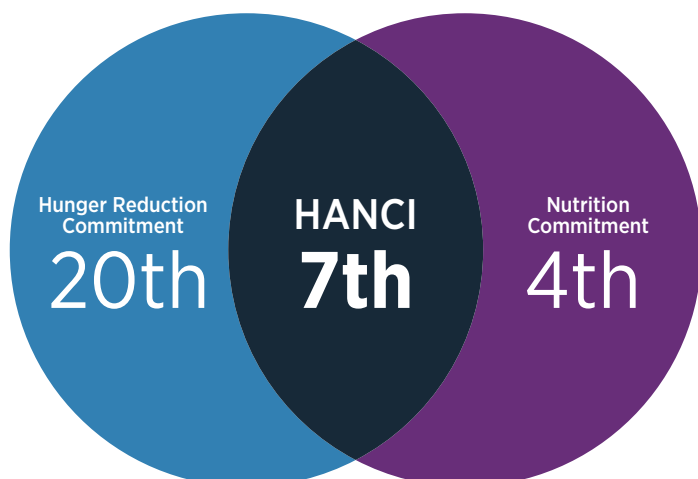


Key data for Tanzania



1. Guatemala	8. Gambia	15. Vietnam	22. Ethiopia	29. Sierra Leone	36. Togo	43. Myanmar
2. Peru	9. Burkina Faso	16. Bangladesh	23. Niger	30. Zambia	37. Mauritania	44. Sudan
3. Malawi	10. Ghana	17. Uganda	24. Mali	31. Liberia	38. Cameroon	45. Guinea Bissau
4. Brazil	11. Philippines	18. South Africa	25. Mozambique	32. Burundi	39. Afghanistan	
5. Madagascar	12. Indonesia	19. India	26. Cambodia	33. Cote d'Ivoire	40. Yemen	
6. Nepal	13. Rwanda	20. China	27. Kenya	34. Nigeria	41. Congo,DR	
7. Tanzania	14. Senegal	21. Benin	28. Pakistan	35. Lesotho	42. Angola	

Spending	Y
Policies	E
Laws	K

Existing rates of: **Stunting: 42%** **Wasting: 4.8%** **Proportion of population underweight: 15.8%** Source: Tanzania DHS (2010)

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. The comparative approach of the index means that country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

Strong Performance

- Tanzania has instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, improving public oversight and accountability for spending.
- The Government of Tanzania has established a National Nutrition Strategy and a coordinating body bringing together stakeholders from across sectors.
- Tanzania has institutional, legal and market frameworks that allow a majority of poor rural households, including women, indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups, to gain access to secure land tenure.
- Tanzania's diverse and effective extension system is properly reaching out to poor farmers.
- The Government promotes complementary feeding practices and 97% of children aged 6–59 months received 2 high doses of vitamin A supplements within 2011.
- The principles of the International Code of Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes are fully enshrined in Tanzanian law.
- Tanzania makes substantial investments in health (11.1% of public spending) supporting access to essential services for children and women.
- Regular (once every three years) nutrition surveys enable policymaker access to up to date information.

Areas for improvement

- The Vision 2025 long term development strategy does not recognise a role for nutrition as a key area of development (unlike its medium term MKUKUTA II poverty reduction strategy).
- Access to improved sources of drinking water (53.3%) and sanitation (11.9%) is low in Tanzania, and this is likely to significantly hold back better nutrition outcomes.
- The Constitution of Tanzania sets out a right to social security and a right to a minimum wage, however, it does not explicitly or implicitly enshrine a right to food.
- Whereas Tanzanian law asserts equal land ownership rights, in practice discrimination against women reduces their access to, and ownership of land. This increases women's vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Tanzanian law does not protect economic rights for women; systematic discrimination based on sex may be built into law.
- Only 16.3% of live births are officially registered in Tanzania. This potentially limits many children's access to basic services, where such access is dependent on proof of legal identity.

Key data for Tanzania



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	6.8%	2010	20th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	11.1%	2011	19th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Strong	2012	Joint 7th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Very Strong	2011	Joint 1st
Civil registration system – coverage of live births (latest year)	16.3%	2010	Joint 42nd
Functioning of social protection systems ²	Moderate	2012	12th
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2011	18th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2012	6th
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2011	30th
Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st

¹ Upper benchmark for agriculture spending and health spending are Maputo and Abuja pledges, respectively.

² Possible scores are: ● Very Weak ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong ● Very Strong.

³ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● 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	2012	Joint 1st
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	97.0%	2011	10th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2010	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	53.3%	2011	39th
Population with access to improved sanitation	11.9%	2011	43rd
Health care visits for pregnant women	87.8%	2010	26th
Nutrition features in national development policies ¹	Weak	2013	40th
National nutrition plan (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Laws			
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2011	Joint 1st

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

² Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Voluntary Adoption ● Aspects Enshrined ● Fully enshrined.

* For full details see www.hancindex.org