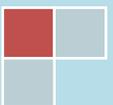


2012

NUTRITION POLICY MAPPING FOR TANZANIA



Save the Children



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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We hope that the findings from this analysis will facilitate incorporation of nutrition considerations in policy formulation in Tanzania.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONMYS

ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
BMI	Body Mass Index
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CONE	Community Nutrition Empowerment
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DPs	Development Partners
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
MKUKUTA	Mpango wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umasikini Tanzania
MKUZA	Mpango wa Kuondoa Umasikini Zanzibar
NNS	National Nutrition Strategy
NHSP	National Health Strategic Plan
PANITA	Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania
TAFSIP	Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
TNSIYCN	Tanzania National Strategy on Infant and Young Child Nutrition
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010 report revealed that the prevalence of malnutrition among women and children is still high. This clearly shows that nutrition has not attracted sufficient political action and has not featured high on the development agenda. The nutrition policy mapping exercise was carried out to analyse key policies and legal instruments including institutional arrangements pertinent to policy implementation in addressing nutrition challenges in Tanzania. The exercise was designed to provide information on the extent to which the existing policies incorporate nutrition issues; identify gaps related to nutrition in the policies; gather inputs for the nutrition policy mapping document from relevant stakeholders; and recommend issues for advocacy. The exercise was carried out from February through March 2012 and involved gathering policy documents from relevant government ministries and institutions; desk review; key informant interviews and a stakeholder's workshop.

A total of 33 policy documents and 12 strategies were reviewed. The review revealed that a number of policies were formulated during the 1990s and after 2005. About 24% of the reviewed policies and strategies included nutrition issues most frequently and had some action oriented policy commitments. Nutrition issues most commonly addressed were those related to food insecurity and diseases. In addition, a high focus was given to children and women (pregnant and childbearing age) leaving out most of men, youth and the elderly. The identified gaps included lack of inclusion of monitoring and evaluation; limited understanding of the role of various sectors on nutrition by key players and limited inter-sectoral collaboration during formulation and implementation of policies. Since many policies were formulated about 20 years ago, there are gaps in relation to the current nutrition scenario, for example issues related to overweight, non-communicable diseases and nutrition challenges related to climate change and HIV/AIDS. Traditionally, policymakers viewed issues concerning nutrition as a separate discipline. However, nutrition is an interdisciplinary science. Hence, optimal public health and policy making will require a holistic approach, which incorporates issues related to healthy nutrition, sustainable food production, diversity, inter and intra household and geographic food distribution, safety, processing, accessibility and affordability. Therefore, nutrition should be considered as a cross cutting issue in all sectors to ensure sufficient production of healthy foods in a sustainable environment to meet nutrient requirements for healthy eating. Nevertheless, there will be a need to establish an advisory body within the existing multi-sector technical working group to provide scientific evidence to relevant policy makers and policy formulators. In addition, the nutrition institutional framework e.g. the high-level committee, multi-sector technical working group, and civil society organizations should advocate and encourage interdisciplinary collaboration across sectors in policy formulation and implementation (especially for those involved in food and nutrition); establish guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of policies on nutrition.

Furthermore, the existing institutions should provide support in integrating nutrition in other sectors. The current synthesis pinpoints the need to advocate for nutrition as a cross cutting issue and nutrition to be considered as a national development agenda. The synthesis therefore suggests keys issues for advocacy and inclusion into various sectoral policies. Advocacy issues related to population and population groups include creation of community awareness on the important role played by women in attaining good nutrition for households, enhance awareness on role of nutrition throughout the life cycle, and show the linkage between nutrition levels and extent of community development. Issues related to health, nutrition and water include non-communicable dietary related diseases (including over nutrition, water and its relation to nutrition, and general/specific nutritional counselling to the

patients at all levels. Food production, processing, marketing and environment issues for advocacy include awareness of the role of diversification of agro-crops/products in improving nutrition, value addition, allocation of land according to intended use, and integration of climate change in nutrition security and health. Use of communication technology for dissemination of verified nutrition information to the public, promote understanding of link between nutrition and academic as well as economic performance, prioritise nutrition for schoolchildren as a right, inclusion of nutrition courses in curricula at all levels of education (nursery, primary and secondary schools, tertiary) as well as inclusion of nutrition education courses in teachers training colleges are the advocacy issues related to information and education. Advocacy issues related to energy, transport and minerals include clear portrayal of link amongst transport infrastructure, transport facilities and food accessibility, promotion of alternative energy sources for cooking and their implications to food and nutrition need to be shown (i.e. use of fire woods, charcoal, kerosene, gas, and electricity), and address the implication of fuel pricing on household dietary intake and nutrition.

The ongoing government plan to recruit nutrition officers in districts and regions is encouraging. Nevertheless, they need to be empowered with nutrition knowledge and skills to be able to plan, advocate for nutrition and build capacity of individuals and communities in all aspects related to nutrition. Promotion of inter-sectoral nutrition initiative by existing nutrition institutions and bodies to mainstream nutrition issues through development of guidelines and framework for incorporation of nutrition issues in sectoral policies. Political commitment is imperative to ensure that nutrition features high in the development agenda. This can be achieved through sensitization of political leaders and decision makers and the public at various levels. It is envisaged that CSOs such as PANITA will provide leadership in this aspect. PANITA is urged to include in its advocacy strategy activities that will focus on advocating for inclusion of nutrition in sectoral policies and allocation of resources for implementation of nutrition relevant interventions in all sectors. PANITA might direct advocacy on prioritizing nutrition in LGAs including planning and budgeting for nutrition.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Nutrition situation of women and children

The 2010 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) indicates that mortality rates for infants and children below five years of age are still high at 51 and 81 per 1000 live births, respectively.¹ This situation implies that five out of every 100 children die before the first birthday and that 8 out of 100 children die before their fifth birthday. The 2010 TDHS also indicates that chronic malnutrition is endemic with 42 percent of children aged less than five years in Tanzania stunted, making it one of the 10 worst affected countries in the world. Eight out of ten infants and six out of ten children below five years of age are anaemic. Although anaemia rates among the young children have fallen by 18 % compared with 5 years previously (72 percent in 2004/5 and 59 percent in 2009/10), the current rates are still unacceptably high. Similarly, over 40 percent of children do not have access to adequately iodized salt thus increasing the risks that they will suffer intellectual impairment. Malnutrition is estimated to contribute to 35% of all deaths of children below five years of age in Tanzania.

The TDHS 2010 also reveals that the nutritional status of women is alarmingly poor. About 40 percent of women of child bearing age are anaemic and more than 50 percent of pregnant women are anaemic. Only about 4 percent of women took the recommended iron and folic acid daily dosage for 90 or more days during their most recent pregnancy. More than one in ten of women are thin (with body mass index (BMI) of less than 18.5 kg/m²). Inequities in nutritional status continue to persist, with most malnourished children and women living in rural areas. In addition, equally alarming is the emergency of non-communicable diet related diseases. Various isolated studies^{2,3,4,5} in different parts of the country have shown that hypertension, diabetes and heart diseases are highly prevalent especially among urban residents.

Despite of high prevalence of malnutrition, the problem has not attracted sufficient political action and has not featured high on the development agenda of Tanzania including the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the Five Year Development Plan 2012 - 2017. There are inadequate institutional arrangements in place at national and local authority level for nutrition. Key sectors, including health and agriculture have yet to fully acknowledge their responsibilities in both preventing and addressing malnutrition. The low prioritization of nutrition is evident by the lack of district and regional coordinators for nutrition in many areas, the poor coverage of many key nutrition services and the slow progress in crucial areas that could reduce malnutrition, such as promotion of good infant and young child feeding practices and maternal nutrition. Within the agriculture sector, the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) of 2001, operationalized through the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP) in 2003 have largely ignored nutrition concerns as if agriculture is not directly linked to nutrition.

¹National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ICF Macro. 2011. Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010. NBS and ICF Macro, Dar-es-Salaam.

