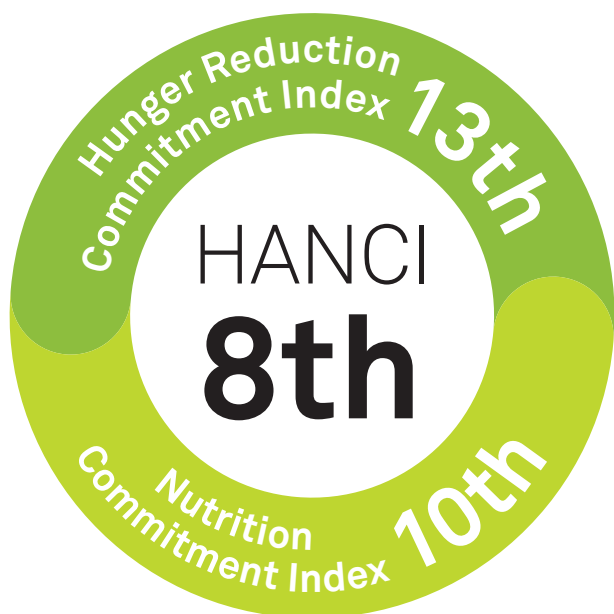
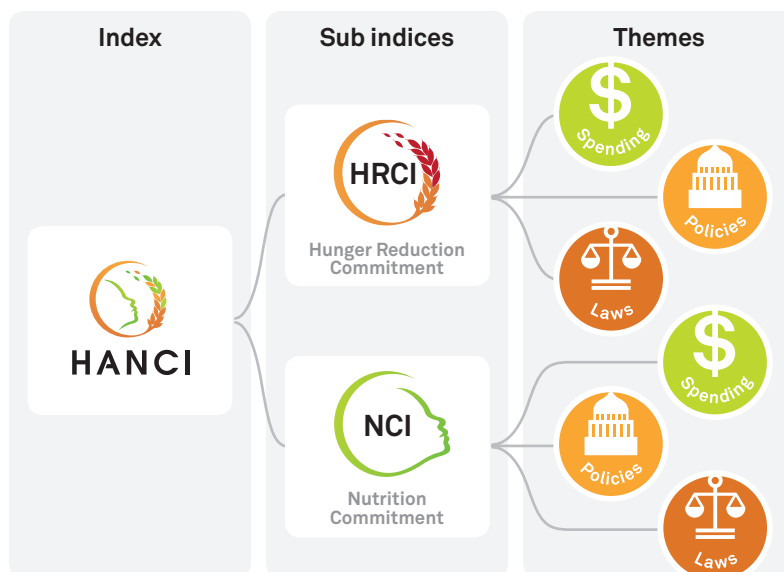


Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI)

Key data for Tanzania



The structure of the HANCI



Existing rates of: **Hunger** 39% of population **Stunting** 42% of children under 5 **Wasting** 5% of children under 5

Sources: WHO and measuredhs.com

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 99% of children aged 6–59 months received 2 high doses of vitamin A supplements within the last year.
- 🏠 In the area of maternal health, 88% of women aged 15–49 were attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel.
- ⚖️ The principles of the International Code of Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes are fully enshrined in Tanzanian law.
- 💰 Tanzania makes substantial investments in health (13.8% of public spending) supporting access to essential services for children and women.

Areas for improvement

- 🏠 The Vision 2025 long term development strategy does not recognise a role for nutrition as a key development factor (unlike its medium term MKUKUTA II poverty reduction strategy).
- 🏠 People's access to improved sources of drinking water (53%) and sanitation (10%) are low in Tanzania, and this is likely to significantly hold back better nutrition outcomes.
- 🏠 The government could set out time-bound nutrition targets in its national nutrition and development strategies, to show leadership and forward vision.
- ⚖️ 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 one in six 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.

Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI)

Key data for Tanzania



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

● Strong performance ● Areas for improvement

Public spending

	Score	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending	5.5%	22nd
Public spending on health as share of total public spending	13.8%	8th

Policies

Access to land (security of tenure)	Good	6th
Access to agricultural research and extension services	Very good	1st
Coverage of civil registration system - live births (latest year)	16%	41st
Status of welfare regime	Moderate	10th

Laws

Level of constitutional protection of the right to food	Medium high	15th
Women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ¹	0.5	Joint 6th
Women's economic rights	Negligible	33rd
Constitutions recognising the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st

¹ Scores range from 0 (no or limited legal rights for women) to 1 (equal access)

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending

	Score	NCI Rank of 45
Separate budget for nutrition	Yes	Joint 1st

Policies

Vitamin A supplements for children (6-59 months) in last year	99%	10th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	53%	37th
Population with access to improved sanitation	10%	44th
Health care visits for pregnant women	88%	21th
Nutrition features in national development policies ²	Not at all	40th
National nutrition policy, plan or strategy (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	No	Joint 17th
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st

Laws

Efforts to enshrine the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes in domestic law	Fully enshrined	Joint 1st
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² Score indicates mentions of key search terms in key docs / no. of pages