



Food and Agriculture
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Leveraging ASDP II-NMNAP synergy for improved food security and nutrition in Tanzania

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Outline

- The EU/FAO FIRST Policy Assistance Programme
- Highlight Global/Africa/Tanzania state of nutrition
- ASDP II/NMNAP/TDV2025 – for pro-poor economic growth and improved food and nutrition security
- Proposed linkages for action

The Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) Programme

- Joint partnership of FAO and EU to strengthen the enabling environment for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture in selected countries (www.fao.org/europeanunion/eu-projects/first/en/)
- FIRST is carrying-out policy effectiveness analyses to help identify bottlenecks to accelerating progress towards SDG2.
- To identify areas for intensified support and accelerated action, and the means for their most effective and efficient implementation.
- One of the identified area is **to strengthen coordination in the implementation of ASDPII and NMNAP**, focus of this presentation.

Global/Regional data, SOFI 2018

- Globally: 11%- 821 million undernourished,
- Africa: 20.4% -257 million undernourished
- Sub-Saharan Africa-(23.2%), up from 222 million in 2016 (22.4%).
there are 237 million undernourished in 2017

Global/Africa/Tanzania- Stunting, children under 5

- Globally: 22.2% - 151 million (SOFI 2017)
- Africa: 30.3% - nearly 59 million (SOFI 2017)
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 32.6% - just under 54 million (SOFI 2017)
- Tanzania: 34% (TDHS 2015/16)

Child stunting per region (TDHS 2015/16)

ANAEMIA

45%

Women (15-49 years)

