THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Report of the April, 2012 Main (Masika) Season

REPORT

Coordinated by the Disaster Management Department - Prime Minister's Office and The National Food Security Division - Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Co-operatives, Dar es Salaam

Prepared by the Tanzania Food Security and Nutrition Analysis System - MUCHALI, Tanzania

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

During the month of December 2011, the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC) conducted a Final Food Crop Production Forecast Survey to ascertain the food crop harvest status for 2010/2011-production season and the corresponding food availability for the year 2011/2012. The report by MAFC estimated an overall national food crop production to reach 12.972 million MT, comprising of 7.033 million MT of cereals and 5.939 million MT of non-cereals. The report further established the total food requirement for 2011/2012 to amount to 11.532 million MT. A comparison of the estimated production in the 2010/11 with the 2011/2012 food requirement indicates that on the overall the country will attain a Food Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) of 112 percent, slightly above that of the 2010/2011 consumption year, which was 111 percent, indicating a general food surplus of about 1.440 million MT.

Although MAFC forecasted a satisfactory overall food availability for the 2011/12 at national level, it highlighted major inter and intra-regional and district variations due to localized food crop failures of varying magnitudes in which 45 districts in 11 regions of Arusha, Tanga, Shinyanga, Mwanza, Kilimanjaro, Pwani, Tabora, Mara, Manyara, Kagera and Mtwara to experience food shortage. Based on this forecast and complemented by other food security and nutrition stakeholders' reports by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MLDF) and World Vision as well as updates from the regions and councils these figures were revised to 31 districts in 12 regions. These were then subjected to an in-depth Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) in March-April, 2012 to establish the specific areas affected by food and nutrition security problems, and the number of people affected; and recommends appropriate interventions in the respective areas.

1.1.1 Objectives of the Assessment

The objectives of the assessment were to:

I. Ascertain the impact of food production shortfall including other hazards on food availability, access and utilization among food insecure populations in affected areas;
II. Identify populations vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity during the 2011/2012 consumption year; and
III. Determine and recommend appropriate short, medium and long-term interventions.

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 Data Collection

The National MUCHALI Team organized the 2012 FSNA, involving a total of 31 teams, which were deployed from the national level to join regional and district government officials and those from local NGO's in respective areas. The teams visited and collected information at regional, district, village and household levels. A set of questionnaires and a combination of methodologies involving a more comprehensive food security and nutrition (availability, accessibility and utilization) approach was used. The information integrated broad livelihood-based indicators.

Food availability and accessibility indicators comprised of food crops, livestock and fisheries production, food sources and market performance (food supplies and prices). Food utilization examined dietary diversity, number of meals per day, meal size and composition, health and sanitation including diseases (communicable and vector-borne), water quality and quantity and general sanitation facilities. Further information collected included parameters like weather particularly rainfall, current and anticipated hazards as well as coping strategies employed by communities. In addition, information on livelihood assets in each particular district/area visited was gathered. The same set of tools to facilitate consistency in information collection was used.

The nutrition component of the Food Security Nutritional Assessment (FSNA) was designed to provide evidence that together with other data on food security can support a 'convergence of evidence' on the nature and severity of food insecurity in a district. In addition, the nutrition data are used as one piece of evidence to triangulate the extent of the crisis in a particular district. Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) was deployed to obtain required information. Sampling

In order to capture information required, specific design and procedures on food security and nutrition were deployed.

a. Food Security

Sampling Design

Villages in each district visited were classified into three categories according to livelihood systems, crop and livestock production performance during the 2012 season. Levels of food production by households were used, as a basic entry point for assessment of food security situation given that agriculture and livestock constitutes the main source of livelihood for most of the rural communities, thus taking into account the food security situation in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods.

- Category No. 1: Livelihood systems and acute crop failure, i.e. 0 to 30% crop and livestock production compared to normal annual production
- Category No. 2: Livelihood systems and mild crop failure, i.e. 31 to 60% crop and livestock production compared to normal annual production
- Category No. 3: Livelihood systems and normal crop and livestock production, i.e. 61%.

Categories 1-2 refer to households whose resilience is considered to be more vulnerable due to the seasonal hazards that they may encounter. These households are more likely to experience food and nutrition problems and need more attention compared to category 3. The acute food deficit villages were mapped out in order to identify the agro-economic zones to which they belong. Three villages per district were selected as representative villages for collecting information among which one was moderate and two acute.

b. Nutrition

Sampling Design

Sampling design of the vulnerable villages based on information received from the district authorities. This was followed by systematic random sampling procedure in each village to enable representative data collection. Data on MUAC were collected from 100 children aged 6-59 months in the sampled villages by random sampling.

Sampling procedure

Sampling design of the vulnerable villages was cross sectional and was based on information received from the district authorities. All the children under five years of age were eligible for measurement and were obtained as follows. The village government and the health personnel were informed a day or two before coming of the FSNA team to their village. The information clearly stipulated issues of concern in the village. In case of nutrition the aforementioned village officials were requested to convey information of all households with children under five years to appear for measurement on a certain date. All children were measured at a village clinic. Measurement taken were mid upper arm circumference.

1.2.2 Data Collection Tools

The same set of tools was used to collect information from regional to household levels. Interviews were carried out with households and key informants including Village Government and opinion leaders. Focus group discussions were also held at regional and district levels.

The key informants helped to group households in their respective village into three wealth categories namely resource weak, middle and better off, with the percentages of households falling into each category. The wealth ranking categories were pre-defined based on food and livelihood security parameters like acreage under cultivation, livestock holding, type of assets owned and other key income generating activities. The different percentages of households falling in three wealth ranks determined in the visited villages in each particular agro-economic zone (using proportional piling technique), were used to generate the overall percentages of households falling in a particular wealth category (rank) in all villages encompassed in the same agro-economic zone.

The teams interviewed 15 households in each village where five households represented each wealth rank category. Where necessary the selection considered inclusion of female and male-headed households independently. The discussion focused on current food availability, accessibility and utilization as compared to previous seasons and normal year/season.

Information on food security problems encountered by different wealth groups for each zone and the required interventions were identified based on the current options used to meet basic food and non-food items. The teams explored sustainability of present coping strategies and alternative sources of food and cash for current and projected period. Records on livelihood assets, hazards and coping strategies that households currently use or plan to resort to in the coming months should food shortages arise was also gathered. Additionally, food commodity prices were ascertained during the interview process.

1.2.3 Data Analysis

The data collected were processed and analysed accordingly. Information was later transferred into Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) templates - version 2. The IPC tool formed the basis of data aggregation and analysis. The delineation defines the five phase's severity classification, namely; Non/Minimal, Stressed, Crisis, Emergency and Catastrophic/Famine.

The classification facilitated identification of households according to their wealth groups and thus outlines appropriate responses in accordance with the severity classification.

2 FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS

2.1 Weather Review and Outlook

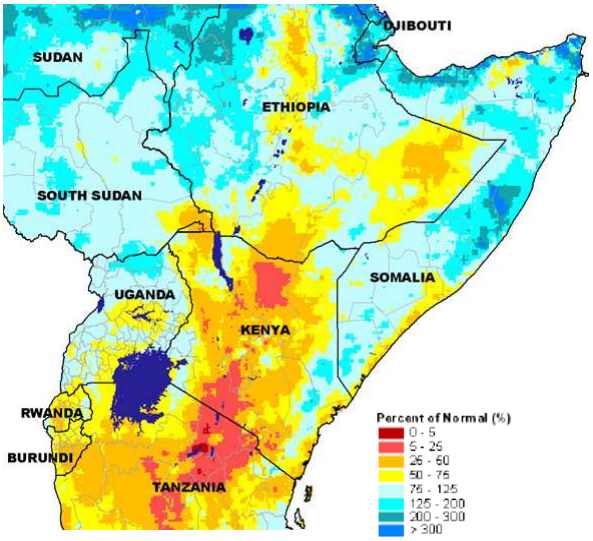
2.1.1 Review of the Short Rains (Vuli) 2011

The performance of Vuli 2011 was mixed, fairing well in few areas but mainly poor in many places where temporal and spatial distribution were bad which led to crop failures and lack of water and pastures.

