FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

This presentation is part of the

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For additional presentations and related event materials, visit: **http://spring-nutrition.org/nglee-africa**

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SPRING

Strengthening Partnerships, Results and Innovations in Nutrition Globally

Translating global evidence and priorities in Africa: A case study of Tanzania

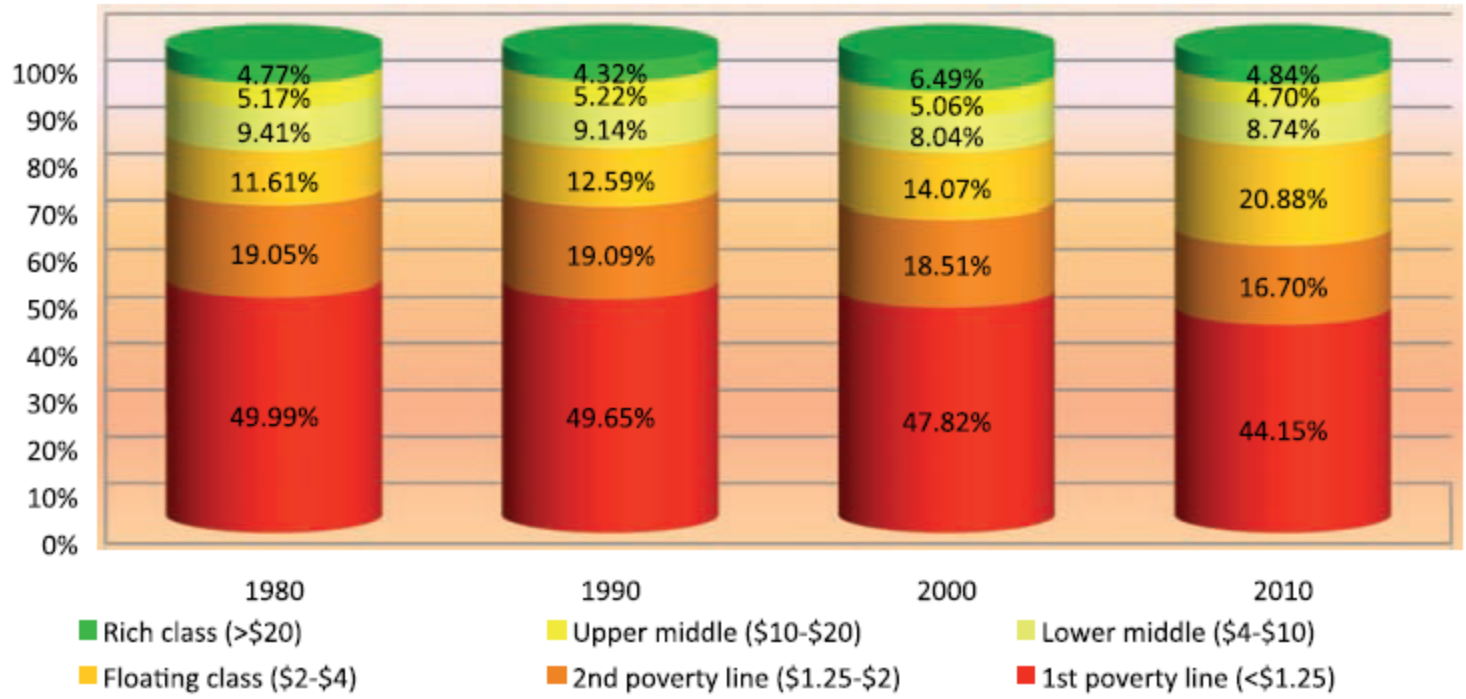
Trends that are impacting food security in Africa

Rising food imports: $52 billion in food imports in 2011, predominantly in high value products like meat, milk and dairy products, sugar, and wheat

GDP growth: 12 African countries have had annual GDP growth rates of 6% and above for at least 6 years

Rising incomes, emerging middle class, and persistent poverty: 34% of Africans are "middle-income"—12.1% in Tanzania, 18.7% in Uganda, 44.9% in Kenya

