

# CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop for East and Central Africa

Dar-Es-Salaam, 25<sup>th</sup> February-1<sup>st</sup> March 2013

## Country Summary Report – Tanzania

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## Executive Summary

**Tanzania** hosted the **CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop** at the Serena Hotel, Dar-Es-Salaam from the 25<sup>th</sup> February to 1<sup>st</sup> March 2013, that was aimed at assisting countries in the East and Central Africa region to integrate nutrition interventions in National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans. The first two days of the workshop were devoted to presentations, plenary and multi country group work. The remaining three days of the workshop were spent on Country Team work to build consensus on key nutritional problems in their respective countries and identify strategies for mainstreaming nutrition in agricultural investment plans, strategies and programmes. Tanzania is one of the 18 countries that undertook the Country Team work. Prior to the workshop, the Tanzania Team had completed a two-day pre-workshop retreat that identified the strengths, weakness and gaps in the TAFSIP in mainstreaming nutrition issues.

**Strengths of TAFSIP** were identified as follows:

TAFSIP builds on the MKUKUTA and MKUZA goals of improving nutrition and has included a full-fledged programme to address nutrition in both the mainland and Zanzibar.

- The TAFSIP recognises that increasing food production alone does not necessarily translate into improved nutrition outcomes and has adopted a multi-sectoral approach to dealing with the nutrition challenge.
- TAFSIP recognises the need to give special focus to supporting vulnerable groups and those with special needs and has included specific component that targets various age and socio-economic groups.

### ***Weaknesses of the TAFSIP***

- TAFSIP has overlooked the issue of care and its connection to improving nutrition.
- TAFSIP is relatively silent on strategies to ensure gender equity issues related to access to and ownership of resources like land and other property
- TAFSIP includes has not adequately addressed food habits and how cultural factors could influence food choice at home and at the market.
- The apparent disconnect between production and home consumption is not fully elaborated in the TAFSIP.

### ***Nutrition Gaps in the TAFSIP***

- TAFSIP has not covered issues of food safety and environmental health like the risks posed by aflatoxins, poor food hygiene and pesticides residues,
- Nutrition education has not been fully addressed in the TAFSIP.
- Nutrition advocacy has been left out of the TAFSIP.

### **Key nutritional problems in the country**

The country team identified child stunting of 42% as the most pressing nutritional problem in the country. Others are:

- Iron-deficiency anaemia;
- (ii) Vitamin A deficiency (VAD); and
- (iii) Iodine deficiency disorder (IDD).

The team identified the most vulnerable age groups as:

- 1000 day age group;
- Under fives
- Adolescents;
- Women of child bearing age;
- Pregnant women;
- 6-13 years of age
- The elderly

### **Proposed Interventions**

- Diversification of agricultural production to increase quality of diets especially among vulnerable population groups.
- Stability of food supplies through management of post-harvest losses, preservation, processing and value addition.
- Social behaviour change communication to influence change in food consumption patterns. Food safety by addressing the risk of food pollutants, hygiene and the , the risks of aflotoxins.
- Affordable labor saving technologies to give women more time to care for their families including breast feeding.
- Nutrition education for extension workers, in-service training for key MAFC staff in the short-term and in the long-term, mainstream nutrition in the curricula of the formal education system.
- Nutrition advocacy at all level to raise awareness of and sensitize key actors to support nutrition initiatives.

The country team identified additional indicators to include in the ASDP II to monitor progress in the proposed interventions as follows:

- Dietary diversity score
- Crop diversity
- Household dietary index
- Number of institutions and number of students undertaking nutrition in training
- Increase in nutrition awareness and knowledge
- Exclusive breast feeding at six months
- Frequency of complementary feeding

### **Roadmap for follow up activities**

Key activities that were identified as next steps for the Tanzania team were:

- The MAFC to convene a consultative meeting to agree on the recommendations from the CAADP Workshop and how to incorporate them in the ASDP II
- Identify funding gaps at LGA level in the budget for the coming fiscal year and advocate for increased funding

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**Dar-Es-Salaam, 25<sup>th</sup> February-1<sup>st</sup> March 2013**  
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**1.0. INTRODUCTION**

Tanzania hosted the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop at the Serena Hotel, Dar-Es-Salaam from the 25<sup>th</sup> February to 1<sup>st</sup> March 2013. The workshop was organized by the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) with technical support from the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC, the Prime Minister’s Office, additional key ministries, NGOs) with additional support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Initiative on Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH). It was aimed at assisting countries in the East and Central Africa region to integrate nutrition interventions in National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans. It brought together 18 country teams composed of 6 to 10 professionals from agriculture, health, education, finance, private sector, and civil society from Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Congo DRC, Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. It also brought together representatives from Regional Economic Communities (RECs), CAADP Development Partners, Donors, United Nations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