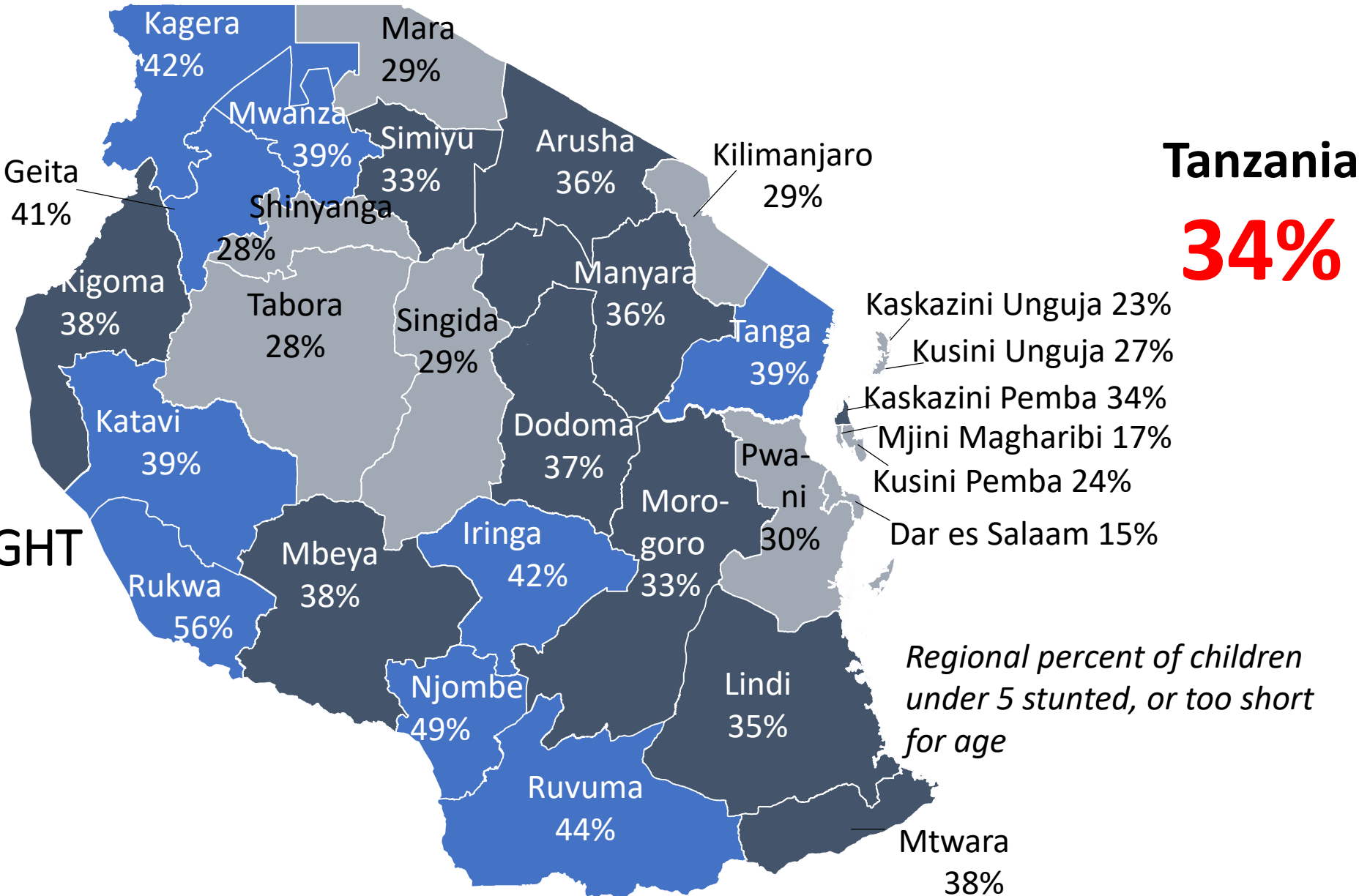
58%

Children (under 5 years)

OBESITY+OVERWEIGHT

28%

Women (15-49 years)



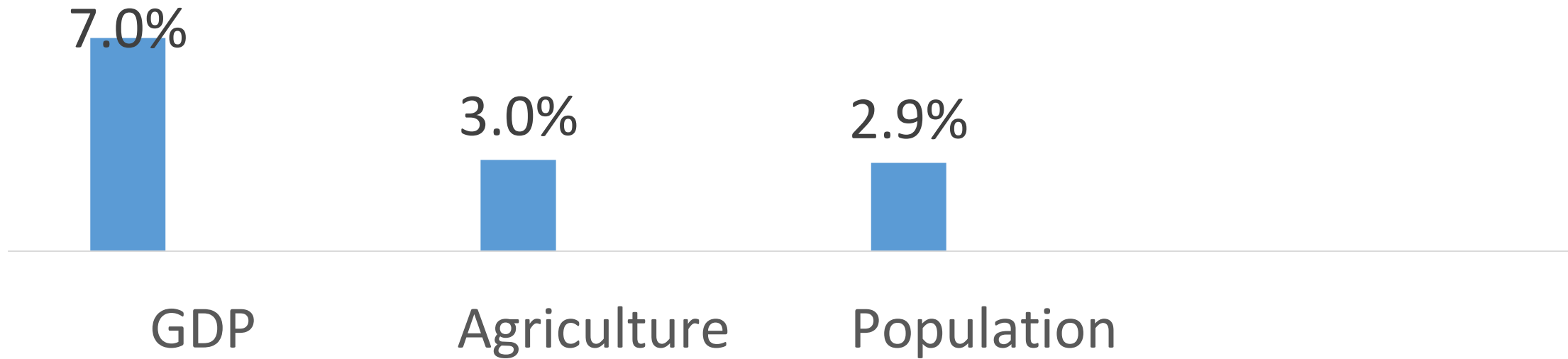
Majority of the hungry are Rural Small farm families

In 2011 FAO estimated that 925 million people were food insecure:

- **50%** - smallholder farm families, surviving off marginal lands prone to natural disasters like drought or floods;
- **20%** landless families dependent on wage-labour on farming;
- **10%** pastoralists, artisanal fishers or forest dependent communities;
- **20%** rural migrants in slums/shanty towns on the periphery of the biggest cities in developing countries.