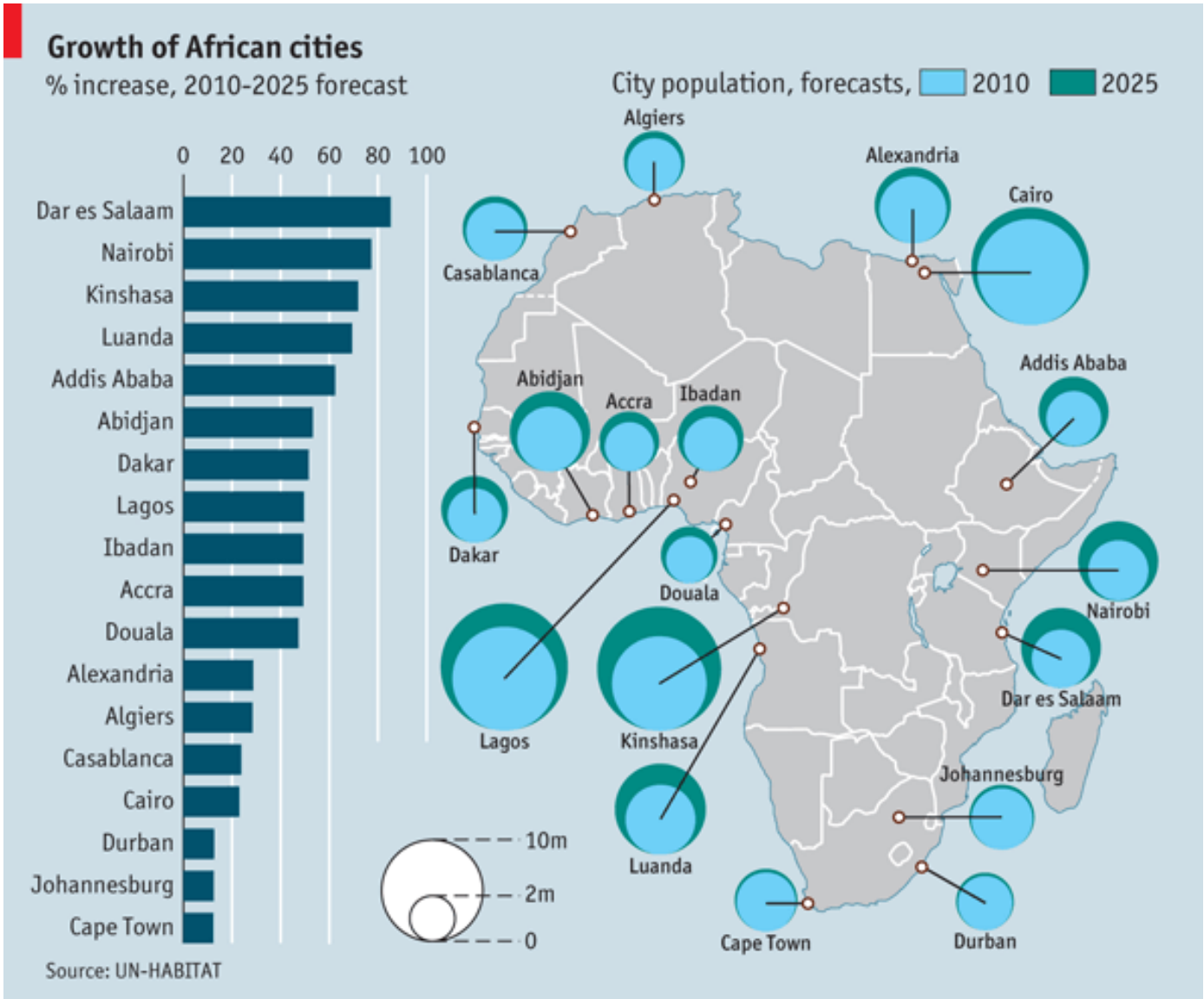
Distribution of African population by income, 2010



Trends that are impacting food security in Africa: Demographic Transition

- Africa's 1 billion people in 2012 expected to double in the next 40 years
- Median age in Africa is 20
- Tanzania will be home to 450,000 MORE stunted children in 2020 than today
- Female headed households in Tanzania have increased from 18% in 1991 to 25% in 2007
- Youth are less likely to engage in subsistence farming, and more likely to:
    - Produce staples and annual crops than traditional exports
    - Engage in irrigated agriculture
    - Lease land
    - Be immigrant farmer
    - Produce for the market
    - Engage in post-harvest activities in addition to production
    - Use improved technology – farm machinery etc

Trends that are impacting food security in Africa: Rapid Urbanization



Trends that are impacting food security in Africa: Food price increases and increased volatility

Tanzanian Staple	% Change in Average Wholesale Price Oct 10-Oct 11	% Change in Average Wholesale Price Aug 11-Aug 12
Maize	41%	20%
Rice	62%	30%
Beans	19%	9%

Maize	% change
Malawi - Liwonde - Maize - Retail (Kwacha/kg)	116
Lesotho - Maseru - Maize meal (imported) - Retail (Loti/Kg)	37
Haiti - Port-au-Prince - Maize (imported) - Retail (Gourde/Local)	33
United Republic of Tanzania - Dar es Salaam - Maize - Wholesale (USD/Tonne)	31
Peru - Lima - Maize (white) - Retail (Nuevo Sol/Kg)	29
Honduras - National Average - Maize (white) - Wholesale (USD/Kg)	-23
Colombia - Bogota - Maize (white) - Wholesale (Colombian Peso/Kg)	-24
Nicaragua - National Average - Maize (white) - Retail (Cordoba Oro/Kg)	-30
El Salvador - San Salvador - Maize (white) Retail (USD/Local)	-33
Bolivia - La Paz - Maize (hard yellow,cubano) Wholesale (Boliviano/Spanish quintal (46 Kg))	-35
Somalia - Mogadishu - Maize (white) - Retail (Somali Shilling/Kg)	-40

Rice	% change
Rwanda - Kigali - Rice - Wholesale (USD/tonne)	50
United Republic of Tanzania - Dar es Salaam - Rice - Wholesale (USD/tonne)	40
Mexico - Mexico City - Rice - (Morelos) - Wholesale (Mexican Peso/Kg)	40
India - Chennai - Rice - Retail - (Indian Rupee/Kg)	34
Chad - N'Djamena - Rice (local) - Retail (CFA/Franc)	29
Russian Federation - Natrional Average - Rice (local) - Retail (Russian Ruble/Kg)	-7
Peru - National Average - Rice (paddy) - Wholesale (Nuevo Sol/Kg)	-9
Bangladesh - Dhaka - Rice (coarse) - Wholesale (Taka/Kg)	-23
Somalia - Mogadishu - Rice - (imported) - Retail (Somali Shilling/Kg)	-48

What do increased prices and volatility mean for nutrition?

Households in Africa spend 50-80% of their income on food

In times of crises, households will try to meet calorie sufficiency at the cost of diversifying diets

Other implications: less spending on health care and education; more work to increase agricultural production