²Bovet, P., Ross, A.G., Gervasoni, J-P., Mkamba, M., Mtasiwa, D.M., Lengeler, C., Whiting, D., Paccaud, F. 2002. Distribution of blood pressure, body mass index and smoking habits in the urban population of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, and associations with socioeconomic status. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 31: 240-247

³Njelekela, M.A., Mpembeni, R., Muhihi, A., Mligiliche, N.L., Spiegelman, D., Hertzmark, E., Liu, E., Finkelstein, J.L., Fawzi, W.W., Willett, W.C., Mtabaji, J. 2009. Gender-related differences in the prevalence of cardiovascular disease risk factors and their correlates in urban Tanzania *BMC Cardiovascular Disorders* 9:30

⁴Nyaruhucha, C.N.M., Achen, J.H., Msuya, J. M., Shayo, N.B., Kulwa, K.B.M. 2003. Prevalence and Awareness of Obesity among people of different age groups in educational institutions in Morogoro, Tanzania. *East African Medical Journal* 80 (2): 68-72.

⁵Villamor, E., Msamanga, G., Urassa, W., Petraro, P., Spiegelman, D., Hunter, D.J., and Fawzi, W.W. 2006. Trends in obesity, underweight, and wasting among women attending prenatal clinics in urban Tanzania, 1995–2004. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 83: 1387–94.

However, there have been some recent encouraging developments in trying to include nutrition issues in the national development agenda. These developments include:

1. Launching of the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS);
2. Finalization of the implementation plan for the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS), which stipulates clear responsibilities for the ministries, Development Partners (DPs), the private sector and civil society in addressing nutrition challenges in Tanzania;
3. Establishment of a High Level National Nutrition Steering Committee, led by Government with participation from Permanent Secretaries in lead ministries, selected DPs, Private sectors and CSOs to ensure comprehensive and coordinated understanding and action in responding to nutrition challenges in Tanzania;
4. Establishment of a designated line in the national budget for nutrition and budget guideline has already been issued for the financial Year 2012/13;
5. The Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) has integrated nutrition into agriculture activities in 2011;
6. Rapid establishment of Nutrition Focal Persons and Officers at the Ministry and District levels, respectively; and
7. Gazetting, finalization and enforcement of the national fortification standards for oil, wheat and maize flour in 2011, and that some millers have started fortification of these food products.

All this requires sustained close engagement by nutrition stakeholders, who have previously been side-lined from discussions and if well structured, could impact to improving the nutrition situation. However, these commitments are now key focus areas for the newly established High Level National Nutrition Steering Committee as well as the Nutrition Multi-Sectoral Technical Working Group.

Civil Society Engagement

Work on creation of the Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania (PANITA) started in September 2010. The overall goal of PANITA is to contribute to making all Tanzanians attain adequate nutritional status which is an essential requirement for a healthy productive and reproductive nation. This will be achieved through establishing a national civil society platform for exchange of information, policy and practice dialogue on nutrition; building capacity of civil society organizations to engage more effectively in quality service, planning and policy processes; and advocate for increased prioritization and incorporation of nutrition in national and community level development plans.

One of the expected outcomes of PANITA in the period of three years 2011-2013 is to have in place and implement PANITA's advocacy and awareness raising strategy. Advocacy and awareness raising activities will be strongly linked with the promotion of roll out of the National Nutrition Strategy. Potential areas of advocacy may be around planning and budgeting for key nutrition interventions at regional and district level, including establishment of positions and respective job descriptions for posts of Regional and District Nutrition Officers. While the advocacy will be directed towards duty bearers at various levels, awareness raising and popular mobilisation activities will be aimed at general public, as well as communities reached through Partners' regular work with the general aim to raise the public profile of nutrition issues in Tanzania.

In order to achieve this outcome, PANITA planned an activity to carry out policy mapping to identify key areas for advocacy. Therefore, *Policy mapping and production of policy synthesis report* was one of the activities required to achieve this outcome. Policy mapping exercise and the related report forms a good basis for, among others, development and implementation of advocacy strategy and related awareness raising/social mobilisation strategy; and development and dissemination of advocacy tools and resources.

Aim

The nutrition policy mapping exercise was undertaken to analyze key policies and legal instruments including institutional arrangements pertinent to policy implementation in addressing the nutrition challenges in Tanzania and to build on the brief policy review provided in the Landscape Analysis.

Objectives

The objectives of the nutrition policy mapping were to:

- i. Assess the extent to which the existing policies incorporate nutrition issues
- ii. Identify gaps related to nutrition in the policies
- iii. Recommend issues for advocacy
- iv. Engage relevant policy formulating departments within government ministries on nutrition related issues
- v. Share findings and gather inputs on the nutrition policy mapping document from relevant stakeholders.

2. METHODOLOGY

Desk review of policy documents

The desk review exercise started by developing data collection tool as a policy review guide (**Appendix 1**). Basically, the tool aimed at obtaining an overview of the national policies in Tanzania and assessed the extent to which nutrition issues have been addressed. Included in the tool among others was information on date of policy approval, presence of programmes related to nutrition, monitoring and evaluation, cross cutting issues, coordination mechanism and actors responsible for implementation of the policy.

Members of the team visited various ministries in Dar-es-Salaam to collect policy documents and some were downloaded from the respective ministries' websites. This exercise was followed by actual review of the collected policy documents based on the aforementioned tool. The list of policy documents reviewed is presented in **Appendix 2**. The review also included other relevant documents such as Mpango wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umasikini Tanzania II (MKUKUTA II), Mpango wa Kuondoa Umaskini Zanzibar II (MKUZA II), Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), National Nutrition strategy (NNS), Tanzania Constitution, Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Tanzania 5 Year Development Plan and Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP).

Key Informant Interviews

A series of face-to-face interviews were conducted with government officials responsible for policy formulation and coordination from ministries, using a specially designed interview guide in form of a checklist (**Appendix 3**). The information collected included nutrition issues addressed by the policy and issues to be included if the policy is revised. Other aspects included policy coordination mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation, strategies and programmes emanating from the policy, action plan and funding mechanisms. In addition, key informant interviews were useful in verifying the information gathered through the desk review. The approach involved scheduling of appointment through a delivery of letters to Permanent Secretaries of ministries and directors of relevant institutions. Permanent Secretaries were requested to assign a relevant official from a department dealing with Policy and Planning for the interview. However, in the Ministry of Science and Technology the Permanent Secretary availed himself for the interview. In

principle, one government official was interviewed in each ministry, however, in few ministries a panel of officials responsible for policy formulation participated in the interview.

Stakeholders' Workshop

A one day stakeholders' meeting was convened in Dar-es-Salaam on the 27th of March 2012 to share draft findings and recommendations and gather inputs. This provided a way of further clarifying some issues that were raised during the review of policy documents and key informant interviews. A total of 29 participants participated in the workshop. The composition of stakeholders (**Appendix 4**) included representatives from Government Ministries, Local Institutions, Civil Society Organisations, International and UN organisations.

Data analysis

The content analysis method was used to analyse and summarise the information collected. This involved extraction of information from the review and interview guide and clustering them into themes and subthemes based on the issues stipulated in the ToR. These included the following:

1. Extent to which the policy:
 - Responds to existing nutrition challenges in Tanzania
 - Includes evidence-informed key interventions in a comprehensive manner
 - Considers cross-cutting issues, including gender, vulnerability, inequities, climate change, HIV/AIDS, environment, governance and accountability as well as poverty.
 - Design and programmes take into account universal and targeted policies (coverage);
 - Takes into account the appropriate mix of inter-sectoral interventions and interventions on exposures and vulnerabilities which may impact on nutritional status.
 - Includes operational plans and programmes of work that are covering such matters as goals and targets, timelines and deliverables; roles and responsibilities for those involved; identifying the capacity needs and areas of competencies required for the workforce (including evaluation);
 - Builds in process and outcome evaluation using appropriate indicators for the work areas and has necessary and adequate budgets for implementing policies.
 - Includes Monitoring & Evaluation, with the existing M&E plan and nutrition indicators, as well as with sufficient flow of routine data
 - Date when the policy was officially adopted
 - Identifies nutrition-relevant issues that can be pursued in advocacy efforts
 - Translated to a national and costed plan with clear goals, targets, timelines and deliverables
 - Positively influences decisions related to appropriate programme design.

Other themes included:

2. Gaps in nutrition-relevant issues for each policy that need to be addressed when policy is revised
3. Adequacy and effectiveness of coordination mechanisms for policy making and implementation of the policies among and within relevant government sectors; as well as with the civil society, UN agencies and other development partners in the country.