(FAO SOFI 2011)

Small farmer's income ..the main BUT poor employer



- Agriculture sector employs 70% (national), 90% (rural, Tanzania)
- Poverty and malnutrition in Tanzania are mainly rural, borne disproportionately by those depending on farming, fisheries, and livestock (DfID, 2016).
- Agricultural growth is **5X more at poverty reduction** than other sectors

Agriculture is source of food, > 80%

- **Food diversity:**

- Modern foods - energy dense and nutrient poor (is that food security?)

- TDHS (2015/16) = 9%

- **Food Safety:**

- Zoonotic disease control

- Indiscrete use of agrichemical contaminants, pesticides, antibiotics, hormones, endocrine disruptors (lead, mercury, cadmium,

- Contamination of food in the production, distribution, storage and preparation places with aflatoxin, E-Coli, Salmonella, etc;

- Growing maladies - food allergies, obesity, attention deficit disorder, cancers, etc;

Diversified, nutritious and safe food in food system



More than 600 million
people every year fall ill after
eating contaminated food.

Promote better agricultural technologies

- **Minimize post harvest losses**
(25 – 35% of harvest)
- **Minimize use of chemicals**
- **Reduce Aflatoxin (12%)**
 - carcinogenic (liver cancer, 10% adults deaths); immunosuppression
 - Child stunting (up to 35%) is associated with aflatoxin



Scrutinize effects of agricultural trade policy reforms

- **+VE**

- Replace 200,000 MT of imported crude palm oil with locally produced sunflower oil
- Palm oil has 80% more saturated fats than sunflower oil
- Save foreign exchange currency
- Create more local jobs
- Crude palm oil was fortified with Vit A at refinery



- **-VE**

- Import refined palm oil to sell on the local market without fortification
- Difficult to fortify locally produced sunflower oil
- Difficult to trace so many small scale producers
- Sell crude sunflower oil

What countries committed to:

- In April 2016, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution proclaiming the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition from 2016 to 2025.
- The Decade aims to catalyse policy commitments that result in measurable action to address all forms of malnutrition.
- The aim is to ensure all people have access to healthier and more sustainable diets to eradicate all forms of malnutrition worldwide.
- Countries embarked development of Plans of Action to implement, eg NMNAP in Tanzania.

NMNAP

“Children, adolescents, women and men in Tanzania are better nourished leading to healthier and more productive lives that contribute to economic growth and sustainable development”

Well nourished, healthy and productive Children, adolescents, women and men in Tanzania

Who will contribute to (and benefit from) economic growth and sustainable development

ASDP II:

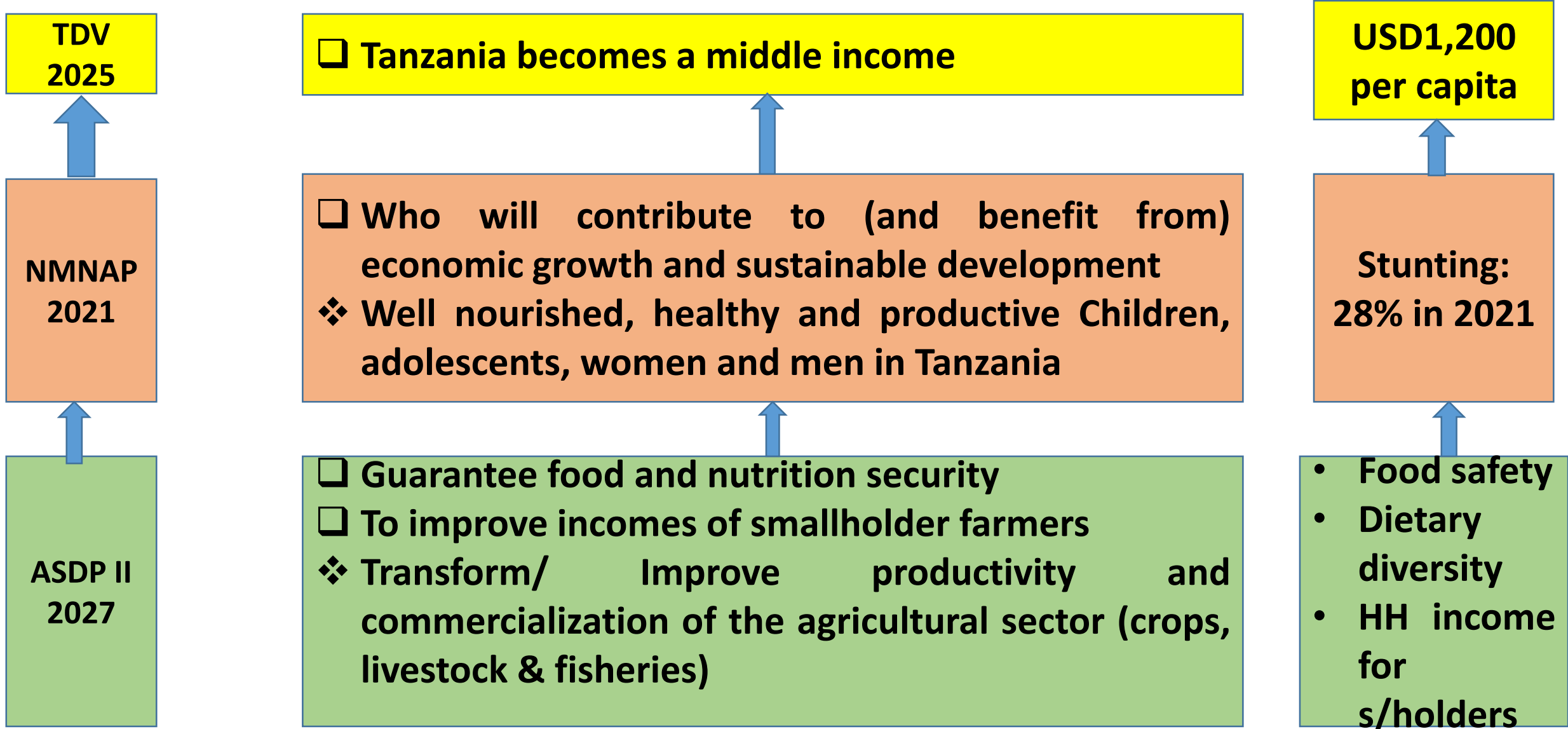
“to transform the agricultural sector (crops, livestock & fisheries) towards higher productivity, commercialization level and increase smallholder farmer income for improved livelihood and guarantee food and nutrition security”.

Transform the agricultural sector (crops, livestock & fisheries)
(Improved productivity and commercialization of crops, livestock and fisheries)

To improve incomes of smallholder farmers

Guarantee (adequate food supply and access) food and nutrition security

ASDP II → NMNAP → TDV (2025)



ASDP II and NMNAP Should Talk

To what extent are Agriculture and Food Security interventions identified in the NMNAP: dietary **diversification**, bio-fortification, kitchen gardens, small livestock, etc. aligned to expenditure priorities in ASDP II?

