### Overview of Nutrition Partners in Agricultural Sector

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### AGRICULTURAL SECTOR LEAD MINISTRIES

- In Tanzania Agricultural sector Lead Ministries include:
  - Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
  - Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
  - ➤ Ministry of Industries and Trade
  - ➤ PMO-RALG (TAMISEMI)

#### OUTLINE

- AGRICULTURAL SECTOR LEAD MINISTRIES
- ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN NUTRITION
- PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE NUTRITION
- CHALLENGES
- WAYFORARD

### ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN NUTRITION

The major role of the sector is to ensure availability and accessibility of quality and nutritious food to the community.

#### Role...

The role is achieved through the following:

- Increase production of a variety of nutrient rich food and promote dietary diversity (both crops/livestocks)
- •Reduce postharvest losses to maximize food stocks
- •Improve food preservation techniques that increases the availability of nutrient rich foods throughout the year

- Ensure processing techniques that increases nutrient value (blending, fortification, fermentation)
- Promote good meal preparatory techniques and nutritious dietary intake for all the family, especially pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged less than two years, and
- Build capacity of livestock/crop extension workers on agriculture related nutrition interventions

### AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES TO IMPROVE NUTRITION

#### 1. CAADP

(Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme)

#### What is CAADP?

• Is an integrated continent-wide framework that seeks to promote agricultural growth, facilitate rural development, and ensure food and nutrition security in Africa.

#### CAADP.....

 CAADP provides Tanzania an opportunity to achieve the goals of the National Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, and eventually for achieving the goals of Development Vision 2025 (mainland) and 2020 (Zanzibar).

## TANZANIA AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY INVESTMENT PLAN (TAFSIP)

It is a ten-year comprehensive investment plan which maps the investments needed to achieve the CAADP target of six percent annual growth in agricultural sector GDP

#### TAFSIP.....

• It is a sector wide plan for coordinating and harmonizing the resources needed to accelerate implementation of existing initiatives.

• It contains all other projects both
Government and donor funded provided
they remain within national priorities and
aligned with ASDP and as long as they are
within the CAADP principles

### CAADP/TAFSIP vs Food and Nutrition Security

Both CAADP and TAFSIP addresses Food and Nutrition security issues. Areas which are identified includes:

- Post-harvest management and handling of food
- Promotion of comprehensive social protection program
- Capacity building on nutrition

#### FOOD AND NUTRITION AREAS....

- Strengthening national early warning systems
- Research, extension and training in cost effective technologies in processing, preservation and storage
- Support production and utilization of indigenous nutritious foods
- Promote School feeding and
- Food blending and fortification

### Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP I )

 The ASDP was launched in 2006 to provide a sector wide investment vehicle to deliver the Agricultural Sector development Strategy (ASDS) and to contribute to the targets of reducing rural poverty from 27 per cent to 14 per cent by 2010 and raising agricultural growth to 10 per cent per year by 2010.

#### ASDP...

- ASDP was conceived and implemented as a bottom up approach delivered nationally, with 75 per cent of development funds from a multi-donor basket fund allocated to local level support through a performance—based block grant mechanism
- ASDP was conceived to have a 15-year horizon and a first phase of seven years 2006/7 to 2012/13.

#### 3. ASDP PHASE II

- The process to review ASDP I started in 2013/2014
- The review of ASDP -2 based on the lessons learned from the implementation of ASDP I
- The draft ASDS-2 integrates the CAADP objectives and reflects most of the vision and principles articulated in the TAFSIP

### Proposed nutrition interventions for inclusion into ASDP II

- During CAADP Nutrition Capacity
   Development Workshop held in Dar es
   Salaam on 25<sup>th</sup> Feb 1st March 2013
- It was observed that ASDP I did not address nutrition issues adequately
- The gaps were identified and the following interventions were proposed for inclusion in ASDP II which is under preparations

#### Proposed nutrition interventions;

 Diversification of agricultural production to increase quality of diets among the vulnerable population groups

 Ensure stability of food supplies through management of postharvest losses, preservation, processing and value addition

#### Nutrition Interventions.....

 Behavioural change on food consumption through awareness creation and sensitization

• Promote labor-saving technologies to give women more time to better care for their families also to improve productivity and production.

#### Nutrition Interventions....

 Undertake nutrition education for extension workers, in service training for key MAFC staff in short term and in the long term, mainstream nutrition in the curricula of the formal education system.

 Advocacy to key players at all levels to support nutrition interventions.

#### WAYFORWAD

### INCLUSION OF NUTRITIO IN ASDP II

ASDP II review is at its final stages and the following are the program components and sub components:

I.Sustainable Water and Land use Management, including mainstreaming resilience of sustainable and smart farming systems

#### COMPONENTS....

- II. Enhanced Agricultural Productivity by sustainable technology generation and promotion/use;
- III.Rural Commercialization and Value Addition to build competitive CVCs; and

#### Components.....

IV. Strengthening Agricultural Sector Enablers:

#### **Sub components:**

- > Policy framework,
- > Food security and nutrition,
- Institutional capacity strengthening
- ➤ Coordination and
- >Sector-wide M&E.

#### Components...

#### **Cross-cutting issues:**

Mainstream gender, youth, HIV/AIDS, environment and governance

#### **Cross-sectoral issues:**

will take care of managing links between agriculture and other sectors including rural infrastructure, energy, LGA reform, Land Acts' implementation, water resource management, etc.

### Food security and nutrition – Sub component

#### The objective:

To ensure sustainable food and nutrition security in Tanzania by involving all stakeholders in implementing strategies geared at ensuring food and nutrition security at all levels;

Focus on ensuring sustainable food availability, food accessibility and proper food utilization

#### Action areas:

Main strategic sector supports are centred on 4 action areas:

- (i) Crop/livestock monitoring and early warning for increased food security;
- (ii) Strategic National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA);
- (iii) Post-harvest management for reduced food loss; and
- (iv) Contribution to nutrition improvement.

### Interventions to improve food and nutrition security:

- Mainstream awareness on food security and nutrition security issues at all levels in the agricultural sector (mainstreamed in extension)
- Strengthen the food and nutrition security information system and mapping for continuous monitoring provide timely warning signal.
- Promote diversify/multiple adaptive strategies for sustainable FS.

- Promote consumption of protein-rich food of animal origin especially for children and pregnant women
- Promote food fortification and blending techniques of flour to improve nutrient contents (including bio-fortification)
- Encourage cost-effective technologies that reduce women's workload for more time for food preparation and child care

#### Interventions....

 Promote and disseminate technologies that promote better handling and improved storage and preservation of food and food products at all levels.

Improved market support infrastructure

 Improve basic food safety especially with respect to the control of pesticide residues and myco-toxins including aflatoxins

 Empower LGA staff on Food Security and Nutrition Analysis System (District Nutrition focal person or as far as possible District Nutrition Officer)

### Challenges facing the implementation of nutrition

- Limited multi-sectoral response to the problem;
- Malnutrition is still largely perceived as a health problem.
- Limited knowledge of nutrition issues at various levels

#### Challenges.....

- Inadequate funding to support nutrition activities,
- Limited ownership of nutrition interventions at household/community level
- Limited supervision and follow up to ensure accountability of agriculture and nutrition programme/project outcomes

#### CONCLUSION

CAADP/TAFSIP/ASDP/DADPs are therefore an opportunity for agriculture to engage in the "nutrition momentum" and join forces with other sectors in the fight against malnutrition

#### Asanteni kwa kunisikiliza!

Thank you for listening