2.1.2 Outlook of the Long Rains (Masika) 2012

Initially there were high hopes for a good rainfall season (Masika) from March to May 2012, subsequently there has been a downgrading of the prospects following developments in the western/central Pacific and Indian Ocean which have led to changed sea surface temperatures (SSTs) thereby reducing

expectations from normal to below normal rainfall over most of the areas receiving Masika. The forecast suggests a likelihood of rainfall totals in the range of 60 – 85 percent of normal rainfall, with a 30% chance of failed season whereby less than 60% of normal rainfall would be received. A slow onset of Masika, which might be accompanied by erratic rains in time and space, long dry spells, early withdrawal or total failure is being witnessed.



Source: *USGS/FEWS NET*

Map1: showing likelihood of *Masika 2012* over Tanzania and the Horn at large.

2.2 Crop production

Generally, the overall food availability at National level continues to be fairly satisfactory following a good crop harvest realized during the 2010/2011 crop season and carry-over stocks from the 2009/2010 marketing season.

Based on the MAFC 2010/11 Food Crop Production Forecast report of December 2011 the crop wise proportional contribution of major food crops grown is as shown in Fig. 1. The figure shows that major cereal crops in terms of their contributions to the overall food production include maize, rice, sorghum, millets and wheat while the non-cereals are pulses, potatoes,

banana and cassava. Out of the 12.972 MMT of food produced, cereal crops contributed 54% while non-cereal crops contributed 46%, with maize - a major staple contributing 34%.

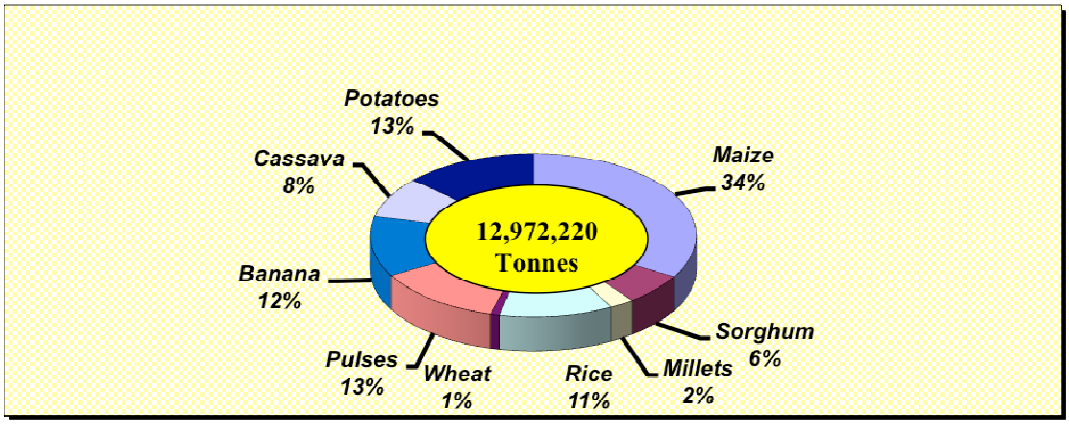


Figure 1: Tanzania Final Food Crop Production Forecast for 2010/11 Crop Season

Despite of the general food surplus of about 1.440 million MT for the year 2011/2012, a cereal deficit of about 0.205 million MT prevails out of which maize is 0.161 million MT. However, the report noted that maize deficit is not as sounding as it appears because of the carry-over stocks, which to larger extent are comprised of maize. Thus, maize being one of the most tradable food stocks continues to curb shortages from farm failure to meet cereal requirement in the country.

The report further established that a carryover stocks of about 0.788 million MT including 0.190 million MT that were held in National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) premises, 0.204 million MT in private stockists premises and 0.394 million MT of estimated farm level retention at the beginning of 2011/2012 marketing year which when added to 1.440 million MT of food surplus, the total food available, over and above national requirement of 11.532 million MT became 2.228 million MT.

At the sub-national level, total food supply is expected to satisfy requirements for 2011/12 in 15 regions namely, Mbeya, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Mtwara, Iringa, Kigoma, and Kagera which produced surplus food (with SSR of 122-153%) and Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Tanga, Tabora, Lindi, Singida and Cost that

are self suffient in food production (SSR of 101 - 116%). Deficit regions are Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Mara and Mwanza (SSR 5-99%). Even though, due to inter and intra-regional and district variations and localised food crop failures of varying magnitudes, vulnerable areas were detected 45 districts in 11 regions, 20 districts deficit regions; 22 districts in self-sufficient regions and 3 districts in surplus regions.

2.3 Livestock Production

Livestock production is among the major agricultural activities in Tanzania whereby out of 5.7 million agricultural households in the country, about 40% keep livestock. Livestock production is largely subsistence despite its significant contribution to the national economy, food supply (meat, milk and eggs) and food security. It facilitates income generation, employment, provision of manure and draught power; and is also used for cultural purposes.

Livestock populations have been increasing steadily in recent decades. According to the 2007/2008 National Census of Agriculture, livestock populations are estimated at 21.3 million cattle, 15.2 million goats, 6.4 million sheep, 1.9 million pigs, 35 million indigenous chicken and 23 million improved chicken. More than 90% of the livestock population in the country is of indigenous types, kept in the traditional sector, having a characteristically low production and productivity but well adapted to the existing environment and resistant to diseases.

About 97% of the traditional livestock keepers are agro-pastoralists, 2.4% keep livestock only and 0.2% are pastoralists whose livelihoods depend entirely on livestock production. The pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems are commonly practiced in the central semi-arid areas and neighbouring dry lands. Typical pastoralists dominate semi arid areas of Ngorongoro, Longido, Arusha and Karatu District Councils, which experience minimal amount, and poor distribution of rainfall in both Vuli and Masika seasons.

Food insecurity among pastoral communities especially the Maasai is a bit complicated compared to the agro-based communities and remains a

challenge. Approaches used in addressing food insecurity necessitate review in an attempt to establish credible solutions to the problem in the face of climate change. The March 2012 Food and Nutrition Security Assessment conducted in predominantly pastoral areas in Ngorongoro, Longido, Karatu, Arusha, Councils indicated a relatively normal livestock conditions but worse than normal in many places where goats are performing better than sheep and cattle. This is because of their capacity to browse on trees and shrubs in these areas. Water and pasture conditions are bad and worse in many villages due to inadequate and poor distribution of rainfall in these areas. Some households have moved permanently to other productive areas like Kilindi and Handeni in search of new food production areas, pasture and water for livestock.

Water for livestock and pasture condition especially in high and midland areas is normal but getting worse in lowland areas. Generally, availability of pasture and water will continue to decline in the north-eastern pastoral areas until the Masika rains.

Poultry production contributes significantly to food security and incomes of the rural populations despite its susceptibility to a number of diseases including Newcastle Disease (ND) and Fowl-Pox - which were identified as major hindrance to local chicken production in the surveyed Councils. These diseases cause deaths to chicken population and hence cause difficulties in rebuilding their stocks every year. It was revealed that the I-2 vaccine for ND is not readily available at village level and when available is expensive and unaffordable by most households. In spite of poultry contribution to household food security, poultry are largely not kept by typical pastoralists especially the Maasai.

The primary markets in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas have not been fully developed, despite the large number of cattle, sheep and goats in these areas. Few markets exist and most of the livestock market infrastructures are absent or not working thus hindering pastoralists and agro-pastoralists who are willing to sell their stock to buy food and meet other household expenses.

Livestock prices normally rise in January and reach peak in July and August and starts to decline from September to the lowest in December. Compared to

2011, current livestock prices are relatively lower due to poorer livestock conditions following poor availability of pasture and water. Forage conditions are bad in the country and are expected to improve during masika though may worsen later following the forecasted below normal rainfall predictions likely to happen in most pastoral areas.

2.4 Fish Production

In the Councils whose livelihood is related to fish production, there is a good number of fisher-folks directly employed in the fishery industry. Fish sales contribute greatly to the income of surveyed households. Since food and nutrition security has become of a concern in the country and the world at large, there is a need to mobilize efforts towards improving fishery activities to enhance livelihoods, food and nutrition security.

2.5 Food Availability and Access, Utilization and Stability

Food security situation in majority of the households in the assessed villages are continuing to deteriorate in terms of availability, access and utilization despite the overall fairly adequate 2010/2011-food crop production in the country. Deterioration of food situation was due to little contribution of vuli harvest (8 to 20%) compared to normal of 30 to 40 percent of annual production. At the time of assessment, food commodities were available in the markets and households were accessing the commodities in the markets. The assessment further revealed that, food crop supplies in the market have generally been steady, however, prices have been rising thus affecting the purchasing power of most households particularly the resource weak households. It should further be noted that during the period of assessment (March, 2012) some areas were receiving food assistance in terms of free food and subsidized food. However, the overall assessment indicates that food security is fairly good.