What these trends mean for chronic undernutrition

Since 1990, stunting has been reduced by 40% globally

In Africa since 1990, stunting has been reduced by 10-15%

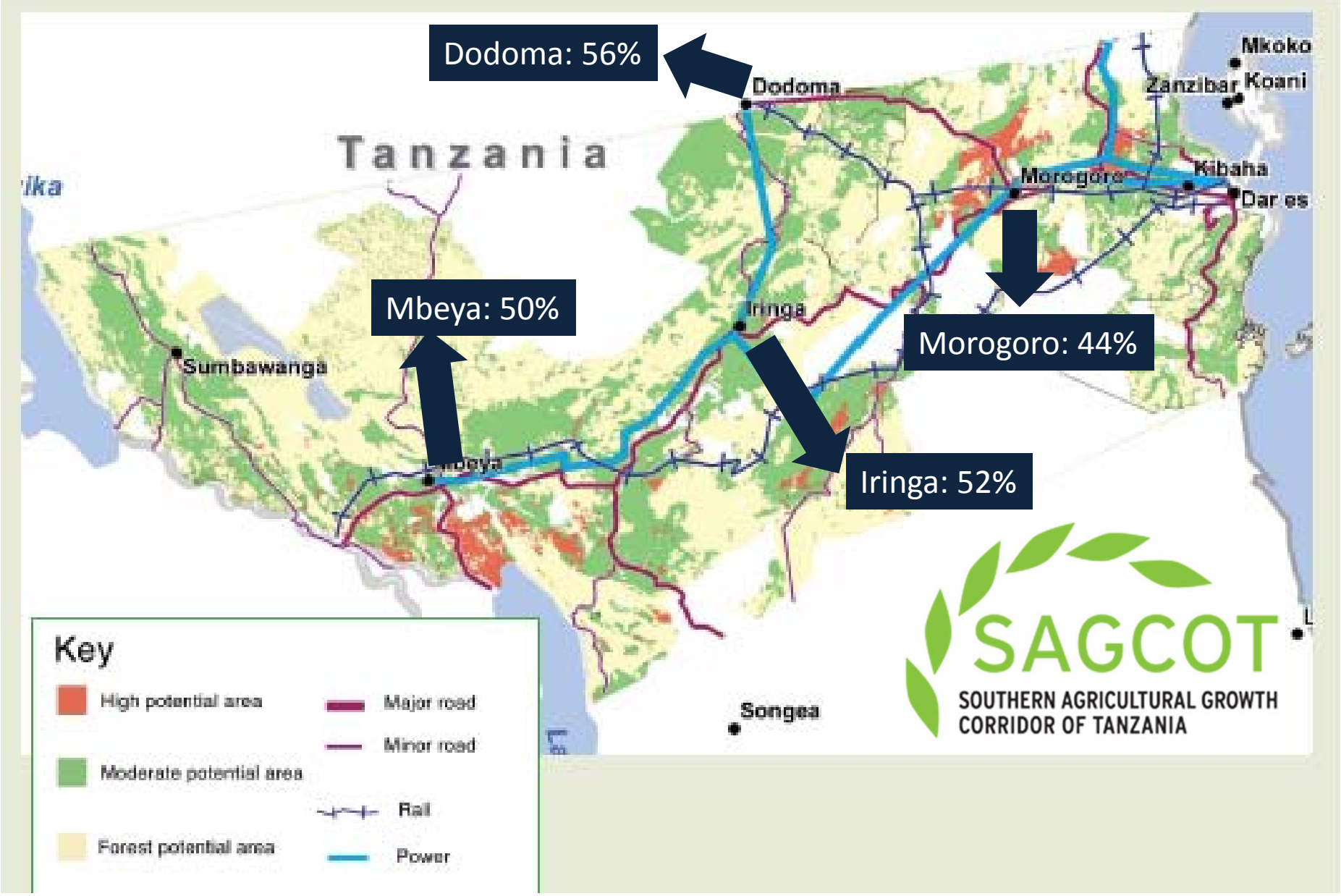
Nearly 10 million more children are stunted in Africa today than in 1990

	1990			2010		
	Stunting Prevalence	**Number of stunted children**	**Global share of stunted children**	**Stunting Prevalence**	**Number of stunted children**	**Global share of stunted children**
Africa	42%	45.7	18.1%	36%	56.3	34.2%
Asia	48%	188.7	74.6%	28%	95.8	58.1%
LAC	25%	13.7	5.4%	14%	7.1	4.3%
Global	**40%**	**253.1**		**26%**	**164.8**	

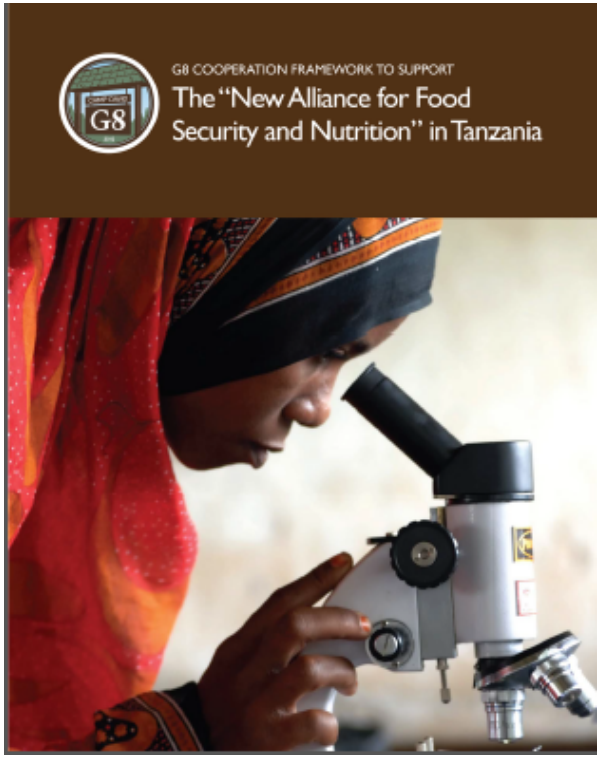
Predicting the future: Considerations for bucking the trends

