

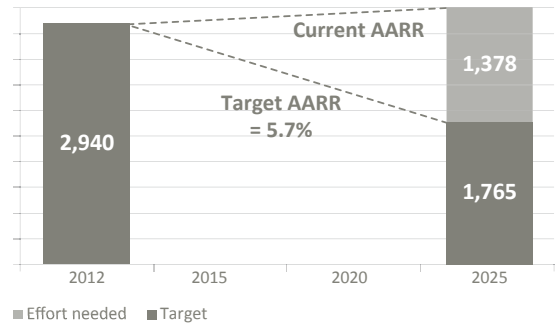
# Tanzania

Joined: June 2011

## Highlights

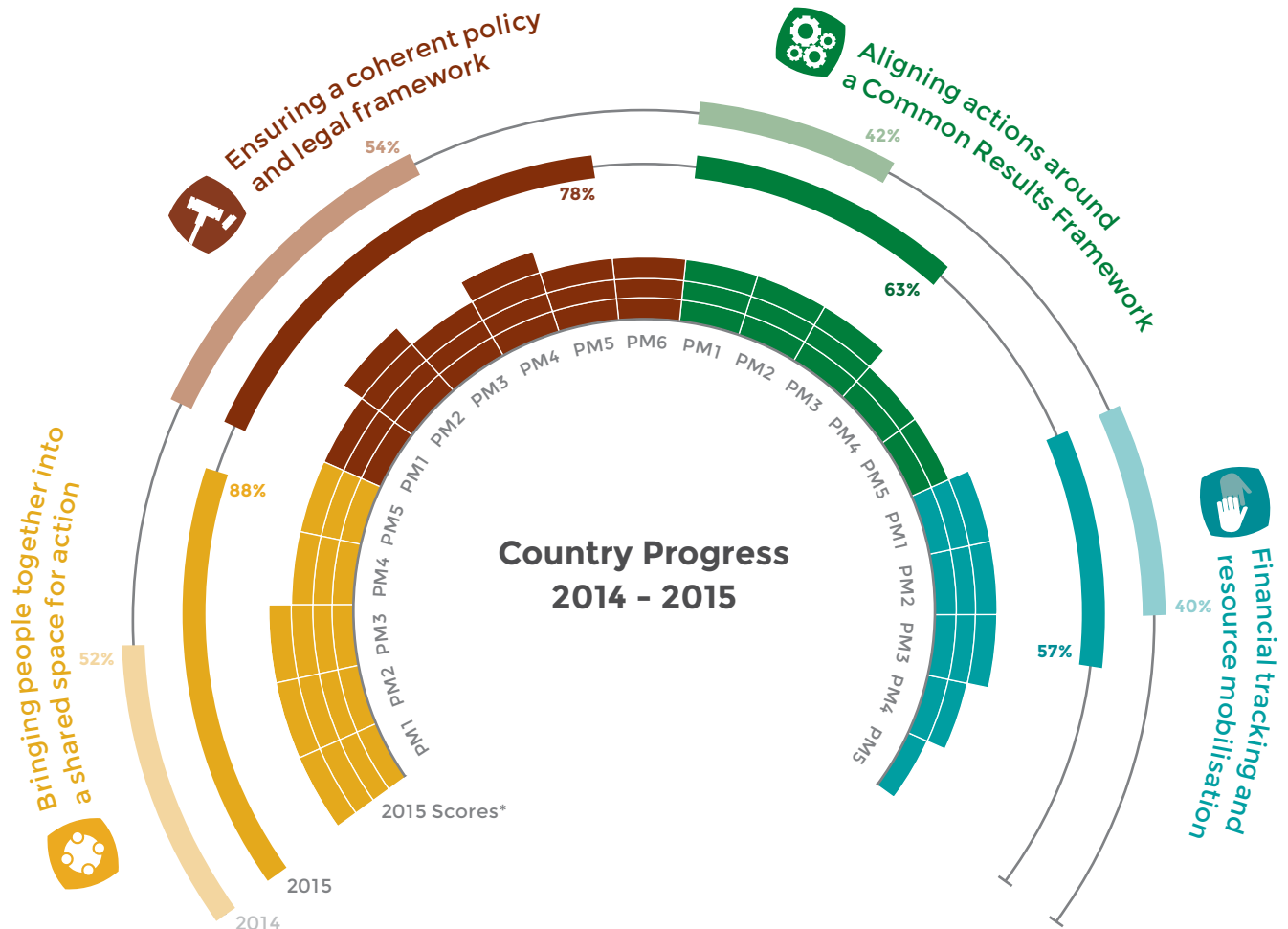
- The National Nutrition Social and Behaviour Change Communication Strategy (2013-2018) focuses on the individual and society behaviours and provides guidance on the most effective and efficient ways and means to motivate an individual to see or perceive things differently.
- A group of Members of Parliament have prepared and released a Nutrition Manifesto for political accountability across political parties. The Manifesto will be used by all parties during the upcoming election campaign.
- The Government has successfully engaged private business in scaling up nutrition and has collaborated with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition and the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania Centre to develop a roadmap to engage the private sector in nutrition initiatives.