The 2011-12-rainfall performance has been fairly well in unimodal areas compared to bimodal areas. Pastures and water availability for livestock production have been fairly well in both unimodal and bimodal rainfall regimes. Crop production has been reported to be fairing well in unimodal areas while in

bimodal areas have been experiencing inadequate crop production. The forecast long rains in bimodal areas show that rains over most of the areas will be normal to below normal implying that crop production may experience failure. Rainfall dependence for agriculture is still dominant in most areas, this renders farmers fail to produce enough food and achieve their overall intended targets. Respective organs should continue sensitize and encourage farmers to grow crops that fit the current agro-ecological conditions and resilient to climatical change.

2.6 Terms of Trade

During the assessment food crop and livestock prices were high; livestock conditions were fair and in the coming masika season will make improvement to pasture and water availability. However, due to weather forecast, which indicates the rains, to be normal to below normal we are expecting the pastures and water to pick up and then decline. High prices for both crops and livestock has lowered the purchasing power of both crop producers and pastoralists. In pastoral areas, the terms of trade between selling livestock and buying food were better in 2012 compared to 2011. In agro-pastoral and agricultural areas the terms of trade were in favour of livestock keepers. For instance, in Longido district, one goat sold in January, 2012 could purchase 125 kilograms of maize against only 80 kilograms of maize in January 2011 and 80 kilograms - three year average (2009-2011) Figure 2. In Mkinga district one chicken sold in January 2012 could purchase 14 kilograms of maize against 10 and 6 kilograms of maize in January 2012 and for three-year average respectively (Figure 3).

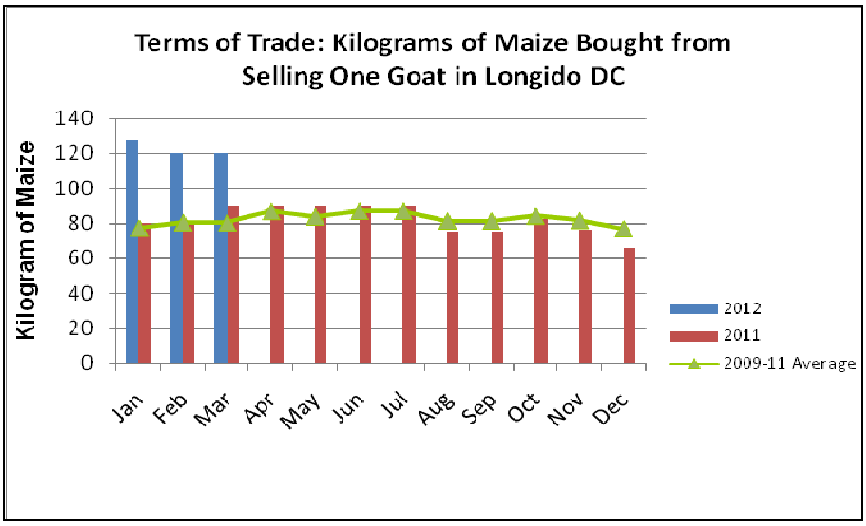


Figure 2: Terms of Trade in Longido District

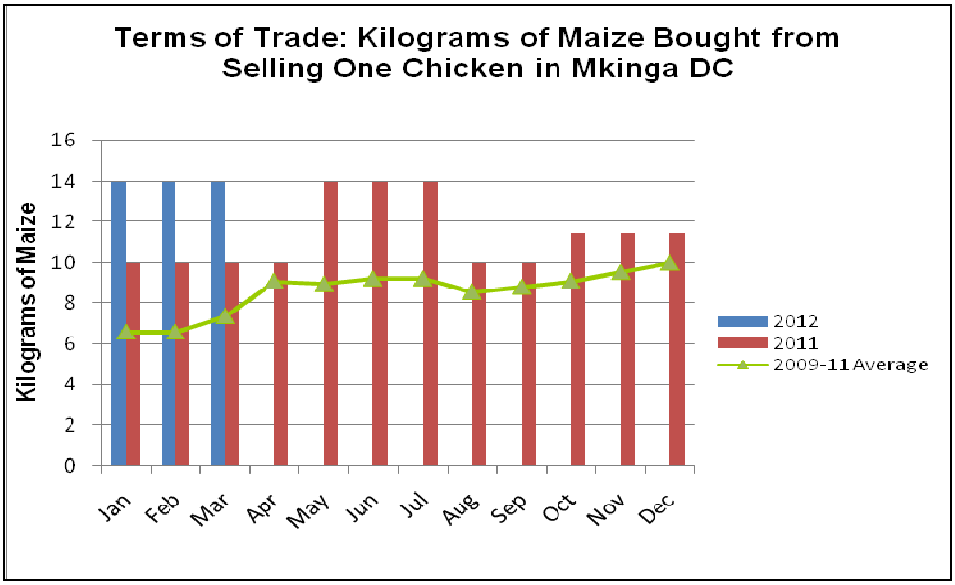


Figure 3: Terms of Trade in Mkinga District

2.7 Nutrition

MUAC and oedema measurements were obtained from a total of **9,316** children aged 6 – 59 months in 31 districts. Overall, the prevalence of proxy SAM (MUAC <11.5 cm) was 0.4 percent and the prevalence of proxy GAM (MUAC <12.5 cm) was 2.7 percent. The overall average GAM for all the districts assessed was less than 5% categorized as acceptable. However, there were variations between districts. In addition, there was no oedema in any of children assessed.

According to the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) Framework for Estimating the Nutrition Situation, MUAC data obtained from rapid assessments is classified as follows:

Table 1: Nutrition Situation Framework

Percentage of children with MUAC <12.5	Category
< 5%	ACCEPTABLE
5 - 9.9 %	SERIOUS
10 - 14.9 %	CRITICAL
>15 %	VERY CRITICAL

Annex 5 shows the nutrition results of children assessed in selected districts. A total of 23 districts were categorized as **Acceptable while 7 and 1 districts were found to be Serious and Critical, respectively.** Arusha (5.3%), Hanang (7.0%), Kilindi (5.3%), Masasi (7.0%), Mbulu (6.0%), Mkinga (6.8%) and Muleba (6.9%). In addition one district was found to be in a critical condition amongst all 31 districts surveyed.

The trend for severe acute malnutrition from 2009 to 2012 is shown in Figure 4, 2012 being the reference year. In 2010, Mbulu, Mkinga and Muleba districts were not assessed. In addition Hanang and Kilindi districts were not assessed in the year 2011, as they were not selected because the projections showed they did not have any food/livestock production problems. The nutrition assessment conducted in 2009 showed the highest prevalence of severe acute malnutrition than all other years, with Mbulu district leading with highest prevalence. The 2012 nutrition assessment done in Arusha DC, Masasi, Longido, Mkinga and Muleba districts showed increase in prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition compared to 2011.To the contrary, Mbulu district showed the opposite trend. Furthermore, Longido district has continuously worsened off sevenfold in 2012 compared to 2011.