- Increasingly focus on off-farm consumption
- Demand for nutritious foods
- Keep pace with population growth

High prevalence of stunting in Tanzania's agricultural "breadbasket"



Global priorities and country action: G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition



Challenge:

"Crosswalking" all the initiatives

- **Policy commitments**: export ban, crop cess, land, seed policy
- **Investment commitments**: Unilever developing tea plantation in Mufindi, Armajaro in start-up, Tanseed and Shambani have work plans in place (but lack access to finance). SABMiller and UPL in the exploration phase. FtF working directly with Tanseed, Yara, Syngenta.
- **Mutual Accountability**: sector wide program intended to operationalize TAFSIP. PM chairs oversight committee. Leadership Council at global level.
- **Enabling Actions**: IFPRI yield gap analysis, WB risk assessment

Feed the Future Involvement:

- **SERA project:** export ban follow-up, land tenure analysis, seed policy support, mutual accountability
- **Nutrition:** support to align National Food and Nutrition Policy with National Nutrition Strategy
- **Value Chain projects**: Collaboration with LOI signers and SAGCOT Center

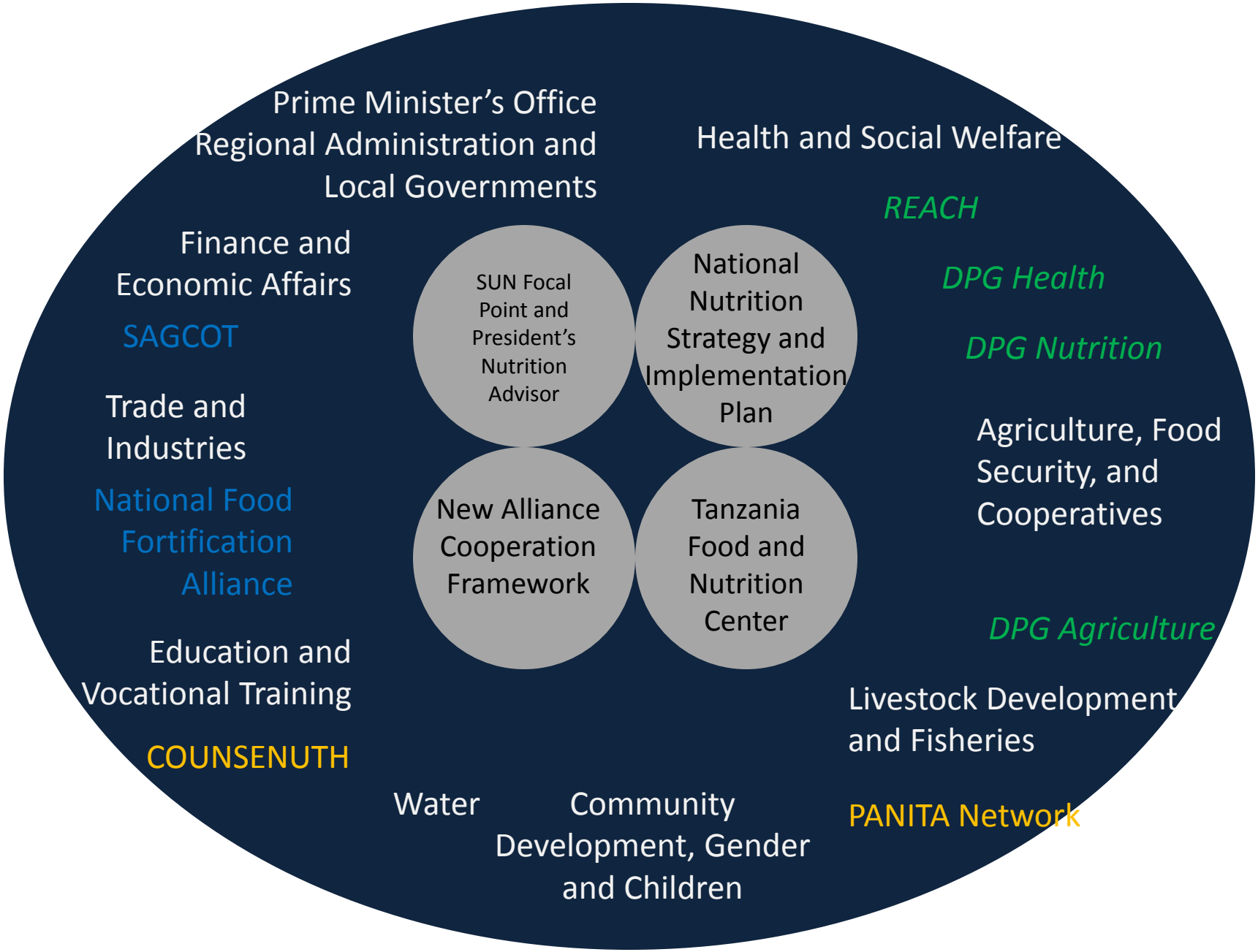
Global priorities and country action: Scaling Up Nutrition Movement

- National Nutrition Strategy launched, implementation plan drafted
- President Kikwete on the SUN Lead Group
- High Level Steering Committee for Nutrition established and has met three times
- Nutrition focal persons in each line ministry appointed with SUN Focal Point in the Prime Minister's Office
- Guidelines for Nutrition Planning and Budgeting disseminated to Districts
- District Nutrition Officers: 108 of 150 in place
- Fortification standards for oil, wheat, and maize flour in place
- Civil society partnership PANITA established

Challenge:

Planning, Budgeting, and Financing

Intersection of nutrition and agriculture: Multisectoral coordination



Tanzania's National Nutrition Strategy Implementation Plan

Strategy	Five year total estimated cost (Tsh)	Five year total estimated cost (USD)
Strategy 1: Accessing Quality Nutrition Services	726,665,800,000	454,166,125
Strategy 2: Social and Behavior Change Communication	28,302,000,000	17,688,750
Strategy 3: Legislation For A Supportive Environment For Optimal Nutrition	39,787,900,000	24,867,437
Strategy 4: Mainstreaming Nutrition Interventions Into National And Sectoral Policies, Plans And Programs	13,674,500,000	8,546,562
Strategy 5: Technical Capacity For Nutrition	19,509,900,000	12,256,187
Strategy 6: Advocacy And Resource Mobilization	14,334,200,000	8,958,875
Strategy 7: Research, Monitoring And Evaluation	17,261,900,000	10,788,687
Strategy 8: Coordination And Partnerships	36,061,5000,000	22,538,437
Grand Total	895,697,700,000	559,811,063

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Intersection of nutrition and agriculture: Program pathways

Household income: Higher incomes used to purchase more food, higher quality food, and a more diverse diet

Agriculture production: Farm level—introduction of new crops through innovation in crop breeding (such as biofortification). Market level—make existing foods produced within countries available to new markets

Allocation of resources within the household: Women earning greater income affects how households spend money, how food is allocated, and the types of assets accumulated

Processing: Can benefit nutritional status where foods are fortified with micronutrients

Labor devoted to agriculture production and work patterns Could lead households to reduce time spent on other income-generating activities, greater use of child labor, could reduce time spent on health and nutrition, and could make work physically more or less intensive

Hoddinott, 2011

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Intersection of nutrition and agriculture: Nutrition specific approaches

IMPROVING INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Nutrition assessment, counseling, and support

Training of district multi-sectoral teams and community and facility health workers

Social and behavior change communication targeting pregnant women and young children