Incorporation of nutrition issues into policies

The analysis involved identifying key words/texts related to aspects of nutrition in the document (**Appendix 1**) and the section where the word was mentioned i.e. in the vision/mission or objectives or policy statement or indicators as well as the frequency at which the word/text was mentioned. This analysis was based on the UNICEF conceptual framework of the causes of malnutrition⁶ whereby the main levels of analysis were used (basic, underlying, and immediate). Further analysis was done to examine how the policy responds to key

⁶UNICEF (1990). The Conceptual Framework of the Causes of Malnutrition. UNICEF, New York.1

nutrition challenges such as under nutrition and over nutrition. Other issues that contribute indirectly to nutrition were also considered. This information was further verified during the key informant interviews.

3. FINDINGS

3.1. Formulation and approval dates

A total of 33 policy documents and 12 strategies were collected from various ministries and reviewed. The review revealed that a number of policies were formulated during the 1990s and after 2005. The trend shows that formulation of policies was active during the stated periods (**Figure 1**). Nevertheless, **Figure 1** shows that two policies were formulated before 1990s i.e. The National Agricultural Policy and National Science and Technology policy. Policy revision for some of the policies started around year 2000 and others are currently under review. It was noted that the review process takes a long time and some policies have been under review for more than five years, for instance, the Food and Nutrition policy, which has been under review since 2002 also the STI policy.

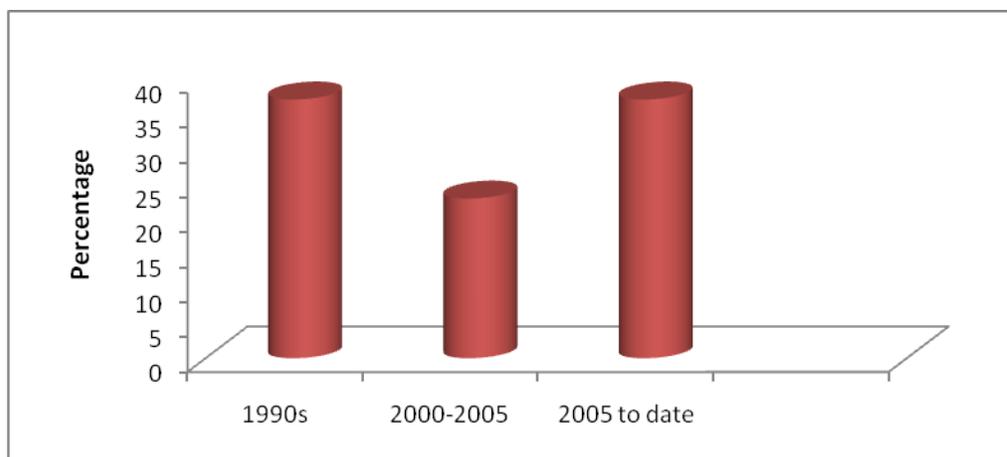


Figure 1: Years when Policies were formulated

Policy framework in Tanzania

Why most policies were formulated during this particular period?

In the mid 1980's the Government began to implement economic reforms e.g. the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and Economic Reform Programme (ERP), aimed at solving the socio-economic crisis which was facing the country during that period. Therefore the Government formulated public policies to address socio-economic problems during the reform process such as good governance, legal and regulatory framework, increased human resource development and efficient fiscal and finance systems. Other policies were formulated as a result of UN resolutions or declarations on certain issues e.g. human rights, environment, gender, children rights, HIV/AIDS, etc. However, during the stakeholder's workshop participants showed concern that some policies resulted out of pressure from external organizations/institutions. In such cases, there is duplication of issues to be addressed, and therefore poor implementation.

According to FAO⁷, there are two approaches to integrating food and nutrition issues into sectoral policies: The first one is integration of food and nutrition policy issues into overall and sectoral national development policies and strategies of a country. The second option is preparing food and nutrition policy document incorporating all aspects which are relevant for improving food and nutrition and taking into account the linkages, which exist to overall and sectoral development policies and strategies of a country. Tanzania adopted the second option where TFNC was given a mandate to prepare a separate, which is a standalone policy, to handle all food and nutrition issues including linkages with other sectors. However, the current food and nutrition policy appears to lack the mandate to make other sectors abide to its desired linkages and has not been effective in changing the nutrition scenario in this country. Therefore, it might be necessary to adopt the integration of nutrition issues into other sectors. This was an observation raised by key informants during interviews.

3.2. Nutrition content of the policy

The extent to which nutrition related issues have been stipulated in the policy document

Aspects related to malnutrition, i.e. manifestations (stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, etc) and causes (immediate, underlying, and basic) were examined in the policy documents. The degree to which these aspects were stipulated was expressed in terms of frequency of being mentioned and context in relation to the core business of the sector (**Tables 1a, 1b and 2**). Close to 43% of the policy documents did not include any nutrition issues. Five policies and 4 strategies/programmes (25.7%) covered nutrition issues more frequently (>4 times) than others (**Figure 2**). These policies were related to health, food and nutrition, agriculture, child and community development sectors, in the context of diseases, nutrition well-being, food production, and care, respectively. Other policies that addressed nutrition issues to a fairly good extent (3-4 times) were those related to the following sectors: water, irrigation, livestock, fisheries, biotechnology, children, gender and youth development. These policies mention nutrition in the context of sanitation and water-borne diseases including malaria, supply of protein-rich foods, bio-fortification, care, support, and women workload. Sectors related to HIV/AIDS, transport, agricultural marketing, environment, land, industry and enterprise development did not mention any of the key aspects related to nutrition. Detailed description of coverage for each policy is presented in **Table 1a**, and specific aspects mentioned are presented in **Table 2**. Policies that mentioned nutrition issues to a quite good extent were those that have a direct link to food and health outcomes. Policy commitments to addressing nutrition challenges are shown by the strategies, and on-going programmes and interventions being implemented in various ministries (**Table 1b**). Nevertheless none of the analysed policies has included nutrition targets. Only MKUKUTA II and NNS have included specific nutrition targets.

⁷FAO (2011). Food security information for decision making. Communicating Food security. Version 1.0.. Distance Learning to support capacity building and training for National and local food security information systems and networks.

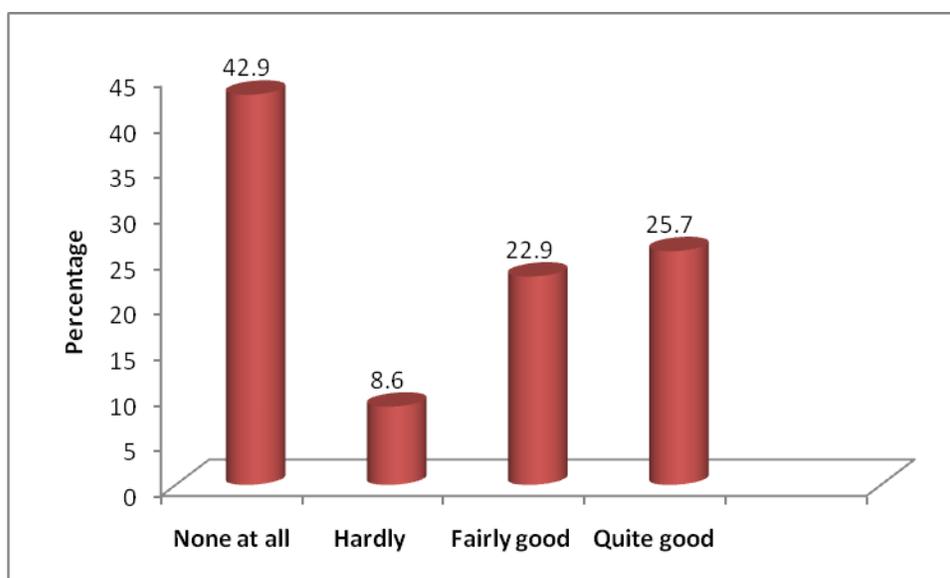


Figure 2: Extent to which nutrition issues have been mentioned in policy documents

Table 1a. Extent of coverage of nutrition issues in policy documents

Extent	Policy
Quite good (More than 4 times)	National Health Policy
	Food and Nutrition Policy for Tanzania
	National Agricultural Policy (review draft)
	Child Development Policy
	Community Development Policy
	MKUKUTA II
	MKUZA II
	CAADP POST COMPACT ROAD MAP
	TAFSIP
Fairly good (Three to four times)	National Water Policy
	The National Irrigation Policy
	National Science and Technology Policy for Tanzania
	National Population Policy
	National Livestock Policy
	National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement
	Women and Gender Development Policy
	National Youth Development Policy
Hardly (Once or twice)	The Energy Policy of Tanzania
	National Trade Policy
	Sera ya Elimu na Mafunzo (rasimu 2) (Education and Training Policy – review draft 2)
	The Mineral Policy of Tanzania
	National Policy for the Elderly People
None at all	National Policy on HIV/AIDS
	National Transport Policy
	Agricultural Marketing Policy
	National Environmental Policy
	National Higher Education Policy
	Sera ya Habari na Utangazaji (Information and Broadcasting Policy)
	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy
	Sustainable Industries Development Policy SIDP
	National Land policy

Table 1b: Policy commitments to addressing nutrition challenges

Policy	Action oriented strategies
Health	Prevention and management of infectious diseases
National package of essential health interventions in Tanzania (2000)	
Micronutrients supplementation	Prevention and control of Micronutrient deficiencies
IYCF	Breast and complementary feeding, food security
National Malaria Control Programme	Prevention and management of infectious diseases focusing mostly on malaria?
Immunisation Programme	Prevention and management of infectious diseases
Hospital feeding	Caring for vulnerable groups
Agriculture	
Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2001 & Agricultural Sector Development Programme 2006	Food security
QPM to increase nutrient content in maize	Food security
Subsidies on fertilizers and improved seeds	Food security
Kilimo Kwanza	Food security
Food and nutrition	
NNS	Incorporating of nutrition considerations into development policies and programmes
IYCN, IYCF	Breast and complementary feeding; food security
Salt iodization	Prevention of Micronutrient deficiencies
Nutrition counselling in HIV/AIDS	Prevention and management of infectious diseases; promoting healthy lifestyle
Micronutrient supplementation	Prevention and control Micronutrient deficiencies
Water	
National Water Sector Development Strategy 2006-2015 Water Sector Development Programme 2006-2025	Prevention and management of infectious diseases Protecting consumers through improved water quality and safety
Develop and implement a public awareness on water use programmes	Prevention and management of infectious diseases; Food and nutrition security
Apply participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation approach at the community level	Prevention and management of infectious diseases; Food and nutrition security
Education	
School feeding programmes	Caring for vulnerable groups
Nutrition training	Promoting appropriate diets and healthy lifestyle
Livestock	
Livestock Development programme in 2011	Food security
School milk programme	Caring for vulnerable groups
National milk day	Caring for vulnerable groups
Fisheries	
Fisheries Sector Development Program	Food security
Fish Sector Export Development Strategy – Trade	Food security
Irrigation	
National Irrigation Master Plan 2002	Food security
comprehensive programme for integrated soil and water conservation and management	Food security

Irrigation schemes e.g. Lower Moshi Irrigation Scheme	Food security
Gender	
National Strategy for Gender Development 2005	Caring for vulnerable groups
	Promoting appropriate diets and healthy lifestyle
	Caring for social and economically deprived population groups
	Women empowerment through provision of micro to medium business loans
	Food security: increasing availability, accessibility and utilization of adequate food
	Strengthening and expanding the primary school feeding programme in all Districts
	Raising nutrition status of men and women at all levels
	Develop & disseminate IEC materials on nutrition

3.3. Nutrition aspects covered in the policy documents

Aspects related to nutrition that have been stated or addressed in the policy documents

More detailed content of policies and their focus on nutrition-related aspects were further obtained from the documents. Topics most commonly addressed in the policies were those related to food insecurity and diseases as they apply to the wider population. Policies related to health, food and nutrition, agriculture, child and community development sectors addressed a wide range of nutrition issues. For example the National Health Policy (2007) has included statements such as improving nutritional status; promotion of adequate nutrition, advocacy for nutrition and it has a section on nutrition with policy statements such as “Strengthen better nutrition practices and general care for vulnerable groups including children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescents, the elderly, the sick, those in disaster situations and institutions”. The Child Development Policy (1996) has included statements such as “to mobilize and educate children, parents and the community on good nutrition, adequacy of food intake and preparation of various types of foods” and “to ensure essential nutrients for children and pregnant mothers in areas where there is a shortage of foods with these nutrients.” MKUKUTA II has stated nutrition as one of its goals, defined operational targets and identified intervention; examples include providing nutrition education and micronutrient supplements to pregnant and breastfeeding women and promoting optimal breast feeding and complementary feeding practices. Under-nutrition was more frequently addressed in policies than over-nutrition and emerging diet-related chronic diseases. **Table 2** presents detailed description of nutrition-related issues covered in each policy document. None of the documents included nutrition targets.

Table 2: Policy content in relation to nutrition issues covered

Policy	Aspects related to nutrition
National Health Policy	Malnutrition, Diseases, Care of children and the sick, Maternal nutrition, Child growth and development, Food quality and safety at all stages, Environmental health and sanitation, Water quality and safety
Food and Nutrition Policy for Tanzania	Malnutrition, Food security, Diseases, Nutrition education, Care, Child nutrition, Maternal nutrition, School children nutrition
National Policy on HIV/AIDS	None
National Water Policy	Food insecurity (food production, biodiversity and water consumption), Diseases
National Land Policy	None
The Energy Policy of Tanzania	Food insecurity (crop production due to timely delivery of input using transport)
The National Irrigation Policy	Food insecurity, Diseases
National Transport Policy	None
Agricultural Marketing Policy	None
National Agricultural Policy (review draft)	Production of nutrient dense crops, Disease burden to households

	that hampers food and livelihood insecurity, Enhancement of food security through production of sufficient quantity and quality foods, Monitoring trends of food security
National Trade Policy	The concept of human capital as a function of production, Response to food shortage such as banning exportation of foods, Food importation in case of shortage
National Environmental Policy	None
National Science and Technology Policy for Tanzania	Achievement of food self-sufficiency, security Improvement of methods of preparing, drying, preserving and handling food to ensure nutritive values, palatability, and reduction post-harvest losses
Sera ya Elimu na Mafunzo (rasimu 2) (Education and Training Policy – review draft 2)	Education on environment and public health (diseases, malnutrition)
National Population Policy	Infant mortality as they relate to better health care, Food security, Water and sanitation, Food & nutrition education, Controlling micronutrient deficiencies, Cultural barriers related to nutrition
National Higher Education Policy	None
National Livestock Policy	Malnutrition, Food insecurity, Diseases
National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement	Malnutrition, Food Insecurity
The Mineral Policy of Tanzania	Food insecurity, Diseases
Sera ya Habari na Utangazaji (Information and Broadcasting Policy)	None
Child Development Policy	Nutrition knowledge/awareness/education (recognises nutrition to be an important factor for child growth and survival)
Community Development Policy	Nutrition knowledge/awareness/education (recognises nutrition to be one of the indicators that can be used to show the levels of development and welfare in communities)
Women and Gender Development Policy	Nutrition knowledge/awareness/education (recognises good care to be necessary for nutrition well being of women and children)
National Policy for the Elderly People	Diseases (recognises that poor nutrition is among the contributing factors to sick aging individuals)
National Youth Development Policy	Nutrition knowledge/awareness/education (recognises good nutrition to be among the necessary rights for the youth)
Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy	None
Sustainable Industries Development Policy SIDP	None
MKUKUTA II	Malnutrition, Food insecurity, Diseases, Nutrition knowledge/awareness/education, High dependency ratio, Child growth and development, Maternal nutrition
MKUZA II	Malnutrition, Food insecurity, Diseases, Nutrition knowledge/awareness/education High dependency ratio, Child growth and development, Maternal nutrition
CAADP POST COMPACT ROAD MAP	Food insecurity, Diseases, Integrating food and nutrition security in agricultural development
TAFSIP	Malnutrition, Food insecurity, Diseases, Nutrition knowledge/awareness/education, High dependency ratio, Child growth and development, Maternal nutrition

Section in the document where nutrition issues have been stipulated

Out of the 22 documents that have incorporated or included nutrition issues (**Figure 2**), 4 consistently included nutrition aspects in all sections, probably because it is their core business. These include the National Health Policy, Food and Nutrition Policy, MKUKUTA II, MKUZA II and NNS. Two policy documents stipulated nutrition within the policy vision/mission/goals/objectives, statements and measures. Fourteen documents have mentioned nutrition issues within the policy measures and strategies. Only two documents have mentioned nutrition somewhere else within the document, for example, in the background or policy

statement, probably because it is not their core business, they don't comprehend how the policy influences nutrition, or how nutrition is related to their activities. Detailed description of policies/strategies/programmes and places within the policy documents where nutrition issues have been stipulated is presented in **Table 3**. Since nutrition is a cross-cutting issue, it is recommended that nutrition aspects should be included in all sections of all policy documents and strategies/plans.