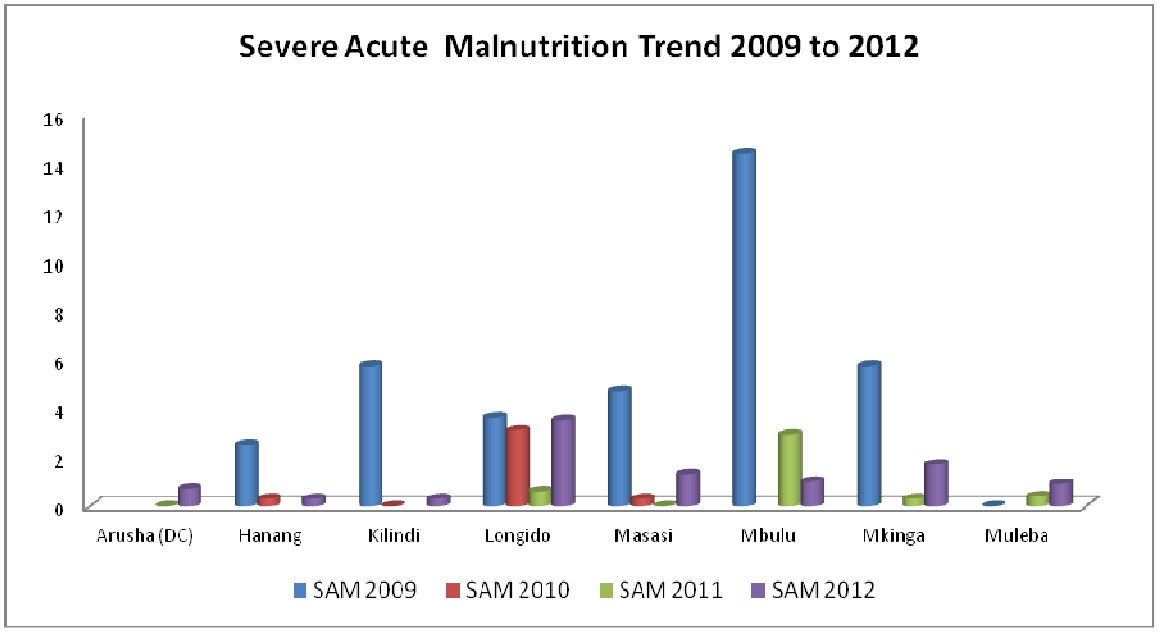


Figure 4: Severe Acute Malnutrition Trend

The same picture is portrayed for Global Acute Malnutrition. The nutrition assessment conducted in 2009 showed the highest prevalence of global acute malnutrition than all other years, with Mbulu and Kilindi districts leading with highest prevalence. Among eight districts, which had poor nutrition situation, the prevalence of GAM has shown to increase in 2012 when compared to 2011.The GAM rate of Longido district showed to be critical in nutrition situation compared to the other districts in that the nutrition situation remained relatively steady for all the years. The poor nutrition situation implies food insecurity in the area. (See Figure 5 below).

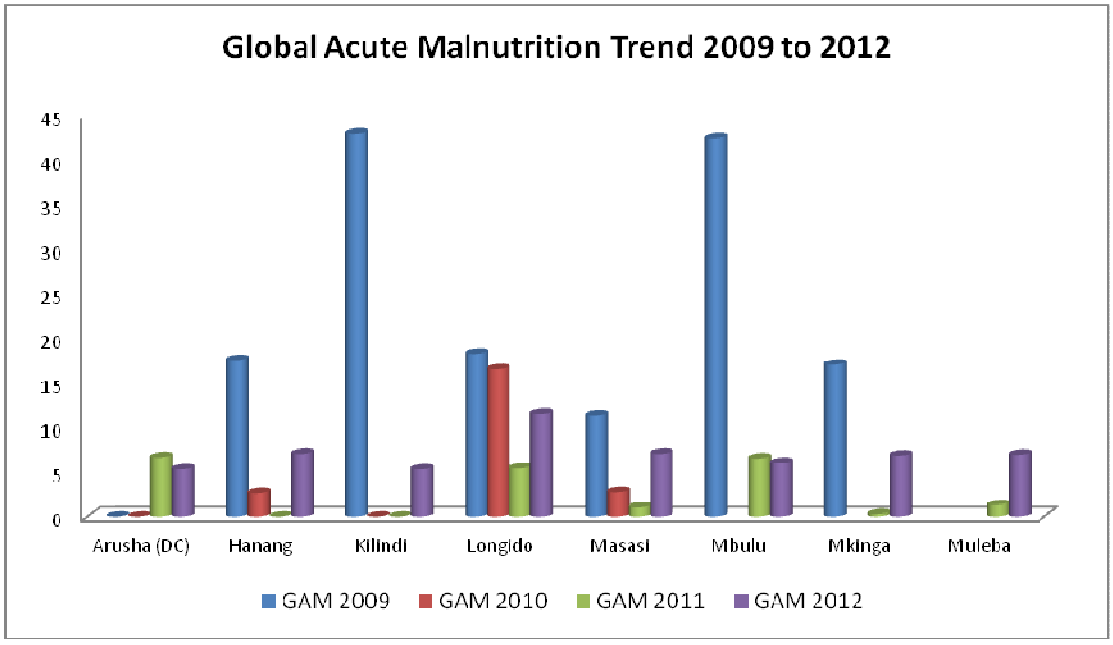
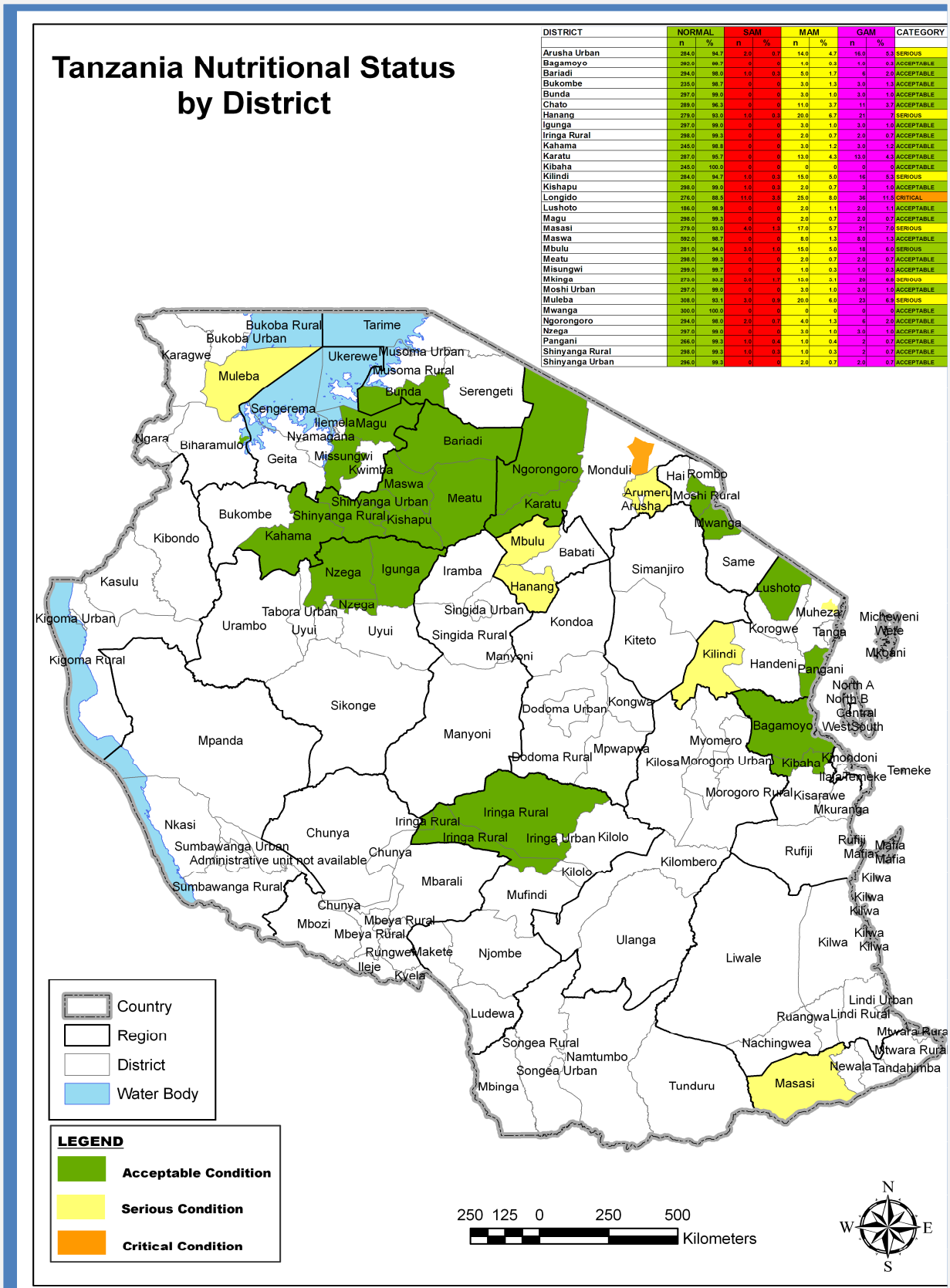


Figure 5: Global Acute Malnutrition Trend

Map 2: Distribution of the prevalence of proxy Global Acute Malnourished children in Tanzania by district March, 2012