Beginning prevalence: 34.8% **Targeted Stunting Reduction (million U5 stunted children)** Target prevalence: 16.2%



<b>Under five stunting:</b>	<b>34.7%</b>
<b>Low-birth weight:</b>	-
<b>0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding:</b>	<b>41.1%</b>
<b>Under five wasting:</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>Under five overweight:</b>	-
<b>Women Anaemia 15-49 years:</b>	<b>39.6%</b>

\*data sources detailed in Annex 1



\*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

## Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In Tanzania, the High Level Steering Committee in Nutrition (HLSCN) is the multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary and multi-dimensional body to ensure collective efforts are made to scale up nutrition. The HLSCN is chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) which is testament to the country's high level commitment. The HLSCN members include representatives from nine key ministries, development partners, non-governmental organisations, faith-based organisations, the private sector and higher learning institutions.

The same multi-stakeholder coordination structure is established at the sub-national level as the Council Steering

Committee in Nutrition (CSCN) with nutrition officers appointed in each council.

The National Technical Working Group in Nutrition (NTWGN) has a multi-sectoral role and is chaired by the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC).

Networks have been established for donor, civil-society, and business engagement. The Networks have been effective in knowledge sharing and have contributed to decision-making.

**Parliamentarians have released a Nutrition Manifesto for political accountability across political parties. The Manifesto will be used by all parties during the upcoming election campaign in collaboration with the civil society.**

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



**The Tanzania Food and Nutrition Policy (TFNP) (1992) has been reviewed to accommodate the multi-sectoral nature of nutrition and to conform to the changes taking place in the economic, social, political and technological environments.** The revised policy is yet to be disseminated.

Nutrition is mainstreamed in sectoral policies such as Health, AIDS, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Food Security. Nutrition interventions are also incorporated into local government plans, policies, strategies and programmes including the Tanzania's Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan and the Productive Social Safety Net plan.

Council plans and programmes including the Agriculture Sector Development Programme are being analysed to find opportunities for more effective integration of nutrition sensitive elements.

**The National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) (2011/12-2015/16) and Implementation Plan has been revised** and is in-line with, and contributes to, the National Development Vision 2025, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, and other policies and strategies of the Government.

Implementation of Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities are guided by a National Nutrition SBCC Strategy that supports the prevention of malnutrition as well as the promotion and maintenance of good nutrition by creating an enabling environment.

Legislation and policies relevant to nutrition and women's empowerment include those related to the International Code for Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, food fortification and maternity leave.

**The regulatory bodies Tanzania Food and Drug Authority and the Tanzania Bureau of Standards, work together with the TFNC to enforce food fortification regulations.**

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



The NNS Implementation Plan acts as a Common Results Framework for Tanzania and helps to define the roles of each stakeholder in the country. Tanzania is also currently developing a multi-sectoral action plan for the revised TFNP and NNS.

United Nations (UN) agencies and development partners have aligned their plans and programme implementation with the NNS Implementation Plan.

The Annual Joint Multi-sectoral Nutrition Review allows all stakeholders to track, review and report the implementation of nutrition interventions in the country and provides data which helps to plan for the forthcoming year.

**Nutrition Scorecard tools are currently being developed by the Government to collect data and monitor accountability. Part of the monitoring and evaluation system that is currently being developed by the Government to collect data and monitor accountability.**

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework



**Budget allocation for nutrition by the Government and other development partners has increased with contributions from the Department for International Development and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation. According to the recent Nutrition Public Expenditure Review (PER) (2014), spending for nutrition has almost doubled from 18 billion TZS in 2010/11 to 33 billion TZS in 2012/13.** Despite the increase in funding for nutrition,

the allocation of funds still remains low with only 20% of the NNS Implementation Plan being funded.

Nutrition has been mainstreamed in the National Budget Guideline and is used by Local Government Authorities during planning sessions to prevent ambiguities in budgeting for nutrition.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation