The United Republic of Tanzania

2022 - 2024 Tanzania High Frequency Welfare Monitoring Phone Survey Round Six to Twelve

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Acknowledgement

The successful implementation of the Tanzania High Frequency Welfare Monitoring Phone Survey (THFWMPS) rounds was made possible by the joint efforts of the World Bank, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician - Zanzibar (OCGS), and REPOA as well as individuals whose participation is highly appreciated.

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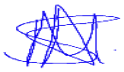
I would also like to acknowledge the contributions made by the supervisors and interviewers for their efforts in collecting quality data and the respondents for providing the required information.

Finally, I do expect that this report will be a useful source of information for policy formulation, making evidence-based decisions, planning, monitoring and evaluation of social and economic development in the country.



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List of Abbreviation

CATI	Computer Assisted Telephone Interview
CRM	Customer Relationship Management
EASTC	Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre
HBS	Household Budget Survey
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FCSN	Food Consumption Score Nutrition
IT	Information Technology
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NPS	National Panel Survey
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
THFWMPS	Tanzania High Frequency Welfare Monitoring Phone Survey
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UDOM	University of Dodoma
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

This report presents the final results from the last seven scientific rounds of the Tanzania High Frequency Welfare Monitoring Phone Survey (THFWMPS) which was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) Zanzibar, in collaboration with World Bank (WB) and the Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA). The key findings from these high frequency survey rounds are intended to be used to monitor and mitigate the negative impacts of the emerging crisis such as pandemics on the economic and population wellbeing of the country.

Sample Size and Survey Period

The THFWMPS draws its sample from various previous face-to-face surveys, including the Mainland Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2017/18, the Zanzibar HBS 2019/20, and the National Panel Survey (NPS) 2014. The inclusion of telephone numbers from most participants of these surveys provides the foundation for the survey sample.

The target for monthly sample completion is approximately 3,000 households. The NPS serves as the primary sample frame, supplemented by the Mainland and Zanzibar HBS. For THFWMPS Phase II, the sample frame comprises respondents from Phase I who did not explicitly refuse to participate (2,200 households), alongside additional households from the 2021 Booster sample of NPS Wave 5 (NPS 5) households with available phone numbers.

The twelfth survey round which was conducted from October – November 2024 includes a total of 2,489 households, contributing to the continued monitoring welfare of Tanzanian households. In each round of THFWMPS interview were conducted for 14 days.

Summary of Key findings from the periods of June-November 2022 to October-November 2024 survey rounds

Demographic Characteristics

The distribution of households by sex in Tanzanian indicates a consistent dominance of male-headed households across all survey rounds ranging from 71.2 percent in June-Julay 2023 to 69.6 percent in October – November 2024 survey rounds.

Employment Status and Reasons for Not Working

Overall, the employment status among male and female-headed households over multiple survey rounds indicate that, male-headed households consistently exhibit higher employment rates, ranging from 68.1% in the August-September 2023 to 87.5% in the April-May 2024 survey rounds. In contrast, female-headed households report employment rates between 51.8% in the June-July 2023 and 73.0% in the April-May 2024 survey rounds. This trend is observed across all survey rounds and domains.

Across all domains, illness is the most common reason for non-participation in the workforce, ranging from 18.0 percent of households in the August – September 2023 to 38.1 percent of households in October – November 2024 survey rounds. In regard to reasons for Not Working, Gender Disparities are evident, with men being more likely to report higher rates of being laid off while business continues and seasonal work, while women predominantly cited illness and care giving duties as reasons for not working.

Economic Sentiments

Nationally, there has been an increase in the percentage of people who feel that their economic situation is better, from 9.0 percent in June-July, 2023 to 11.7 percent in October-November 2024 survey rounds and fewer people feel their economic situation has worsened.

Natural Disasters and Climate Events:

The results indicate that a relatively high percentage of households feel that natural disasters are likely to affect their economic well-being while drought and delayed rains are major natural disasters perceived by households to affect households' financial positions across all domains.

Access to Essential Goods and Services:

Although there are fluctuations in availability for some services (fertilizer and fuel) but accessibility to essential goods such as maize grain, rice, and medicine shows a positive trend in nearly all survey rounds. However, financial constraints (not having enough money to spend) is the most significant reason preventing households from purchasing some selected food items, particularly in the October - November, 2024 survey round.

Types of Shocks Experienced by Households (Aug-Sep 2023 and Apr-May 2024):

There is a notable decrease in the severity of economic shocks from the August - September 2023 to the April - May 2024 survey rounds. Shocks like job loss, non-farm business closure and price increases (fuel, food, business inputs) indicate a substantial decrease over the survey rounds.

Environmental Shocks such as droughts and irregular rains showed a significant decrease in the April to May 2024 survey round, while prevalence of floods increased slightly.

Agricultural Shocks, notably pest invasions and livestock diseases were reported to have decreased significantly over the survey rounds.

Transportation Usage for Different Locations in Tanzania (June 2023 - Nov 2024):

Market Transportation: The proportion of households using paid transportation for markets peaked at 28.5 percent in June - July 2023 survey round and dropped to 19.2 percent in April-May 2024 survey round, with a slight increase observed in the final survey round (25.5 percent in Oct-Nov 2024).

Workplace and School Transportation: Both showed a general decline in paid transport usage, with workplace transport decreasing to 14.1 percent in Apr-May 2024 survey round while school transport usage remained at 6.0 percent.

Health and Worship Facilities: The use of paid transport to access health facilities declined from 28.3 percent in the June–July 2023 survey round to 20.5 percent in the April–May 2024 round. However, it rose again to 24.5 percent in the October–November 2024 round.

In contrast, transport use for visiting places of worship saw a significant increase, rising from 4.0 percent in the April–May 2024 survey round to 8.7 percent in the October–November 2024 survey round.

Household Subjective Welfare Situation

There is a relatively stable and high percentage of households across all domains that reported to be "Fairly Happy," ranging from 68.1 percent in the February 2024 survey round to 74.5 percent in the October – November 2024 survey round. Satisfaction levels also show some variations across survey rounds in the "Very Happy" and "Not Very Happy" *categories,* with Zanzibar showing more variability.

Crop Production.

The majority of households in Tanzania 66.2 percent owned farms and engaged in crop cultivation. Across Domains the percentages of households that own farms and grow crops range from 15.7 percent in Dar es Salaam to 81.6 percent in rural Mainland. On the other hand, the Dar es Salaam domain reported the highest percentage (76.6%) of these households with farms but did not engage in crop cultivation (76.6%), followed by Other Urban area of Mainland Tanzania (47.0%) and Zanzibar (41.6%).

More than half (51.4%) of respondents reported that they do not normally sell their crops, while 48.6 percent reported selling their produce. The highest proportion of households not selling their crops was observed in Zanzibar (77.4%), followed by Dar es Salaam (63.4%).

More than a third of respondents (35.9%) reported that the prices of crops were normal (average) compared to the previous long rainy season. However, 32.2 persent of respondents indicated that they sold their crops at better prices, while 10.0 percent experienced exceptionally good prices. On the other hand, 17.0 percent of respondents noted that the crop prices were unfavorable, with 4.9 percent reporting that they sold their crops at very bad prices.

In Tanzania, despite the significant number of farmers, a substantial portion of farming households (73.6%) does not use inorganic fertilizers. Only 26.4 percent of households utilize inorganic fertilizers in their farms. Across domains, application of fertilizers is relatively low with Zanzibar recording the lowest proportion (13.7%) of households applying inorganic fertilizers.

The primary reason cited by most (45.7%) households for not using inorganic fertilizers is the high cost associated with acquiring them

Livestock

In Tanzania, nearly half of the respondents (46.4%) reported having livestock, either owned or kept by them or other members of their households, within the 12 months prior to the survey. However, there are notable variations across domains ranging from 19.9 percent of households in Zanzibar to 54.8 percent of households in Mainland rural. More than half of the respondents in Tanzania (54.4%) who owned or kept livestock reported that they typically sold livestock. Rural areas of Tanzania Mainland had higher proportion of respondents (57.5%) who regularly sold livestock compared to other domains. In

contrast, the majority of respondents who did not sell livestock were found in Dar es Salaam (56.2%), Other Urban Mainland (56.1%) and Zanzibar (59.1%).

Nationally, the primary products obtained from livestock were eggs produced by 39.1 percent of respondents and milk produced by 22.7 percent of respondents. Dar es Salaam had the highest proportion (73.7%) of respondents producing eggs, followed by Mainland rural (37.9%). Zanzibar, however, reported the lowest proportion (12.0%) of respondents involved in eggs production.

CHAPTER ONE

Overview

1.0 Introduction

Tanzania is one of the countries that is implement the THFWMPS and is currently in the second phase of the survey after recognizing the need for timely data to monitor and mitigate the socio-economic impact of various shocks. In collaboration with the World Bank (WB) and the Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA), the Government of Tanzania, through the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in Zanzibar implemented 12 rounds of the of the THFWMPS. The implementation of the 12th survey round in October – November, 2024 utilized the call centre to interview households as a test of its functionality so as to ensure that the newly installed facility is working as intended.

The implementation of phase II began with rounds seven to twelve, each of which included two to three days of enumerator training before data collection. The survey rounds were designed to gather data on various aspects, including respondents' demographics, employment, economic sentiments, access to essential goods and services, food and energy prices, food insecurity, dietary diversity, food consumption scores, and subjective welfare. Additionally, the survey collected information on non-farm activities, household involvement in the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), crop production, and livestock activities. This report contains information from the sixth to the twelfth rounds of the THFWMPS which was conducted from June -July 2022 to October - November 2024.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) Zanzibar, is implementing the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan Phase Two (TSMP II), also known as the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics. The TSMP II focuses on three components: Harmonization, data quality, dissemination and use; Data production; and Infrastructure, and institutional development. The TSMP II has 39 Disbursed Link Results (DLRs), among them is the setting up of a rapid-response phone survey observatory facility, and conducting a test survey.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) through TSMP II has managed to establish a new call centre at the NBS office in Dodoma. The facility is designed for conducting telephonic interviews, collecting data, getting feedback and opinions from respondents. The facility is equipped with specialized technology and infrastructure to efficiently manage and execute survey information. The system is robust and integrated with Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software for efficient data handling.

Key features of the facility include:

i. **Interactive Voice Response (IVR) Systems**: Automated systems that interact with respondents through pre-recorded prompts, allowing for efficient data collection without live agents;
ii. **Survey Management Software**: Tools that facilitate the creation, distribution, and analysis of surveys, enabling customization of questions and real-time response collection;
iii. **Data Security Measures**: Protocols to ensure the confidentiality and security of respondent information, adhering to data protection regulations; and
iv. **Quality Assurance Protocols**: Monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure the accuracy and reliability of collected data, including call recording and supervision.

These features provide a controlled environment, access to specialized technology, and the capacity to handle large volumes of survey responses efficiently. This initiative supports informed decision-making and strategic planning by effectively gathering information over the phone. After the installation of the call centre in mid-October 2024, it became accessible for use by NBS and OCGS. The twelfth round of the Tanzania High Frequency Welfare Monitoring Phone Survey, conducted from October to November, was implemented using the newly installed call centre.

This report includes findings from Round Six of phase one, as well as rounds seven to twelve of the second phase of the Tanzania Household Welfare Monitoring Phone Survey (THFWMPS), which were conducted bi-monthly and round twelve being implemented using the new call centre.

1.1 Objective of the Survey

The main objective of this survey is classified into two aspects testing the installed call centre gadgets and conducting a phone survey.).

a) To test the Installed Call Centre gadgets

The main objective is to test the installed call center gadgets to gain insight on how well the call centre is functioning and identify areas for improvement, whether it is about customer experience, agent performance or technical infrastructure.

Specific objectives are:

i. To assess efficiency and scalability by handling large number of calls at once, enabling more interviews to be conducted in less time, which is crucial for managing surveys with many participants;
ii. To assess the consistency and control of standardized environment for interviews;
iii. To minimize errors through real-time validation and improving the speed of survey execution; and
iv. To check if supervisors can be able to listen to interviews and address any issues in time, to ensure proper procedures are followed;

b) Conducting a phone Survey

The main objective of conducting a survey (THFWMPS) is to collect timely data that fills the information gap; and to support evidence-based decision-making for welfare monitoring and understanding the impacts of shocks and crises, such as extreme weather events, epidemics, and pandemics and any other crises that have occurred. This information can be used by the Government and stakeholders to design policies that mitigate the negative impacts on specific population.

Specific Objectives are:

i. To test the functionality of the newly installed call centre facility using the THFWMPS;
ii. To develop a data collection tool within the NBS/OCGS that can suitably address demand for timely and frequent information at lower cost than the traditional face-to-face household surveys; and
iii. To gauge the viability of utilizing other frames, such as the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Household Budget Surveys (HBS), as bases for

future surveys using telephone as a method for data collection, and the feasibility of using this method for accurate nationally representative figures.

1.2 Sample Design and Coverage

1.2.1 Sample Design

Phase one of the Tanzania High Frequency Welfare Monitoring Panel Survey (THFWMPS I) draws its sample from various previous face-to-face surveys, including the Mainland Tanzania Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2017/18, the Zanzibar HBS 2019/20, and the National Panel Survey (NPS) 2014. The inclusion of telephone numbers from most participants of these surveys provides the foundation for the survey sample.

The target for monthly sample completion is approximately 3,000 households. The NPS serves as the primary sample frame, supplemented by the Mainland and Zanzibar HBS. For THFWMPS Phase II, the sample frame comprises respondents from Phase I who did not explicitly refuse to participate (2,200 households), alongside additional households from the 2021 Booster sample of NPS Wave 5 (NPS 5) households with available phone numbers.

The Survey Round twelfth conducted from October – November 2024 includes a total of 2,489 households, contributing to the continued monitoring welfare within Tanzanian households.

1.2.2 Coverage

The THFWMS is designed to be representative at the national level as well as at four domains or strata namely: Dar es Salaam, Other Urban Mainland, Rural Mainland and Zanzibar depending on the non-response dynamics, based on the completeness of results achieved from the previous round. The survey respondents were the heads of households aged 18 years and above. Interviewers had to confirm the same respondent's identity to ensure consistency over time. However, the topics covered can change depending on evolving needs, priorities and insights emerging from the data. The survey was fielded bi-month, with seven rounds successfully completed as of November 2024

Among other indicators, each round of the survey collected information on Employment status of the main respondent, Economic sentiments, access to essential goods and services, prices of food, transport and fuel, subjective welfare, food insecurity. The surveys

also collected information on TASAF, shock – coping, non-farm family business operation of the household in general, crop and livestock activities of households

1.3 Methodology

Data collection for round twelve was implemented in October to November 2024, with interviews conducted using newly installed call centre facilities. In contrast, previous rounds used mobile phones for interviews. All interviewers were stationed in a centralized call centre equipped with a system for telephone-based surveys and advanced technological tools that enhanced efficiency, data security, and real-time monitoring. Enumerators worked from morning to evening for a consecutive 10-day period.

Using both methods, each typical telephone interview lasted for 20 to 25 minutes. Although the number of days required to complete the enumeration using the call centre was fewer than the 14 days needed when using mobile phones, both methods involved interviewers calling respondents, conducting the interviews, and recording responses using tablets. The Survey Solution Program was used for data capture. The call center reduced the workload for supervisors, enabling them to focus on physically supervising enumerators, which in turn minimized errors during interviews.

Heads of households were the primary respondents for most sections, but for questions concerning other specific household members, interviews were conducted with the respective members whenever possible. The same respondent was interviewed in each round for all household-related questions.

1.4 Recruitment of Field Enumerators

The recruitment of interviewers was carried out by the NBS for Mainland Tanzania, while the Office of the Chief Government Statistician recruited enumerators for Zanzibar. These enumerators were selected from the NBS and OCGS interviewers' database, with a focus on candidates experienced with the Survey Solutions platform and those who had previously conducted either the NPS or HBS. A total of 22 enumerators were involved in conducting the interviews: 19 in Mainland Tanzania, and 3 in Tanzania Zanzibar.

1.5 Training

1.5.1 Training of Trainers (ToT)

The training of trainers took three days. The first day was dedicated to translating the questions into Kiswahili, while the last two days were focused on reviewing all the survey questions and familiarizing the trainers with the training material to ensure consistent delivery of the core information. Trainers were equipped with the skills and knowledge to present the material as intended, minimizing variations during the training sessions.

1.5.2 Training of Enumerators (ToE)

Training for enumerators was conducted in two phases: training on the call centre gadgets and training on the survey questionnaire.

1.5.2.1 Training on Call Centre Gadgets

Training on the gadgets was conducted in one day and involved 22 interviewers (19 from the Mainland Tanzania and 3 from Tanzania Zanzibar). The training included an introduction to the headset devices and instructions on how to connect them to a computer, as well as training on the software (3CX) used for making calls. The final session was a practical exercise whereby interviewers made calls to selected mock interview households. The exercises were successfully completed.

1.5.2.2 Training on the Survey Questionnaire

The training on test survey questionnaire (THFWMPS) was conducted in two days for the same participants who attended the phase one training. The focus was on key concepts and questions in the questionnaire, providing participants with a detailed understanding of the modules and the information required to be captured for each question, especially the newly introduced modules, as some modules were from previous survey rounds.

These trainings were conducted by senior technical staff from the NBS/OCGS, with input from the World Bank team on the phone survey (THFWMPS). For the call centre training, an Information Technology person from the IT department conducted the session. After the trainings, interviewers conducted mock interviews to become more familiar with the questionnaire, call gadgets and interviewing techniques before engaging with respondents. Each interviewer conducted approximately four mock interviews.

1.6 Field Work

1.6.1 Organization of Fieldwork

Data were collected by trained NBS/OCGS interviewers who individually made phone calls from their respective locations except in round twelve whereby the interviews were conducted in the call centre room at NBS Head Office in Dodoma and supervisors easily supervised the enumerators at once during the interviewing process. In previous survey rounds enumerators made constant communication with their supervisors to address any quality issues during the course of the survey implementation.

1.6.2 Air-time

In the test survey (THFWMPS) round twelve, no enumerator was given air time. Instead, the bill was paid directly to the utility company (Tanzania Telecommunication Company Ltd - TTCL). Additionally, in the previous rounds, airtime for making calls to respondents was provided to enumerators. All interviewed respondents in all rounds were provided with a 3,000 Tanzanian Shillings (TZS) credit to their phones (even in cases of partially completed interviews) as appreciation for the households' participation in the survey.

1.6.3 Pre-loaded Information

Basic information (location, household head name, phone number, etc.) on every household and assignments for each interviewer in all rounds was pre-loaded in the CATI, to assist interviewers in calling and identifying households and ensure that each pre-loaded person was properly addressed and easily matched to the most recent face-to-face visits. The list of individuals from the 2017/18 HBS and 2014/15 NPS visits and their basic characteristics were uploaded.

1.6.4 Respondents

The THFWMPS **had one respondent** per household, whereby, in the majority of cases, the respondent was the head of household. In any case, he/she must be a member of the household. The respondent may still consult with other household members as needed to respond to questions, including provision of all the necessary information on each household member. In round ten, eleven and twelve which were conducted in (February 2024, April- May 2024 and October- November 2024 respectively) a module on casual labour was asked at the individual-level of two respondents in the household: (1) the main respondent who is head of household and (2) another member of the household, aged 15 years or more. These were selected automatically by CATI.

1.7 Supervision

Data collection was done using the Survey Solution Software, with enumerators sending collected information daily to supervisors for quality and completeness checks. In the test phone survey round twelve, supervisors were able to easily observe the interviews and even listen to the conversations between the respondents and interviewers. The supervisors corrected enumerators if they did not ask questions correctly and tell enumerator to call back respondents and re-interview immediately. Additionally, in both methods, supervisors were able to access and review the data and call recordings for regular quality checks. Based on the quality of the interview, the supervisor could approve or reject it with comments. If rejected, the case was sent back to the interviewer for correction. This process continued until all issues were resolved. Furthermore, phone interviews allowed for automatic recording of conversations, enabling supervisors to verify responses if needed.