Specific workshop objectives were: (i) identifying best practices and approaches for integrating nutrition in the CAADP framework and its processes in alignment with the National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans; (ii) Increasing knowledge-sharing of available tools, technical resources, and program experiences to incorporate nutrition in agriculture; (iii) strengthening country-level and regional networks of professionals working towards the achievement of food and nutrition security; (iv) identifying capacity building needs and opportunities for ensuring nutrition sensitive agricultural sector; (v) and identifying coordination mechanisms suitable for a multi-sectoral approach to implementing food and nutrition interventions.

**Opening Statement**

The workshop was opened by Hon. Eng. Christopher K. Chiza (MP), The Minister for Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives in Tanzania. He warmly welcomed the workshop participants and commended the organizers for focusing on the important issue of integrating nutrition in agriculture. He said that the workshop was a special occasion to take stock of what has been done in the past and define what could be done better towards achieving significant reductions in malnutrition through a more prominent role for nutrition planning, budgeting and implementation of national agriculture food security investment plans. He called on the participants to deliberate and draw-up country specific roadmaps that will show how nutrition should be mainstreamed into agriculture and food security investment plans. As he ended his remarks he said that the link between nutrition and overall development is well recognized in Tanzania. He shared some of Tanzania experiences in mainstreaming nutrition into agriculture through the CAADP process. He said that while significant steps have been taken there is room for improvement and that he will welcome new ideas and interventions that the country team will propose to make agriculture more nutrition sensitive in Tanzania. He ended his remarks by wishing all participants fruitful deliberations and an enjoyable stay in Tanzania.

Other opening statements were given by the Resident Representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); representative of the East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community and a representative of COMESA.

### **Workshop Methodology**

The first two days of the workshop were devoted to presentations, plenary and multi country group work. These offered opportunities for information sharing on food and nutrition situations and experiences at global and regional level for integrating nutrition in agriculture. On the third and fourth day participants worked as country teams to identify key nutrition problems and interventions that could be mainstreamed into the agricultural sector. During these two days there were opportunities to present their work in plenary. On the fifth day of the workshop the country teams developed roadmaps for next steps. This gave the country teams about 3 days of interactions and deliberations to come up with interventions and roadmap for follow up action.

## **2.0 Tanzania country Group Work**

### **BACKGROUND:**

The workshop was timely for Tanzania because the Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) had been completed with efforts underway to develop ASDP II. This gives Tanzania an opportunity to use the lessons learned to integrate nutrition issues directly and immediately into the ASDP II.

At the request of the Tanzania CAADP Planning Task Force, a two-day retreat supported by The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UN REACH was held at the ILO Conference Room in Dar-Es-Salaam on the 21st and 22nd February 2013. It provided an opportunity for the country team to evaluate nutrition problems, suggest strategies for making agriculture more nutrition sensitive and identify opportunities emerging in the agricultural sector for mainstreaming nutrition. At the end of the retreat, strengths, weaknesses and gaps in the TAFSIP were identified as follows:

#### **Strengths of the TAFSIP:**

- TAFSIP builds on the MKUKUTA and MKUZA goals of improving nutrition and has included a full-fledged programme to address nutrition for both the mainland and Zanzibar.
- TAFSIP also recognizes that increasing food production alone does not necessarily translate into improved nutrition outcomes and has included a multi-sectoral approach to dealing with the nutrition challenge.
- TAFSIP recognises the need to give special focus to supporting vulnerable groups and those with special needs.

#### **Weaknesses of the TAFSIP**

- The issue of care has not been fully addressed by TAFSIP.
- The link between gender division of labour in agriculture and nutrition has not been fully addressed by TAFSIP especially as it relates to heavy workloads and care.
- TAFSIP is relatively silent on issues of gender equity in relation to access to and ownership of resources like land and other property as well as issues of empowerment for decision making at home and in the community.
- TAFSIP has not fully addressed the issue of food habits and cultural influences on nutrition.
- The apparent disconnect between production and consumption has not been fully addressed by TAFSIP.

#### **Nutrition Gaps in the TAFSIP**

- TAFSIP has not covered issues of food safety and environmental health including the risks of aflatoxins, pesticides residues and food hygiene.
- TAFSIP has not elaborated the link between irrigation and household access to safe water and how this could be compromised by agro chemicals or by diversion of water from domestic to agricultural use.
- Nutrition education and training has not been fully addressed in the TAFSIP to enable people to know the food composition of the food they produce and best combination of foods that give them optimal nutrition.