IMPROVING MICRONUTRIENT ADEQUACY

Iron and vitamin A supplementation

Staple food fortification

Micronutrient powders to be introduced in early 2013

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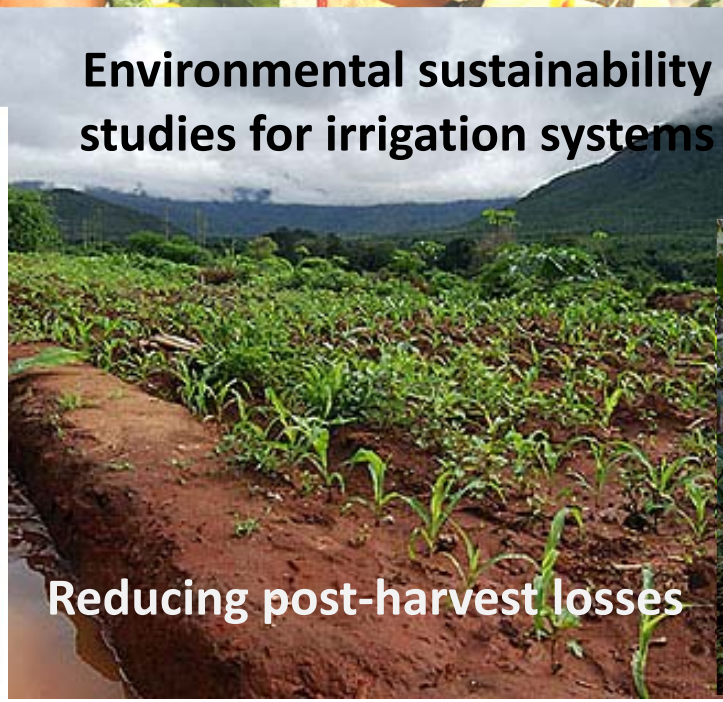
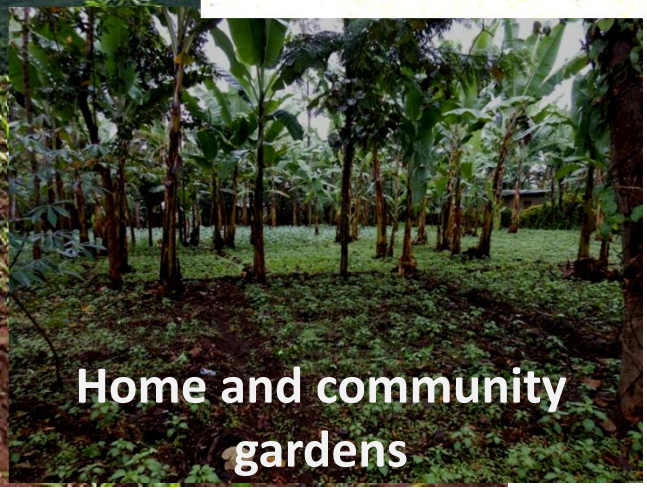
Intersection of nutrition and agriculture: Nutrition sensitive food systems

Photo by Fintrac Inc.