DISTRICT	NORMAL		SAM		MAM		GAM		CATEGORY
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Arusha Urban	284.0	94.7	2.0	0.7	14.0	4.7	16.0	5.3	SERIOUS
Bagamoyo	292.0	99.7	0	0	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	ACCEPTABLE
Bariadi	294.0	98.0	1.0	0.3	5.0	1.7	6	2.0	ACCEPTABLE
Bukombe	235.0	98.7	0	0	3.0	1.3	3.0	1.3	ACCEPTABLE
Bunda	297.0	99.0	0	0	3.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	ACCEPTABLE
Chato	289.0	96.3	0	0	11.0	3.7	11	3.7	ACCEPTABLE
Hanang	279.0	93.0	1.0	0.3	20.0	6.7	21	7	SERIOUS
Igunga	297.0	99.0	0	0	3.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	ACCEPTABLE
Iringa Rural	296.0	99.3	0	0	2.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	ACCEPTABLE
Kahama	245.0	98.8	0	0	3.0	1.2	3.0	1.2	ACCEPTABLE
Karatu	287.0	95.7	0	0	13.0	4.3	13.0	4.3	ACCEPTABLE
Kibaha	245.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ACCEPTABLE
Kilindi	284.0	94.7	1.0	0.3	15.0	5.0	16	5.3	SERIOUS
Kishapu	298.0	99.0	1.0	0.3	2.0	0.7	3	1.0	ACCEPTABLE
Longido	276.0	88.5	11.0	3.5	25.0	8.0	36	11.5	CRITICAL
Lushoto	186.0	98.9	0	0	2.0	1.1	2.0	1.1	ACCEPTABLE
Magu	298.0	99.3	0	0	2.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	ACCEPTABLE
Masasi	279.0	93.0	4.0	1.3	17.0	5.7	21	7.0	SERIOUS
Maswa	592.0	98.7	0	0	8.0	1.3	8.0	1.3	ACCEPTABLE
Mbulu	281.0	94.0	3.0	1.0	15.0	5.0	18	6.0	SERIOUS
Meatu	298.0	99.3	0	0	2.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	ACCEPTABLE
Misungwi	299.0	99.7	0	0	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	ACCEPTABLE
Mkinga	273.0	93.2	3.0	1.7	15.0	5.1	20	6.8	SERIOUS
Moshi Urban	297.0	99.0	0	0	3.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	ACCEPTABLE
Muleba	308.0	93.1	3.0	0.9	20.0	6.0	23	6.9	SERIOUS
Mwanga	300.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ACCEPTABLE
Ngorongoro	294.0	98.0	2.0	0.7	4.0	1.3	6	2.0	ACCEPTABLE
Nzega	297.0	99.0	0	0	3.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	ACCEPTABLE
Pangani	266.0	99.3	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	2	0.7	ACCEPTABLE
Shinyanga Rural	298.0	99.3	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	2	0.7	ACCEPTABLE
Shinyanga Urban	296.0	99.3	0	0	2.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	ACCEPTABLE

2.8 Water

Access to sufficient, clean and safe water for human use was found to be one of the chronic problems in most of the assessed councils. A number of surveyed households indicated that water access was mainly from unprotected sources, including river and dams, with availability worsening during dry seasons. The amount of water consumed per person per day (PPPD) in the sampled households was below the Sphere Standard (and WHO) threshold of 15 litres PPPD. The average time taken to collect water (including walking time) from the main source in assessed areas is approximately 2 hours, which is longer than the national standard of 30 minutes in rural communities (DHS, 2005).

Tanzania Gender Networking Program (TGNP) indicates that lack of safe, sufficient, and affordable water in Tanzania has increased rates of gender-based violence and the number of girls dropping out of school (TGNP 2005). Families, who do not have money for water, let alone school, have no choice but to send their daughters out to collect water, possibly resulting in these episodes of violence.

2.9 Diseases

Generally the assessment revealed the most common diseases in the surveyed districts to be Malaria, Diarrhoea, Upper Respiratory Track Infection (URTI), Anaemia and Pneumonia. Malaria and Diarrhoea remain to be the leading diseases in the districts as was reported in Tanzania Demographic Health Survey 2010. Furthermore, the Global Acute Malnutrition (which subject children prone to diseases attack) has repeatedly been of serious concern for four consecutive years (2009 – 2012) in the following districts; Arusha (DC), Hanang, Kilindi, Longido, Masasi, Mbulu, Mkinga and Muleba and the trend is alarmingly high with the exception of Arusha (DC) and Mbulu districts which have shown a slight decrease. On the other hand, the immunization programme against Measles and Polio has registered very good success as all surveyed districts have reported higher rates than the national average.

2.10 Under Five Years Mortality Rate

One of the objectives of the assessment was to measure the level of mortality among children since child mortality rates are basic indicators of any district socio-economic situation and quality of life. In this assessment the level of U5MR is higher in Arusha DC (150/1000), Bunda (150/1000) and Karatu (110/1000) districts compared to the national threshold which is 81/1000 (TDHS, 2010).

2.11 Dietary diversity

Generally in most of the surveyed areas there was no dietary diversification since most of the households consumed only three different food groups, which are cereals, vegetables and tubers. However, only few households managed to get four food groups and there was limited consumption of protein rich food such as meat, milk and pulses. Furthermore, findings indicate that most households surveyed had reduced the number and size of their meals.

2.12 Livelihood Change

The FSN assessment has established that livelihoods in the majority of households in the assessed villages were nearly normal, that most households (including all socio-economic groups) have not lost their main livelihood systems such as agriculture, fishing and livestock keeping. No households were reported to have started massive sale of their assets or migration.

2.13 Coping Strategies

There were various coping strategies deployed by the households to cope with food insecurity problems. The strategies vary from one area to another. These strategies include excessive sale of livestock, agricultural labour, sale of charcoal, reduced number and size of meals. However, there were extreme coping strategies such as stopping children from going to school and temporal migration which was noted in Kilindi, Muleba and Ngorongoro districts.

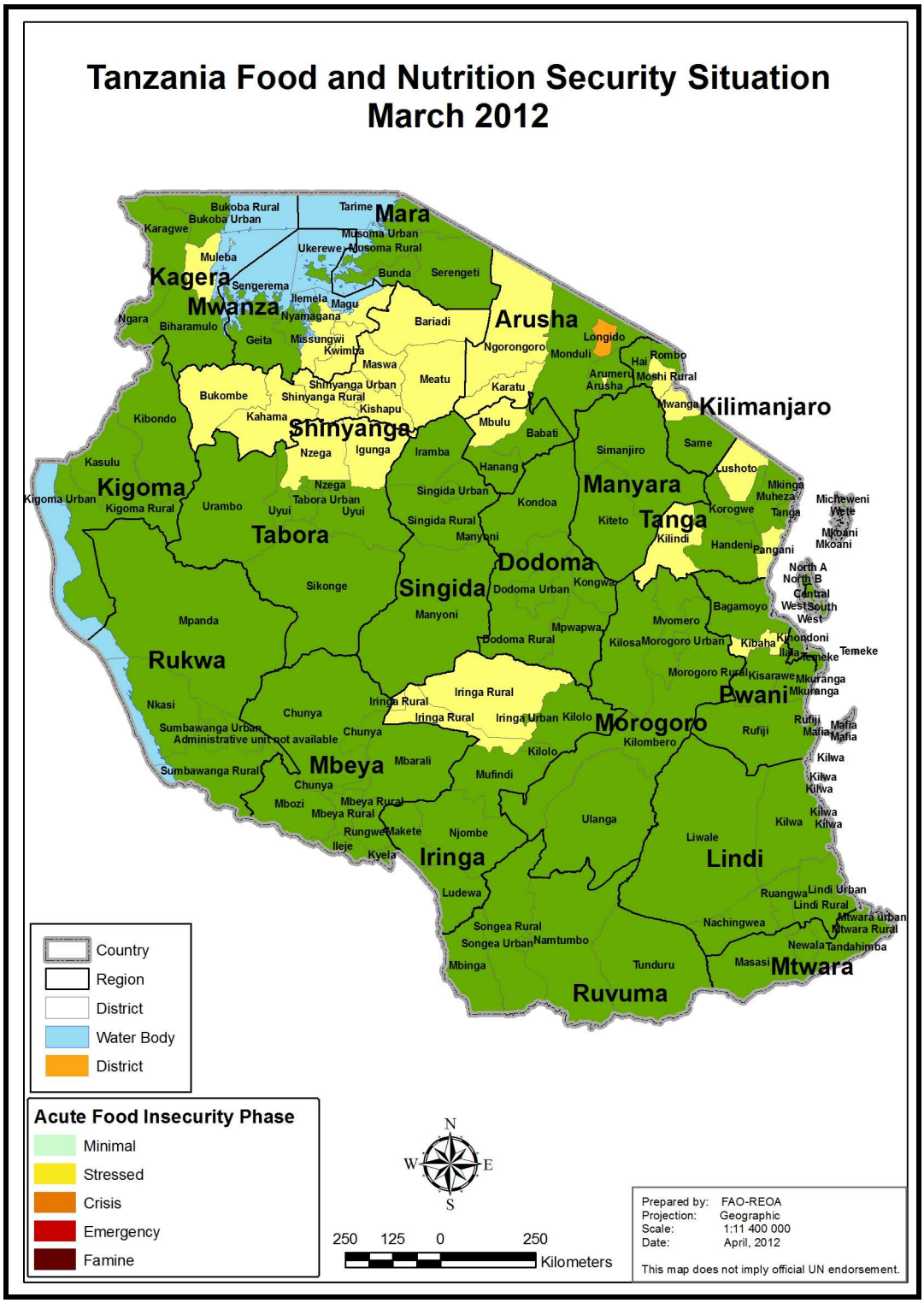
It was further noted that, recurring food shortage in some areas mainly due to drought could have a direct link with climate change. Thus climate change challenges might if not addressed, continue to limit agricultural labour opportunities hence most resource weak households' resilience will continue to

deplete. Additional households therefore, will continue to rely on assistance from their neighbours and remittances, which are not adequate to meet basic food needs.

3 FINDINGS

Generally a total of 945,524 people (9% of the total population in the assessed districts) in 27 councils out of 31 councils, have been identified to have acute food and nutrition insecurity. These problems include inadequate availability of water for human (which endangers women to gender based violence) and livestock use, food deficit, poor feeding and inadequate pasture. Other problems include human diseases such as malaria and disease related to lack of water like diarrhoea; and crops and livestock diseases (Annex 1).

Map 3: Food and Nutrition Situation



Further findings has indicated that resource weak households will have difficulties to access food and seeds for 2012/2013 planting season as compared to moderately affected households. The assessment team therefore, recommends that **1,576 MT** of different kinds of seeds (according to Agro Ecologic Zones) that are early maturing and drought tolerant crop varieties are distributed to **157,587** households in acutely food insecure affected areas.

The assessment also ascertained that a total of **575,188 people** in 30 districts (5 percent of the total population in the moderately affected districts) are projected to drift into food and nutrition insecurity between June and July 2012.

Generally, the assessment established that poor performance of 2010/2011-rainfall season as well as 2011/2012 vuli rains contributed to inadequate food supply in the assessed areas.

Moreover, the assessment determined that the major livelihood strategies deployed by households are comprised of agricultural, agro-pastoral and fisheries (in few areas). There was little reporting on alternative livelihood strategies used by many households to sustain livelihood. Persistent of this setback continues to be a looming for many farmers in attaining sustainable livelihoods. In order to cope with the existing situation, communities in the assessed areas uses unsustainable and detrimental coping strategies such as, cutting of trees for firewood and charcoal making, reducing meal quantity and frequencies and searching for casual labour throughout the year.

Food crop prices indicated to be high compared to same period last year in the assessed areas. It is projected that prices will continue to increase if targeted crop production for year 2011/2012 will not be achieved hence subjecting households vulnerable until next agricultural season. In contrast to crop prices, livestock prices favoured pastoralists more than crop producers.

Pastoral areas especially northern Tanzania, continues to be hit by recurring drought thus affecting pasture, water and livestock production. This detrimental effect continues to be a threat to the livelihood of respective communities. Further intervention to ensure diversification to other than livestock keeping need to be strongly strategized to ensure sustainable livelihood is attained. The intervention strategies are like establishment of livestock rehabilitation units (as practiced in Kenya), to restore pastoral livelihoods. In addition, salvaging methodologies like buying off livestock in times of severe drought should be sought. Part of the funds generated to be used at a later date to restock in order to restore pastoral livelihoods. Sensitization of communities to be involved in hay making when pastures are plenty then stored to be used during pasture lean periods is also important.

Some areas of Arusha rural, Monduli, Longido, Babati rural, Mbulu, Meru, Mwanga, Rufiji and Musoma Municipality, were found to have acute malnutrition. These results indicate that pastoral areas are more prone to malnutrition.

Nutritional status results pointed out that 7 out of 31 districts had serious problems while I district had a critical status. The seven districts are Arusha rural, Hanang, Mbulu, Muleba, Kilindi, Mkinga and Masasi; while Longido (critical) is still facing the same problem.

Four councils namely Bunda (Mara); Masasi (Mtwara); Bagamoyo (Pwani) and Pangani (Tanga) were not recorded to have major food and nutrition insecurity problems. Continue monitoring of the food security situation in these areas, however, is inevitable.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Short Term Strategies

i. The Government should set aside a total of **22,692.6 MT as food assistance** between May and June 2012 for a total of **945,524 acutely affected population** in 27 councils in 10 regions. Out of this, **2,269 MT** are recommended as free food aid to the destitute population of **94,552 people** and the remaining **20,423 MT** at subsidized price of **TSh 50/kg to 850,972 people** whose purchasing power has been affected **(See Annex 1)**.

ii. Government in collaboration with development partners should ensure that about **1,575.9 MT** of different kind of seeds (like maize, sorghum, paddy, cassava and sweet potatoes cuttings) for 157,587 acutely affected households are availed to enable them engaged in the 2012/2013 agricultural season – **Annex 4**.

iii. The Government in collaboration with relevant food and nutrition security stakeholders should continue to monitor the food and nutrition security in areas that have been delineated to have moderate food and nutrition security problems to ensure that relevant measures are taken on timely basis should further deteriorate. It is estimated that a total of **575,188 people** falls under this category, which is 5 % of a total of **11,097,552 people** in the assessed areas. This category may require about **13,756 MT** of food assistance from June though July 2012 – **Annex 3**.

iv. Region and District Authorities should continue to sensitise traders to supply food from surplus to deficit areas in order to relive the food price increase which may further affect respective areas should msimu and masika rains performs poorly.

v. Region and District Authorities are urged to closely monitor food security situation in their respective areas and report to the national level should control of the situation get out of their control.

vi. Region and District Authorities should continue to monitor weather forecast situation as reported by Tanzania Meteorological Agency in March 2012 and ensure that appropriate plan are in place according to agro-ecologic zones.

4.2 Medium to long Term Strategies

i. The Government in collaboration with relevant stakeholders should establish livestock rehabilitation units to restore pastoral livelihoods.

ii. The Government in collaboration with relevant stakeholders should establish livestock salvaging methodologies.

iii. The Government should continue to assist in establishment of rainwater harvest structures

iv. The Government should continue to sensitise farmers to grow crops suitable to agro-ecologic zones

v. The Government and relevant stakeholders should educate and sensitize hunters and gathers to diversify their livelihood strategies

vi. The Government and relevant stakeholders should conduct in-depth nutrition surveys in areas with nutritional status problems to identify the underlying causes to be addressed

vii. Create nutrition awareness and childcare in districts that have been found to face serious and critical acute malnutrition.

5 Annexes 1- 5

Annex 1: DETAILED DISTRICTS POPULATION TABLE ACCORDING TO WEALTH RANKING - MARCH, 2012					
Region	**Districts**	**Total Population**	**Acute Food Insecure Population**	**Mild Food Insecure Population**	**Normal Population**
Arusha	Arusha D. C.	382,932	15,708	28,816	338,408
	Karatu	248,963	19,240	16,406	213,317
	Longido	68,881	8,073	15,013	45,795
	Ngorongoro	172,859	17,352	21,692	133,815
Total		**873,635**	**60,373**	**81,927**	**731,335**
Iringa	Iringa (R)	277,937	22,338	10,282	245,317
Total		**277,937**	**22,338**	**10,282**	**245,317**
Kagera	Chato	564,274	50,636	49,983	463,655
	Muleba	509,794	17,459	58,603	433,732
Total		**1,074,068**	**68,095**	**108,586**	**897,387**
Kilimanjaro	Moshi (R)	476,892	22,015	33,380	421,496
	Mwanga	143,397	7,915	8,516	126,966
Total		**620,289**	**29,930**	**41,897**	**548,462**
Manyara	Mbulu	343,124	6,984	17,869	318,271
Total		**343,124**	**6,984**	**17,869**	**318,271**
Mtwara	Masasi	538,713		13,663	525,050
Total		**538,713**		**13,663**	**525,050**
Mwanza	Kwimba	397,598	52,831	28,730	316,037
	Magu	531,219	86,079	12,643	432,498
	Misungwi	325,088	77,306		247,782
Total		**1,253,905**	**216,216**	**41,372**	**996,317**
Pwani	Kibaha DC	177,424	2,433	22,271	152,721
	Bagamoyo	289,859		3,265	286,594
Total		**467,283**	**2,433**	**25,536**	**439,315**
Shinyanga	Bariadi	889,677	60,962	12,319	816,396
	Bukombe	591,129	10,209	21,187	559,733
	Kahama	883,649	123,042	35,719	724,888
	Kishapu	353,671	71,444	30,819	251,408
	Maswa	452,362	57,527	17,448	377,387
	Meatu	367,432	17,379	15,544	334,510
	Shinyanga (R)	401,903	15,066	16,758	370,079
	Shinyanga (U)	221,269	12,802	5,245	203,221
Total		**4,161,092**	**368,431**	**155,038**	**3,637,623**
Tanga	Kilindi	181,503	3,644	10,698	167,162
	Lushoto	517,305	6,327	11,565	499,413
	Mkinga	132,475	3,953	6,020	122,502
	Pangani	831,283		10,614	820,670
Total		**1,662,566**	**13,924**	**38,896**	**1,609,747**
Tabora	Igunga	452,282	70,085	11,565	370,633
	Nzega	582,583	86,715	6,020	489,848
Total		**1,034,865**	**156,800**	**17,585**	**860,480**
Grand Total		**12,307,477**	**945,524**	**552,651**	**10,809,302**

Source: MUCHALI -FSNA March 2012

ANNEX 2: DISTRICTS WITH ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE - NATIONAL SUMMARY - MARCH 2012

Region	Districts	Total Population	Acute Food Insecure Population	% Acute of Food Insecure Population	Intervention Period	Duration for Intervention	Food Relief				
							Total Food Requirement (MT)	Destitute population	Free Food Relief (MT)	Able Body population	Subsidized free Food (MT)
Arusha	Arusha D. C.	382,932	15,708	4	2	May-June 2012	2,618	377.0	1,571	37.7	14,137
	Karatu	248,963	19,240	8	2	May-June 2012	3,207	461.8	1,924	46.2	17,316
	Longido	68,881	8,073	12	2	May-June 2012	1,346	193.8	807	19.4	7,266
	Ngorongoro	172,859	17,352	10	2	May-June 2012	2,892	416.5	1,735	41.6	15,617
Total		873,635	60,373	3	2		10,062	1,449.0	6,037	144.9	54,336
Iringa	Iringa (R)	277,937	22,338	8	2	May-June 2012	3,723	536.1	2,234	53.6	20,104
Total		277,937	22,338	1	2		3,723	536.1	2,234	53.6	20,104
Kagera	Chato	564,274	50,636	9	2	May-June 2012	8,439	1,215.3	5,064	121.5	45,572
	Muleba	509,794	17,459	3	2	May-June 2012	2,910	419.0	1,746	41.9	15,713
Total		1,074,068	68,095	2	2		11,349	1,634.3	6,810	163.4	61,286
Kilimanjaro	Moshi (R)	476,892	22,015	5	2	May-June 2012	3,669	528.4	2,202	52.8	19,814
	Mwanga	143,397	7,915	6	2	May-June 2012	1,319	190.0	792	19.0	7,124
Total		620,289	29,930	2	2		4,988	718.3	2,993	71.8	26,937
Manyara	Mbulu	343,124	6,984	2	2	May-June 2012	1,164	167.6	698	16.8	6,286
Total		343,124	6,984	0.5	2		1,164	167.6	698	16.8	6,286
Mwanza	Kwimba	397,598	52,831	13	2	May-June 2012	8,805	1,268.0	5,283	126.8	47,548
	Magu	531,219	86,079	16	2	May-June 2012	14,346	2,065.9	8,608	206.6	77,471
	Misungwi	325,088	77,306	24	2	May-June 2012	12,884	1,855.3	7,731	185.5	69,575
Total		1,253,905	216,216	6	2		36,036	5,189.2	21,622	518.9	194,594
Pwani	Kibaha DC	177,424	2,433	1	2	May-June 2012	405	58.4	243	5.8	2,189
Total		177,424	2,433	0.2	2		405	58.4	243	5.8	2,189
Shinyanga	Bariadi	889,677	60,962	7	2	May-June 2012	10,160	1,463.1	6,096	146.3	54,866
	Bukombe	591,129	10,209	2	2	May-June 2012	1,702	245.0	1,021	24.5	9,188
	Kahama	883,649	123,042	14	2	May-June 2012	20,507	2,953.0	12,304	295.3	110,737
	Kishapu	353,671	71,444	20	2	May-June 2012	11,907	1,714.6	7,144	171.5	64,299
	Maswa	462,362	57,527	13	2	May-June 2012	9,588	1,380.6	5,753	138.1	51,774
	Meatu	387,432	17,379	5	2	May-June 2012	2,896	417.1	1,738	41.7	15,641
	Shinyanga (R)	401,903	15,066	4	2	May-June 2012	2,511	361.6	1,507	36.2	13,560
	Shinyanga (U)	221,269	12,802	6	2	May-June 2012	2,134	307.3	1,280	30.7	11,522
Total		4,161,092	368,431	9	2		61,405	8,842.3	36,843	884.2	331,588
Tanga	Kilindi	181,503	3,644	2	2	May-June 2012	607	87.4	364	8.7	3,279
	Lushoto	517,305	6,327	1	2	May-June 2012	1,055	151.8	633	15.2	5,694
	Mkinga	132,475	3,953	3	2	May-June 2012	659	94.9	395	9.5	3,558
Total		831,283	13,924	1	2		2,321	334.2	1,392	33.4	12,531
Tabora	Igunga	452,282	72f3 0,085	15	2	May-June 2012	11,681	1,682.0	7,008	168.2	63,076
	Nzega	582,583	86,715	15	2	May-June 2012	14,453	2,081.2	8,672	208.1	78,044
Total		1,034,865	156,800	6	2		26,133	3,763.2	15,680	376.3	141,120
Grand Total		10,647,622	945,524	9	2		157,587	22,692.6	94,552	2,269.3	850,972