1.8 Data Cleaning

The data cleaning process occurred in three main stages. The first stage focused on quality control during fieldwork, using validation and consistency checks in the Survey Solutions application to identify errors. The second stage involved supervisors reviewing completed interviews for inconsistency and extreme values after they were uploaded to the server. Supervisors could approve or reject interviews, with rejected cases being sent back to interviewers for corrections based on supervisor feedback. The final stage involved approving data that passed the checks and had no issues for corrections, marking it as clean and ready for use.

CHAPTER TWO

Findings

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter presents survey findings of round six of phase one and from round seven to twelve of phase two. The survey collected data for different indicators such as employment status, economic sentiments, access to essential goods and services, food price, energy prices, transportation prices, subjective welfare, food insecurity. Also, indicators on TASAF, shock – coping, non-farm family business, dietary diversity/food consumption score, subjective welfare, agriculture crops and livestock.

2.1 Response Rate

Table 2.1 presents data related to surveys conducted in Tanzania over multiple time periods, showing different outcomes for the survey contacts. At the national level, the percentage of complete responses declines gradually over subsequent rounds, from 81.6 percent in the June to July 2022 survey round to 74.7 percent in the October to November, 2024 survey round. The refusal response rate shows decreased unwillingness to participate, ranging from 1.7 percent in June to July, 2022 to 0.9 percent in October to November, 2024 survey rounds. Additionally, the percentage of people who turn off their phones and did not answer their phones vary from 8.9 percent in June-July, 2022 to 10.6 percent in February, 2024 survey rounds, and from 1.9 percent in June-July, 2022 survey round to 3.3 percent in October-November 2023, survey round respectively.

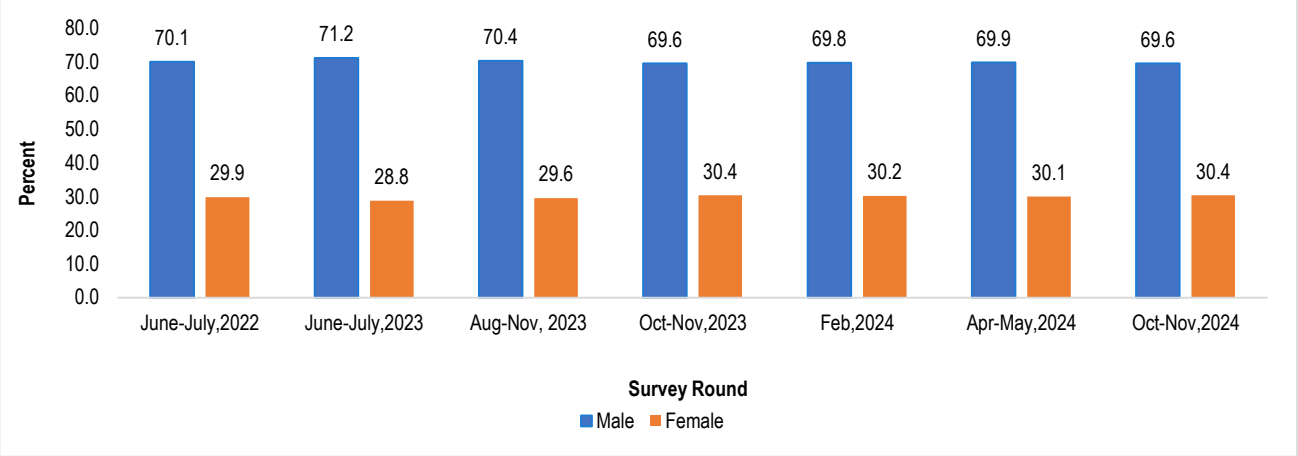
Table 2. 1: Households Response Rate of the Survey Rounds by Interview Outcomes; Tanzania, 2022-2024

Interview Outcome	June-July,2022	June-July,2023	Aug-Sept, 2023	Oct-Nov,2023	Feb,2024	Apr-May,2024	Oct-Nov,2024
Complete	81.6	78.4	77.3	76.8	76.3	76.4	74.7
Partially complete	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Refused	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.9
Nobody answering	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.7
Phone turned off	8.9	9.6	9.5	9.8	10.6	10.0	8.9
Don't speak the language	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Number does not exist	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.9	5.0
Don't know the household	2.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.7	7.0
Reference person can't connect to household	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Figure 2.1 presents the percentage distribution of households by sex of head of household and survey round. At the national level, the percentage of male heads remains consistently high, decreasing slightly from 71.2 percent in June to July, 2023 survey round to 69.6 percent in October to November, 2024 survey round whereas the percentage of female heads increases marginally over time, from 29.9 percent in June to July, 2023 survey round to 30.4 percent in the October to November, 2024 survey round.

Figure 2. 1:Percentage of Household Heads by Sex and Survey Round; Tanzania, 2022-2024



2.2 Employment Status of Household Head

The employment component was included to assess the engagement of households in daily economic activities. information collected were on employment status; reasons for not working; reasons for changing jobs; number of current working hours and days; wage work; and current employment of household members.

In the context of this Survey, an employed person is defined as a person who worked for at least one hour in the seven days prior to the day of interview for the purpose of earning income, and profit or in the family business for free. This definition also includes those who did not work at all during the seven days prior to the day of interview but had a job to which they will eventually return to.

Table 2.2 shows the employment rates of male-headed and female-headed respondents across different domains and survey rounds for the years 2022 and 2024. Overall, male-headed households have higher employment rates, ranging from 68.1 percent in the August-September 2023 survey round to 87.5 percent in the April-May 2024 survey round. In comparison, the employment rates for female-headed respondents range from 51.8 Percent in the June-July 2023 survey round to 73.0 percent in the April-May 2024 survey round. A similar trend is observed across all domains in each survey round. However, Zanzibar shows particularly high volatility, especially for female-headed households, with some months experiencing very low employment rates (e.g., 18.0 percent for female-headed households in February 2024).

Table 2. 2: Percentage of Employed Head of Households by Survey Round Domain and Sex Tanzania, 2022-2024

Sex	Domain	June-July 2022	June-July 2023	Aug- Sept 2023	Oct- Nov 2023	Feb- 2024	Apr-May 2024	oct-Nov 2024
Male headed	Tanzania	79.0	73.3	68.1	74.8	84.2	87.5	84.1
	Rural Mainland	79.9	75.0	65.3	75.6	86.8	88.7	85.1
	Dar es Salaam	76.7	71.0	76.1	69.3	71.8	79.3	81.6
	Other Urban Mainland	76.4	69.7	72.2	73.1	81.7	85.9	81.5
	Zanzibar	82.3	65.8	76.8	82.8	89.3	92.7	84.3
Female headed	Tanzania	63.4	51.8	60.2	56.7	67.3	73.0	65.6
	Rural Mainland	64.6	50.9	59.0	63.1	68.7	75.2	60.0
	Dar es Salaam	61.3	56.3	69.2	31.7	70.2	52.0	66.0
	Other Urban Mainland	61.6	49.5	61.2	56.1	66.9	78.2	77.2
	Zanzibar	66.6	77.4	29.6	37.1	18.0	74.6	73.3

Across domains, male-headed respondents in Zanzibar have higher employment rates compared to other domains, except for the June–July 2023 and August–September 2023 survey rounds. The employment rates for female-headed respondents across domains show significant fluctuations, particularly in the October-November 2023 survey round, where the rate varies from a low of 31.7percent in Dar es Salaam to a high of 63.1 percent in Rural Mainland (see Table 2.2).

2.2.1 Reasons for Not Working

Table 2.3 indicates that seasonality (ranging from 1.4% of households in the February, 2024 Survey Round to 57.9 percent in the August - November, 2023 Survey Round) and illness (ranging from 18.0 percent of households in the August – November 2023 Survey Round to 38.1% in the October - November, 2024 Survey Round) are the reported primary reasons for people not working during the survey rounds. Additionally, seasonality (11.6%) seems to be an important reason for people who were not working in the October - November, 2024 Survey Round while caring for an ill relative (14.8% of households) and vacation (14.7% of households) are the main reasons for people not working in the April – May 2024 Survey Round.

Table 2. 3: Percentage of Households by Main Reason for Not Working and Survey Round; Tanzania, 2022-2024

Reasons	June-July,2022	June-July,2023	Aug-Sept, 2023	Oct-Nov,2023	Feb,2024	Apr-May,2024	Oct-Nov,2024
Business closed	2.6	1.4	1.8	0.8	4.1	3.4	0.4
Laid off while business continues	3.6	7.1	2.0	9.5	14.0	8.8	7.1
Furlough	1.0	5.0	4.4	1.0	5.0	2.8	6.5
Vacation	8.4	7.5	4.1	9.2	24.0	14.7	4.6
Ill	28.6	21.5	18.0	22.2	28.6	26.8	38.1
Need to care for ill relative	3.1	9.7	0.9	5.7	7.6	14.8	0.7
Seasonal worker	8.9	9.0	5.6	3.4	8.5	3.4	11.6
Retired	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Not able to farm due to lack of inputs	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not farming season	34.5	29.8	57.9	40.7	1.4	6.0	30.5
Other	8.7	7.9	3.9	7.5	4.4	19.3	0.5

2.2.2 Reasons for Not Working by sex

Observation on Table 2.4 indicate sex disparities whereby male headed households tend to report higher instances of being laid off while businesses continue, taking vacations being seasonal workers and retiring while female headed households tend to report higher rates of illness and care giving.

Table 2. 4: Percentage of Households by Sex of Household Head, Reason for Not Working and Survey Round; Tanzania, 2022-2024

Reason	June-July, 2022		June-July, 2023		Aug-Sept, 2023		Oct-Nov,2023		Feb,2024		Apr-May, 2024		Oct-Nov,2024	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Business closed	1.0	5.1	0.6	3.1	2.3	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.7	6.3	5.9	0.0	0.8	0.0
Laid off while business continues	5.6	0.6	9.6	1.8	0.8	4.7	7.5	13.7	15.0	13.2	14.0	1.8	8.6	5.6
Furlough	1.7	0.0	4.5	6.1	6.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.4	6.4	0.0	6.5	4.7	8.4
Vacation	11.6	3.5	9.8	2.6	5.3	1.5	7.0	13.7	36.2	13.2	19.5	8.3	9.2	0.0
Ill	26.4	31.9	14.5	36.8	7.4	41.2	17.5	31.7	22.9	33.7	24.4	29.9	19.5	56.6
Need to care for ill relative	2.8	3.6	5.8	18.0	0.1	2.7	3.5	10.2	0.9	13.7	11.6	19.2	1.3	0.1
Seasonal worker	8.5	9.6	11.4	3.6	6.1	4.7	3.9	2.5	8.5	8.5	0.2	7.8	12.1	11.2
Retired	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not able to farm due to lack of inputs	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not farming season	37.4	30.2	33.9	21.0	67.4	37.1	49.4	22.6	3.0	0.0	9.5	1.2	42.9	18.1
Other	5.1	14.2	9.0	5.5	2.3	7.5	8.4	5.7	3.6	5.1	14.9	25.3	1.0	0.0

Note: M stands for Males

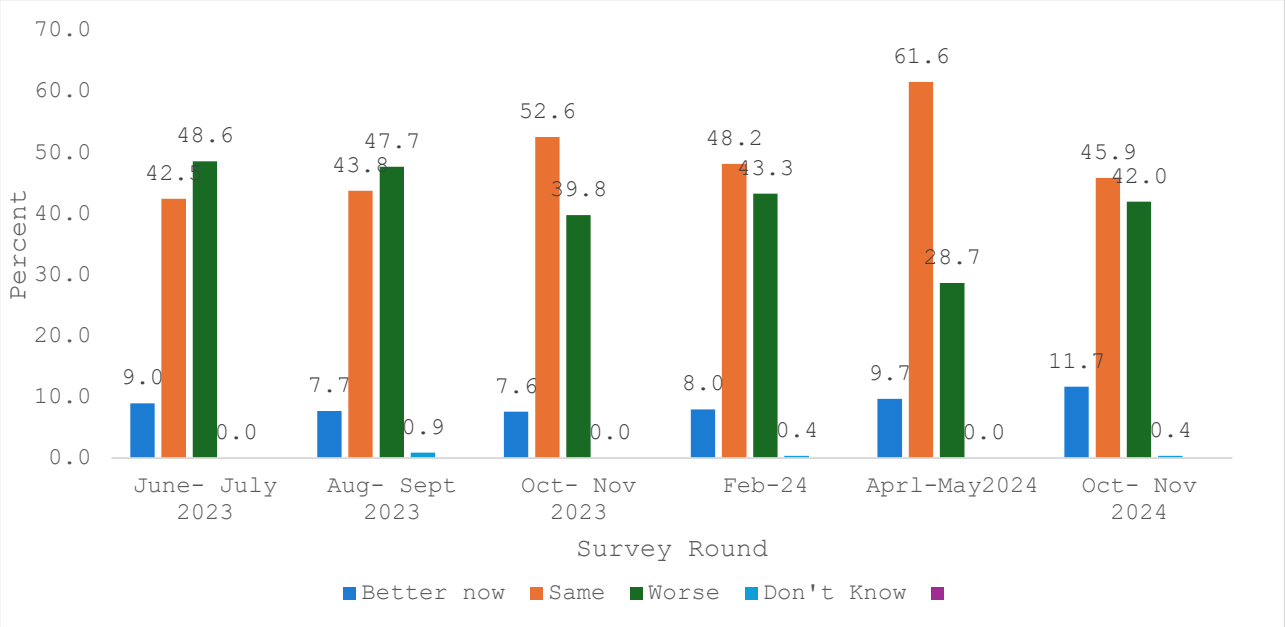
F stands for Females

2.3 Economic Sentiments

This section presents information on how households in various domains perceive changes in their economic circumstances for the 12 months period prior to the survey. Financial well-being, natural disasters on economic well-being, effect of natural disasters on household economic well-being were among the information collected.

The results show that, although there are notable domain differences, economic optimism (Better now) and pessimism (Worse) appear to be fluctuating over time. Nationally, there has been an increase in the percentage of people who feel their economic situation is better, from 9.0 percent in the June - July, 2023 Survey Round to 11.7 percent in the October - November, 2024 Survey Round. Additionally, the proportion of respondents who believe that their financial circumstances have worsened has decreased, from 48.6 percent in the June - July, 2023 Survey Round to 42.0 percent in the October - November, 2024 Survey Round (Figure 2.3).

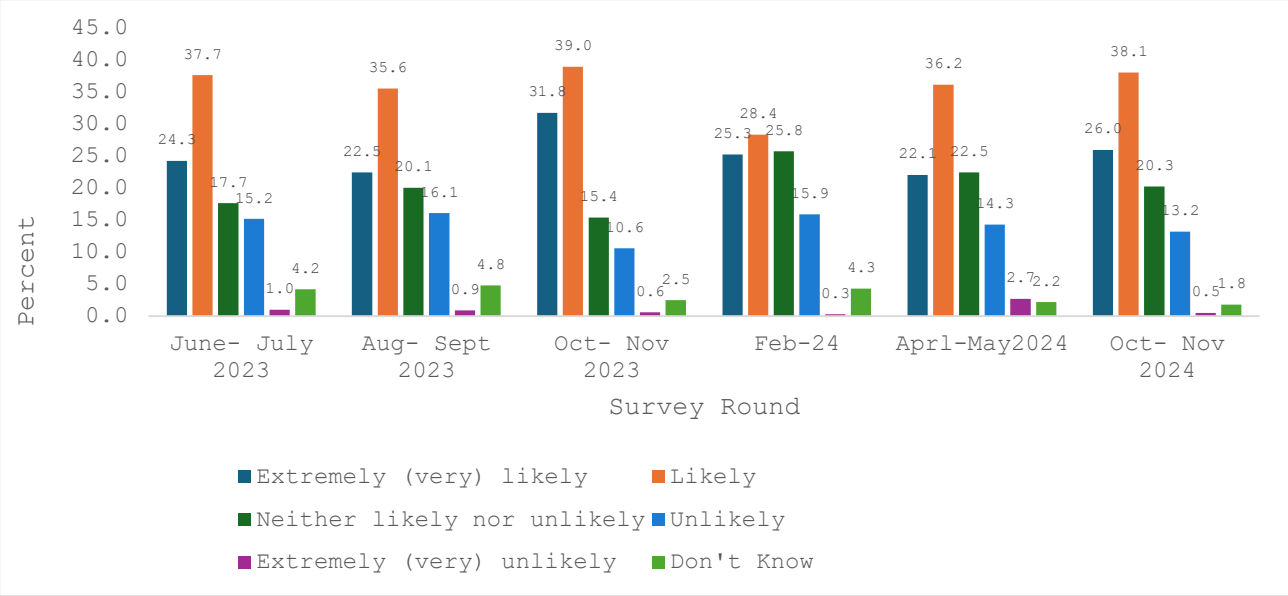
Figure 2. 2: Percentage of Households by Perception of their Household Economic Well-being Compared with that of 12 Months Prior to the Respective Survey and Survey Round; Tanzania, 2022-2024



2.3.1 Effects of Natural Disasters on Household's Economic Well-being

Figure 2.3 presents findings on the perceived likelihood of major natural disasters affecting household's economic well-being in Tanzania. Overall, the likelihood of major natural disasters to impact on the economic well-being of households seems to fluctuate over time. For instance, in the June - July, 2023 Survey Round, 37.7 percent of respondents felt that it was likely for major natural disasters to have an impact on the economic well-being of households while only 1.0 percent felt that it was extremely unlikely. Similarly, in the October - November, 2024 Survey Round, 38.1 percent of respondents believed that it was likely for major natural disasters to have an impact on economic well-being of the households, while 26.0 percent of respondents believed that it was extremely (very) likely.

Figure 2. 3: Percentage of Households Perceiving Major Natural Disasters to have Impact on the Economic Well-being of Households by Level of Perception and Survey Round; Tanzania, 2022-2024

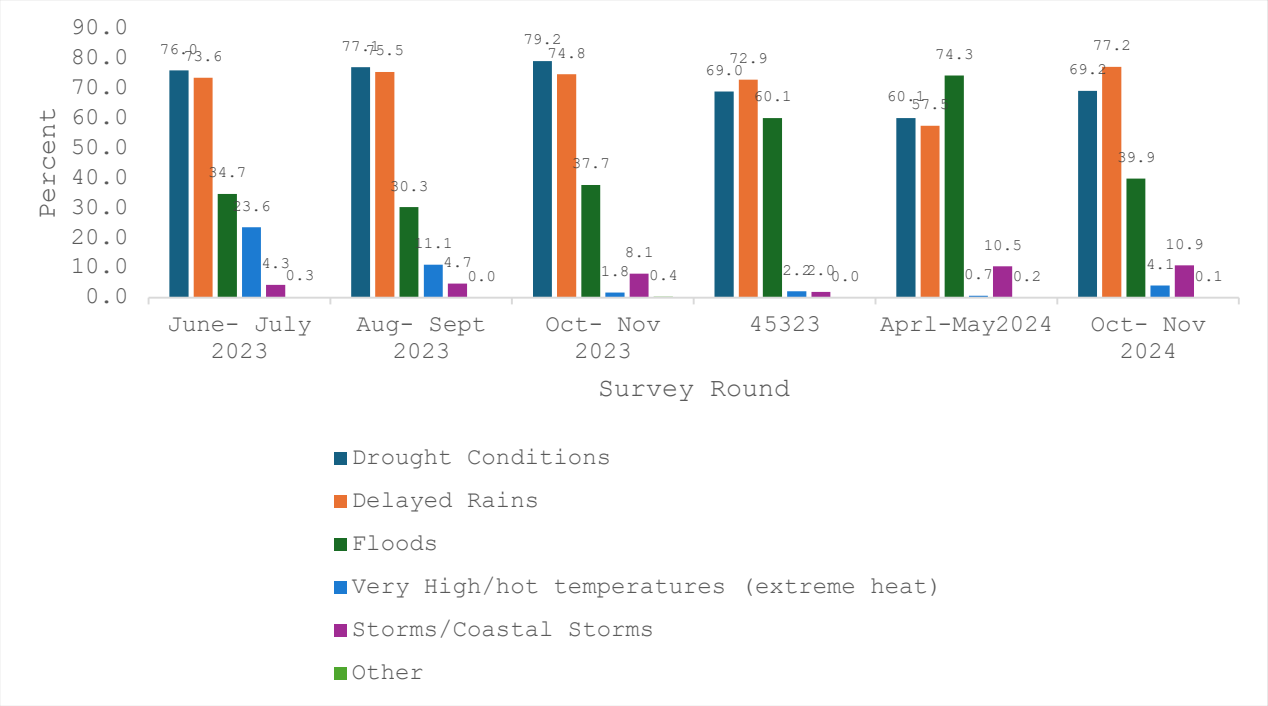


2.3.2 Natural Disasters Expected to Negatively Affect Household Financially

Figure 2.5 shows the percentage of households reporting major natural disasters that are perceived to affect household's financial positions by type of disaster and Survey Round across different domains from June - July, 2023 to October - November, 2024. These natural disasters include drought conditions, delayed rains, floods, very high/hot temperatures (extreme heat), storms/coastal storms and others.

The survey results reveal that the majority of households in all Survey Rounds (ranging from 60.1 percent of households in the April – May 2024 Survey Round 79.2 percent of households in the October – November, 2023 Survey Round) perceived occurrence of drought conditions to affect household's financial position. This is closely followed by households that perceived delayed rains to affect their financial position (ranging from a low of 57.5 percent of households in the April – May 2024 Survey Round to a high of 77.2 percent of households in the October – November, 2024 Round).

Figure 2. 4: Percentage of Households Reporting Major Natural Disasters that are Perceived to Affect Household's Financial Positions by Type of Disaster and Survey Round; Tanzania, 2022-2024



2.4 Access to Essential Goods and Services

This analysis is based on the accessibility of selected essential goods and services in their community or a nearby community in the 7 days prior to the survey across different domains from June - July, 2023 to October -November, 2024. The selected goods and services are maize grain, cassava, rice, maize flour, medicine, soap, fuel/gasoline and fertilizer.

Overall, Tanzania shows a generally positive trend in access to essential goods and services, with urban areas (Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar) experiencing more consistent

access (100%) than rural areas, where accessibility varies especially in agricultural items (maize flour, fertilizer). For example, in Tanzania, access to maize grain was 86.8 percent in June - July, 2023 Survey Round, which increased to 97.7 percent in October – November, 2024 Survey Round. Medicine and soap tend to have the highest stability (above 90%) in all time periods (Table 2.5).

Table 2. 5: Access to Essential Goods and Services in the 7 Days Prior to the Survey by Domain, Food Item and Survey Round; Tanzania, 2022-2024

Domain	Food Item	June-July,2023	Aug-Sept, 2023	Oct-Nov 2023	Feb,2024	Apr-May, 2024	Oct-Nov, 2024
Tanzania	Maize grain	86.8	86.8	87.1	82.1	95.2	97.7
	Cassava	90.1	96.7	95.5	92.5	98.3	96.4
	Rice	91.9	90.9	92.4	92.4	94.8	94.4
	Maize flour	93.1	88.0	84.4	84.4	97.7	97.9
	Medicine	97.0	98.6	97.5	97.8	98.3	98.9
	Soap	98.5	99.3	99.1	98.9	99.3	99.1
	Fuel/gasolin	93.9	97.8	97.6	98.1	98.4	98.9
	Fertilizer	78.9	97.0	86.6	92.5	97.1	90.5
Mainland Rural	Maize grain	85.6	86.1	85.5	80.4	93.9	97.3
	Cassava	87.5	94.4	93.7	88.1	97.0	94.9
	Rice	90.7	90.0	89.7	90.6	93.1	92.9
	Maize flour	88.6	81.3	74.0	73.3	95.2	97.8
	Medicine	96.3	98.7	96.6	96.8	97.8	98.9
	Soap	98.3	99.2	98.8	98.9	99.2	98.7
	Fuel/gasolin	95.0	97.6	96.6	97.5	98.1	99.7
	Fertilizer	76.9	97.5	84.2	91.0	96.1	88.6
Dar es Salaam	Maize grain	100.0	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Cassava	98.2	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7
	Rice	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	98.2	97.3
	Maize flour	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.2	98.7
	Medicine	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8
	Soap	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Fuel/gasolin	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	92.0
	Fertilizer	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Urban	Maize grain	87.2	88.0	92.7	86.8	98.3	99.1
	Cassava	91.2	98.6	97.1	98.8	99.6	100.0
	Rice	89.1	88.5	95.3	92.7	96.5	96.5
	Maize flour	95.8	89.1	87.6	90.2	99.2	96.7
	Medicine	97.9	97.0	98.9	99.7	99.2	99.5
	Soap	98.3	99.2	99.4	98.3	98.8	99.8
	Fuel/gasolin	85.9	96.7	99.8	99.2	100.0	99.2
	Fertilizer	75.8	94.3	100.0	96.8	100.0	99.8
Zanzibar	Maize grain	97.5	100.0	88.5	100.0	NA	NA
	Cassava	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Rice	97.9	91.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.8
	Maize flour	89.1	97.9	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0
	Medicine	97.2	99.2	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Soap	98.9	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.7	100.0
	Fuel/gasolin	96.1	98.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Fertilizer	95.0	90.6	93.2	100.0	NA	100.0

Note: NA means Not Applicable

2.4.1 Reasons for the Household Not Being Able to Buy Goods and Services

The Survey results indicate that financial constraints (not having enough money to spend) is the most significant reason preventing households from purchasing goods across the selected food items, particularly in October - November, 2024 Survey Round, where for most of the selected food items the percentage of households reporting not being able to purchase goods and services show a range from 73.2 of households to a 100.0 percent. Increases in price also appear in a few categories, particularly for rice (13.0% of households in August – September, 2023), soap (14.6% of households in June- July, 2023), maize flour (26.8% of households in October - November, 2024), and fuel/gasoline (85.1% of households in August –September2023), showing the influence of inflation or market dynamics on the availability of these items. Additionally, goods being out of stock or of inferior quality are less common reasons for households not purchasing goods and services but do appear in certain periods, notably with cassava in the April - May,2024 Round and maize flour in earlier months (Table 2.6).

Table 2. 6: Percentage of Households Reporting Reasons (Percent) for Not Being Able to Buy Selected Goods and Services by Reason and Survey Round; Tanzania, 2022-2024

Type of Goods and Services	Reason	June-July, 2023	Aug-Sept 2023	Oct-Nov, 2023	Feb, 2024	Apr-May, 2024	Oct-Nov, 2024
Maize	Out of stock	3.0	0.7	3.1	0.9	0.0	16.6
	Price increased	9.4	1.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	10.1
	Due to quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	High transportation cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Inferior quality of available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Not able to go to the market due to security reasons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	No money to buy	49.7	22.6	44.8	25.5	84.5	97.2
	Others	39.5	75.4	51.4	73.6	15.5	0.0
Cassava	Out of stock	24.1	21.7	31.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Price increased	8.4	0.0	5.1	7.2	0.0	0.0
	Due to quotas	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	High transportation cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Inferior quality of available	7.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	39.2	0.0
	Not able to go to the market due to security reasons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	No money to buy	53.0	67.2	67.8	62.7	56.2	100.0
	Others	7.2	0.0	0.3	29.7	4.6	0.0
Rice	Out of stock	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
	Price increased	8.6	13.0	4.9	4.7	0.0	5.9
	Due to quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	High transportation cost	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Inferior quality of available	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
	Not able to go to the market due to security reasons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	No money to buy	85.3	78.5	95.9	88.6	99.6	94.8
	Others	5.8	11.3	3.6	5.7	0.4	0.0
Maize flour	Out of stock	2.7	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	Price increased	5.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	26.8
	Due to quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	High transportation cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Inferior quality of available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Not able to go to the market due to security reasons	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	No money to buy	33.9	18.6	18.5	9.8	97.3	73.2
	Others	57.9	80.6	81.8	89.2	2.7	0.0
Medicine	Out of stock	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0
	Price increased	15.0	0.7	5.1	15.1	22.8	0.0
	Due to quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	High transportation cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Inferior quality of available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Not able to go to the market due to security reasons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	No money to buy	78.0	99.3	99.7	100.0	77.2	100.0

Type of Goods and Services	Reason	June-July, 2023	Aug-Sept 2023	Oct-Nov, 2023	Feb, 2024	Apr-May, 2024	Oct-Nov, 2024
	Others	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Soap	Out of stock	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Price increased	14.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1
	Due to quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	????	0.0
	High transportation cost	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Inferior quality of available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Not able to go to the market due to security reasons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	No money to buy	77.8	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
	Others	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fuel/gasoli	Out of stock	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Price increased	10.1	85.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	10.4
	Due to quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	????	0.0
	High transportation cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Inferior quality of available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Not able to go to the market due to security reasons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	No money to buy	89.9	14.9	90.4	66.8	94.8	100.0
	Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	5.2	0.0
Fertilizer	Out of stock	0.0	21.6	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Price increased	10.6	0.5	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Due to quotas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	????	0.0
	High transportation cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Inferior quality of available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Not able to go to the market due to security reasons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	No money to buy	92.3	54.2	96.0	81.3	100.0	100.0
	Others	0.0	23.7	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0

2.5 Food Prices

2.5.1 Availability of Food Items

Food prices refer to the average price level of food across different period of time. Food price crises placed an extra burden on households by reducing their purchasing power and consumption. The question on food prices in this survey focused on the following food items; maize flour, rice, dry beans, beef, sugar, cooking oil and salt.

Six different survey results show that, all selected food items were available for sale in the community or nearby at the time of the Survey Rounds. This is evident from the percentage of households reporting availability of the food items ranging from 93.3 to 99.7 percent for all selected food items except for maize flour whereby the percentage of household reporting its availability range from 84.4 to 91.2 percent (Table 2.7).

Table 2. 7: Percentage of Households Reporting Availability of Food Items for Sale in the Community or Nearby at the Time of the Survey by Survey rounds and Food Item; Tanzania, 2022-2024

Food Items	June-July 2023	Aug-Sept 2023	Oct-Nov. 2023	Feb.2024	Apr-May 2024	Oct-Nov 2024
Maize Flour	85.0	91.2	85.9	85.4	86.2	84.4
Rice	98.0	99.0	99.5	99.2	99.5	99.3
Dry Beans	96.4	98.6	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.5
Beef	93.3	97.0	98.0	97.5	97.8	97.4
Sugar	98.5	99.3	99.6	99.0	99.5	99.7
Cooking Oil	99.0	99.0	99.4	99.5	99.3	99.6
Salt	98.9	99.1	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.7

2.5.2 Variability in Prices of Food Items

Regarding variation in prices of selected food items, the Survey results revealed that, most households reported the prices of most of the selected food items to have remained the same during all six different Survey Rounds, except for rice for which 46.7 percent of households reported a decrease in prices in the June - July 2023 Survey Round. The only notable increase in prices is observed in sugar with 63.1 percent of households reporting the increase in the February 2024 Survey Round (Table 2.8).

Table 2. 8: Percentage of Households Reporting Price Changes of Selected Food Items by Status, Survey Round and Food Item; Tanzania, 2022-2024

Food Items	Type of Change	June-July 2023	Aug-Sept 2023	Oct-Nov 2023	Febr.2024	Apr-May 2024	Oct-Nov 2024
Maize Floor	Increase	15.3	15.3	15.2	9.9	4.6	25.1
	Stay the same	59.2	64.2	74.4	76.8	73.6	65.9
	Decrease	25.5	20.5	10.4	13.3	21.8	9.0
Rice	Increase	10.2	27.8	24.0	18.7	4.4	30.8
	Stay the same	43.1	49.3	68.1	68.4	65.5	57.0
	Decrease	46.7	23.0	7.9	12.8	30.1	12.2
Dry beans	Increase	14.1	20.0	19.0	15.6	6.8	24.8
	Stay the same	61.7	69.9	75.1	70.6	76.5	68.8
	Decrease	24.2	10.1	5.9	13.8	16.7	6.4
Beef	Increase	10.5	12.1	12.8	15.4	10.1	28.0
	Stay the same	83.7	85.9	85.1	82.3	87.7	70.2
	Decrease	5.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8
Sugar	Increase	12.6	22.8	11.9	63.1	8.5	16.2
	Stay the same	81.1	74.3	84.9	31.6	54.7	74.7
	Decrease	6.3	2.9	3.2	5.3	36.8	9.1
Cooking Oil	Increase	7.6	22.7	14.0	21.6	11.9	30.2
	Stay the same	57.4	67.5	80.4	74.8	79.7	65.7
	Decrease	35.0	9.8	5.6	3.6	8.4	4.2
Salt	Increase	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.7
	Stay the same	97.8	98.8	99.4	99.4	99.9	97.9
	Decrease	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5

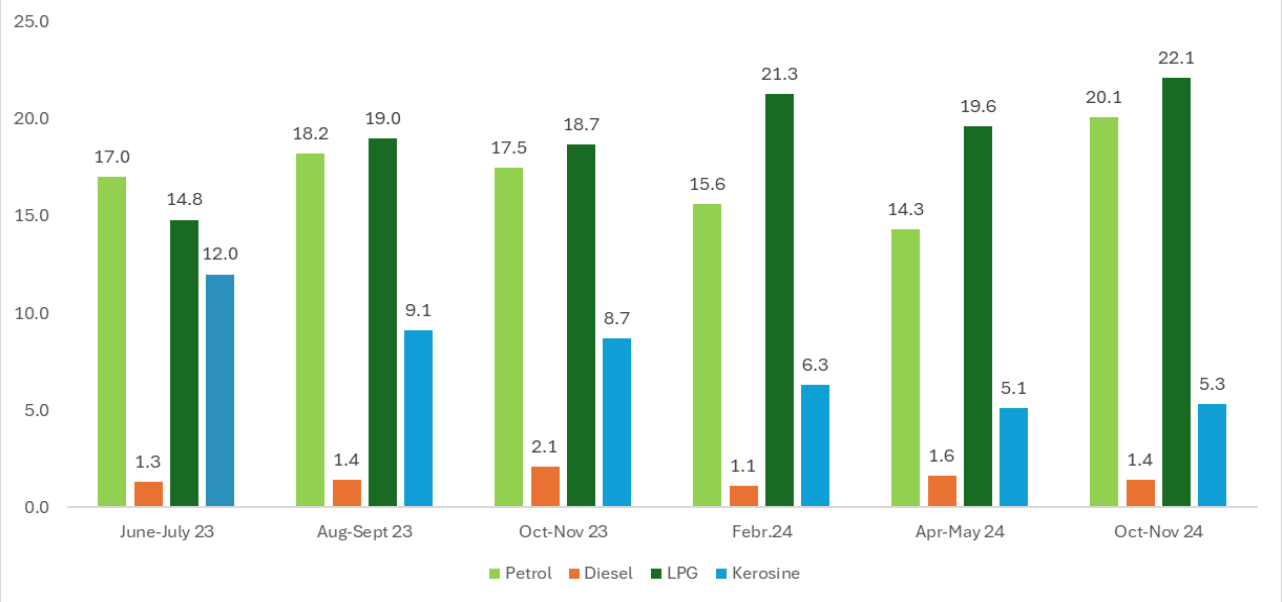
2.6 Energy Price

2.6.1 Purchase of Fuel

In regard to purchasing of fuel within households in Tanzania, the Survey results revealed that, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel is the most purchased type of fuel by households during the whole six different periods of the survey ranging from14.8 percent of households in the June - July 2023 Survey Round to 22.1 percent of households in the October – November 2024 Survey Round. Petrol is the second most purchased fuel type ranging from 14.3 percent of households in the April– May, 2024 Survey Round to 20.1

percent of households in the October – November 2024 Survey Round. Diesel is the least purchased type of fuel at household level with less than 3.0 percent of households purchasing it in all six Survey Rounds (Figure 2.5).

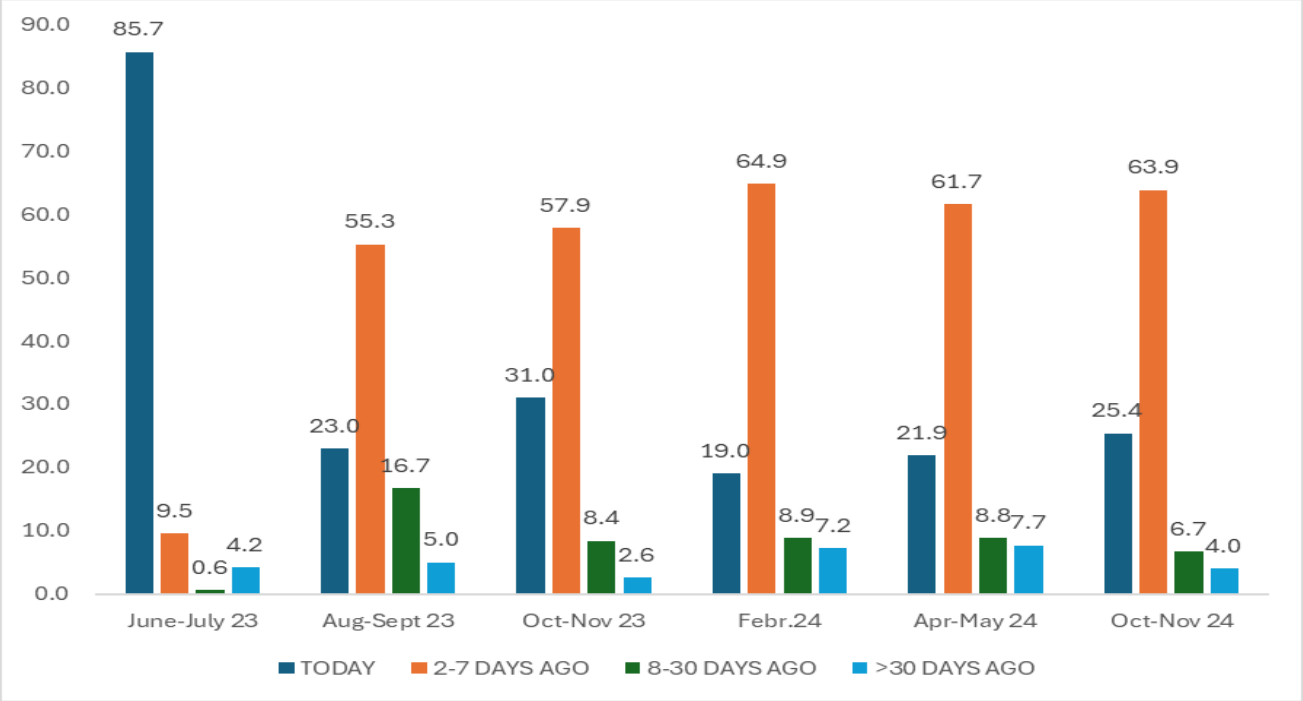
Figure 2. 5: Percentage of Households that have Ever Bought Fuel by Type of Fuel and Survey Rounds; Tanzania 2022-2024**.**



2.6.2 Frequency of Petrol Purchases

On the frequency of purchase of petrol within the households in Tanzania results revealed that, the majority (55.3% to 64.9%) of household's purchase petrol 2-7 days before the survey on six different Survey Rounds with the February 2024 Survey Round having the highest percentage (64.9%) of households. For the June - July 2023 Survey Round, the majority of households (85.7%) purchase petrol on the same day of the survey while 9.5 percent purchased 2-7 days before (Figure 2.6).

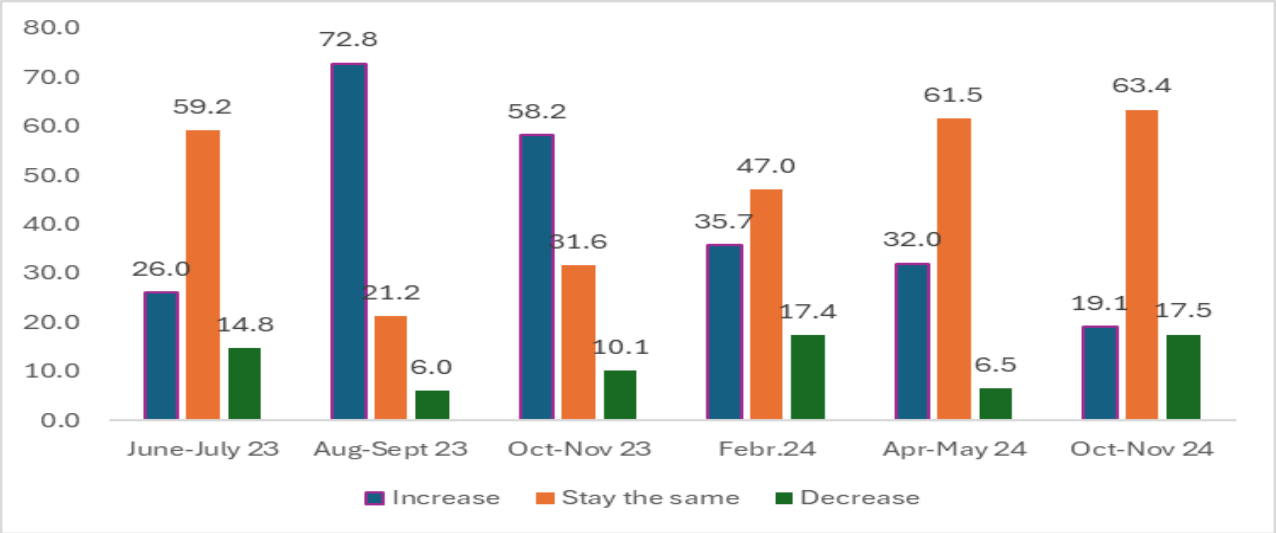
Figure 2. 6: Percentage of Households that have Recently Purchased Petrol by Time of Purchase and Survey Rounds; Tanzania, 2022-2024.



2.6.3 Current Price of Fuel Compared to the Previous Month

In regard to the fluctuation of fuel price in the month prior to the survey, the results show that fuel prices remained almost the same in the June - July 2023, Survey Round (reported by 59.2% of households), April - May 2024 Survey Round (reported by 61.5% of households) and October - Nov 2024 Survey Round (reported by 63.4% of households). Price increase is observed in the Aug-Sept 2023 Survey Round (reported by 72.8% of households) and in the October - November 2023 Survey Round (58.2%) (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2. 7: Percentage of Households that had Ever Bought Fuel by Fuel Price Changes and Survey Rounds; Tanzania 2022-2024



2.7 Transport Prices

Table 2.9 presents the proportion of households in Tanzania that use paid transportation to go to various locations across different Survey Rounds. The data covers six Survey Rounds, from June 2023 to November 2024, and includes transportation usage for locations such as markets, schools, workplaces, places of worship, and health facilities.

2.7.1 Market Transportation Usage

The proportion of households using paid transportation for market visits decreased from 28.5 percent in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 19.2 percent in the April - May 2024 Survey Round thereafter increased to 25.5 percent in the October-November 2024 Survey Round (Table 2.9).

2.7.2 School Transportation Usage

The proportion of households reporting to use transportation to school is observed to fluctuate with the highest proportion (10.0%) in the June - July 2023 Survey Round while the lowest proportion (6.0%) is observed in the October - November 2023 Survey Round (Table 2.9).

2.7.3 Workplace Transportation Usage

The highest percentage (19.9%) of households reporting using transportation to work place is observed in the June – July, 2023 Survey Round and the lowest (14.1%) is observed in the April - May 2024, Survey Round (Table 2.9).

2.7.4 Place of Worship Transportation Usage

The highest proportion (8.7%) of households that reported using transportation to worship places is observed in the October – November, 2024 Survey Round and the lowest (4.0%) in the April – May, 2024 Survey Round.

2.7.5 Health Facility Transportation Usage

The Survey results reveal that the highest proportion (28.3%) of household reporting to use paid transportation to Health facilities observed in the June - July 2023 Survey Round and the lowest proportion (20.5%) observed in the April – May, 2024 Survey Round (Table 2.9).

General Observations

The data suggests a general decline in the percentage of households reporting use of paid transportation for all locations between June 2023 and May 2024. In the later period October-November 2024 Survey Round, there is a notable increase in the percent of household reporting use of paid transport to markets, places of worship and health facility. The percentage of households reporting use of paid transport to visits school remained relatively low across all Survey rounds, reflecting a sustained decrease in transportation reliance for this purpose.

Table 2. 9: Percentage of Households that Uses Different Modes of Paid Transportation by Location and Survey Round; Tanzania, 2023-2024

Location	June _ July, 2023	Aug _ Sept 2023	Oct - Nov 2023	Feb, 2024	Apr _ May, 2024	Oct, - Nov, 2024
Market	28.5	26.1	24.4	19.5	19.2	25.5
School	10.0	6.9	9.0	6.0	6.7	8.4
Job/Work place	19.9	16.6	16.5	18.0	14.1	17.6
Place of worship	7.5	5.2	6.3	4.8	4.0	8.7
Health facility (dispensary, health Centre, hospital)	28.3	21.0	27.6	24.2	20.5	24.5

2.8 Non- Farm Enterprises

2.8.1 Current Type of Non-Farm Family Business by Sector and their Status

The Survey results revealed that, all non-farm enterprises (100.0%) in professional activities (finance, legal, analysis, computer, real estate sector) were opened in the

October - November 2024 Survey Round. For the remaining sectors of the non-farm enterprises the majority of households (ranging from 67.6% to 99.8%) reported that the family businesses were opened during the Survey Rounds of August - September 2023, February 2024 and October - November 2024.

Furthermore, there were no households that reported on temporary non-farm enterprises which were temporarily closed in the public administration sector across all Survey Rounds.

The highest percentage households reporting on permanently closed non-farm enterprise is observed in agriculture, hunting, fishing sector in the August-September 2023 Survey Round (41.8%), February 2024 Survey Round (35.8%) and October-November 2024 (39.2%) Survey Rounds (Table 2.10).

Table 2. 10: Percentage of Households Reporting on Non-farm Business by their Current Status and Sector; Tanzania 2023 - 2024

Sector	Status	Aug-Sept 2023	Feb 2024	Oct-Nov 2024
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing	Open	43.9	57.1	48.6
	Temporarily Closed	14.3	7.1	12.2
	Permanently Closed	41.8	35.8	39.2
Mining, Manufacturing	Open	92.5	93.9	93.5
	Temporarily Closed	2.5	2.6	0.2
	Permanently Closed	4.9	3.5	6.3
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	Open	99.8	79.2	99.8
	Temporarily Closed	0.2	15.7	0.0
	Permanently Closed	0.0	5.2	0.2
Construction	Open	88.5	75.6	74.7
	Temporarily Closed	5.0	20.6	15.5
	Permanently Closed	6.5	3.8	9.8
Buying &Amp; Selling Goods, Repair of Goods, Hotels &Amp; Restaurants	Open	75.0	67.6	72.0
	Temporarily Closed	11.4	16.8	14.0
	Permanently Closed	13.6	15.6	14.0
Transport, Driving, Post, Travel Agencies	Open	94.8	85.1	90.5
	Temporarily Closed	4.6	6.2	3.9
	Permanently Closed	0.6	8.8	5.6
Professional Activities: Finance, Legal, Analysis, Computer, Real Estate	Open	95.3	81.0	100.0
	Temporarily Closed	2.1	0.9	0.0
	Permanently Closed	2.5	18.1	0.0
Public Administration	Open	92.3	90.0	96.1
	Temporarily Closed	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Permanently Closed	7.7	10.0	3.9
Personal Services, Education, Health, Culture, Sport, Domestic Work, Other	Open	73.5	71.2	67.7
	Temporarily Closed	11.9	16.5	7.9
	Permanently Closed	14.6	12.3	24.4

2.8.2 Reasons for Closing Non-Farm Businesses

Households that have operated non-farm enterprises since December 2021 but whose enterprises were closed during the survey round were asked to provide reasons for closing the enterprises. The Survey results indicate that in the mining sector, 26.8 percent of households in the August - September 2023 Survey Round and 15.9 percent of households in the October - November 2024 Survey Round closed their non-farm businesses because of lack of customers.

In the mining and manufacturing sector, more than two thirds (73.1%) of households running non-farm business under reported inability of getting inputs as the main reason for closing their non-farm businesses during the August – September 2023 Survey Round while, no customers is the main reason reported by 51.6 percent of households in the October - November 2024 Survey Round. For the February, 2024 Survey Round illness is the main reason reported by households (52.1%) for closing non-farm businesses.

In the construction sector, 47.4 percent of households closed their non-farm businesses because there were no customers or customers were few while, 43.5 percent closed their non-farm businesses because of seasonality. In all three Survey Rounds, relatively large percentages of households in the buying and selling of goods, repair of goods, hotels and restaurants sector reported no customers or few customers as the main reason for closing their non-farm businesses (Table 2.11).

Table 2. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Reasons for Closing Non-farm Business, Sector and Survey Rounds; Tanzania 2023-2024

Sector	Reasons	Aug-Sept 2023	Febr 2023	Oct-Nov 2023
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing	No costumers / fewer customers	26.8	12.4	15.9
	Can't get inputs	4.2	1.8	11.0
	Can't travel / transport goods for trade	0.3	0.0	1.6
	Ill	13.0	5.8	9.6
	Need to care for ill relative	0.3	0.0	0.1
	Seasonal closure	13.6	12.6	14.0
	Vacation	1.1	7.7	5.7
	Retired	4.3	10.3	9.3
	Other	36.5	49.5	32.8
		100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**
Mining, Manufacturing	No costumers / fewer customers	0.0	0.0	51.6
	Can't get inputs	73.1	4.8	0.0
	Can't travel / transport goods for trade	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Ill	26.9	52.1	4.5
	Need to care for ill relative	0.0	0.8	0.0
	Seasonal closure	0.0	41.5	17.6
	Vacation	0.0	0.0	23.9
	Retired	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other	0.0	0.8	2.4
		100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	No costumers / fewer customers	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Can't get inputs	0.0	23.2	0.0
	Can't travel / transport goods for trade	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Ill	0.0	17.9	0.0
	Need to care for ill relative	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Seasonal closure	100.0	0.0	0.0
	Vacation	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Retired	0.0	1.7	0.0
	Other	0.0	57.2	100.0
		100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**
Construction	No costumers / fewer customers	47.4	10.5	0.0
	Can't get inputs	0.0	6.5	29.6
	Can't travel / transport goods for trade	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Ill	9.9	1.5	34.0
	Need to care for ill relative	0.0	0.0	11.9
	Seasonal closure	13.9	43.5	3.3
	Vacation	23.0	35.4	21.2
	Retired	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Other	5.1	2.6	0.0
		100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**

Sector	Reasons	Aug-Sept 2023	Febr 2023	Oct-Nov 2023
Buying and Selling Goods, Repair of Goods, Hotels &Amp; Restaurants	No costumers / fewer customers	34.9	33.0	32.9
	Can't get inputs	13.2	10.1	22.7
	Can't travel / transport goods for trade	2.6	0.1	4.0
	Ill	16.0	12.7	17.0
	Need to care for ill relative	1.9	1.4	1.1
	Seasonal closure	4.0	11.6	8.6
	Vacation	3.1	7.0	9.3
	Retired	0.0	4.7	1.5
	Other	24.4	19.4	3.0
		100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**
Transport, Driving, Post, Travel Agencies	No costumers / fewer customers	22.6	22.6	3.5
	Can't get inputs	5.4	10.3	0.0
	Can't travel / transport goods for trade	0.0	0.3	5.3
	Ill	5.8	21.9	21.2
	Need to care for ill relative	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Seasonal closure	63.3	12.1	22.1
	Vacation	0.8	2.2	25.7
	Retired	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other	2.1	30.7	22.2
		100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**
Professional Activities: Finance, Legal, Analysis, Computer, Real Estate	No costumers / fewer customers	0.0	0.0	???
	Can't get inputs	0.0	0.0	???
	Can't travel / transport goods for trade	0.0	0.0	???
	Ill	45.8	0.0	???
	Need to care for ill relative	0.0	0.0	???
	Seasonal closure	24.4	0.0	???
	Vacation	0.0	4.6	???
	Retired	29.8	95.4	???
	Other	0.0	0.0	???
		100.0	**100.0**	**???**
Public Administration	No costumers / fewer customers	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Can't get inputs	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Can't travel / transport goods for trade	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Ill	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Need to care for ill relative	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Seasonal closure	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vacation	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Retired	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
		100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**
Personal Services, Education, Health, Culture, Sport, Domestic Work, Other	No costumers / fewer customers	17.2	14.8	0.1
	Can't get inputs	7.8	13.4	14.5
	Can't travel / transport goods for trade	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Ill	20.2	16.8	43.8
	Need to care for ill relative	7.8	0.6	0.2

	Seasonal closure	13.8	39.7	33.9
	Vacation	12.9	2.3	0.1
	Retired	2.6	7.4	0.3
	Other	17.7	4.9	6.2
		100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.8.3 Existence of Challenges during Operation of Non-Farm Business

Regarding challenges facing non-farm family businesses in the month prior to the survey, results revealed that difficulty in raising money for businesses is the main challenge reported by relatively large percentages of households across all sectors particularly in public administration (65.8%) in the October-November 2024 Survey Round, except for professional activities whereby a relatively higher percentage (48.0%) of households reported to have difficulty in buying and receiving supplies and inputs to run business as their main challenge in the October-November 2024 Survey Round. Further, for the Administrative Sector, 60.6 percent of households reported to experience difficulties repaying loans or other debt obligations during operation of their non-farm businesses in the October – November 2024 Survey Round and 41.6 percent of them reported difficulty in buying and receiving supplies and inputs to run their business (Table 2.12).

Table 2. 12:Percentage Distribution of Households Reporting to have Experienced Challenges during Operation of Non-Farm Businesses by Type of Sector and Challenge and Survey Round; Tanzania, 2023-2024

Sector	Challenge	Aug-Sept 2023	Feb 2024	Oct-Nov 2024
Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing	Difficulty buying and receiving supplies and inputs to run my business	10.6	17.1	31.3
	Difficulty raising money for the business	18.8	26.8	25.6
	Difficulty repaying loans or other debt obligations	1.9	2.3	5.0
	Difficulty paying rent for business location	3.1	0.3	4.1
	Difficulty paying workers	4.1	0.0	0.0
	Difficulty selling goods or services to customers	6.6	1.0	3.5
	Other difficulty	5.6	1.2	0.8
Mining, Manufacturing	Difficulty buying and receiving supplies and inputs to run my	28.2	34.8	32.4
	Difficulty raising money for the business	46.9	24.7	32.0
	Difficulty repaying loans or other debt obligations	10.1	2.1	7.6
	Difficulty paying rent for business location	15.5	0.0	0.2
	Difficulty paying workers	6.7	0.0	0.0
	Difficulty selling goods or services to customers	15.5	10.8	18.4
	Other difficulty	0.7	1.2	19.1
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	Difficulty buying and receiving supplies and inputs to run my	11.5	8.2	0.2
	Difficulty raising money for the business	55.5	35.7	18.3
	Difficulty repaying loans or other debt obligations	3.0	0.0	0.0
	Difficulty paying rent for business location	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Difficulty paying workers	5.6	0.0	0.0
	Difficulty selling goods or services to customers	15.7	28.7	30.6
	Other difficulty	19.7	0.0	30.6
Construction	Difficulty buying and receiving supplies and inputs to run my	6.0	4.9	12.2
	Difficulty raising money for the business	14.2	17.5	20.9
	Difficulty repaying loans or other debt obligations	1.8	0.3	0.0
	Difficulty paying rent for business location	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Difficulty paying workers	1.6	1.1	0.0
	Difficulty selling goods or services to customers	3.7	7.5	14.4
	Other difficulty	5.2	7.9	10.1
Buying &Amp; Selling Goods, Repair Of Goods, Hotels &Amp; Restaurants	Difficulty buying and receiving supplies and inputs to run my	21.6	21.1	22.6
	Difficulty raising money for the business	39.7	28.5	35.0
	Difficulty repaying loans or other debt obligations	4.5	2.4	5.8
	Difficulty paying rent for business location	6.3	2.6	1.5
	Difficulty paying workers	0.8	0.2	0.3
	Difficulty selling goods or services to customers	13.6	10.5	14.5
	Other difficulty	3.9	1.9	2.3
Transport, Driving, Post, Travel Agencies	Difficulty buying and receiving supplies and inputs to run my	7.9	5.2	4.0
	Difficulty raising money for the business	23.5	34.2	17.5
	Difficulty repaying loans or other debt obligations	3.9	0.5	4.9
	Difficulty paying rent for business location	1.4	0.0	4.8
	Difficulty paying workers	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Difficulty selling goods or services to customers	3.7	20.5	10.2
	Other difficulty	11.6	1.7	0.9

Sector	Challenge	Aug-Sept 2023	Feb 2024	Oct-Nov 2024
Professional Activities: Finance, Legal, Analysis, Computer, Real Estate	Difficulty buying and receiving supplies and inputs to run my	3.9	0.0	48.0
	Difficulty raising money for the business	23.5	5.3	0.0
	Difficulty repaying loans or other debt obligations	0.5	0.0	0.0
	Difficulty paying rent for business location	0.5	0.0	0.0
	Difficulty paying workers	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Difficulty selling goods or services to customers	28.8	2.2	15.3
	Other difficulty	0.0	0.0	15.3
Public Administration	Difficulty buying and receiving supplies and inputs to run my	0.0	0.0	41.6
	Difficulty raising money for the business	0.0	15.4	65.8
	Difficulty repaying loans or other debt obligations	0.0	0.0	60.6
	Difficulty paying rent for business location	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Difficulty paying workers	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Difficulty selling goods or services to customers	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other difficulty	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal Services, Education, Health, Culture, Sport, Domestic Work, Other	Difficulty buying and receiving supplies and inputs to run my	16.0	11.7	9.1
	Difficulty raising money for the business	20.8	26.7	6.8
	Difficulty repaying loans or other debt obligations	6.6	0.4	4.7
	Difficulty paying rent for business location	2.5	2.3	3.1
	Difficulty paying workers	0.5	0.9	3.9
	Difficulty selling goods or services to customers	4.7	8.2	9.0
	Other difficulty	2.5	4.2	5.9

2.9 Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

The food insecurity experience scale measures the percentage of households who are food insecure during the 30 days prior to the survey due to lack of money or other resources. The Survey results revealed that, more than half (67.1%, 64.9%, 63.1% and 52.2%) of households in Tanzania experienced severely food insecurity in the June - July 2023 Survey Round, October - November 2023 Survey Round, October - November 2024 Survey Round and August - September 2023 Survey Round respectively (Table 2.13).

Table 2. 13: Percentage of Households by Level of Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES); Tanzania, 2022-2024

FIES	June-July 2023	Aug-Sept 2023	Oct-Nov 2023	Feb 2024	Apr-May 2024	Oct-Nov 2024
Mildly	23.6	43.2	30.4	47.4	53.7	30.1
Moderate	9.3	4.6	4.8	1.8	5.0	6.8
Severely	67.1	52.2	64.9	50.8	41.3	63.1

2.10 Dietary Diversity

2.10.1 Household Severity of Malnutrition

This section analyses the severity of malnutrition (categorized as poor, borderline and acceptable) in households across various domains in Tanzania, from June 2023 to November 2024. The domains analyzed include Rural Mainland, Dar es Salaam, Other Urban (Mainland) and Zanzibar.

Malnutrition is an imbalance between the nutrients your body needs to function and the nutrients it gets. It occurs when an organism gets too few (under nutrition) or too many nutrients (over nutrition).

Nationally, throughout all six rounds of the survey (June-July,2023 to October-November,2024), the Survey results revealed that most households (ranging from 79.5% of households in June – July 2023 Survey Round to 99.1% of households in October – November 2024 Survey Round) in Tanzania have acceptable malnutrition. The percentage of households with borderline malnutrition range from 0.9 percent in the October – November 2023 Survey Round and October – November 2024 Survey Round to 14.6 percent in the June – July 2023 Survey Round. Likewise, the percentage of households with poor malnutrition range from 0.0 percent in the October – November 2023 Survey Round and October – November 2024 Round to 5.9 percent in the June –July 2023 Survey Round.