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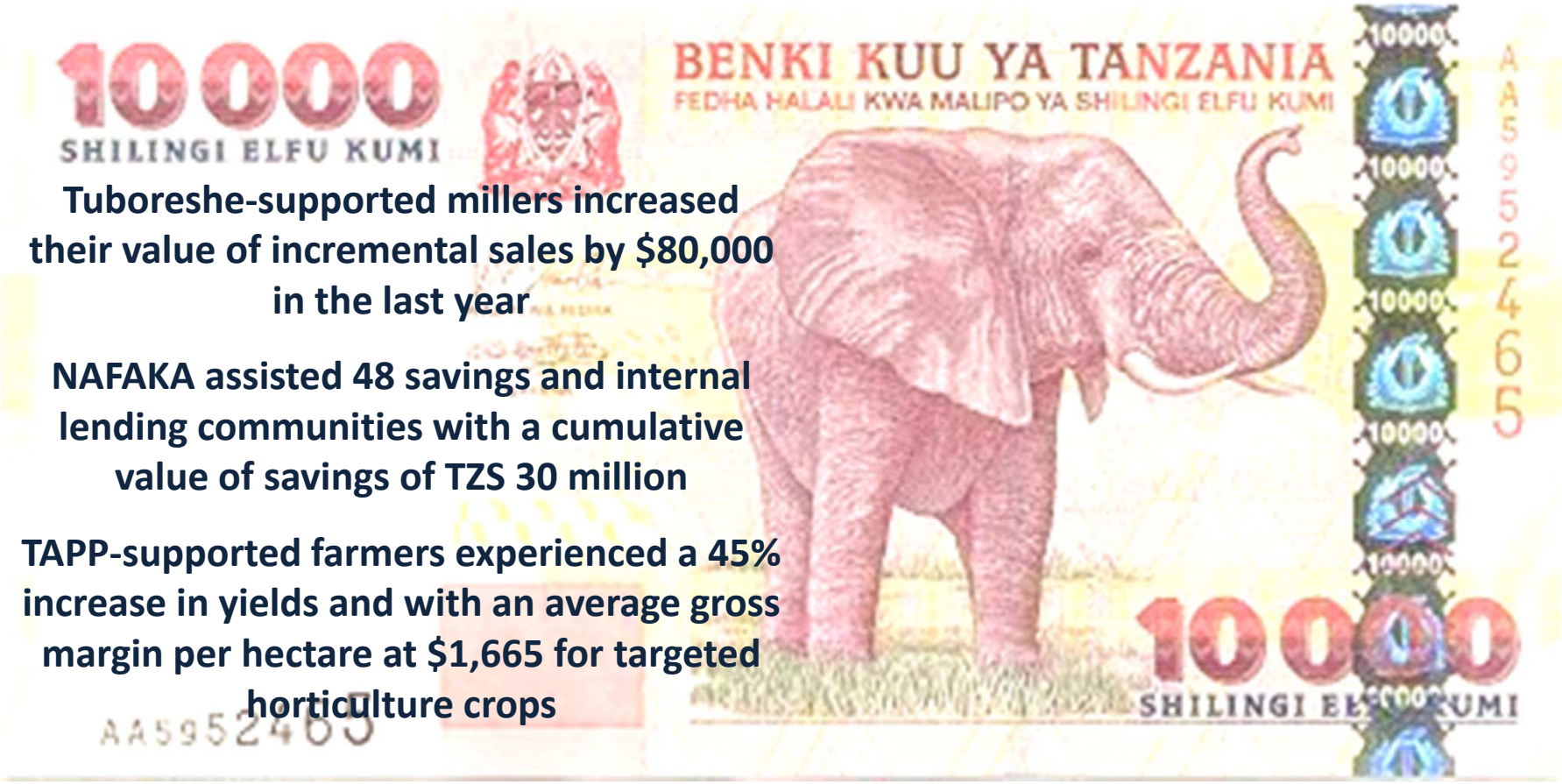
Intersection of nutrition and agriculture: Nutrition sensitive potential?



Tuboreshe-supported millers increased their value of incremental sales by $80,000 in the last year

NAFAKA assisted 48 savings and internal lending communities with a cumulative value of savings of TZS 30 million

TAPP-supported farmers experienced a 45% increase in yields and with an average gross margin per hectare at $1,665 for targeted horticulture crops

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Intersection of nutrition and agriculture: Measuring our progress

INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURE SECTOR GROWTH

IMPROVED NUTRITION, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

- Improved agriculture productivity
- Improved markets
- Increased private sector investment
- Improved policy enabling environment
- Increased resilience of vulnerable communities
- Improved access to diverse and quality foods
- Improved nutrition behaviors
- Improved utilization of MCH and N services

Irrigation and Rural Roads

NAFAKA: Rice and maize value chains

Food Processing and Consumption

Tanzania Agriculture Productivity Program (horticulture)

Mwanzo Bora Nutrition Program

iMARISHA

FANTA

SERA (policy), iAGRI and SUA (Research), M&E

Intersection of nutrition and agriculture: Measuring our progress

Challenges:

- Going beyond calorie sufficiency at a national level and with ministries of agriculture
- Collection information within households
- Frequency of data collection
- Which partners measure what indicators?
- Dietary diversity measures
- Where will the nutrition impact be?