- Advocacy for nutrition has been left out of the TAFSIP and there is need to sensitize and create awareness of the importance of nutrition at various levels.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE GROUP WORK:** To build consensus on key nutritional problems in the country and identify ways to ensure these nutritional problems are effectively addressed in agricultural, plans, strategies and programmes. More specifically Tanzania aimed to identify nutrition issues that would be recommended for improvement of the TAFSIP by incorporating these into the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP II) targeted for completion June 2013.

### **COUNTRY TEAM WORK ON WEDNESDAY 27TH FEBRUARY 2013**

#### **ANALYSIS OF NUTRITION PROBLEMS**

During Day 1 the team reached consensus on what the main nutrition problems in the country are and who the most vulnerable groups are.

There was agreement that child stunting rate of 42% is unacceptably high and should be addressed as a priority. Others nutrition priorities in rank order were identified as:

- (i) Iron-deficiency anaemia
- (ii) Vitamin A deficiency (VAD)
- (iii) Iodine deficiency disorder (IDD).

Wasting was also identified as a key problem in areas that frequently face episodes of acute hunger. It was noted that the above have been the key domain of traditional nutritional concerns by planners and policy makers alike and that interventions for these have in the past been funded, researched for evidence based interventions.

- The team raised concern over other nutritional deficiencies that that are less publicized and which have not been adequately researched. These include: Vitamin C, Vitamin B, Zinc and Selenium deficiencies etc.
- There are also nutrition related non – communicable diseases like diabetes, high blood pressure and cholesterol which need to be addressed in the agricultural sector.

The team also noted that despite many interventions the nutrition situation in Tanzania has not significantly improved over the years and were of the opinion that this could be explained by a number of factors including:

- (i) Limited multi-sectoral response to the problem;
- (ii) Malnutrition is still largely perceived as a health problem.
- (iii) Limited knowledge of nutrition issues at various levels
- (iv) Inadequate funding to support nutrition activities,
- (v) Limited ownership of nutrition interventions at household/community level

- (vi) Limited supervision and follow up to ensure accountability of agriculture and nutrition programme/project outcomes.

The team identified the most vulnerable age groups as:

- (i) 1000 day age group;
- (ii) Under fives in general;
- (iii) Adolescents;
- (iv) Women of child bearing age;
- (v) Pregnant women;
- (vi) 6-13 years of age
- (vii) The elderly

The team also identified areas that are hardest hit as the regions of Manyara, Dodoma, Singida, Lindi and Mtwara. The regions of Manyara, Dodoma and Singida are prone to frequent draughts leading to loss of crops and livestock while the regions of Mtwara and Lindi have problems of accessibility, have high rates of poverty and illiteracy.

### **Goals, objectives and activities for ASDP II**

The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP I) did not adequately address nutrition issues but it is under review to develop a nutrition sensitive ASDP II. The goal is to contribute to achieving food and nutrition security. Because ASDP II will be implemented throughout the country it is envisaged that the whole agricultural population will be reached by the programme. Based on the interventions proposed in the TAFSIP and those identified by the Country Team at the Workshop it is expected that specific activities will be targeted to benefit the vulnerable; notably children and women and those with special needs.

### **Proposed Interventions**

- Diversification of agricultural production to increase quality of diets among the vulnerable population groups with emphasis on: (i) diversifying and producing nutrient rich foods not just staple production; (ii) encouraging informed choices for production and selection of health-promoting foods including organic farming; (iii) promoting diversified complementary feeding from indigenous sources.
- Stabilization of food supplies through management of post-harvest losses, preservation, processing and value addition by (i) promoting better post harvest management of food including drying of staples as well as adhering to hygienic methods of storage; (ii) supporting better methods of food preservation to promote shelf life; (iii) supporting food processing and packaging including improvement of indigenous methods of preservation and storage e.g. fermentation, germination, etc.
- Undertaking behavioural change on food consumption through awareness creation and sensitization. Emphasis should be on: (i) educating people on the composition and the nutritive value of crops they produce and encouraging good selection of foods: (iii) including social behavior change communication in the extension curriculum in agriculture; (iv) training extension

workers on how to deliver nutrition messages; (v) harmonizing nutrition messages given at various levels including how to counteract potential harmful messages from the media.

- Addressing food safety in the agricultural sector by: (i) addressing aflatoxins along the value chain from production to consumption and educating people on the hazards thereof; (ii) educating the public on general food hygiene during harvest, processing, storage and marketing; (iii) putting in place regulation for use of pesticides including assessment of toxic levels in various foods as well as building the capacity of institutions to undertake such route assessments; (iv) promoting organic farming and home gardening as a way of improving diets and reducing pesticides residues in foods; (v) monitoring and intervening against urban environmental toxic hazards on urban produced crops.
- Promoting labor-saving technologies to give women more time to care for their families including breast feeding. Emphasis should be on ensuring availability of affordable labor saving technologies in production and processing as well as in food preparation and cooking to save time for women and ensuring that agricultural activities do not increase women's workload and compromise other roles played at home. To support women efforts should focus also on promoting gender equity in agriculture between men and women in accessing and owning resources for improvement of nutrition and promoting women's empowerment for decision making at home and in the community.
- Undertaking nutrition education for extension workers, in-service training for key MAFC staff in the short-term and in the long-term, mainstream nutrition in the curricula of the formal education system with a focus on: (i) promoting nutrition education at all levels; (ii) developing modular courses and nutrition curricula that suit various nutrition audiences; (iii) institutionalizing nutrition education and training in various spheres of learning including the Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes (MATIs); the Sokoine University of Agriculture, Community Development Colleges, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health; and (iv) ensuring consistency of nutrition messages given at various levels.
- Advocacy to key players at all levels to support nutrition interventions should include awareness raising and sensitization of stakeholders from national to grassroots level to galvanize support for nutrition interventions.

## **DAY 2: MORNING, 28<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2013**

### **INDICATORS RELATED TO PROGRESS IN THE NUTRITION SITUATION**

The TAFSIP has a set of indicators for measuring nutrition outcomes. The country team identified additional indicators which should be included to monitor progress in the implementation of the proposed interventions. These are implied but not specified in the TAFSIP and include:

- (i) Dietary diversity score
- (ii) Crop diversity
- (iii) Household dietary index
- (iv) Number of institutions with nutrition included in the curricula of Agriculture training programs



- (v) Increase in Knowledge and awareness of the importance of nutrition
- (vi) Exclusive breast feeding at six months
- (vii) Frequency of complementary feeding

#### **DAY 2: AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, 28<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2013**

The Country team identified partners that should be involved in implementing the proposed interventions including defining roles and responsibilities. It also defined coordination mechanisms and structures that would be most appropriate for the TAFSIP.

#### **INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS**

The group working on institutional arrangements identified partners in the agricultural sector to include Government ministries notably the Prime Minister's Office (PMO); Ministries of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC); Education Science and Technology; Ministry of Health; Community Development Gender and Children; Livestock Development and Fisheries; Finance; Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG); Industry and Trade; Water; and Infrastructure Development. Key Government institutions include the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC); the Tanzania Food and Drug Administration (TFDA); The Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS); the National Bureau of Statistics; the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and other Universities; Development partners/donors especially Development partners in agriculture and in nutrition; Private sectors especially agro dealers, food processors, wholesalers and retailers. Regional Economic Communities (RECs)- ECSA, COMESA, EAC also provide support to Government.

#### **Structures responsible for leading the components of nutrition in the TAFSIP**

Nutrition in Tanzania is led by a High level Steering Committee for Nutrition under the Prime Minister's Office. Under this Committee there are Multi-sectoral Technical Committees which are supported at the local level by District multi-sectoral committees.

Within the Agricultural Sector there are additional structures that relate most specifically to the coordination of TAFSIP and the ASDP. At national level there is an Inter-ministerial coordination committee (ICC) which has been expanded to capture issues of nutrition by including more ministries than was initially planned.

There is also an Inter-Ministerial committee, a Presidential Retreat and Thematic working groups. At the District level Nutrition steering committees have been established and have been structured to include nutrition focal points. It is expected that these structures will be effective because of high level of commitment including the High Level Steering Committee for Nutrition where all agriculture sector line ministries are represented. However, there is need for sustained political will for these structures to be strengthened, guided, facilitated, supported and held accountable to perform better.

#### **CAPACITIES NEEDED FOR INTEGRATING NUTRITION**

The Country Team noted that TAFSIP has given due consideration to the need for capacity building as articulated in its thematic area number 7 on Policy Reform and Institutional Support. However, the country team found some capacity gaps that would need to be filled in implementing the proposed interventions.

<b>Table 1: Capacities Required At Various Levels</b>			
<b>Level</b>	<b>Key Intervention</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Capacity gap</b>
National	Awareness on nutrition	Policy makers and Nutrition Focal Persons	Lack of multi-sectoral Advocacy Strategy and Package for nutrition
Regional and district level	Awareness on nutrition and skills for nutrition planning and budgeting	Decision makers (DED, Heads of Dept.) and Service Providers	Inadequate knowledge and skills for nutrition planning and budgeting including limited access to tools, guidelines and facilities
Community	Awareness on nutrition and socio-cultural behavior affecting care practices	Local community leaders , Heads of Households and Community-based workers	Inadequate knowledge and skills for nutrition planning and budgeting including limited access to tools, guidelines and facilities
Research capacity			
Institutions	Evidence based integrated Nutrition Programmes	Research and Training institutions	Low priority given to funding research and lack of focus in prioritizing research as well as Insufficient utilization of research results

The Country Team further noted that in overcoming the challenge of limited knowledge and limited skills on nutrition issues there are a number of partners that could support capacity building including: UN Agencies like FAO, UNICEF, REACH, WHO, WFP and bilateral Agencies, multi-lateral agencies and local partners (CSOs, Training and Research institutions, etc). It is expected that these will support Tanzania by providing technical skills and funding for the implementation of the ASDP II and the TAFSIP as a whole.

### **Costing / funding issues**

The implementation of the activities recommended above will require additional funds as well as technical input. It was noted that the TAFSIP allocated substantial funding to the thematic area of productivity and commercialization and that while the component is important for food security, it should be noted that only 2% of the TAFSIP budget is allocated to nutrition and this is inadequate to support implementation of the proposed interventions. The budget needs to be increased to reflect

the importance of nutrition to the overall development of the sector. Specific areas requiring additional funds include hardware/inputs for capacity building/labor saving technologies, demand creation for nutrition services and advocacy related interventions.

### ***Potential sources of additional funds***

- Potential sources of funding for nutrition activities would include considering the possibility of scaling down the budget allocated to the thematic area on Policy reforms, Institutional Support to support of the recommended activities.
- The ASDP II, now in progress, should advocate for and increase allocation of adequate funds and for raising the profile of nutrition agenda in agriculture.
- With the support of global movements like Scaling Up Nutrition and REACH, donor funding should be sourced from various areas including the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP). Efforts should be made to secure funding from bilateral and multilateral organizations as well as Development Partners like USAID, Irish Aid, Gates Foundation, UN Agencies, Private Sector, and international and local NGOs.
- **DAY 3 OF COUNTRY TEAM WORK: MORNING , FRIDAY, 1<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2013**

### **PREPARATION OF COUNTRY ROAD MAP**

The Country Team met to wrap up the group deliberations and to recommend follow up activities. A roadmap was developed and agreed as in Table 2 below. The main follow up activity is a consultative meeting that will be convened as soon as possible to agree on how the interventions identified at the workshop will be mainstreamed in ASDP II.

### **Closing Remarks**

The closing of the 5-day workshop was done by Mr. Muhammed Muya, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, and was read on his behalf by Mr. Omebaeli Lemweli, Deputy Director of the Food Security and Nutrition Department of the ministry of Agriculture. In his remarks the Permanent Secretary encouraged participants to use the knowledge gained during the week and the professional networks established to ensure that nutrition is fully integrated in agriculture. He declared the workshop officially closed in the afternoon on Friday, 1<sup>st</sup> March 2013.

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Report to authorities of key ministries/organizations by briefing on the deliberations and recommendations of the workshop	By Monday, March 15 <sup>th</sup> 2013	MAFC	
2	Convene a planning meeting of TAFSIP Thematic Working Group that will agree on an inclusive process for incorporating the CADDP workshop recommendations into the ASDP II	By 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2013	Ms. Margaret Natai	Nutrition Focal Point, Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
3	Convene a broad consultative meeting to agree on the recommendations from the CAADP Workshop and how to incorporate them in the ASDP II.	immediate	CAADP Thematic Working Group	Ms. Margaret Ndaba , CAADP Focal point and Ms. Mansuraat of Zanzibar to follow up
4	Identify funding gaps at LGA level in the budget for the coming fiscal year and advocate for increased funding	Immediate	All key ministries	Ms. Sarah Mshiu (PMO) to follow up
5	Ensure allocation of adequate budgets for nutrition by the Ministry of Finance	Immediate	Mr. Bagonza and Mr. Mafuru	Focal points at the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission
6	Seek opportunities to present the deliberations and the recommendations of the CAADP Workshop to the inter ministerial Committee and other high level fora to raise the nutrition agenda	Continuous	All	All
7	Bring to the attention of the drafting team of the “Big Results Now” (especially those working on the Agriculture lab) the CAADP workshop recommendations and the need to incorporate nutrition in agricultural policies, plans, strategies and programmes.	Immediate	Ms. Margaret Ndaba	In her capacity as CAADP Focal point

**ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP AGENDA**

*TO BE ADDED*

**ANNEX 2:**

**A STATEMENT BY HON. ENG. CHRISTOPHER K. CHIZA (MP), THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE FOOD SECURITY AND COOPERATIVES IN TANZANIA AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON CAADP NUTRITION CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, HELD AT SERENA HOTEL, DAR ES SALAAM – TANZANIA ON**

**25<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY – 1<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2013**

- *Representative from the AU,*
- *The CEO of NEPAD,*
- *The FAO Regional Director for East and Southern Africa,*
- *The Representative for COMESA,*
- *The Representative for ECCAS,*
- *Distinguished participants,*
- *Invited Guests,*
- *Ladies and Gentlemen,*

It is with great honor and pleasure that I have this opportunity to deliver my opening remarks for this CAADP regional workshop on Agriculture Nutrition Capacity Building. On behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives and the Government of Tanzania at large, I would like to warmly welcome you all to Dar es Salaam.

Allow me to first of all express my sincere appreciation to NEPAD and Co-Partners for organizing this important regional workshop which has brought together 17 country teams from East and Central Africa composed of professionals and other various partners and stakeholders in the area of Agriculture, food security and nutrition to discuss and develop a roadmap for maximizing the nutritional impact of agriculture investment plans in the region. I salute the inclusive spirit which has guided the organizers in the choice of participants who individually and collectively come with immense wealth of experience in this subject matter.

I trust that the discussions in this one week will provide for an opportunity to increase understanding of the role of agriculture in improving nutrition. I also believe that the discussions and deliberations during this workshop will lead to mutual understanding of the role of different sectors and actors in improving nutrition and more so agree on practical solutions on the way forward.

**Ladies and gentlemen,** this workshop is a special occasion that will allow all of us to define and determine how appropriate nutrition interventions at different levels should be. The agenda before us provides an opportunity to take stock of what we are doing separately in our search for achieving significant reductions in malnutrition through a more prominent role for nutrition planning, budgeting and implementation of national agriculture food security investment plans. I am convinced that the more we consult and the more we harmonize our policies, strategies and programmes on food and nutrition security in our States, the sooner we shall succeed. It is therefore my belief that the deliberations of this workshop will enable participants to draw-up country specific roadmaps that show how nutrition should be mainstreamed into agriculture and food security investment plans and will also be used as a reference for follow-up at both country and regional levels.

**Distinguished Participants,** as you are all aware, agriculture is important to our social life as the majority of our people in this region depend on it. In Tanzania for example, agriculture is the key sector of the economy and accounts for 23.7% of the GDP, provides 75% of employment, accounts for 95% of food consumed in the country and accounts for 34% of export earnings.

Yet, despite all those contributions, our states in the region still suffer from one or more forms of under-nutrition, including low birth weight, stunting, underweight, wasting, vitamin-A deficiency, iodine deficiency disorders and anaemia, just to mention a few. Malnutrition significantly reduces labour productivity in agriculture and other sectors. The situation will persist if the quantity and quality of the food produced is not improved. There are a number of factors which undermine efforts to increase agricultural production and productivity for improved nutrition. These include among others, under capitalization/financing of agriculture, poor infrastructure, weak linkages of

the productive sectors, inadequate funding of research, climate change, low land and labour productivity and inadequate technologies.

As a result, the food crisis is serious in this part of Africa, a region blessed and gifted with fertile lands, rivers and lakes and a hard working and determined labour force, but also where, in paradox, there exists countries that perpetually rely on famine relief to feed their own citizens. In such a situation, undernutrition is rampant and affects a sizable number of people particularly children and women. This calls for the need to address the above mentioned challenges and mainstream nutritional issues into agriculture.

*Distinguished Participants*, as you all know, African countries through the support of NEPAD and Co-Partners are building on CAADP Framework for the actions that are being taken to foster investments into their agricultural sectors. Although different countries are in different stages of the implementation of the CAADP process in this case, available experience suggests that all countries have demonstrated notable progress in identifying investment opportunities and policy priorities in the key areas of infrastructure, finance, access to markets, extension services and the institutional structures. However, there is still a challenge to attract investment into the sector.

As for Tanzania, some progress has been made in the implementation of the CAADP processes that is worth sharing with you here. In year 2009, a comprehensive stock taking of Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) and other synergies was conducted by NEPAD-NPCA, AU and FAO in collaboration with the country CAADP Task Force which identified gaps in production, policies and regulatory framework. This was followed by signing of an agreement - the CAADP Compact in year 2010, with an aim of implementing strategies/interventions by engaging all key players (government, private sector, non-state actors, farmers and development partners). Furthermore, the Compact committed the government to allocate its budgetary resources of at least 10% to the agricultural sector in order to register an annual growth of 6%.

To operationalize CAADP Compact, the Tanzania Agriculture Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) was developed and launched on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2011. The completion of the TAFSIP reflects the Government of Tanzania's commitment to prioritizing agriculture. TAFSIP is a historic



initiative that brings all stakeholders in the agricultural sector to a common agenda of comprehensively transforming the sector to achieve food and nutrition security, create wealth, and reduce poverty. TAFSIP has identified 7 major investment programmes including Food Security and Nutrition. It is through this programme that the agricultural related nutrition initiatives will be implemented. Appreciating the willingness and financial capability by the private sector, efforts have been undertaken to scale-up participation of private sector in agricultural development promotion through Public Private Partnership (PPPs) arrangements.

As part of scaling up nutrition the Government has developed the National Nutrition Strategy to guide the implementation of nutrition interventions. It has also established multi-sectoral steering committees at national and local level, appointed Nutrition focal points in each council and line ministries, and created a budget line so as to ensure that actions to address nutrition are included in the plans and budgets.

*Ladies and gentlemen*, I believe, in your five days together and in future interactions, each one of you will contribute to the solution towards improving the nutrition status of our citizens in the region. I hope that you will get well informed and be more knowledgeable on food and nutrition security concerns, thanks to the interaction of the important stakeholders involved in the sector. In our assessment and analysis of the national, regional and continental frameworks that govern agricultural investments including bilateral agreements and their social, economic and environmental impacts, we shall give fresh impetus to our governments at all levels to revisit their policies and programmes on agriculture, food and nutrition security. Investors in this sector will on the other hand be true partners in ensuring sustainable development in the agricultural sector.

Finally, I trust that linkages between national and regional initiatives will be clearer, more focused and more informed.

With these remarks, let me thank you again for your attention and wish you very fruitful deliberations. I therefore declare that the CAADP Agriculture Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop is now officially opened.

**ANNEX 3:**

A STATEMENT BY MR MOHAMED S. MUYA (Read by Ombaeli Lemweli on his Behalf)  
PARMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES IN  
TANZANIA AT THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF THE EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA  
REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON CAADP NUTRITION CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, HELD AT  
SERENA HOTEL, DAR ES SALAAM – TANZANIA ON 25TH FEBRUARY – 1ST MARCH,  
2013

- Representative from the AU,
- The Representative NEPAD,
- The Representative from EAC
- Representative from development Partners
- UN Cluster Representative
- A Representative from Gabon
- Representatives from Private Sector, CSO/ NGOs,
- Distinguished participants,
- Media
- Invited Guests,
- Ladies and Gentlemen,(Protocol observed)

**It is with great honor** and pleasure that I have this opportunity to deliver closing remarks for this CAADP regional workshop on Mainstreaming Nutrition in National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIPs) for Central and East Africa Regions.

Let me once again, on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives and the Government of Tanzania thank the organizers for choosing Tanzania to host this important meeting.

I believe that the discussions you had in this one week workshop have provided adequate opportunity to increase understanding of the role of agriculture in improving nutrition. Moreover you also have established a new professional Networking Group in addressing the integration of nutrition in Agriculture in our countries as well as within and between regions.

Distinguished Participants, I am informed that during this workshop you have managed to carry out analysis of nutrition problems and causes of malnutrition in line with your NAFSIPs. I believe that

the majority of you have agreed that there are still some gaps in addressing nutrition. You have reviewed your countries' NAFSIPs and formulated specific objectives and activities linking agriculture and nutrition issues with emphasis in targeting nutritionally vulnerable groups/geographic areas. You also identified indicators to monitor progress of implementation of suggested objectives related to nutrition, and discussed institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms by identifying institutions, partners and their roles and responsibilities for mainstreaming nutrition in the NAFSIPs. You also looked on operational, strategic and research capacities as well as costing the plans.

**Distinguished Participants**, countries which have not developed their NAFSIPs will use the experience gained from other countries in this workshop to develop their own NAFSIPs and put into action what they learnt. For those which have moved a step forward, will be more strategic by building on existing experiences, use of local knowledge and practices, create synergies and complementing for better mainstreaming nutrition in their NAFSIPs. Let us use the opportunities in other agriculture programmes to invest in nutrition.

**Distinguished Participants**, I am pleased for the efforts taken by NEPAD and Co-Partners in building on CAADP Framework for the actions that are being taken to foster investments into agricultural sectors and now the emphasis to mainstream nutrition into NAFSIPs. As all you know CAADP process is a transformational process. It looks deeper into causes of stagnation in agriculture and nutrition, establish why things are not happening and what bottlenecks exist that need to be addressed to ensure that there is progress of implementing the projects and programs in terms of coordination and come out with sound outcomes.