Across Domains, most of Mainland Rural households have acceptable condition of malnutrition in all Survey rounds ranging from 78.4 percent of households in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 100.0 percent of households in the October - November 2024 Survey Round. Percentage of households with borderline malnutrition in Mainland Rural decreased from 16.4 percent in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 0.0 percent in the October – November 2024 Survey Round while percentage of households with poor malnutrition decreased from 5.2 percent in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 0.0 percent in the October – November 2024 Survey Round.

Likewise, Dar es Salaam households have acceptable condition of malnutrition ranging from 80.2 percent in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 100.0 percent October – November 2024 Survey Round while households with borderline malnutrition decreased

from 5.9 percent in the June – July Survey Round to 0.0 percent in the October – November 2024 Survey Round. On the other hand, the percentage households with poor malnutrition decreased from 13.9 percent in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 0.0 percent in the April – May 2023 Round and thereafter remained the same for all other Survey Rounds.

In the Other Urban domain, the percentage of households with acceptable condition of malnutrition range from 85.1 percent in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 100.0 percent in the October – November 2023 Survey Round. The percentage of households with borderline malnutrition decreased from 11.6 percent in the August – September 2023 Survey Round to 0.0 percent in the October – November 2023 Survey Round, while the percentage of households with poor condition of malnutrition decreased from 4.4 percent in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 0.0 percent in the April – May 2023 Round and thereafter remained the same for all other Survey Rounds.

In Zanzibar, the percentage of households with acceptable condition of malnutrition range from 55.0 percent in the February 2024 Survey Round to 99.1 percent in the October – November 2023 Round. The percentage of households with borderline malnutrition decreased from 37.7 percent in the June – July Survey Round to 0.9 percent in the October - November 2023 Survey Round, while the percentage of households with poor condition of malnutrition decreased from 20.5 percent in the August – September 2023 Survey Round to 0.5 percent in the October – November 2024(Table 2.14).

Table 2. 14: Percentage of Household Severity of Malnutrition by Domain and Survey Round; Tanzania 2023-2024

Domain	FCS	Jun-Jul 2023	Aug-Sep 2023	Oct-Nov 2023	Feb-24	Apr-May 2024	Oct-Nov 2024
Tanzania	Poor	5.9	1.4	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0
	Borderline	14.6	8.2	0.9	7.9	4.6	0.9
	Acceptable	79.5	90.3	99.1	91.5	94.4	99.1
Rural Mainland	Poor	5.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0
	Borderline	16.4	7.4	1.4	8.7	4.9	0.0
	Acceptable	78.4	91.3	98.6	91.2	94.6	100.0
Dar es Salaam	Poor	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Borderline	5.9	4.5	0.0	1.8	3.6	0.0
	Acceptable	80.2	95.5	100.0	98.2	96.4	100.0
Other Urban Mainland	Poor	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Borderline	10.6	11.6	0.0	5.9	4.5	4.0
	Acceptable	85.1	88.4	100.0	94.1	95.5	96.0
Zanzibar	Poor	0.0	20.5		18.6	24.5	0.5
	Borderline	37.7	17.6	0.9	26.4	3.7	3.3
	Acceptable	61.5	61.9	99.1	55.0	71.8	96.2

2.11 Subjective Welfare

This part presents the distribution of households' subjective welfare opinions in Tanzania, by domain (Tanzania, Rural Mainland, Dar es Salaam, Other Urban Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar) for different Survey Rounds. The categories for welfare opinions include; Very Happy, Fairly Happy, Not Very Happy and Not at All Happy.

The overall result reveals that, there is a slight fluctuation in the percentage of households who reported being "Very Happy," ranging from 7.3 percent in the period of August-September 2023 Survey Round to 13.7 percent in the February 2024 Survey Round. The percentage of households reporting to be "Fairly Happy" is high and fairly stable ranging from 68.1percent in the February 2024 Survey Round to 74.5 percent in the October – November 2024 Round. The percentage of households reporting not to be very happy decreased from 16.3 percent in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 13.1 percent in the October – November 2024 Round, with minor variations indifferent Survey Rounds. The percentage of households that reported not to be happy at all is relatively low across the Survey Rounds, ranging from 2.4 percent in the April – May 2024 Survey Round to 4.3 percent in the October – November 2023 Survey Round (Table 2.15).

Across domains the proportion of households reporting to be very happy in Rural Mainland increased from 6.3 percent in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 10.8 percent in the February 2024 Survey Round then decreased slightly to 9.6 percent in the October – November 2024 Survey Round.

As is the case for Tanzania as a whole, Rural Mainland has a high level of fairly happy households, ranging from 65.5 percent in the October – November 2023 Round to 75.8 percent April – May 2024 Round. The proportion of households reporting not to be very happy decreased from 21.9 percent in the October – November 2023 Survey Round to 13.1 percent in the October-November 20234

The Dar es Salaam domain has shown fluctuations in household happiness over recent survey rounds. The percentages of households reporting being "very happy" ranged from 4.5 percent in the October – November 2024 Survey Round to 34.3 percent in April - May 2024 Round. A steady increase is observed in the percentage of households reporting to be fairly happy from 67.4 percent in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 75.7 percent in the October – November 2023 Survey Round followed by decrease to 60.0 percent in the April –May 2024 Round before increasing to 93.6percent in the October-November 2024 Survey Round The proportion of households reporting not to be very happy decreased from 16.6 percent in the June – July 2023 Round to 1.8 percent in the October – November 2024 Round.

Across all Survey Rounds, in other Urban Mainland domain the percentage of households that reported to be very happy ranges from 5.0 percent in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 11.2 percent in the February 2024 Round. The percentage of households reporting to be fairly happy decreased from 79.1 percent in the August-September 2023 to 65.9 percent in October-November 2024 Survey Round. On the other hand, the percentage of households reporting not to be very happy is observed to increase increased over time from 10.7 percent in the August – September 2023 to 20.5 in the April – May 2024 Round then decreased slightly to 20.1 in the October-November 2024 Round. Across all Survey rounds, the percentage of households reporting not to be at all happy range from 3.0 percent in the April – May 2024 Survey Round to 7.1percent in the October-November 2023 Round.

Zanzibar has a relatively higher percentages of households reporting to be very happy compared with other Domains across all Survey Rounds ranging from 21.8 percent of households in the June – July 2023 Survey Round to 45.2 percent of households in the

April - May 2024 Survey Round. The percentage of households reporting to be fairly happy range from 40.1 percent in the April 2024 - May 2024 Survey Round to 63.3 percent in the June 2023 - July 2023 Survey Round with fluctuations across Survey Rounds. However, it slightly increased again in later rounds or periods. The percentage of households reporting not to be very happy is observed to fluctuate across the Survey Rounds from a low of 6.1 percent in the February 20224 Round to a high of 20.1 percent in the October-November 2023 Round. The percentage of households that reported not to be happy at all is very low across all survey Rounds except for the August-November 2023 Round, where it reached 5.3 percent.

General Observations

Tanzania as a whole shows a relatively stable and high percentage of households reporting to be fairly happy," which could indicate people's general satisfaction with their welfare within the country. Similar patterns are observed across the Domains with varying fluctuations across Survey Rounds. The Rural Mainland Domain portray a similar pattern to that of Tanzania consistently show a higher level of satisfaction ("Fairly Happy") but also experience some fluctuation in dissatisfaction ("Not Very Happy"). Zanzibar experiences higher levels of "Very happy households followed by Dar es Salaam. Zanzibar portrays extreme variations, with significant shifts in both the very happy and fairly happy households, possibly indicating greater variability in satisfaction levels.

Table 2.15: Percentage of Households Giving Opinions on Household's Subjective Welfare by Domain and Survey Round; Tanzania, 2023- 2024

Domain	Welfare situation	June-July 2023	Aug-Sept, 2023	Oct-Nov 2023	Feb 2024	Apr-May 2024	Oct – Nov 2024
Tanzania	Very happy	8.8	9.1	7.3	13.7	12.1	9.5
	Fairly happy	72.4	74.0	72.3	68.1	71.4	74.5
	Not very happy	16.3	13.6	16.1	15.5	14.1	13.1
	Not at all happy	2.5	3.3	4.3	2.7	2.4	2.9
Rural Mainland	Very happy	6.3	8.0	8.5	10.8	8.4	9.6
	Fairly happy	74.1	73.3	65.5	69.1	75.8	74.7
	Not very happy	15.3	15.4	21.9	17.0	13.2	13.1
	Not at all happy	4.3	3.3	4.1	3.1	2.6	2.6
Dar es Salaam	Very happy	13.6	16.8	9.3	31.9	34.3	4.5
	Fairly happy	67.4	74.6	75.7	61.0	60.0	93.6
	Not very happy	16.6	8.6	10.4	7.1	5.7	1.8
	Not at all happy	2.5	- ??	4.5	-??	-??	- ??
Other Urban Mainland	Very happy	5.0	5.2	6.7	11.2	9.3	8.0
	Fairly happy	71.0	79.1	73.2	68.5	67.2	65.9
	Not very happy	18.3	10.7	13.1	16.9	20.5	20.1
	Not at all happy	5.7	5.0	7.1	3.4	3.0	5.9
Zanzibar	Very happy	21.8	30.2	21.2	23.2	45.2	40.3
	Fairly happy	63.3	48.1	58.6	70.5	40.1	48.7
	Not very happy	14.2	16.4	20.1	6.1	13.7	11.0
	Not at all happy	0.7	5.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	-??

2.12 Shock and Coping Strategies

This part outlines the percentage of households that experienced various types of shocks over the August 2023 - September 2023 and the April - May 2024 Survey Rounds. The data highlights the types of shocks faced by households, the severity of their impact, and the Survey Round during which they occurred. While a significant number of households experienced various shocks across the Survey Rounds, the severity of most shocks shows a decreasing trend from the August – September 2023 Survey Round to the April -May 2024 Round. Economic shocks like job loss, business closure, and increased prices of major food items, farm/business inputs and fuel had a significant impact on households, but these shocks decreased notably in the April – May 2024 Survey Round. Illness, injury, or death of income-earning member of household is another shock that had an impact on

households in the August – September 2023 Survey Round, decreased in the April -May 2024 Survey Round, Environmental shocks like droughts, irregular rains, and floods exhibited varying levels of impact, with droughts and irregular rains seeing large declines, while floods increased in prevalence. Agricultural shocks such as pest invasions and livestock diseases also showed a decline (Table 2.16).

Table 2. 16: Percentage of Households Reporting to have Experienced Shocks by Types of Shock and Survey Round; Tanzania, 2023-2024

Type of Shock	Aug-Sept, 2023	Apr-May,2 024
Job loss	4.7	1.4
Non-farm business closure	5.7	1.2
Theft/looting of cash and other property	6.0	3.1
Increase in price of farming/business inputs	22.4	10.7
Fall in price of farming/business output	5.0	4.9
Increase in price of major food items usually consumed by the household	45.3	27.6
Increase in price of oil and fuel for vehicles	15.8	7.9
Illness, injury, or death of income-earning member of household	13.3	5.2
Droughts	12.8	1.8
Irregular rains (including unexpected variation in timing and rainfall amount))	17.0	2.3
Floods	1.5	7.0
Very high temperatures	0.2	0.2
Pest invasion that caused harvest failure/loss or storage loss	10.7	5.3
Death of livestock due to disease	7.3	2.3
Dwelling/farm buildings/business facilities damaged or demolished	1.6	2.1
Other	0.2	0.0

2.13 Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)

The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) is a government initiative launched in 2000 to reduce poverty and improve the well-being of vulnerable households, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Supported by the World Bank and other partners, TASAF focuses on providing social protection programs, including cash transfers, public works, support for vulnerable groups, community development, and capacity building. It plays a key role in Tanzania's strategy to reduce poverty and promote social inclusion ensuring marginalized populations have access to essential services and economic opportunities.

2.13.1 Household Members that have ever Received Wages for Participating in TASAF Public Works

This section provides information on whether individuals in various Domains in Tanzania have ever received wages for participating in the TASAF Public Works program. Participation in the program is more common in the Other Urban Mainland Domain and Zanzibar than in the Rural Mainland Domain. Dar es Salaam Domain household members have never received wages from TASAF. Overall, 22.8 percent of households in Tanzania have received wages from TASAF Public Works while 77.2 percent of households have never received wages (Figure 2.9).

Across Domains, Other Urban Mainland Domain have the highest percentage (51.1%) of household that have received wages from TASAF Public Works, followed by Zanzibar (42.0%) and Mainland Rural (16.7%). On other hand, no household in Dar es Salaam has ever received wages from TASAF ((Figure 2.8).

Figure 2. 8: Percentage of Households with at Least One Household Member that has Ever Received Wages for Participating in TASAF Public Works; Tanzania, 2024

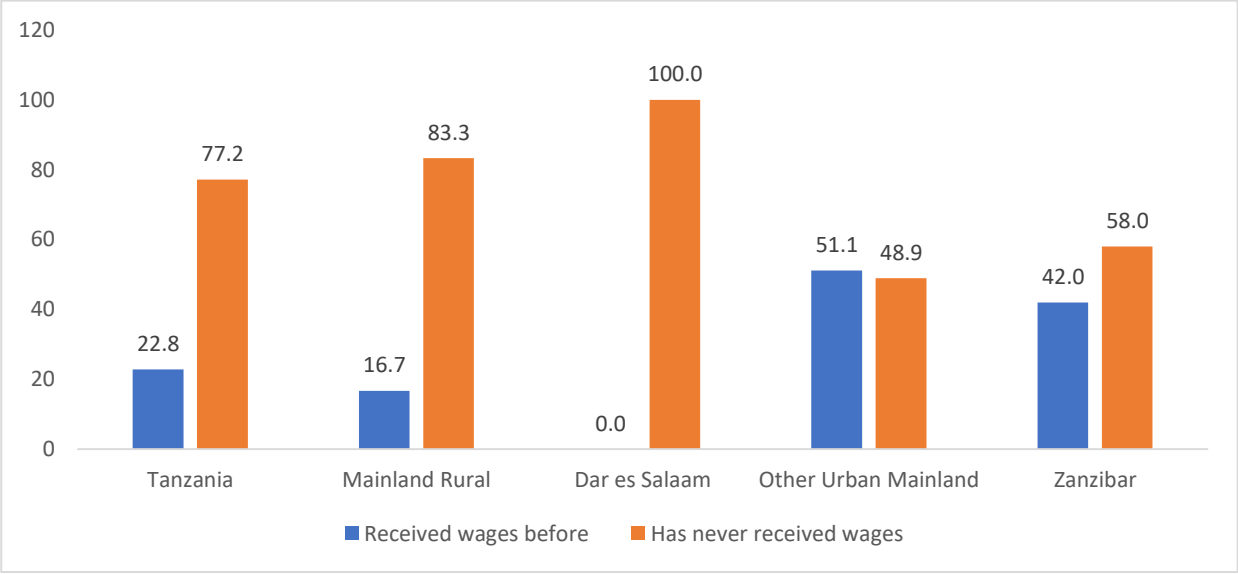
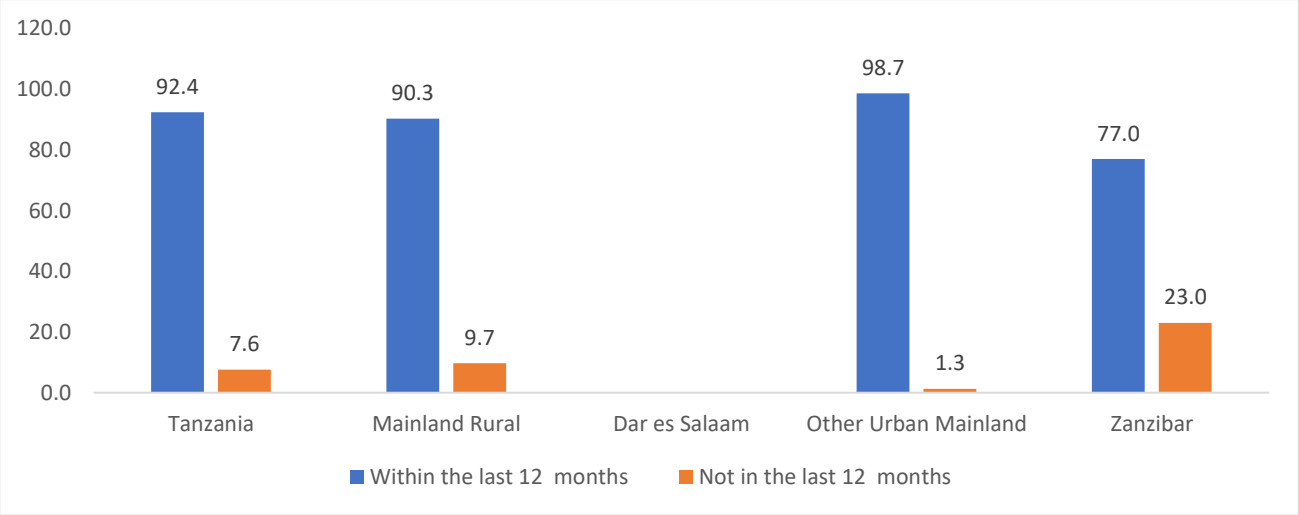


Figure 2.9 presents percentage of household's participation in TASAF Public Works during the twelve months period prior to the 2024 Survey Round by Domain. Observation on the Figure indicates high recent household participation in TASAF Public Works in Tanzania,

especially in Other Urban Mainland Domains Zanzibar, however, has the lowest recent household participation rate compared to other Domains.

Overall, 92.4 percent of households in Tanzania reported to have participated in the TASAF Public Works program in the 12 months prior to the 2024 Survey Round. Across Domains, Other Urban Mainland Domain has the largest percentage (98.7%) of households that participated in TASAF Public Works in the twelve months prior to the Survey, followed by Mainland Rural households (90.3%) and those in Zanzibar (77.0%).

Figure 2. 9: Percentage of Households by Their Participation Status in the TASAF Public Works in the Twelve Months Prior to the Survey; Tanzania, 2022-2024



2.13.3 Distribution of Household Members who Participated in TASAF Public Works by Wage Range

Table 2.17 presents the percentage of household members who participated in TASAF Public Works by Domain and wage range categories. Overall, 32.3 percent of household members who participated in TASAF Public Works in Tanzania received wages ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 TZS; 23.2 percent received wage ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 TZS and 24.0 percent received wages 50,000 TZS or more. However, 3.7 percent of household members who participated in the TASAF Public work received wages less than 10,000 TZS.

Across Domains, Zanzibar has the highest percentages of household members receiving wages ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 TZS and those receiving 50,000 TZS or more (48.3% and 25.7% respectively), whereas the other Urban Mainland Domain has the

highest percentage of household members receiving wages ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 TZS. The mainland Rural Domain has a more balanced distribution of household members across wage categories (Table 2.17).

Table 2. 17: Distribution of Household Members who Participated in TASAF Public Works by Wage Range; Tanzania, 2022-2024

Wage Range (TZS)	Tanzania	Mainland Rural	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Mainland	Zanzibar
Less than 10,000	3.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.0
10,000 - 20,000	24.0	19.4	0.0	48.9	8.3
20,000 - 30,000	32.3	35.6	0.0	16.9	48.3
30,000 - 50,000	23.2	24.4	100.0	13.9	16.6
Over 50,000	16.8	15.9	0.0	20.3	25.7

2.13.4 Expenditure Priorities of Households using Income Transfer Payment Received from TASAF

Table 2.18 illustrates expenditure priorities of households using income transfer payments received from TASAF by Domains Purchasing of food is the highest priority of most households (88.3%) in Tanzania followed by payment of school fees for the kids (38.4%, medical expenses (29.2%) percent and construction/Improvement of residence house (1.4%).

Across domains, purchasing of food is the highest priority of all households using income transfer payments from TASAF with the Dar es Salaam Domain having the highest percentage (100.0%) of households, followed by the Mainland Rural. Likewise, payment of school fees for kids comes second across all domains except in the Other Urban Mainland Domain where it is the third priority after coverage of medical expenses.