Table 3: Places within the policy documents where nutrition issues have been stipulated

Place (s) where nutrition have been stipulated in the policy document	Name of Policy
All sections in the document	National Health Policy
	Food and Nutrition Security policy
	MKUKUTA II
	MKUZA II
Somewhere else in the document	National Trade policy
	Sera ya Elimu na Mafunzo 2010
Within policy vision/mission/goals/ objectives, Within Statements, and Within Measures	National Population policy
	National Science and Technology Policy for Tanzania 1996
Within the policy measures or strategies	Child Development policy
	Fisheries Policy statement
	Water Policy
	CAADP POST COMPACT ROAD MAP
	National Agricultural policy
	Community Development Policy
	National Policy for Elderly people
	National Youth Development Policy
	Sustainable Industries development Policy
	Women and Gender Development Policy
	Livestock Development Policy
	Irrigation Policy
	National Science and Technology Policy
TAFSIP	

Coordination mechanisms during policy formulation and implementation

Various ministries and institutions have an established coordination mechanism for policy formulation. There are two approaches that can be adopted by ministries during policy formulation. The first approach is that the ministerial technical committee within the ministry writes a draft. The draft is then presented to and discussed by various departments and by other lead ministries. The document is then presented and discussed at zonal and national stakeholder consultation meetings. The policy document is then finalized by incorporating views gathered at various stages and presented to the Permanent Secretaries before approval by the Cabinet. However, participants at the stakeholder's workshop on nutrition policy mapping observed that very often there was limited inclusiveness of other sectors and departments during the process of policy formulation whereby different departments even within the same ministry are not well represented in the technical committees for policy drafting. In addition, involvement of the key beneficiaries at grass root levels during zonal meetings is limited. The second approach is whereby a consultant is hired to prepare a draft policy document instead of the ministerial technical committee. The consultant can be local, but in most cases they are international consultants from outside the country. It was also observed that in such an approach, especially where an external consultant has been engaged, the resulting policy may not reflect the true needs and context of the country.

Implementation

Ideally, policies are required to be accompanied with a strategic and implementation plan, which among other things includes a functional monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Nevertheless, from the review exercise of the policy documents together with the views given by participants during the stakeholder's workshop revealed that a good number of policies (20 out of 33) do not have strategies or implementation plans (**Matrix 3**), hence, a disconnect between policy and programmes.

Actors responsible for nutrition strategies/programmes in Tanzania

According to **Table 1b**, there are several actors who are responsible for nutrition strategies and programmes. These include ministries responsible for Health, Agriculture, Water, Community Development and Local Government Authorities. Others are civil society organizations, private sector and development partners. However, it was noted that many stakeholders still consider nutrition in a narrow perspective and that their sectors do not have a direct link to nutrition. Therefore, their sectors' contribution to nutrition improvement in the country has not been forthcoming.

3.4. Gaps

The review identified an array of gaps in all policies, which if incorporated may help to change the nutrition scenario in Tanzania. Firstly, all policies lack a section on monitoring and evaluation including evaluation plan (**Matrix 1**). There are neither indicators for evaluating the implementation of the policy nor the type of data to be collected, mechanisms and techniques for data collection. This could be an inherent practice probably related to the guidelines for policy formulation in government sectors in Tanzania. The analysis has also revealed that there is limited inter-sectoral collaboration during formulation and implementation of policies. Hence, a tendency for sector specific policies with limited inter-linkages. This implies that sectors consider aspects that have a direct bearing on the sector activities only. This could have resulted from lack of clear understanding on the part of key players in different sectors of role of such sectors in contributing to the social wellbeing of the population, of which nutrition is key. In this regard, the sectors may have limited contribution to the overall development of the economy and human well being. Since there is no joint or collaborative formulation of policies, it is very difficult for one sector to know what other sectors are planning to implement, which may lead to overlap of activities and misallocation of resources.

Few policies have included nutrition issues/aspects; however, there are still significant gaps, for example, population groups that are addressed by the policy and the extent of coverage. All policies that have included nutrition issues do focus on children below five years of age and women of child bearing age. This is a gross under representation of the Tanzania population. Men and boys are not mentioned in most of the policies. It should be realised that children and women do not live in isolation; they are surrounded by other members of the household, family and community. Therefore policies should be more encompassing and include statements that apply to various groups of people in the community. A policy is a high level document and working tool with declared objectives that a government seeks to achieve and preserve in the interest of national development and peace. Because it is from the policy documents that strategies and programmes are derived, it should be as encompassing as possible. Consequently, if other groups are left out, it is very difficult to develop a programme to address their problems.

Since many policies were formulated about 20 years ago, there are gaps in relation to the current nutrition scenario. Issues related to overweight, non-communicable diseases and nutrition challenges related to climate change and HIV/AIDS need to be articulated in the policies. Hence a strong need for policy reviews.

An additional gap that was identified during the stakeholder’s workshop was lack of qualified nutritionists in key or lead ministries or other ministries, key sectors (private sector, military, and politicians) and CSOs.

3.5. Issues for advocacy in the current public policies to improve nutrition in the country

In order to pin point the issues that can be used in the current public policies to address nutrition improvement in the country (**Matrix 2**), the current public policies are grouped in 5 categories based on authors’ understanding of sectoral activities as related to nutrition. The categories and the issues are summarized in boxes 1 to 5, which include policies related to:

- Population and population groups
- Health, nutrition and water
- Food production, processing, marketing and environment
- Information and education
- Energy, transport and minerals

Policies related to population and population groups

Box 1 presents a summary of the issues that need to be considered among the policies related to population and population groups. Policies included in this category are: Women and Gender Development, National Youth Development, National Policy for the Elderly People, Community Development, Child Development, and National Population Policy. The recommended issues include creating awareness on the roles of nutrition at all levels of human development (throughout the life cycle), importance of women in attaining good nutrition for households, and linkage between nutrition levels and extent of community development. Other issues for advocacy include promoting optimal food consumption for all population groups; need to specify nutrition indicators so that individuals and institutions are able to monitor the nutrition situation and take appropriate action – and to know where such information can be obtained.

Box 1: Advocacy issues related to population and population groups

- Create community awareness on the important role played by women in attaining good nutrition for households
- Enhance awareness on role of nutrition throughout the life cycle
- Need to specify the nutrition indicators (e.g. stunting, wasting, underweight, anaemia, IDD, infant and maternal mortality rates)
- Show the linkage between nutrition levels and extent of Community Development
- Recognize the institutions/organizations that generate nutrition information
- Promote optimal food consumption and nutrition security for all population groups; and device simple methods of monitoring

Related policies are: Women and Gender Development Policy; National Youth Development Policy; National Policy for the Elderly People; Community Development Policy; Child Development Policy; National Population Policy

Policies related to health, nutrition and water

Box 2 gives a summary of the issues that need to be considered among the policies related to health, nutrition and water. This category includes four public policies, namely: National Health Policy, National Policy on HIV/AIDS, Food and Nutrition Policy and Water Policy. The issues to be addressed include that of non-communicable dietary related diseases focusing on the recent burden of over nutrition, which co-exists with under-nutrition in our society, and provision of education to patients and general public on the importance of good nutrition, safe water and sanitation. Another important aspect is the importance of proper nutrition for people living with HIV, feeding options for preventing mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission for mothers who are HIV positive and importance of improved infrastructure for accessing health facilities and services.

Box 2: Advocacy issues related to health, nutrition and water

- Non communicable dietary related diseases (including over nutrition)
- General/Specific nutritional counselling to the patients at all levels
- Importance of good nutrition to prevent opportunistic infections (Nutrition and HIV/AIDS)
- Feeding options for children born to HIV positive mothers
- Water and its relation to nutrition (water safety, hygiene, sanitation, accessibility, scarcity, and pricing)
- Infrastructure for accessing health facilities

Related policies are: National Health Policy; National Policy on HIV/AIDS; Food and Nutrition Security Policy; Water Policy

Policies related to food production, processing, marketing and environment

Policies included in this category are those related to: Livestock, Fisheries, Agricultural Marketing, Agriculture, Trade, Irrigation, Land and National Environmental Policy. Box 3 presents a summary of the issues to be considered for advocating optimal nutrition. The issues include need to increase awareness on the role of diversification of agro-products, and use of trade (food imports) to improve food availability through, for example, waiving of taxes by government during food crisis. Other issues include enhancing nutrient quality of marketed food products for example by enacting and enforcing laws to make food fortification mandatory in the country. In addition, allow for gender consideration in various activities of livelihoods. Because of great threat posed by climate change on food crop and livestock production, issues related to climate change such as weather forecast information, disease outbreaks and patterns also need to be integrated in all these systems. Land allocation for various uses should consider suitability of the land for the intended use. For example, land suitable for food production should not be allocated for energy production (bio-fuels), mining, or settlements.