**Distinguished Participants**, I am informed that there is substantial money for supporting nutrition and a number of donors including the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GFSP), The World Bank, African Development Bank and IFAD are ready and willing to fund the nutrition programs. Funds are also available from Bilaterals and Multi-laterals that include EU, USAID, DFID, CIDA, Irish Aid, and Bill & Mellinda Gates Foundation and from private sector particularly Pepsi and Sygenta who have shown interest to support nutrition. Indeed, this is good news. The challenge ahead of us is on how to prepare good plans that can convince these partners.

**Distinguished Participants**, I believe this workshop has been an eye opener to you Participants. Every one is returning home with a better understanding of CAADP and dimensions of the required transformation for nutrition. There is deeper understanding and appreciation of the required human capacity/ resources for design, implementation and linkages between national and regional

initiatives, and countries' NAFSIPs have been reviewed to be more focused in addressing agriculture, food security and nutrition issues.

As a way forward, the following need to be done:

- Countries to continue refining their NAFSIPs and costing the plans,
- Develop proposal for funding implementation of the plans,
- Address monitoring and evaluation issues and
- NEPAD and their Partners continue their efforts in supporting this movement.

**Distinguished Participants,** I would like to salute NEPAD for organizing, coordinating and convening the workshop successfully. On the same token, let me commend Bill & Mellinda Gates Foundation, USAID, UN Agencies (i.e., FAO, UNICEF, WHO and WFP), COMESA, Imperial College London-Program for Child Development (PCD) and all other Agencies, Partners, NGOs and Private Sector for vital contributions to this workshop. Finally, let me extend my sincere appreciations to all participants, country teams, distinguished speakers and facilitators whom I believe, had significant contributions to the success of this workshop.

Distinguished Participants, with these remarks, let me once more, thank you all for your active participation in this workshop and wish you very fruitful implementation of the plans and deliberations emanated from this workshop. Finally I would also like to wish you all safe journey back home and if time allows try to visit some of the attractive beauties of our country -Tanzania.

Distinguished Participants, May I now declare that the 2013 East and Central Africa CAADP Agriculture and Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop now officially closed.

Thank you for your attention.

**ANNEX 4: PARTICIPANTS: Tanzania Working Group Country Team**

S/N	Name	Institution/Organization
1	Margaret Ndaba	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
2	Haji Hamid Saleh	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Zanzibar
3	Deborah Ash	Family Health International
4	Elizabeth Macha,	UNICEF
5	Benoit Cambier	Food and Agriculture Organization
6	Joyce Kinabo	Sokoine University of Agriculture
7	Rosemary Mwaisaka,	World Food Programme
8	Martha Nyagaya	Irish Aid
9	Brenda Muwaga,	UNICEF
10	Benedict Jeje	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
11	Fortunatus Kagoro	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
12	Mansura Kassim	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Zanzibar
13	Sarah Mshiu	Prime Ministers' Office
14	Margareth Natai	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
15	Alex Nalitolela	AFRICARE
16	Obey Assery	Prime Minister's Office
17	Patroba Mafuru	Presidents Office, Planning Commission
18	John Msuya	Sokoine University of Agriculture
19	Jasson Bagonza	Ministry of Finance
20	Julia Masanja	Ministry of Community Dev. Gender and Children
21	Dr. Dahoma Mohamed	Ministry of Health - Zanzibar
22	Mbaraka Stambuli	Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries
23	Geoffrey Chiduo	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre - TFNC
24	Mansura Kassim	Ministry of Agriculture - Zanzibar
25	Keneth Kaganga	Planning Dept. Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
26	Jacqueline Nkindi	Tanzania Association for Horticultural crops -TAHA
27	Ms. Kisanga	The Centre for Counselling Nutrition and Health Care
28	Richard Kasuga	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
29	Vincent Assey	Ministry of Health and social welfare
30	Faith Magambo	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
31	Joyceline Kaganda	Director, Nutrition, Education and Training, the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center
32	Alfred Kalaghe	AFRICARE
33	Vedasto Rutachokozibwa	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
34	Mercy Butta	FAO Intern
35	Pauline Kisanga	The Centre for Counselling Nutrition and Health Care
36	Victor Kamagenge	Helen Killer International
37	Philip Mann	REACH, Tanzania
38	Betty Mlingi	REACH Consultant/ TZ Team Workshop Facilitator/ Report Writer