Other Urban Mainland has the highest percentage of households (53.9 using income transfer payments from TASAF for covering medical expenses Purchasing of Productive Assets is the second priority for a substantial number of households in Dar es Salaam (53.6%), but less so for households in Zanzibar (0.2%). Construction/Improvement of a residence house is the second priority for Zanzibar (11.7 percent) but less so for other domains. This distribution shows diverse regional priorities, however, most of the priorities for almost all domains are focused more on purchasing food, paying for school fees and medical expenses for almost all domains are focused more on purchasing food, paying for school fees and medical expenses.

Table 2. 18: Percentage of Households by Domain and Expenditure Priorities of Households Using Income Transfer Payments Received from TASAF; Tanzania, 2024

Expenditure Priority	Tanzania	Rural Mainland	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Mainland	Zanzibar
Food Purchase	88.3	89.3	100.0	83.4	84.1
Pay School Fees for the Kids	38.4	36.5	46.4	53.9	9.2
Cover Medical Expenses	29.2	24.2	27.3	59.2	8.6
Purchase Productive Assets	9.5	9.9	53.6	6.7	0.2
Construction/Improving Residence House	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	11.7
Other Specify	7.5	4.4	0.0	23.0	10.2

2.14 Agriculture - Crop Subsector

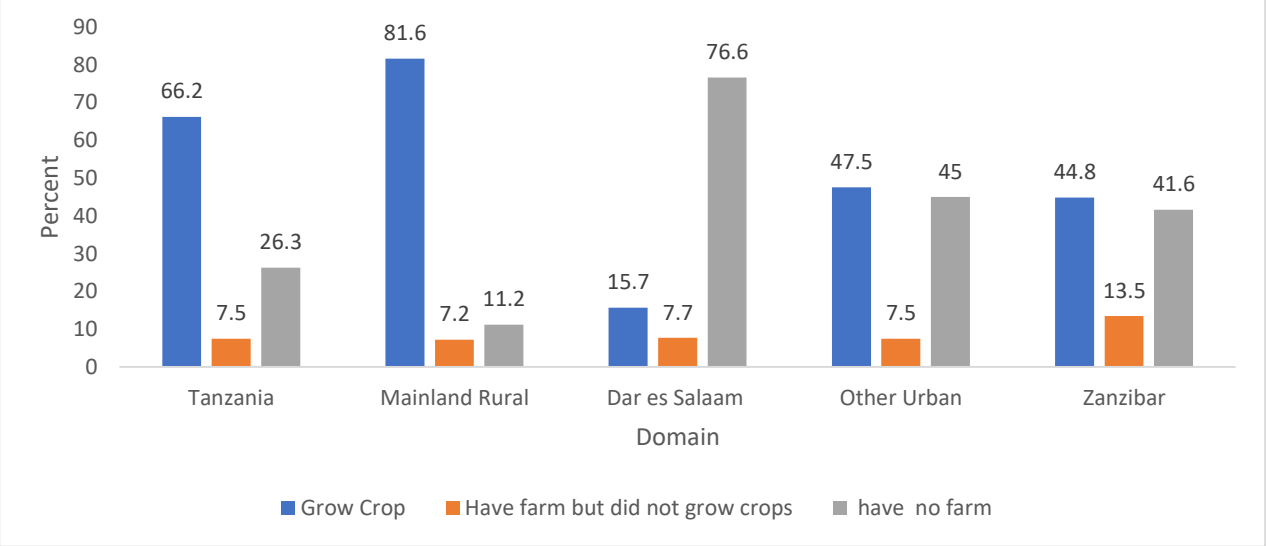
Agriculture is among the subsectors of the economy which offer employment mainly through private sector participation. Agriculture sector constitutes crop production, livestock farming, fisheries and forestry. Agriculture is expected to contribute to poverty alleviation by providing employment opportunities, increasing rural incomes, and promoting inclusive economic growth focused on smallholder farmers and marginalized communities to ensure equitable access to resources, markets, and technology. The Survey interviewed households which participated in agricultural activities (crops and livestock production) in the October-November, 2023 Survey Round.

2.14.1 Crop Production

Figure 2.10 presents information on whether a household has ever grown crops since the beginning of the 2023 long rainy season. Observation on the figure show that 66.2 percent of the interviewed households has farms and grew crops in the October - November, 2023 Survey Round; 26.3 percent had no farms for growing crops; and 7.5 percent had farms but did not grow crops in the 2023 long rain season.

Across domains, the Survey results show that Mainland Rural has the highest percentage (81.6%) of households that grew crops in the 2023 long rains followed by Other Urban Mainland (47.5%) and Zanzibar (44.8%). Dar es Salaam Domain has the lowest percentage of households that grew crops in the 2023 long rains. The percentage of households that have farms but did not grow crops range from 7.2 percent in Mainland Rural Domain to 13.5 percent of households in the Zanzibar Domain.

Figure 2. 10: Percentage of Household that Grew Crops in 2023/have Farm/Have No Farm by Domain; Tanzania, 2024



2.14.2 Reasons of Not Being Able to Grow Crops

In the October - November, 2023 Survey Round, information on reasons for not growing crops was collected from households. Table 2.19 shows that in Tanzania the most dominant reason for households which had farms but did not grow crops is illness or caring for ill family members (31.7% of households), followed by inability to hire labour for farming operations (14.3% of households).

Across Domains, illness or need to care for ill family members is the most notable reason reported by households for not being able to grow crops although they have farms. This is followed by those who reported that they could not grow crops because of too little rain ranging from a low of 1.7 percent of households in Zanzibar to a high of 18.8 percent of households in Mainland Rural Domain. Other reasons reported by households for not being able to grow crops although they had farms include inability to hire labour for farming operations (ranging from 3.2% of households in the Zanzibar Domain to 53.0% of those in the Dar es Salaam Domain) whereas illness was a most reported concern in Zanzibar (57.2 percent), other urban (31.4 percent) and Mainland rural (31.7 percent).

Table 2. 19: Percentage Distribution of Households by Reasons and Domains, Tanzania, 2024

Reasons	Tanzania	Mainland Rural	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Zanzibar
Unable to hire labour for farming operations as usual	14.3	7.8	53.0	14.9	3.2
Unable to acquire / transport seeds	10.5	10.7	5.8	14.8	0.0
Unable to acquire / transport fertilizer	2.2	3.2	1.7	0.0	0.0
Unable to acquire / transport other inputs	12.4	10.3	0.0	28.3	0.0
Unable to sell / transport outputs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ill or need to care for ill family member	31.7	31.4	23.3	31.5	57.2
Too much rain / floods	2.0	1.5	9.2	0.0	0.0
Too little rain	13.9	18.8	10.8	3.5	1.7
Locust / insect plague	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insecurity	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.0
Delayed planting/not yet planting season	14.0	16.8	0.0	8.3	35.7
Other	17.5	20.8	3.7	18.7	2.6

2.14.3 Households that are Able to Conduct Farm Activities

Table 2.20 presents the percentage of households engaged in production of various crops in the long rainy season of 2023 by domains. The result indicates that 68.1 percent of households in Tanzania are engaged in maize production, 8.9 percent grew paddy, and 6.1 percent grew cassava. Further disaggregation showed that maize and cassava were the dominant food crops grown in the long rainy season of 2023 in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively. Across domains, Other Urban has the highest percentage of household's (74.4%) engaged in maize production, followed by Mainland rural (69.2%) while In Zanzibar, 59.7 percent of households were engaged in cassava production, followed by Mainland rural with 5.4 percent.

Table 2. 20: Proportion of households by main crop planted in the long rainy season of 2023 and Domain, Tanzania 2024

Crops	Tanzania	Mainland Rural	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Zanzibar
Maize	68.1	69.2	48.1	74.4	1.3
Paddy	8.9	8.2	21.1	9.9	17.7
Sorghum	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.6	1.0
Bulrush Millet	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
Wheat	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
Cassava	6.1	5.4	4.8	3.7	59.7
Sweet Potatoes	1.0	1.1	2.0	0.0	3.6
Irish potatoes	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yams	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Beans	4.7	4.8	14.2	2.8	0.0
Cowpeas	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Green gram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Pigeon pea	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Chick peas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Field peas	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Sunflower	1.7	1.5	0.4	2.8	0.0
sesame	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Groundnut	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Soyabeans	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cotton	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Tobacco	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cabbage	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tomatoes	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spinach	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Chilies	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amaranths	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.3	1.7
Egg Plant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Water Mellon	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1
Okra	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other	1.9	1.5	4.3	2.7	9.0

2.14.4 Crop Prices

Table 2.21 presents information on crop sales and revenue emanating from the sale of crops. Observations on the table reveal that 48.6 percent of the respondents reported that they normally sell their crops against 51.4 percent who said they do not normally sell their crops.

Across domains, Mainland Rural has the highest percentage (49.8%) of households that reported to sell crops followed by households in Other Urban Mainland (47.6% while Zanzibar has the smallest percentage (22.6%) of households reporting to normally sell

crops. Zanzibar has the highest percentage (77.4%) of households that do not normally sell crops, followed by Dar es Salaam (63.4%) and Other Urban Mainland (52.4%).

The survey findings further reveal that 63.7 percent of households in Tanzania sold the crops they harvested in the 2023 long rainy season. Across domains, Zanzibar has the highest proportion of households (91.5%) that sold crops harvested in the 2023 long rainy season, followed by Other Urban Mainland (65.3%) and Mainland Rural (63.3).

Table 2. 21: Percentage of Households by Crops Sale Status, whether They Sold Any Crops Harvested during the 2023 Long Rainy Season and Domain; Tanzania, 2024

Description	Tanzania	Mainland Rural	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Zanzibar
Whether household normally sells crops					
Yes	48.6	49.8	36.6	47.6	22.6
No	51.4	50.2	63.4	52.4	77.4
Whether the household sold crops harvested in the 2023 long rainy season					
Yes	63.7	63.3	57.8	65.3	91.5
No	36.3	36.7	42.2	34.7	8.5
Revenue of the crop sold during the 2023 long rainy season compared to normal sells					
Exceptionally good / much better than normal	10.0	11.4	9.3	2.7	4.9
Good / better than normal	32.2	34.1	8.7	26.2	10.4
Average / normal	35.9	32.3	74.0	47.0	82.1
Not good, less than normal	17.0	16.4	0.0	24.0	2.5
Very bad, much less than normal	4.9	5.8	8.0	0.0	0.0

Regarding price changes, the results reveal that, 10.0 percent of the households in Tanzania reported the revenues from crops sold during the 2023 long rainy season to be exceptionally good /much better than normal compared with normal sales, 32.2 percent of households reported the revenues to be good/better than normal and 35.9 percent reported them to be average/normal. On the contrary, 17.0 percent of households reported the revenues from crop sales to be less than normal (not good) and 4.9 percent reported the revenues to be much less than normal (very bad).

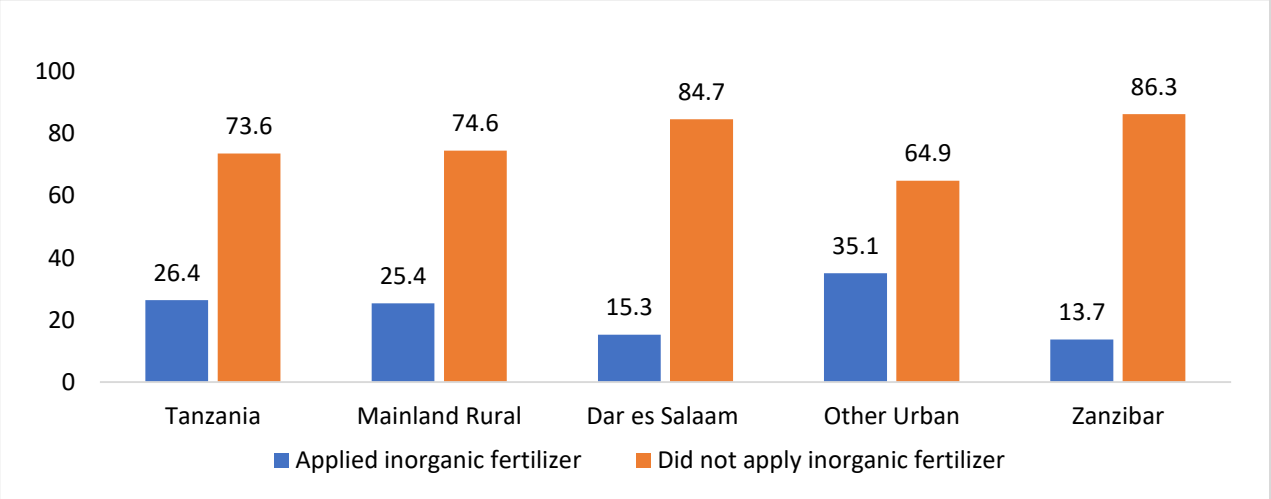
Across domains, Mainland Rural has the highest percentages of household reporting the revenues from crops sold during the 2023 long rainy season to be exceptionally good /much better than normal (11.4%) and those reporting the revenue to be good (better than

normal) (34.1% of households). On the Other hand, has the Zanzibar the highest percentage (82.1%) of household reporting the revenues from crops sold during the 2023 long rainy season to be average (normal), followed by Dar es Salam (74.0%). Relatively high percentages of households that reported the revenues from crop sales to be very bad are from Mainland Rural (5.8%) and Dar es Salaam (8.0%) domains (Table 2.21).

2.14.5 Application of Inorganic Fertilizer

Figure 2.11 presents survey findings on the application of inorganic fertilizers during farming. The Survey findings show that 26.4 percent of the farming households in Tanzania apply inorganic fertilizers in their farms while 73.6 percent did not. Across domains, application of fertilizers is relatively low with Zanzibar recording the lowest proportion of households (13.7%) that apply inorganic fertilizer during farming.

Figure 2. 11: Percentage of Households by Application of Inorganic Fertilizers during the 2023 Long Rainy Season, Tanzania, 2024



2.14.6 Reasons for not using inorganic fertilizer

The Survey results indicate that the cost of acquiring fertilizer, reported by 45.7 percent of households, was the most important reason for not using inorganic fertilizer in their farms. On the contrary, some households (7.3 percent) had the money for buy fertilizer, but it was not available in the market. However, 43.9 percent of the interviewed households did not find any reason for using inorganic fertilizer (Table 2.22).

Table 2. 22: Proportion of Households by Main Reason for Not Applying Inorganic Fertilizer during the 2023 Long Rainy Season and Domain: Tanzania 2024

Reasons	Tanzania	Mainland Rural	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Zanzibar
No need	43.9	42.6	61.1	45.5	59.4
They are not effective	1.0	0.8	5.3	0.4	3.5
Could not afford them / too expensive	45.7	46.9	30.3	43.3	36.1
They were not available in the shops or markets / limited availability	7.3	7.5	3.3	8.0	0.0
Other	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.9	0.9

2.14.7 Proportion of Household by Types of Fertilizers Applied

Table 2.23 indicates that most of the farming households applied Urea (67.8%), followed by Di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) (49.3 percent) and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) (34.1 percent). Besides, Sulphate of Ammonium (SA) was applied by 13.7 percent households and Nitrogen Phosphate Potassium (NPK) by 8.5 percent of households. Tripped Super Phosphate (TSP) (1.4 percent) and Minjingu Rock Phosphate (MRP) (0.9 percent) were used by less than two percent of households each.

Table 2. 23: Proportion of Household by Types of Fertilizer Applied in the 2023 Long Rain Season and Domain; Tanzania 2024

Type of Fertilizers	Tanzania	Mainland Rural	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Zanzibar
Di-ammonium phosphate (DAP)	49.3	49.9	0.0	52.2	15.7
Urea	67.8	65.9	96.3	72.0	96.0
Triple super phosphate (TSP)	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.2
Calcium ammonium nitrate (can)	34.1	31.4	0.0	48.9	4.4
Sulphate of ammonium (SA)	13.7	14.4	0.0	12.8	0.0
Nitrogen phosphate potassium (NPK)	8.5	8.9	5.0	7.7	0.0
Minjingu rock phosphate (MRP)	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7.2	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

2.14.8 Agriculture Extension services

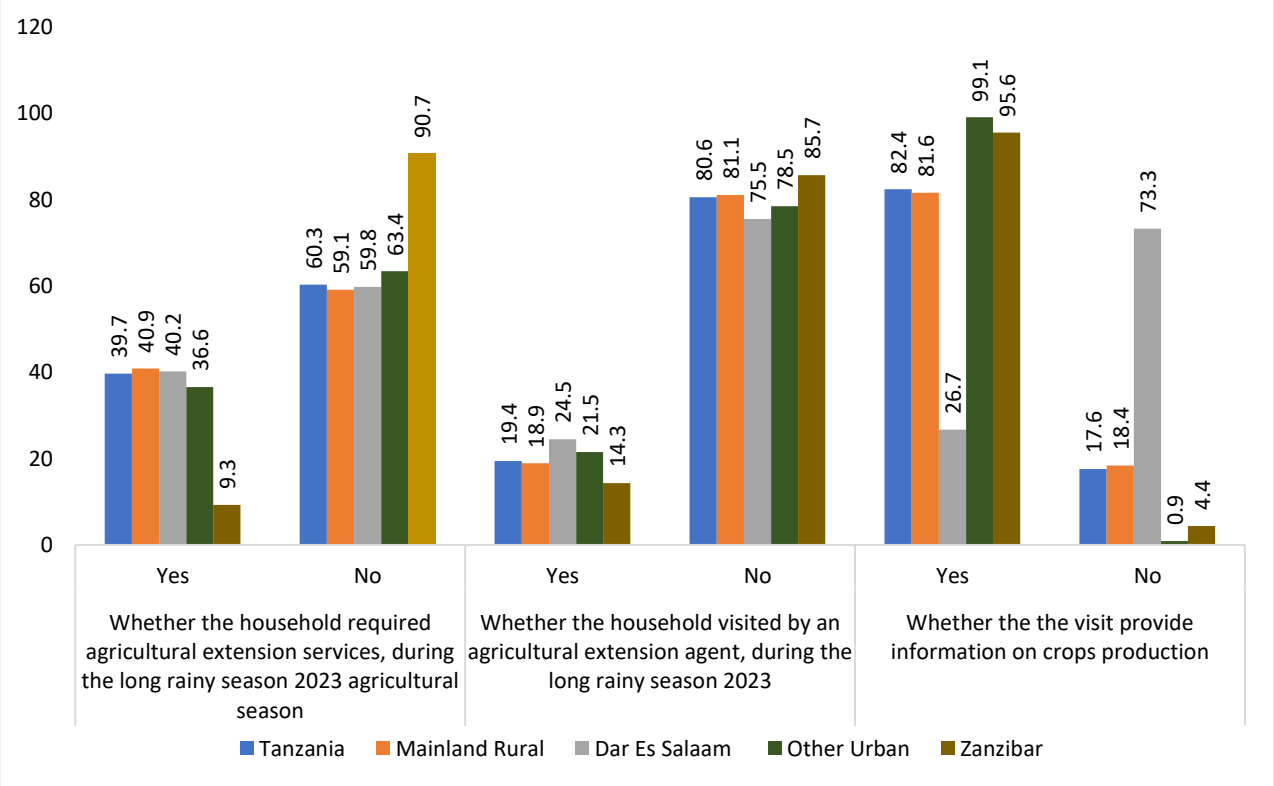
Among the areas of assessment was the agricultural extension services. Three key thematic areas were assessed in the survey; the need for agricultural extension services, visitation by agricultural extension agents, and provision of relevant information in line with the crop grown.

As depicted in Figure 2.11, most households (60.3%) in Tanzania reported that they did not need agricultural extension services as opposed to 39.7 percent of households that required the extension services. Across domains, more than 50.0 percent of households reported that they did not need agricultural extension services with extreme cases been observed in Zanzibar, where only 9.3 percent of households required extension services as opposed to 90.7 percent of households that did not require the services.

On the other hand, survey findings show that a large proportion of households that require extension services were not visited. Overall, the survey findings indicate that only 19.4 percent of the households that required extension services were visited by an agricultural extension officer. However, Dar es Salaam recorded a slightly larger proportion of visitation (24.5%) as compared to the rest of the domains.