Box 3: Advocacy issues related to food production, processing, marketing and environment

- Awareness of the role of diversification of agro-crops/products in improving nutrition
- Use of trade to improve food availability (e.g. waiving of taxes)
- Food storage and distribution (e.g. warehouse receipt system, national grain reserve)
- Enhancing of nutrient quality of processed foods (e.g. fortification)
- Value addition
- Gender consideration in various activities
- Integration of climate change in nutrition security and health
- Allocation of land according to intended use

Related policies are: Livestock Policy; Fisheries Policy; Agricultural Marketing Policy; National Agricultural Policy; National Trade Policy; Irrigation Policy; National Land Policy; National Environmental Policy

Policies related to information and education

This category includes policies on Information and Broadcasting, Science and Technology, Education and Vocational Training and Higher Education. Box 4 summarises the issues for advocacy, which include the need for inclusion of nutrition courses in curricula taught at various levels of education starting from nursery, primary and secondary schools and in tertiary education as well as linking it to academic and economic performance. Inclusion of nutrition education courses in curricula for Teachers Training Colleges to produce nutrition educationists. Other issues include use of communication technology for providing nutrition information and the need to verify nutrition information given to the public. Furthermore, recognize nutrition for school children as a right and empower children with relevant information to enable them advocate for their optimal nutrition.

Box 4: Advocacy issues related to information and education

- Nutrition information given to the public should be verified
- Use of communication technology for dissemination of nutrition information
- Prioritise nutrition for schoolchildren as a right
- The link between nutrition and academic as well as economic performance should be understood
- Inclusion of nutrition courses in curricula at all levels of education (nursery, primary and secondary schools; also in tertiary)
- Inclusion of nutrition education courses in teachers training colleges

Related policies are: Information and Broadcasting Policy; National Science and Technology Policy for Tanzania; Education and Vocational Training Policy; National Higher Education Policy

Policies related to energy, transport and minerals

Box 5 presents the issues for advocacy for this category. The policies included in this category are Transport Policy, Energy Policy of Tanzania, and Minerals Policy. The recommended issues for advocacy include elaborating the linkages amongst transport infrastructure, transport facilities and their implication on food prices and accessibility. In addition, there is a need to show the implications of alternative energy sources such as electricity, gas, coal and briquettes to food and nutrition situation of the people. Fuel pricing, which appears to inflict on almost all sectors, also needs to be addressed and perhaps more stringent mechanisms be put in place for stabilising the price of fuel.

Box 5: Advocacy issues related to energy, transport and minerals

- The link amongst transport infrastructure, transport facilities and food accessibility should be portrayed
- Alternative energy sources for cooking and their implications to food and nutrition need to be shown (i.e. use of fire woods, charcoal, kerosene, gas, and electricity)
- Implication of fuel pricing on household dietary intake and nutrition should be reflected

Related policies are: Transport Policy; Energy Policy of Tanzania; Minerals Policy

3.6. Cross cutting issues included in the policy

The following cross cutting issues were considered in the policy review guide, namely gender, vulnerability, inequities, environment, climate change HIV/AIDS and poverty. Gender (26%) and environment (20%) were the most stipulated cross cutting issues in the policies. Others such as vulnerability, inequities, poverty and HIV/AIDS have also been included in various policy documents. Climate change was the least mentioned cross cutting issue (**Figure 3**).

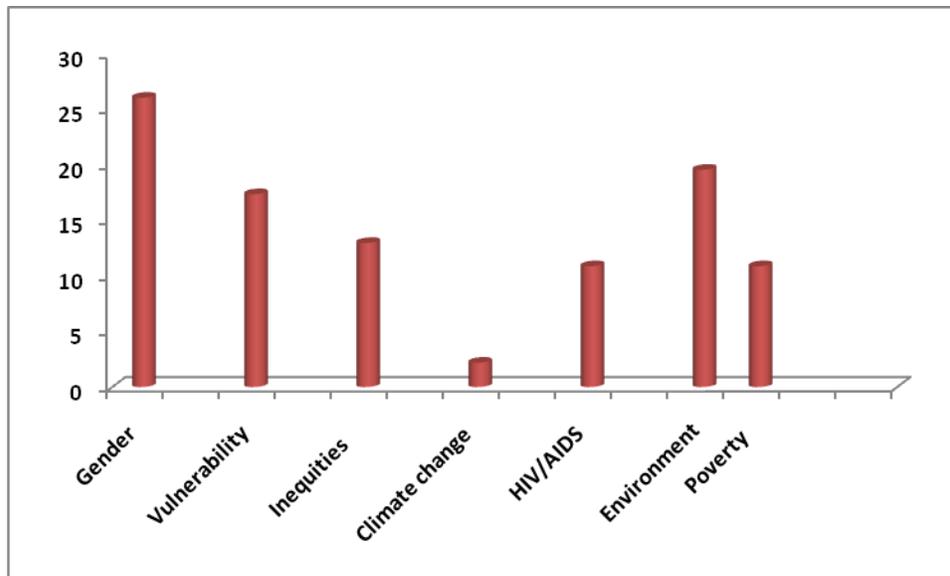


Figure 3: Cross cutting issues stipulated in the policy documents

3.7. Challenges during formulation and implementation of the policy

The current policy review has revealed that Tanzania has good policies which if well implemented the Millennium Development Goals and the national development plans can easily be achieved. Nevertheless, there are also many challenges which make it difficult to implement most of the policies to the anticipated level. Stakeholders observed that most of the policies were not known by the end users due to, among other factors, language barrier and technical jargons used in the documents. In addition, the personnel in some of the key departments responsible for the implementation of the policies were not well familiar with the policy documents. Furthermore, lack of appreciation of the general public on the role of policies in national development and in addressing particular issues in the communities was an additional challenge. For example, very few officials could appreciate the potential role their policies had in addressing nutrition related issues despite the contribution the policies could make to improve nutrition in Tanzania. This situation creates a need to publicise the policies to the general public for awareness creation and implementation. In addition, most of the policy documents were not specifying the implementing actors and their responsibilities in implementation of the policies, which tend to limit commitment in terms of allocation of resources both human and financial. Furthermore, a concern was also raised as to the existence of non collaborating actors and existence of many policies within the same sector which makes coordination of the different actors difficult.

In most of the reviewed policy documents the component of monitoring and evaluation was lacking and even in policies where the component exist it is not adequately articulated (including indicators for evaluation). It was also observed that monitoring and evaluation is not carried out in time to provide the policy makers with relevant and evidence based information for action. In this regard, the broad policy framework and policies that exist in the country do not respond to the increasing levels of food insecurity, disease burden, malnutrition and poverty because of inadequate data and delays in generating required information.

Generally, many policies are not formulated simultaneously with strategies and programmes in which case by the time the strategies are formulated for implementation, the policy statements would have been overtaken by events and even new challenges emerged. In addition, there is lack of budgetary consideration during

policy formulation. A policy may be formulated without taking into consideration of the required budget and source of funding for the implementation of the policy. Even for ministries that would have included the budget for policy implementation, usually, there is a mismatch between the required budget to implement the policy and the actual budget allocation for respective ministries as well as the actual money released by the treasury for the implementation of programmes emanating from policies if nutrition is among the outcomes of the policy implementation.