Source: MUCHALI -FSNA March 2012

ANNEX 3: DISTRICTS WITH MILD FOOD SHORTAGE - NATIONAL SUMMARY – MARCH 2012

Region	Districts	Total Population	Mild Food Insecure Population	% of Mild Food Insecure Population	Intervention Period	Duration for Intervention	Food Relief				
							Total Food Requirement (MT)	Destitute population	Free Food Relief (MT)	Able Body population	Subsidized free Food (MT)
Arusha	Arusha D. C.	382,932	28,816	8	July-August 2012	2	681.6	2,882	69.2	25,935	622.4
	Karatu	248,963	16,406	7	July-August 2012	2	393.7	1,641	39.4	14,765	354.4
	Longido	68,881	15,013	22	July-August 2012	2	360.3	1,501	36.0	13,512	324.3
	Ngorongoro	172,659	21,692	13	July-August 2012	2	520.6	2,169	52.1	19,523	468.5
Total		873,635	81,927	48		2	1,966.2	8,192.7	196.6	73,734.2	1,769.6
Iringa	Iringa (R)	277,937	10,282	4	July-August 2012	2	246.8	1,028	24.7	9,254	222.1
Total		277,937	10,282	4		2	246.8	1,028	24.7	9,254	222.1
Kagera	Chato	564,274	49,983	9	July-August 2012	2	1,199.6	4,998	120.0	44,985	1,079.6
	Muleba	509,794	58,603	11	July-August 2012	2	1,406.5	5,860	140.6	52,742	1,265.8
Total		1,074,068	108,586	20		2	2,606.1	10,858.6	260.6	97,727.4	2,345.5
Kilimanjaro	Moshi (R)	476,892	33,380	7	July-August 2012	2	801	5,454	80	27,927	721
	Mwanga	143,397	8,516	6	July-August 2012	2	204	1,405	20	7,112	184
Total		620,289	41,897	13		2	1,005.5	6,859	100.6	35,038	905.0
Manyara	Mbulu	343,124	17,869	5	July-August 2012	2	429	1,787	43	16,082	386
Total		343,124	17,869	5		2	428.9	1,787	42.9	16,082	386.0
Mara	Bunda	375,413	13,663	4	July-August 2012	2	328	1,366	33	12,297	295
Total		375,413	13,663	4		2	327.9	1,366	32.8	12,297	295.1
Mwanza	Kwimba	397,598	28,730	7	July-August 2012	2	690	2,873	69	25,857	621
	Magu	531,219	12,643	2	July-August 2012	2	507	2,113	51	19,020	456
Total		928,817	41,372	10		2	1,472.9	6,137	147.3	55,233	1,325.6
Mtwara	Masasi	538,713	22,271	4	July-August 2012	2	534	2,227	53	20,044	6
Total		538,713	22,271	4		2	6.5	2,227	53.4	20,044	5.9
Pwani	Bagamoyo	289,859	3,265	1	July-August 2012	2	78	327	8	2,939	71
	Kibaha	177,424	9,054	5	July-August 2012	2	217	905	22	8,149	196
Total		467,283	12,319	6		2	295.7	1,232	29.6	11,087	266.1
Shinyanga	Bariadi	689,677	21,187	2	July-August 2012	2	508	2,119	51	19,068	458
	Bukombe	591,129	35,719	6	July-August 2012	2	857	3,572	86	32,147	772
	Kahama	883,649	30,819	3	July-August 2012	2	740	3,082	74	27,737	666
	Kishapu	353,671	17,448	5	July-August 2012	2	419	1,745	42	15,703	377
	Maswa	452,362	15,544	3	July-August 2012	2	373	1,554	37	13,989	336
	Meatu	367,432	16,758	5	July-August 2012	2	402	1,676	40	15,082	362
	Shinyanga (U)	221,269	5,245	2	July-August 2012	2	126	525	13	4,721	113
	Shinyanga (R)	401,903	3,638	1	July-August 2012	2	87	364	9	3,275	79
Total		3,759,189	146,358	27		2	3,512.6	14,635.8	351.3	131,722	3,161.3
Tabora	Nzega	452,282	8,301	2	July-August 2012	2	199	830	20	7,470	179
	Igunga	582,583	31,448	5	July-August 2012	2	755	3,145	75	28,304	679
Total		1,034,865	39,749	7		2	954.0	3,975	95.4	35,774	858.6
Tanga	Kilindi	181,503	10,698	6	July-August 2012	2	257	1,070	26	9,628	231
	Lushoto	517,305	11,565	2	July-August 2012	2	278	1,156	28	10,408	250
	Mkinga	48,807	6,020	12	July-August 2012	2	-	602	14	5,418	130
	Pangani	56,604	10,614	19	July-August 2012	2	255	1,061	25	9,552	229
Total		804,219	38,896	39		2	933.5	3,890	93.3	35,006	840.1
Grand Total		11,097,552	575,188	188		2	13,756	62,188	1,428	532,998	12,381

Source: MUCHALI -FSNA March 2012

ANNEX 4: DISTRICTS WITH ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE - NATIONAL SUMMARY - MARCH - SEED REQUIREMENT 2012					
Region	Districts	Total Population	Acute Food Insecure Population	Acute Food Insecure Households	Seed Requirement (MT)
Arusha	Arusha D. C.	382,932	15,708	2,618	26.2
	Karatu	248,963	19,240	3,207	32.1
	Longido	68,881	8,073	1,346	13.5
	Ngorongoro	172,859	17,352	2,892	28.9
Total		873,635	60,373	10,062	100.6
Iringa	Iringa (R)	277,937	22,338	3,723	37.2
Total		277,937	22,338	3,723	37.2
Kagera	Chato	564,274	50,636	8,439	84.4
	Muleba	509,794	17,459	2,910	29.1
Total		1,074,068	68,095	11,349	113.5
Kilimanjaro	Moshi (R)	476,892	22,015	3,669	36.7
	Mwanga	143,397	7,915	1,319	13.2
Total		620,289	29,930	4,988	49.9
Manyara	Mbulu	343,124	6,984	1,164	11.6
Total		343,124	6,984	1,164	11.6
Mwanza	Kwimba	397,598	52,831	8,805	88.1
	Magu	531,219	86,079	14,346	143.5
	Misungwi	325,088	77,306	12,884	128.8
Total		1,253,905	216,216	36,036	360.4
Pwani	Kibaha DC	177,424	2,433	405	4.1
Total		177,424	2,433	405	4.1
Shinyanga	Bariadi	889,677	60,962	10,160	101.6
	Bukombe	591,129	10,209	1,702	17.0
	Kahama	883,649	123,042	20,507	205.1
	Kishapu	353,671	71,444	11,907	119.1
	Maswa	452,362	57,527	9,588	95.9
	Meatu	367,432	17,379	2,896	29.0
	Shinyanga (R)	401,903	15,066	2,511	25.1
	Shinyanga (U)	221,269	12,802	2,134	21.3
Total		4,161,092	368,431	61,405	614.1
Tanga	Kilindi	181,503	3,644	607	6.1
	Lushoto	517,305	6,327	1,055	10.5
	Mkinga	132,475	3,953	659	6.6
Total		831,283	13,924	2,321	23.2
Tabora	Igunga	452,282	70,085	11,681	116.8
	Nzega	582,583	86,715	14,453	144.5
Total		1,034,865	156,800	26,133	261.3
Grand Total		10,647,622	945,524	157,587	1,575.9

Source: MUCHALI -FSNA March 2012

Annex 5: Nutritional Status of children Under 5 Years by District											
REGION	DISTRICT	NORMAL		SAM		MAM		GAM		CATEGORY	OEDEMA
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Arusha	Arusha (DC)	284.0	94.7	2.0	0.7	14.0	4.7	16.0	5.3	SERIOUS	0
	Ngorongoro	294.0	98.0	2.0	0.7	4.0	1.3	6	2.0	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Longido	276.0	88.5	11.0	3.5	25.0	8.0	36	11.5	CRITICAL	0
	Karatu	287.0	95.7	0	0	13.0	4.3	13.0	4.3	ACCEPTABLE	0
Manyara	Hanang	279.0	93.0	1.0	0.3	20.0	6.7	21	7	SERIOUS	0
	Mbulu	281.0	94.0	3.0	1.0	15.0	5.0	18	6.0	SERIOUS	0
Pwani	Bagamoyo	292.0	99.7	0	0	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Kibaha	245.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ACCEPTABLE	0
Mara	Bunda	297.0	99.0	0	0	3.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	ACCEPTABLE	0
Kagera	Chato	289.0	96.3	0	0	11.0	3.7	11	3.7	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Muleba	308.0	93.1	3.0	0.9	20.0	6.0	23	6.9	SERIOUS	0
Iringa	Iringa (R)	298.0	99.3	0	0	2.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	ACCEPTABLE	0
Tanga	Kilindi	284.0	94.7	1.0	0.3	15.0	5.0	16	5.3	SERIOUS	0
	Lushoto	186.0	98.9	0	0	2.0	1.1	2.0	1.1	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Pangani	266.0	99.3	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	2	0.7	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Mkinga	273.0	93.2	5.0	1.7	15.0	5.1	20	6.8	SERIOUS	0
Mwanza	Magu	298.0	99.3	0	0	2.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Misungwi	299.0	99.7	0	0	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	ACCEPTABLE	0
Mtwara	Masasi	279.0	93.0	4.0	1.3	17.0	5.7	21	7.0	SERIOUS	0
Kilimanjaro	Moshi (DC)	297.0	99.0	0	0	3.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Mwanga	300.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ACCEPTABLE	0
Tabora	Igunga	297.0	99.0	0	0	3.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Nzega	297.0	99.0	0	0	3.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	ACCEPTABLE	0
Shinyanga	Shy (M)	298.0	99.3	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	2	0.7	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Shy (R)	296.0	99.3	0	0	2.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Meatu	298.0	99.3	0	0	2.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Maswa	592.0	98.7	0	0	8.0	1.3	8.0	1.3	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Bariadi	294.0	98.0	1.0	0.3	5.0	1.7	6	2.0	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Bukombe	235.0	98.7	0	0	3.0	1.3	3.0	1.3	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Kahama	245.0	98.8	0	0	3.0	1.2	3.0	1.2	ACCEPTABLE	0
	Kishapu	298.0	99.0	1.0	0.3	2.0	0.7	3	1.0	ACCEPTABLE	0

SAM = Severe Acute Malnutrition; MAM = Moderate Acute Malnutrition; GAM = Global Acute Malnutrition