Moreover, the survey findings indicate that agricultural extension workers provided advice to farmers about the crop they were producing. However, an exception was observed in Dar es Salaam where most of the surveyed respondents (73.3 percent) reported not having received advice on specific crops from the agricultural extension officers who visited them

Table 2. 24: Proportion of Household by Need for Agricultural Extension Services, Whether the Households were visited by an agricultural Extension Agent Domain; Tanzania 2024



2.15 Livestock Keeping

The Survey findings reveal that less than fifty percent (46.4%) of the households in Tanzania had livestock either owned or kept by them or any other member of the household in the 12 months prior to the survey. The proportions of households that did not own or kept livestock in the past months prior to the survey is above fifty percent across all domains except for the Mainland Rural, Domain where the majority (54.8%) of households own or kept livestock in the12 months prior to the survey

Households that owned or kept livestock were asked to specify the types of livestock that they owned or kept in the 12 months prior to the survey. The results show that, 55.3 percent of households in Tanzania kept local poultry, 38.8 percent of households kept indigenous small ruminants and 30.3 percent of households kept indigenous large ruminants' Local poultry is the most owned livestock with relatively high percentages of households owning them ranging from 43.2 percent of households in Zanzibar to 61.4 percent of households in Other Urban Mainland and 60.1 percent of households in Dar es Salaam. Across domains, Zanzibar had the largest percentage (44.7%) of households owning indigenous large ruminants in the 12 months prior to the Survey; Mainland Rural had the largest percentage (43.2%) of households owning indigenous small ruminants and Other Urban Mainland has the largest percent of households owning local poultry (61.4%). (Table 2.24).

Table 2. 24: Livestock Owned or Kept in the Past 12 Months by Domains, Tanzania, 2022-2024

	Tanzania	Mainland Rural	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Zanzibar
Livestock ownership					
Owned Livestock	46.4	54.8	24.8	34.9	19.9
Not Own Livestock	53.6	45.2	75.2	65.1	80.1
Type of livestock owned or kept					
Improved large ruminants	5.6	5.7	2.5	5.6	9.7
Indigenous large ruminants	30.3	36.9	0.0	8.1	44.7
Improved small ruminants	1.8	1.7	2.9	1.9	0.0
Indigenous small ruminants	38.8	43.2	31.2	21.6	9.8
Indigenous poultry	2.5	2.4	6.5	1.8	2.6
Local Poultry	55.3	53.9	60.1	61.4	43.2
Pigs	7.5	6.1	3.6	16.9	0.0
Equines (donkeys, mules, horses)	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dog	3.1	3.4	5.2	0.5	0.0
Cat	2.7	3.1	0.0	1.8	0.9

2.15.1 Challenges Faced by Livestock Keepers

Households which owned or kept livestock were asked if they faced any challenges concerning livestock activities before or at the time of the interview. Results indicate that 73.5 percent of the livestock owners in Tanzania faced some challenges before or at the time of the interview. The results are consistent across all domains, whereby more than 70 percent of the households which owned or kept livestock experienced challenges.

At the National level, livestock diseases is reported by the majority of the livestock keepers (83.4%) as the most dominant challenge encountered before or at the time of the interview. Across the domains, the majority of livestock owners also identify livestock diseases as the major challenge faced by them, with Dar es Salaam having the highest proportion (99.1%) and Zanzibar the lowest (79.2%) (Table 2.25).

Table 2. 25: Percentage of Livestock Owners/Keepers that Experienced Challenges before or at the Time of Interview by Type of Challenge and Domains; Tanzania, 2024

	Tanzania	Mainland Rural	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Zanzibar
Face challenge					
Yes	73.5	71.8	78.4	80.2	74.4
No	26.5	28.2	21.6	19.8	25.6
Challenges					
Reduced access to animal feeds	29.1	34.4	3	16.7	6.5
Reduced access to breeding material or replacement stock	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.3	0
Reduced access to animal health services/drugs	4.2	5.4	0	0.3	0
Livestock diseases	83.4	79.9	99.1	93.8	79.2
Reduced access to markets	0.4	0.6	0	0	0
Reduced milk and egg production	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.1	14.5
Compromised storage	3.3	3.8	0	1.3	18.9
Reduced processing capacity	0.1	0.2	0	0	0

2.15.2 Selling of Livestock

Nationally, more than half of the respondents (54.4%) who owned or kept livestock normally sold the livestock. Similarly, across domains Mainland Rural have a higher proportion of respondents (57.5%) who normally sell livestock. The majority of the respondents who do not sell livestock are observed in Dar es Salaam (56.2%), Other Urban Mainland (56.1%) and Zanzibar, a.

Households who normally sell the livestock were also asked if, in the 12 months prior to the Survey, they had any animals from their livestock farm that they wanted to sell. The

results show that 54.8 percent of the respondents who normally sell livestock had animals from their livestock farms that they wanted to sell. Across domains, the proportion of the respondents who normally sell livestock and in the 12 months prior to the Survey, had animals from their livestock farms that they wanted to sell is slightly higher in almost all the domains compared with those who did not want to sell animals, except in Zanzibar where 83.8 percent of those who normally sell animals did not want to sell animals from their livestock farms (Table 2.26).

For livestock keepers who wanted to sell animals in the 12 months prior to the Survey they were also asked if they were able to sell the animals. Nationally, 97.2 percent of those who wanted to sell animals in the 12 months prior to the Survey were able to sell the animals. Across all domains, the proportions of respondents who were able to sell animals were high ranging from 97.2 percent in Mainland Rural to 100.0 percent in Zanzibar

Table 2. 26: Proportional of households selling livestock (normally selling, wanted to sell and ability to sell,) by domain, Tanzania, 2022-2024

	Tanzania	Mainland Rural	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Zanzibar
Normally sell livestock					
Yes	54.4	57.5	43.8	43.9	40.9
No	45.6	42.5	56.2	56.1	59.1
Wanted to Sell Livestock in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey					
Yes	54.8	53.6	65.9	60.6	16.2
No	45.2	46.4	34.1	39.4	83.8
Ability to sell animal					
Yes	97.2	97.2	94.5	98.8	100
No	2.8	2.8	5.5	1.2	0.0

Nationally, a slightly higher, proportion of the respondents who were able to sell the animals in the 12 months prior to the survey sold them to their neighbours (46.6%) while 34.8 percent sold them in the market. Across domains, the proportion of respondents who sold animals to their neighbours range from 27.2 percent in Zanzibar to 88.5 percent in Dar es Salaam and for those who sold animals in the market the proportion of respondents range from 11.5 percent in Dar es Salaam to 38.8 percent in Mainland Rural. Households which wanted to sell animals in the 12 months prior to the survey and were not able to sell them were asked to give the reason for not been able to sell. the majority of the households (88.5%) reported that they were not able to sell the animals because of a fall

in prices/it was not profitable. Across domains, all respondents (100.0%) in Mainland Rural and in Other Urban Mainland were not able to sell their animals due to a fall in prices/it was not profitable. On the other hand, all households in Dar es Salam stated that they were not able to sell their animals due to restrictions on movement/travel (Table 2.27).

Table 2. 25: Percentage of Households That could Sell or Not Sell Their Animals by Domain, Place of selling Animals, and Type of Reason for Not being Able to Sell Animals; Tanzania, 2024

	Tanzania	Mainland Rural	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Zanzibar
Where/to whom did you sell the livestock					
Sold in the market	34.8	38.8	11.5	21.8	14.7
Sold to neighbor	46.6	39.5	88.5	70.9	27.2
Sold to the slaughter facility	11.1	12.4	0.0	6.8	58.1
Other (specify)	7.5	9.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Reason for not being able to sell the animal(s)					
Local markets not operating/closed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	???
Limited/no transportation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	???
Restrictions on movement/travel	11.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	???
Fall in prices/it was not profitable	88.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	???

2.15.3 Livestock Products

The respondents who owned/kept livestock were asked to state which livestock products they produced in the 12 months prior to the Survey. Nationally, relatively larger proportions of respondents stated that they produced eggs (39.1%) and milk (22.7%). The result is consistent across the domains, except for Dar es Salaam where the majority (73.7%) of respondents reported to produced eggs (Table 2.28).

Table 2. 28: Proportional of Respondents by Livestock Products Produced in the 12 Months prior to the Survey and Domain; Tanzania, 2022-2024

	Tanzania	Mainland Rural	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Zanzibar
Milk	22.7	26.0	4.7	11.8	38.3
Eggs	39.1	37.9	73.7	33.8	12.0
Skin/hides	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	6.0	6.2	0.0	8.0	0.0
None	43.7	43.3	26.3	52.0	49.6

CHAPTER THREE

Policy Implications and Recommendations

3.1 Introduction

This chapter present key findings, their policy recommendations and corresponding policies. These are important for responding to the effects of shocks and crises such as extreme weather conditions and pandemics like COVID 19. Policy implications and recommendations are critical for policy formulation, planning and reviews as well as monitoring and reporting.

3.2 Findings, Policy Implications and Recommendations

Selected findings here represent those with significant policy implication. An attempt has been made to provide indicative recommendations applicable for decision makers.

3.2.1 Key Finding on headship of household

The percentage of male headed households in Tanzania is higher (93.3% to 87.5%) than that of female headed (63.4% to 73.0%) households.

i. **Policy Implications**

Economic Inequality: Male-headed households often have better access to resources and opportunities compared to female-headed households. This can exacerbate economic inequality and limit the effectiveness of poverty reduction programs.

Access to Services: Policies may need to address the disparities in access to services such as healthcare, education, and social protection. Male-headed households might have better access to these services, which can lead to unequal outcomes.

Land Ownership and Security: In many regions, land ownership is predominantly in the hands of men. This can affect household food security and welfare, as secure land tenure for women has been shown to positively impact these outcomes.

Gender-Sensitive Policies: There is a need for gender-sensitive policies that recognize the unique challenges faced by female-headed households. This includes policies that promote women's economic opportunities, address barriers to land ownership, and provide targeted social protection.

ii. Recommendations

Promote Women's Economic Opportunities: Implement programs that enhance women's access to education, vocational training, and employment opportunities. This could include scholarships for girls, skills training programs, and incentives for businesses to hire women.

Land Ownership and Tenure Security: Reform land laws to ensure equal access and ownership rights for women. Provide legal aid and support services to help women navigate land-related disputes and secure their land rights.

Access to Financial Services: Facilitate women's access to financial services such as savings accounts, credit, and insurance. This can be done through microfinance programs, women's cooperatives, and financial literacy training.

Social Protection Programs: Design social protection programs that specifically target female-headed households. This could include cash transfers, food assistance, and childcare support to help alleviate the economic burden on these households.

Healthcare Access: Improve access to healthcare services for women and children by expanding healthcare infrastructure, providing free or subsidized healthcare services, and promoting maternal and child health programs.

Education and Awareness Campaigns: Conduct public education and awareness campaigns to challenge and change social norms and gender stereotypes. Promote the idea of shared responsibilities in household and caregiving tasks.

Policy Frameworks and Monitoring: Develop and implement gender-sensitive policy frameworks that ensure all policies and programs are designed with gender equality in mind. Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track progress and make necessary adjustments.

Support for Female Entrepreneurs: Provide support for female entrepreneurs through business development services, access to markets, and mentorship programs. Encourage women's participation in sectors traditionally dominated by men.

Legal Reforms: Enact and enforce laws that protect women's rights and promote gender equality. This includes laws against gender-based violence, discrimination, and unequal pay.

Community Engagement: Engage local communities in the development and implementation of gender-sensitive policies. Ensure that women are actively involved in decision-making processes at the community level.

3.2.2 Key Finding on Employment status

Seasonality and illness are primary causes of persons not working in Tanzania

i. Policy Implications

Economic Instability: Seasonal employment can lead to fluctuations in income and economic instability for workers, affecting their ability to meet basic needs during off-seasons.

Healthcare Costs: Illness-related unemployment can increase healthcare costs for both individuals and the government, as more people may require medical treatment and support.

Labour Market Disruptions: Both seasonality and illness can cause disruptions in the labour market, leading to labour shortages during peak seasons and oversupply during off-seasons.

Social Inequality: These factors can exacerbate social inequality, as vulnerable populations may be more affected by seasonal and illness-related unemployment.

ii. Recommendations

Diversification of Employment Opportunities: Encourage the development of industries that provide year-round employment to reduce the impact of seasonality.

Healthcare Access and Support: Improve access to healthcare services and provide support for workers dealing with illness to help them return to work more quickly.

Social Protection Programs: Develop social protection programs, such as unemployment benefits and income support, to help workers during periods of unemployment due to seasonality or illness.

Flexible Work Arrangements: Promote flexible work arrangements, such as remote work and part-time opportunities, to accommodate workers dealing with illness.

3.2.3 Key Finding on access to goods and services

There are generally positive trends in access to essential goods and services in urban areas than in rural areas

i: Policy Implications

Urban-Rural Disparities: Increased access to essential goods and services in urban areas can widen the gap between urban and rural populations, leading to social and economic inequalities.

Migration: Improved access in urban areas may encourage rural-to-urban migration, potentially leading to overpopulation in cities and underpopulation in rural areas.

Resource Allocation: Governments may need to re-evaluate resource allocation to ensure that rural areas are not neglected and that there is balanced development.

Infrastructure Development: The disparity may highlight the need for improved infrastructure in rural areas to ensure equitable access to essential goods and services.

ii: Recommendations

Balanced Resource Allocation: Ensure that resources are allocated equally between urban and rural areas to promote balanced development.

Infrastructure Investment: Invest in infrastructure development in rural areas, including roads, healthcare facilities, schools, and utilities, to improve access to essential goods and services.

Rural Development Programs: Implement targeted rural development programs that focus on improving the quality of life in rural areas, such as agricultural support, education, and healthcare initiatives.

Decentralization: Promote decentralization policies that empower local governments in rural areas to make decisions and manage resources effectively.

Public-Private Partnerships: Encourage public-private partnerships to invest in rural infrastructure and services, leveraging private sector expertise and resources.

Technology and Innovation: Utilize technology and innovative solutions to bridge the gap between urban and rural areas. This could include telemedicine, e-learning platforms, and mobile banking services.

3.2.4 Key Finding on Food Insecurity

Financial constraints and prices are major reasons for food insecurity

i: Policy Implications

Economic Inequality: Financial constraints can exacerbate economic inequality, making it difficult for low-income households to afford nutritious food. This can lead to malnutrition and other health issues.

Market Volatility: Price fluctuations can create uncertainty in food markets, affecting both producers and consumers. This can lead to reduced investment in agriculture and increased food insecurity.

Access to Food: High food prices can limit access to essential goods, particularly for vulnerable populations. This can result in increased reliance on food aid and social protection programs.

Agricultural Productivity: Financial constraints can limit farmers' ability to invest in inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and technology, reducing agricultural productivity and food supply.

ii: Recommendations

Subsidies and Price Controls: Implement subsidies and price controls to stabilize food prices and ensure affordability for low-income households.

Social Protection Programs: Develop and expand social protection programs, such as food assistance and cash transfers, to support vulnerable populations during periods of high food prices.

Investment in Agriculture: Increase investment in agricultural research and development to improve productivity and resilience to price shocks.

Market Regulation: Strengthen market regulation to reduce price volatility and ensure fair competition in food markets.

Financial Support for Farmers: Provide financial support and access to credit for smallholder farmers to help them invest in inputs and technology.

3.2.5 Key Finding on Price of food

Prices of are generally stable but varying by seasons

i: Policy Implications

Supply Chain Management: Seasonal variations in food prices can indicate underlying issues in supply chain management. Stable prices might mask the volatility in supply, leading to potential shortages or surpluses.

Consumer Behaviour: Consumers may alter their purchasing habits based on seasonal availability, which can affect demand for certain products throughout the year.

Agricultural Planning: Farmers may need to adjust their planting and harvesting schedules to align with seasonal price variations, which can impact overall agricultural productivity.

Economic Stability: While stable prices can provide economic stability, seasonal variations can still lead to financial uncertainty for both producers and consumers.

Food Security: Seasonal price variations can affect food security, particularly for low-income households that may struggle to afford certain foods during peak seasons.

ii: Recommendations

Improved Supply Chain Infrastructure: Invest in infrastructure to improve the efficiency of the supply chain, including storage facilities, transportation networks, and market access.

Support for Farmers: Provide financial and technical support to farmers to help them manage seasonal variations in production and prices. This could include access to credit, insurance, and extension services.

Consumer Education: Educate consumers about the benefits of seasonal eating and how to make the most of available produce throughout the year.

Market Regulation: Implement policies to regulate food markets and prevent price manipulation, ensuring fair prices for both producers and consumers.

Diversification of Crops: Encourage farmers to diversify their crops to reduce dependency on a single product and mitigate the impact of seasonal price variations.

3.2.6 Key Finding on Transport

There is a general decline in the use of paid transportation to all locations (market, schools, place of worship, place of work, and health facility)

i: Policy Implications

Revenue Loss: A decline in the use of paid transportation can lead to significant revenue losses for transportation agencies, affecting their ability to maintain and improve services.

Service Reductions: Reduced revenue may force transportation agencies to cut services, leading to decreased accessibility and convenience for users.

Increased Traffic Congestion: As more people opt for private vehicles over public transportation, traffic congestion can increase, leading to longer commute times and higher emissions.

Environmental Impact: A shift away from public transportation can result in higher carbon emissions and increased air pollution, negatively impacting the environment.

ii: Recommendations

Subsidies and Incentives: Provide subsidies and incentives to encourage the use of public transportation. This could include reduced fares, tax benefits, and employer-sponsored transit programs.

Service Improvements: Invest in improving the quality and reliability of public transportation services. This could include upgrading infrastructure, increasing frequency, and enhancing safety measures.

Public Awareness Campaigns: Conduct public awareness campaigns to highlight the benefits of using public transportation, such as cost savings, environmental impact, and reduced traffic congestion.

Integration with Other Modes: Promote the integration of public transportation with other modes of transport, such as biking and walking, to create a seamless and convenient travel experience.

Technology and Innovation: Utilize technology and innovative solutions to enhance the user experience. This could include real-time tracking, mobile payment options, and improved route planning.

Policy and Regulation: Implement policies and regulations that prioritize public transportation. This could include dedicated bus lanes, congestion pricing, and restrictions on private vehicle use in certain areas.

3.2.7 Key Finding on paid transport

There is significant seasonal variation in paid transportation to all locations

i: Policy Implications

Revenue Fluctuations: Seasonal variations can lead to significant fluctuations in revenue for transportation agencies, affecting their ability to maintain and improve services year-round.

Service Adjustments: Transportation services may need to adjust their schedules and routes to accommodate seasonal demand, which can be challenging and costly.

Infrastructure Strain: High demand during peak seasons can strain transportation infrastructure, leading to congestion, delays, and increased wear and tear.

Environmental Impact: Increased use of private vehicles during off-peak seasons can lead to higher carbon emissions and environmental degradation.

Social Inequality: Seasonal variations can disproportionately affect low-income individuals who rely on affordable transportation options, leading to reduced accessibility and mobility.

ii: Recommendations

Flexible Scheduling: Implement flexible scheduling and route adjustments to accommodate seasonal demand. This could include increasing service frequency during peak seasons and reducing it during off-peak times.

Dynamic Pricing: Introduce dynamic pricing models to manage demand and encourage the use of public transportation during off-peak seasons. This could include discounted fares during low-demand periods.

Infrastructure Investment: Invest in infrastructure improvements to handle peak season demand and reduce congestion. This could include expanding capacity, upgrading facilities, and implementing smart traffic management systems.

Environmental Policies: Promote the use of environmentally friendly transportation options, such as electric buses and bike-sharing programs, to reduce the environmental impact of seasonal variations.

Public Awareness Campaigns: Conduct public awareness campaigns to encourage the use of public transportation year-round. Highlight the benefits of using public transit, such as cost savings, reduced traffic congestion, and environmental impact.

Support for Vulnerable Populations: Develop targeted programs to support low-income individuals and other vulnerable populations who rely on public transportation. This could include subsidized fares, improved accessibility, and enhanced service coverage.

3.2.7.1 Key Finding for school

The usage of paid transportation for school visits remained low across all periods

i: Policy Implications

Reduced Accessibility: Low usage of paid transportation for school visits can limit students' access to educational opportunities, extracurricular activities, and resources that are not available within walking distance.

Increased Absenteeism: Students who lack reliable transportation may have higher rates of absenteeism, which can negatively impact their academic performance and overall educational outcomes.