Inadequate funding was reported as one of the most stumbling blocks in policy implementation; and co-funded projects seem to suffer the most. This was reported for the programmes that are funded by Government and other development partners. A concern was raised with regards to the government commitment in fulfilling its obligations and responsibilities. In some cases funds may be available but the disbursement is delayed for various reasons. Occasionally, the influence of politics has resulted in the diversion of the committed funds from one sector to the other. This situation poses an additional challenge in the coordination of the activities especially in the current situation of price volatility of goods and services. Other reported challenges were lack of adequate staff for policy implementation, lack or inadequate on job training opportunities, inequity such as differential access to health services, lack of capacity for communities to manage projects, and population growth. A focus on cross cutting issues by most of the development partners and less focus on issues related to education, agriculture, water, and infrastructure is an additional challenge. Other sectors' perception was that the Ministry of Health is solely responsible for issues related to nutrition through health and food and nutrition policies, but on its own cannot address all nutrition challenges adequately. Similarly, based on the current sectoral set up, other sectors are not empowered to identify areas of focus to address nutrition challenges and therefore contribute to improved nutrition in this country. In addition, the food and nutrition policy does not provide a legal framework and guidance to facilitate inter-sectoral implementation of the policy and incorporation of nutrition issues and considerations into other sectoral policies.

Ideally, the process of formulating public policies, involves six steps as shown in **Figure 4**. The steps are issue identification, formulation of policy options, ranking of options, formal adoption of selected option, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. While it is necessary to follow the mentioned steps for a policy to be effective and relevant, it seems that some of the public policies in the country did not go through all the steps, or were formulated without strictly following the necessary steps. Therefore this is a gap at the formulation stage.

Quite a number of policies and programmes have been initiated to address malnutrition but nutrition challenges still exist. This is because many sectors do not recognize nutrition as an important aspect; also they are not aware of the role of nutrition and the role of the sector in improving nutritional wellbeing of the population. In addition, the policy formulation process does not provide opportunity for integrating nutrition into various sectors. Consequently, there has been limited inter-sectoral integration in tackling nutrition challenges in the country.

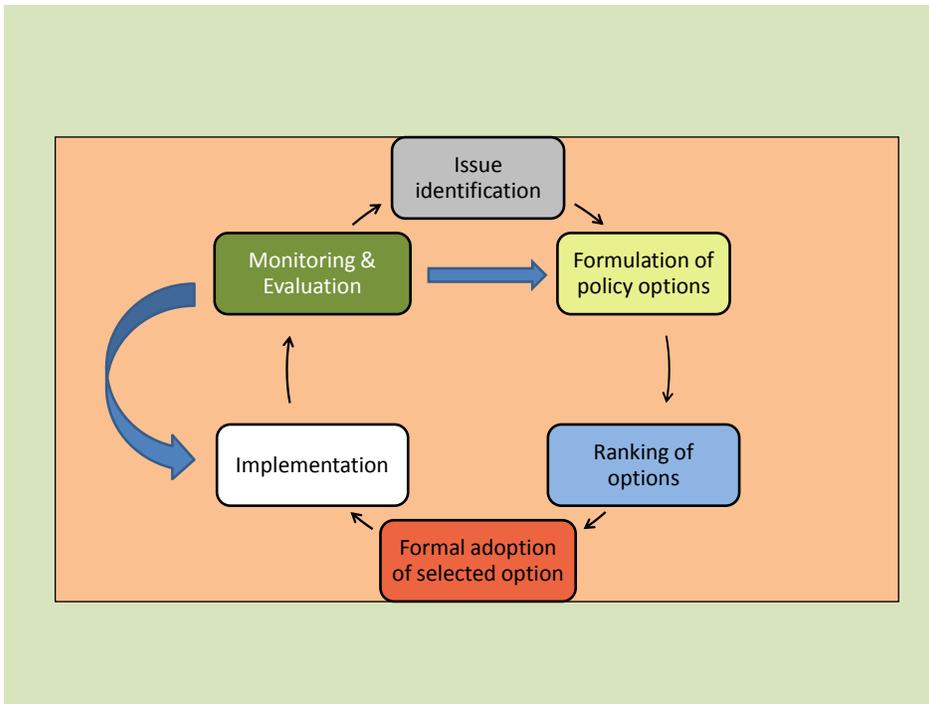


Figure 4: Recommended policy cycle

3.8 Contribution of various sectors to improve nutrition

Malnutrition is a multifaceted issue that requires integration of various sectors in addressing the problem. Traditionally, agriculture and health sectors have been considered as the most important sectors for addressing nutrition probably due to their direct link to food and health outcomes. The agriculture sector (in its widest context) is important for production of food (crop and livestock) hence ensuring food availability. The health sector is important for addressing diseases which affect food intake and utilisation. In the context of food and nutrition security all sectors are important in addressing specific issues related to nutrition. For example, food availability is determined by production safety and nutritional quality, storage, processing, governance, social and environmental sustainability. Food utilisation and nutrient intake, on the other hand, is determined by promotion of good health, cultural beliefs (acceptability) and practices, food preparation, availability of safe water, sanitation, availability of time, knowledge and skills for care and food preparation. Furthermore, food accessibility is determined by economic factors (income, employment opportunities, purchasing power, pricing mechanisms, private transfers, and policies on income generation and distribution) and physical infrastructure (transport and market), political stability and tranquillity.

Based on the aforementioned determinants, Sectors that are considered to be pertinent in improving nutrition include agriculture, health, water and sanitation, livestock and fisheries, community development, finance and education. Other sectors are energy, transport, infrastructure, trade and marketing, communication and the media and military.

Table 4 provides a summary of specific issues that are deemed necessary for each sector in addressing nutrition challenges and therefore nutrition improvement.

Table 4: Sector specific issues for improving nutrition

Sector	Issues
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition focused/guided crop Production • Diversification • Nutrient improvement through science and technology
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of dietary and non-dietary related diseases including public health measures • Management of dietary and non-dietary related diseases • Improve services related to reproductive health especially during the first 1000 days (window of opportunity for child growth).
Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of portable, adequate, clean and safe water. • Sanitation and hygiene education • Water pricing mechanisms
Livestock and Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition focused/guided livestock Production. • Nutrient Quality and safety of meat and meat products. • Consequences of over consumption of certain meat products. • Supply of essential nutrients from fish and fish products.
Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize males about nutrition • Empowerment of male population with nutrition information, knowledge and skills • Promotion of nutrition supportive social behaviours • Discourage adverse social behaviour characteristics.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition knowledge in the entire education system • Creates opportunities for employment, income generation and poverty reduction. • Discourage unfavourable traditions, cultural beliefs and practices
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realistic salaries and wages to reflect food and nutrition requirements. • National Budgeting with a nutrition lens. • Mobilisation of resources for nutrition. • Good Governance at all government administrative levels
Energy and Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable, appropriate and gender sensitive energy saving technologies. • Realistic royalties for government revenue • Community sensitive corporate responsibilities. • Pro poor fuel price regulation
Transport and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good and all weather roads for transportation of food stuffs. • Diversification of means of transportation to minimise costs. • Appropriate and suitable transport facilities for perishable foods
Industry, Trade and Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer protective measures • Tax waiver on essential food and nutrition related products • Value addition for extension of shelf life and sustainable food availability • Nutrient enrichment (e.g. fortification, blending)
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable and timely communication of food prices • Awareness creation • Knowledge dissemination
Information and broadcasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition information dissemination • Community mobilisation for nutrition • Mobilisation of resources to advocate for nutrition and related issues

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. CONCLUSION

Most of the existing policies had none to minimal incorporation of nutrition issues. Only few policies especially those related to health, food and nutrition, agriculture, child and community development have incorporated nutrition issues. Issues that were most commonly addressed were related to food insecurity and diseases. Under-nutrition was frequently addressed than over-nutrition or emerging diet-related chronic

diseases. However, there are many gaps that have been identified and would need to be addressed. Some of these include lack of monitoring and evaluation plan and limited inter-sectoral collaboration during formulation and implementation of policies. This review has also identified issues for advocacy for each of the policy reviewed. These have been grouped into issues related to population and population groups; health, nutrition and water; food and environment; information and education; and energy, transport and minerals. Stakeholder's workshop provided more inputs to the findings, specifically on coordination mechanisms during formulation and implementation of policy, challenges during these processes, and a clearer picture on policy framework for incorporation of nutrition issues into sectoral policies.