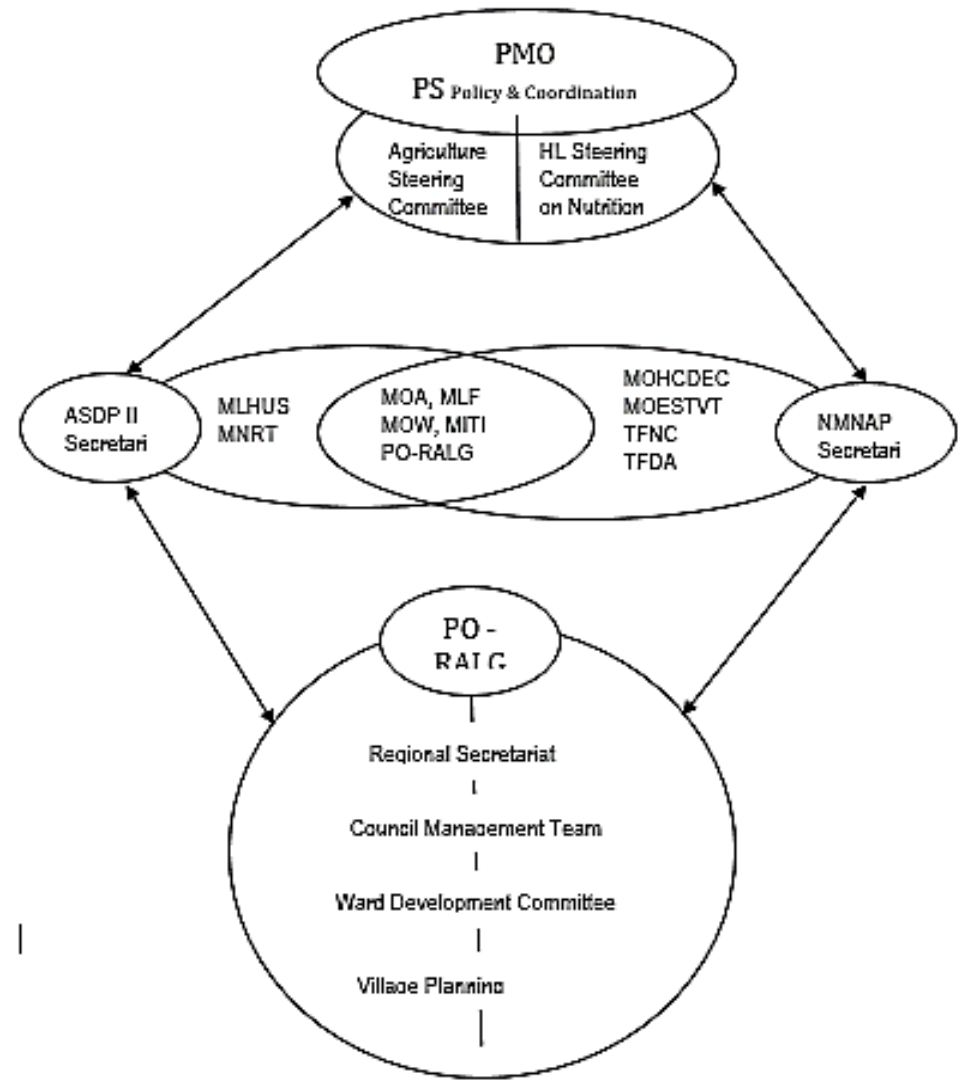
Low dietary diversification has often been highlighted in most nutrition surveys as being a huge challenge for nutrition, do we have action plan to address it with **indicators and targets** for tracking **dietary diversification** within NMNAP, and for tracking **production** and **marketing** of diversified food production in ASDP II?.

Are investments in ASDP II targeting and promoting growth in geographical areas, crops and livestock that are operated by small scale farmers, livestock keepers and fisher folks?

Is ASDP II adequately equipped to promote better regulations for food safety in food production and distributions systems?

Same ministries implement both ASDP II and NMNAP, do they have a shared understanding on how determine their respective priorities; identify gaps to be filled; and identify opportunities for better linkage and coherence.

ASDP II & NMNAP Coordination



- Linkages at HL, TL, OL
- Intra-ministerial platforms to share notes
- ASDP II-NMNAP co-participation
 - ❖ ASDP II Should attend the NMNAP Thematic Groups related to AGR.
 - ❖ The chair of the NMNAP –A-FNS TWG should attend the ASDP II TWG
- Harmonized indicators & reporting
 - ❖ Food production diversity (ASDP II)
 - ❖ Marketed food diversity (ASDP II)
 - ❖ Dietary diversity (NMNAP)
 - ❖ Food safety
 - ❖ Small farmer income

Thank you