Social Inequality: Low-income families may be disproportionately affected by the lack of affordable transportation options, exacerbating existing social and economic inequalities.

Environmental Impact: Increased reliance on private vehicles for school visits can lead to higher carbon emissions and environmental degradation.

Safety Concerns: Students who have to walk long distances or rely on unsafe transportation options may face increased safety risks.

ii: Recommendations

Subsidized Transportation Programs: Implement subsidized transportation programs to make paid transportation more affordable for low-income families. This could include providing free or reduced-fare bus passes for students.

Improved Public Transportation: Invest in improving public transportation infrastructure and services to make them more reliable, accessible, and convenient for students and their families.

School Transportation Services: Expand school transportation services to cover more areas and provide safe, reliable transportation options for students. This could include increasing the number of school buses and routes.

Community Partnerships: Partner with local businesses, community organizations, and transportation agencies to develop innovative solutions for student transportation, such as carpool programs or ride-sharing services.

Public Awareness Campaigns: Conduct public awareness campaigns to educate families about the available transportation options and the benefits of using paid transportation for school visits.

Safety Measures: Implement safety measures to ensure that students have safe and secure transportation options. This could include improving pedestrian infrastructure, increasing the presence of crossing guards, and enhancing safety protocols on school buses.

3.2.8 Key Finding on non-farm

Non - farm businesses are constrained by inadequate capital

i: Policy Implications

Limited Growth: Capital constraints can hinder the growth and expansion of non-farm businesses, limiting their ability to invest in new technologies, hire additional staff, or expand operations.

Reduced Competitiveness: Without adequate capital, non-farm businesses may struggle to compete with larger, better-funded enterprises, leading to reduced market share and profitability.

Innovation Stagnation: Capital constraints can limit the ability of non-farm businesses to innovate and develop new products or services, affecting their long-term sustainability.

Employment Opportunities: Limited access to capital can restrict the ability of non-farm businesses to create new jobs, impacting local employment rates and economic development.

Economic Inequality: Capital constraints can exacerbate economic inequality, as smaller businesses may struggle to compete with larger enterprises, leading to a concentration of wealth and resources.

ii: Recommendations

Access to Credit: Improve access to credit for non-farm businesses by supporting microfinance institutions and commercial banks that offer loans at reasonable interest rates. This can help businesses invest in growth and development.

Financial Literacy Programs: Implement financial literacy programs to help business owners better manage their finances, understand credit options, and make informed investment decisions.

Government Grants and Subsidies: Provide government grants and subsidies to support non-farm businesses, particularly those in rural areas. This can help offset the costs of capital investments and encourage business growth.

Public-Private Partnerships: Foster public-private partnerships to provide funding and support for non-farm businesses. Collaboration between government, industry, and financial institutions can lead to innovative financing solutions.

Business Development Services: Offer business development services, such as training, mentorship, and technical assistance, to help non-farm businesses improve their operations and access new markets.

Tax Incentives: Implement tax incentives for non-farm businesses that invest in capital improvements, research and development, or job creation. This can encourage businesses to reinvest profits and stimulate growth.

Infrastructure Development: Invest in infrastructure development, such as transportation, communication, and utilities, to support the growth of non-farm businesses and improve their access to markets and resources.

Market Access Programs: Develop programs to improve market access for non-farm businesses, such as trade fairs, online marketplaces, and export promotion initiatives. This can help businesses reach new customers and increase sales.

3.2.9 Key Finding on food insecurity

More than half (67.1%, 64.9%, 63.1% and 52.2%) of households in Tanzania had severe food insecurity during the survey period

i: Policy Implications

Health Outcomes: Severe food insecurity can lead to malnutrition, increased susceptibility to diseases, and higher mortality rates, particularly among vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly.

Economic Productivity: Food insecurity can reduce economic productivity as malnourished individuals are less able to work effectively, leading to a cycle of poverty and food insecurity.

Social Stability: High levels of food insecurity can lead to social unrest and political instability, as people struggle to meet their basic needs.

Educational Attainment: Children from food-insecure households are more likely to experience developmental delays and perform poorly in school, affecting their long-term educational and economic prospects.

Healthcare Costs: Increased healthcare costs due to malnutrition and related health issues can strain public health systems and divert resources from other critical areas.

ii: Recommendations

Agricultural Investment: Increase investment in agriculture to boost food production, improve food distribution systems, and ensure that smallholder farmers have access to resources and markets.

Nutrition Education: Promote nutrition education programs to help households make informed choices about their diets and improve their nutritional status.

Healthcare Access: Improve access to healthcare services to address malnutrition and related health issues, particularly in rural and underserved areas.

Emergency Food Reserves: Establish and maintain emergency food reserves to provide a buffer against food shortages and price shocks.

Climate Resilience: Develop and implement climate-resilient agricultural practices to mitigate the impact of climate change on food production and ensure food security.

3.2.10 Key Finding on subjective welfare opinions.

Majority of Tanzanians (68.1% to 74.5%) are fairly happy while smaller proportion (13.1% to 16.3%) are unhappy

i: Policy Implications

Social Cohesion: A generally happy population can contribute to social cohesion and stability. However, the presence of a smaller proportion of unhappy individuals may indicate underlying issues that need to be addressed to prevent social unrest.

Economic Productivity: Happiness is often linked to higher productivity and economic growth. Ensuring that the majority of the population remains happy can have positive economic implications. However, addressing the needs of the unhappy minority is crucial to avoid potential negative impacts on productivity.

Public Health: Happiness is associated with better physical and mental health outcomes. Policies that promote happiness can lead to a healthier population, reducing the burden on healthcare systems. Conversely, addressing the mental health needs of the unhappy minority is essential to ensure overall public health.

Inequality: The existence of a smaller proportion of unhappy individuals may highlight issues of inequality and social injustice. Addressing these disparities is important for creating a more equitable society.

ii: Recommendations

Mental Health Services: Invest in mental health services to support the unhappy minority. This includes increasing access to counselling, therapy, and mental health education programs.

Social Support Programs: Develop social support programs that target vulnerable populations, such as low-income families, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities. These programs can help alleviate the factors contributing to unhappiness.

Economic Opportunities: Create policies that promote economic opportunities for all citizens. This includes job creation, skills training, and support for small businesses to ensure that everyone has the chance to improve their economic situation.

Community Engagement: Foster community engagement and social connections through initiatives that promote social interaction and community building. This can help reduce feelings of isolation and improve overall happiness.

Education and Awareness: Implement education and awareness campaigns that promote the importance of mental well-being and provide information on available resources and support services.

Inclusive Policies: Ensure that all policies are inclusive and consider the needs of marginalized and vulnerable populations. This can help address the root causes of unhappiness and promote a more equitable society.

Key Findings on shocks

Shocks (Economic, Environment and Agriculture) have shown a declining trend over time

i: Policy Implications

Economic Stability: A declining trend in economic shocks can lead to greater economic stability, encouraging investment and fostering economic growth. This stability can also reduce the need for emergency financial interventions and allow for more predictable fiscal planning.

Environmental Resilience: Reduced environmental shocks can indicate improved resilience to climate change and natural disasters. This can lead to better preservation of ecosystems, reduced damage to infrastructure, and lower costs associated with disaster recovery.

Agricultural Productivity: A decline in agricultural shocks can enhance food security by ensuring more consistent agricultural output. This can lead to stable food prices, improved nutrition, and reduced reliance on food imports.

Social Well-being: Fewer shocks can improve overall social well-being by reducing the stress and uncertainty associated with economic, environmental, and agricultural disruptions. This can lead to better mental health outcomes and stronger community cohesion.

Policy Focus: With fewer shocks to manage, policymakers can shift their focus from reactive measures to proactive and long-term planning. This can include investments in sustainable development, infrastructure improvements, and social programs.

ii: Recommendations

Strengthen Resilience: Continue to invest in measures that strengthen resilience to shocks, such as climate adaptation strategies, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable agricultural practices.

Diversify the Economy: Promote economic diversification to reduce dependence on vulnerable sectors and enhance overall economic stability. This can include supporting emerging industries, encouraging innovation, and fostering entrepreneurship.

Sustainable Practices: Encourage the adoption of sustainable practices in agriculture, industry, and urban planning to mitigate the impact of future shocks and promote long-term environmental health.

Social Safety Nets: Maintain and expand social safety nets to protect vulnerable populations from the residual effects of shocks. This can include unemployment benefits, food assistance programs, and healthcare access.

Data and Monitoring: Invest in data collection and monitoring systems to track trends in economic, environmental, and agricultural shocks. This can help policymakers make informed decisions and respond proactively to emerging threats.

3.2.11 Key Finding on farm activity

Most dominant reasons for those who had a farm but did not grow were being ill or caring for ill member of the family

i: Policy Implications

Economic Impact: Illness or caregiving responsibilities can lead to reduced agricultural productivity, affecting the income and economic stability of farming households. This can result in increased poverty and financial strain.

Food Security: Reduced agricultural output can impact local food security, leading to shortages and higher food prices. This can affect the availability and affordability of food for the community.

Labor Shortages: Illness or caregiving can create labor shortages on farms, making it difficult to maintain operations and meet production targets. This can lead to a reliance on hired labor, which may not always be available or affordable.

Health and Well-being: The physical and mental health of farmers and their families can be adversely affected by the stress and burden of illness or caregiving. This can lead to long-term health issues and reduced quality of life.

Social Inequality: Vulnerable populations, such as smallholder farmers and low-income households, may be disproportionately affected by illness and caregiving responsibilities, exacerbating existing social and economic inequalities.

ii: Recommendations

Healthcare Access: Improve access to healthcare services for rural communities to ensure timely and effective treatment of illnesses. This can help reduce the impact of illness on agricultural productivity.

Support for Caregivers: Develop support programs for caregivers, including respite care, financial assistance, and counselling services. This can help alleviate the burden on those caring for ill family members.

Insurance Programs: Implement insurance programs that provide coverage for health-related expenses and income protection for farmers. This can help mitigate the financial impact of illness and caregiving responsibilities.

Labor Support: Create programs that provide temporary labour support for farms affected by illness or caregiving. This can include hiring subsidies, labour exchange programs, and community-based labour pools.

Training and Education: Offer training and education programs to help farmers adopt more efficient and resilient agricultural practices. This can help reduce the impact of labour shortages and improve overall productivity.

Social Protection: Expand social protection programs, such as cash transfers and food assistance, to support households affected by illness and caregiving responsibilities. This can help ensure their economic stability and food security.

3.2.12 Key Finding on uses of inorganic fertilizers

Few farming households (26.4%) used inorganic fertilizers

i: Policy Implications

Reduced Agricultural Productivity: Inorganic fertilizers provide essential nutrients that can significantly boost crop yields. Limited use of these fertilizers can result in lower agricultural productivity, affecting food security and income for farming households.

Soil Health: While inorganic fertilizers can enhance short-term productivity, their overuse can lead to soil degradation and reduced soil fertility over time. However, limited use may indicate a reliance on organic methods, which can improve long-term soil health.

Economic Impact: Farmers who do not use inorganic fertilizers may face higher production costs and lower profitability. This can limit their ability to invest in other agricultural inputs and technologies, affecting overall economic growth in the agricultural sector.

Access to Inputs: Limited use of inorganic fertilizers may highlight issues related to access and affordability. Smallholder farmers may struggle to obtain these inputs due to high costs, lack of availability, or inadequate distribution networks.

Environmental Impact: Reduced use of inorganic fertilizers can have positive environmental implications, such as lower greenhouse gas emissions and reduced water pollution from fertilizer runoff.

ii: Recommendations

Subsidies and Support Programs: Implement subsidies and support programs to make inorganic fertilizers more affordable and accessible to smallholder farmers. This can help boost agricultural productivity and improve food security.

Integrated Soil Fertility Management: Promote integrated soil fertility management practices that combine the use of inorganic fertilizers with organic methods. This can enhance soil health and sustainability while improving crop yields.

Access to Credit: Improve access to credit for smallholder farmers to enable them to purchase necessary agricultural inputs, including inorganic fertilizers. This can help increase productivity and profitability.

Research and Development: Invest in research and development to identify and promote sustainable fertilizer practices that minimize environmental impact while maximizing agricultural productivity.

Extension Services: Strengthen agricultural extension services to provide farmers with information and training on the effective and sustainable use of inorganic fertilizers. This can help improve their knowledge and practices.

Market Development: Develop and support markets for organic fertilizers and other sustainable agricultural inputs. This can provide farmers with alternative options and reduce reliance on inorganic fertilizers.

3.2.13 Key Finding on the cost and timely availability of fertilizers

The cost and timely availability of fertilizers were main reasons for low use of inorganic fertilizers

i: Policy Implications

Reduced Agricultural Productivity: High costs and untimely availability of inorganic fertilizers can lead to reduced agricultural productivity. Farmers may not be able to apply fertilizers at the optimal time, resulting in lower crop yields and affecting food security.

Economic Impact: Lower productivity can reduce farmers' incomes, leading to increased poverty and economic instability in rural areas. This can also affect the overall economy, as agriculture is a significant sector in many developing countries.

Soil Health: Inadequate use of fertilizers can lead to soil nutrient depletion over time, reducing soil fertility and making it harder to achieve good yields in the future.

Market Inefficiencies: High costs and supply chain issues can create market inefficiencies, making it difficult for farmers to access the inputs they need. This can lead to increased reliance on informal markets and potentially lower-quality inputs.

Social Inequality: Smallholder farmers and low-income households are disproportionately affected by high fertilizer costs and supply issues, exacerbating existing social and economic inequalities.

ii: Recommendations

Subsidies and Support Programs: Implement subsidies and support programs to make inorganic fertilizers more affordable for smallholder farmers. This can help boost agricultural productivity and improve food security.

Improved Supply Chain Management: Invest in improving supply chain management to ensure timely availability of fertilizers. This can include better storage facilities, transportation networks, and distribution systems.

Access to Credit: Improve access to credit for smallholder farmers to enable them to purchase necessary agricultural inputs, including inorganic fertilizers. This can help increase productivity and profitability.

Research and Development: Invest in research and development to identify and promote sustainable fertilizer practices that minimize environmental impact while maximizing agricultural productivity.

Extension Services: Strengthen agricultural extension services to provide farmers with information and training on the effective and sustainable use of inorganic fertilizers. This can help improve their knowledge and practices.

Market Development: Develop and support markets for organic fertilizers and other sustainable agricultural inputs. This can provide farmers with alternative options and reduce reliance on inorganic fertilizers.

3.2.14 Key Finding on agriculture extension officers

There is still low (19.4%) visitation of extension officers to farming households

i: Policy Implications

Reduced Agricultural Productivity: Low visitation by extension officers can lead to reduced agricultural productivity as farmers may not receive timely and accurate information on best practices, new technologies, and pest management.

Knowledge Gaps: Farmers may face knowledge gaps in critical areas such as soil health, crop rotation, and sustainable farming practices. This can result in suboptimal farming techniques and lower yields.

Limited Adoption of Innovations: Without regular visits from extension officers, farmers may be less likely to adopt new agricultural innovations and technologies, hindering progress and modernization in the agricultural sector.

Economic Impact: Reduced productivity and limited adoption of innovations can negatively impact the economic stability of farming households, leading to increased poverty and food insecurity.

Environmental Degradation: Lack of guidance on sustainable farming practices can lead to environmental degradation, including soil erosion, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity.

Social Inequality: Smallholder farmers and marginalized groups may be disproportionately affected by low visitation rates, exacerbating existing social and economic inequalities.

ii: Recommendations

Increase Extension Officer Workforce: Hire and train more extension officers to ensure that all farming households receive regular visits and support. This can help bridge knowledge gaps and improve agricultural productivity.

Mobile Extension Services: Implement mobile extension services that use technology to reach farmers in remote areas. This can include SMS-based advisory services, mobile apps, and online platforms for information dissemination.

Community-Based Approaches: Promote community-based approaches where local farmers are trained as extension agents to provide peer-to-peer support and share knowledge within their communities.

Incentives for Extension Officers: Provide incentives for extension officers to work in remote and underserved areas. This can include financial incentives, career development opportunities, and recognition programs.

Public-Private Partnerships: Foster public-private partnerships to leverage resources and expertise from the private sector in providing extension services. This can enhance the reach and effectiveness of extension programs.

Capacity Building: Invest in capacity-building programs for extension officers to ensure they have the necessary skills and knowledge to provide effective support to farmers. This can include ongoing training, workshops, and access to the latest research and technologies.

3.2.15 Key Finding on Livestock diseases

There is high (83.4) prevalence of Livestock diseases in most areas in Tanzania

i: Policy Implications

Economic Losses: High prevalence of animal diseases can lead to significant economic losses for farmers and the agricultural sector. This includes reduced productivity, increased veterinary costs, and loss of livestock.

Food Security: Animal diseases can impact food security by reducing the availability of animal products such as meat, milk, and eggs. This can lead to higher food prices and reduced access to nutritious food for consumers.

Public Health: Some animal diseases are zoonotic, meaning they can be transmitted to humans. High prevalence of such diseases can pose serious public health risks and increase healthcare costs.

Trade Restrictions: Countries with high prevalence of animal diseases may face trade restrictions and bans on their animal products. This can affect export revenues and international trade relations.

Environmental Impact: The spread of animal diseases can lead to environmental degradation, as affected areas may require extensive culling and disposal of diseased animals, which can contaminate soil and water sources.

ii: Recommendations

Strengthen Veterinary Services: Invest in strengthening veterinary services to improve disease surveillance, diagnosis, and treatment. This includes training and equipping veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals.

Disease Prevention Programs: Implement comprehensive disease prevention programs, including vaccination campaigns, biosecurity measures, and public awareness initiatives to reduce the spread of animal diseases.

Research and Development: Invest in research and development to better understand animal diseases, develop effective vaccines and treatments, and improve disease management practices.

International Cooperation: Foster international cooperation to address transboundary animal diseases. This includes sharing information, coordinating disease control efforts, and supporting global initiatives to combat animal diseases.

Support for Farmers: Provide financial and technical support to farmers to help them implement disease prevention and control measures. This can include subsidies for vaccines, access to veterinary services, and training on best practices.

Public Health Integration: Integrate animal health policies with public health initiatives to address zoonotic diseases. This includes strengthening collaboration between veterinary and public health sectors.

Trade Policies: Develop trade policies that balance the need for disease control with the economic interests of the agricultural sector. This can include negotiating trade agreements that recognize disease-free zones and implementing measures to ensure safe trade of animal products.

4.0 ANNEXES: ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1: Percentage of Households by Domain, Interview Status and Survey Round; Tanzania 2022 - 2024

Domain	Description	June-July,2022	June-July,2023	Aug-Sept, 2023	Oct-Nov,2023	Feb,2024	Apr-May,2024	Oct-Nov,2024
Tanzania	Complete	81.5	78.4	77.3	76.9	76.3	76.4	74.7
	Partially complete	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Refused	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.9
	Nobody answering	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.7
	Phone turned off	8.9	9.6	9.5	9.8	10.6	10.0	8.9
	Don't speak the language	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Number does not exist	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.9	5.0
	Don't know the household	2.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.7	7.0
	Reference person can't connect to household	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
	Percent	**99.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Rural Mainland	Complete	80.6	76.1	74.9	75.4	73.8	73.6	72.0
	Partially complete	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
	Refused	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.7
	Nobody answering	1.3	1.0	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.4
	Phone turned off	10.2	11.3	10.6	9.8	11.5	11.0	8.8
	Don't speak the language	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Number does not exist	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.4	5.7
	Don't know the household	3.3	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.5	7.7	9.3
	Reference person can't connect to household	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8
	Percent	**99.9**	**100.0**	**99.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**99.9**
Domain	Description	June-July,2022	June-July,2023	AugSept,2023	Oct-Nov,2023	Feb,2024	Apr-May,2024	Oct-Nov,2024
Dar es Salaam	Complete	78.2	79.8	79.5	75.8	75.2	80.6	75.5
	Partially complete	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Refused	4.1	2.9	3.0	2.3	0.0	0.4	1.2
	Nobody answering	3.7	5.5	4.9	7.4	7.9	4.5	3.7