4.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Nutrition to be adopted as a crosscutting issue: Traditionally, policymakers viewed issues concerning nutrition as a separate discipline. However, nutrition is an interdisciplinary science. Hence, optimal public health and policy making will require a holistic approach, which incorporates issues related to healthy nutrition, sustainable food production, diversity, inter and intra household and geographic food distribution, safety, processing, accessibility and affordability. Therefore, nutrition should be considered as a cross cutting issue in all sectors to ensure sufficient production of healthy foods in a sustainable environment to meet nutrient requirements for healthy eating. Nevertheless, there will be a need to establish an advisory body within the multi-sector technical working group to provide scientific evidence to relevant policy makers and policy formulators; encourage interdisciplinary collaboration across sectors in policy formulation and implementation (especially for those involved in food and nutrition); establish guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of policies on nutrition. Alternatively, the existing institutions should provide support in integrating nutrition in other sectors.

- **Capacity building at the individual and community levels for promotion of inter-sectoral nutrition initiatives:** Stakeholders recommended that there is a need for employing qualified nutrition focal persons in each ministry. The focal persons should be empowered to mainstream nutrition issues in their respective ministries. In addition, they also suggested a need to have a special guide which will enable them to incorporate nutrition issues in their respective policies.
- **Since nutrition is increasingly being recognized as a cross cutting issue, all sectors should establish/strengthen surveillance systems** for nutrition data generation that will reliably assess trends of existing nutrition challenges and inform policy mechanisms. It is envisaged that the new cadre of nutrition officers and focal persons would be instrumental in coordinating this activity.
- **Dissemination of policy to the implementers and beneficiaries:** It was observed that many of the policy documents are not known to the end users. Awareness of the key issues contained in the policies should be done through campaigns as well as incorporating them in the education curricula at various levels. In addition, the civil society organization dealing with nutrition should advocate and be involved in dissemination user friendly policy documents and explain the content and context in which the policy operates.
- **Sensitization on food and nutrition security aspects to enhance political will:** Political commitment is imperative to ensure that nutrition features high in the development agenda. This can be achieved through sensitization of political leaders and decision makers and the public at various levels. It is envisaged that CSOs such as PANITA will provide leadership in this aspect. PANITA is urged to include in its advocacy strategy activities that will focus on advocating for inclusion of nutrition in sectoral policies and allocation of resources for implementation of nutrition relevant interventions in all sectors. PANITA might direct advocacy on prioritizing nutrition in LGAs including planning and budgeting for nutrition.

5. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Policy review guide

NAME OF POLICY:

A. When was this public policy formulated / Approved /revised?

Formulated	Approved	Revised	Authority

B. To what extent ‘the need to improve food/nutrition’ has been directly stipulated in the policy document?

1. None at all
2. Hardly (once or twice)
3. Fairly good (three to four times)
4. Quite good (More than 4 times)

C. What aspects/issues of nutrition have been mentioned/stated/addressed

1. Malnutrition
2. Food insecurity
3. Diseases
4. Nutrition knowledge/awareness/education
5. Care
6. High dependency ratio
7. Child growth and development
8. Maternal nutrition
9. School children nutrition

D. Which nutrition-relevant issues that can be pursued in advocacy efforts to ensure inter sectoral-linkage for nutrition?

Gaps	Issues to be included

E. Where has ‘the need to improve food/nutrition’ been stipulated in the policy document?

1. Within the policy’s vision/mission/goals/aims/objectives
2. Within the policy statements
3. Within the policy measures or strategies
4. Somewhere else in the document
5. Nowhere in the document

F. If ‘the need to improve food/nutrition’ is mentioned as a policy measure or strategy, how best can it be categorized (i.e. type of policy measure)? **Not mentioned**

1. Regulatory type (e.g. rules and regulations)
2. Programme type (e.g. special schemes/programmes/projects)
3. Combination of both regulatory and programmes types

G. What is the intended coverage (target) of the mentioned policy measure (the need to improve food/nutrition)?

1. Full population in the whole country
2. Some special population groups in the whole country
3. Full population in selected geographic areas
4. Some special population groups in selected geographic areas

H. What cross cutting issues are addressed by policy measures to improve food and nutrition/related to nutrition?

- Gender: statements on men and women in different age groups/their roles
- Vulnerability: groups at risk (how are they addressed) e.g. orphans, PLHIV, elderly, disabled, displaced,
- Inequities: land accessibility, education, inheritance,
- Climate change: statements on climate change, interventions and mitigation
- HIV/AIDS: Prevention, treatment, support

- Environment: environmental conservation issues
- Governance and accountability, mechanisms
- Poverty

I. Does the policy include operational plans and programmes of work that are covering such matters as goals and targets, timelines and deliverables; roles and responsibilities for those involved; identifying the capacity needs and areas of competencies required for the workforce (including evaluation);

Goals/targets	
timelines	
deliverables	
Roles/responsibilities	
Capacity needs	
Competency	

J. Do policy measures for improving nutrition include the following:

Monitoring & Evaluation	
M&E plan	
Nutrition indicators	
Routine data source	
Who	
What	
When	
Place	

K. If there are adequate and effective coordination mechanisms for policy making and implementation of the policies among and within relevant Governmental sectors; as well as with the civil society, UN agencies and other development partners in the country

What coordination mechanisms exist for policy making? What coordination mechanisms exist for policy implementation? [any research done before to assess problems & establish needs, who were involved in drafting (within/outside ministry or country), who were involved as stakeholders (outside ministry or sector or country), any workshop(s) held to discuss draft, distribute draft(s) for comments] (stakeholders)

- L. The policy is translated to a national and costed plan with clear goals, targets, timelines, deliverables
 Has the policy been translated to a national and costed plan (Strategic plan)? Any programme that has emerged from the policy (and its cost)? What are the goals, targets, timelines and deliverables for the plan? (stakeholders)
- M. The policy positively influences decisions related to appropriate programme design.
 Are the existing programmes appropriately related to the policy?
 How does the policy influence decisions at different levels?

Appendix 2: List of Policies, strategies and programmes reviewed

SN	Name of policy	Ministry/Source	Year
1	Child Development Policy	Community Development, Gender and Children	1996
2	Community Development Policy	Community Development, Gender and Children	1996
3	Education and Training Policy	Education and Vocational Training	2010 Draft
4	National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement	Livestock Development and Fishery	1997
5	Food and Nutrition Policy for Tanzania	Health and Social Welfare/TFNC	1992
6	Information and Broadcasting	Information, Culture and Sports	1993
7	Irrigation Policy	Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives	2009
8	Livestock Development Policy	Livestock Development and Fishery	2006
9	Agricultural Marketing Policy	Industries, Trade and Marketing	2008
10	National Agriculture Policy	Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives	2007 Draft
12	National Biotechnology Policy	Communication, Science and Technology	2010
13	National Disaster Management	Prime Ministers Office	2004
14	National Environment Policy	Vice Presidents Office	1997
15	National Health Policy	Health and Social Welfare	2007
16	National Higher Education Policy	Education and Vocational Training	1999
17	National Policy for Elderly People	Health and Social Welfare	2003
18	National Population Policy	Presidents Office	2006
19	National Research and Development Policy	Communication, Science and Technology	2010
20	National Science and Technology Policy	Communication, Science and Technology	1996
21	National Trade Policy	Industries, Trade and Marketing	2003
22	National Youth Development Policy	Labour, Employment and Youth Development	2007
23	Small And Medium Enterprise Development Policy	Industries, Trade and Marketing	2003
24	Sustainable Industrial Development Policy	Industries, Trade and Marketing	1996
25	The National Energy Policy	Energy and Minerals	1992/2003
26	The National HIV and AIDS Policy	Prime Minister's Office	2001
27	The National Land Policy	Lands, Housing and Human Settlement	1995
28	The National Mineral Policy	Energy and Minerals	1997
29	Transport Policy	Transport	2003
30	Vocational Training Policy	Education and Vocational Training	2001
31	Water Policy	Water	2002
32	Women and Gender Development Policy	Community Development, Gender and Children	2000
33	Sera Jumui ya Malezi, Makuzi Na Maendeleo ya Awali ya Mtoto Tanzania (Integrated Early Childhood and Development Policy)	Community Development, Gender and Children	2012
34	CAADP POST COMPACT ROAD MAP	Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives	2010
35	TAFSIP	Agriculture, Food Security and	2011

		Cooperatives	
36	ASDP	Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives	2003
37	ASDS	Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives	2001
38	TNSIYCN	Health and Social Welfare	2004
39	NHSP III	Health and Social Welfare	2008
40	National Nutrition Strategy	Health and Social Welfare	2011
41	MKUKUTA II	Presidents Office	2010
42	MKUZA II	State, Presidents Office	2010
43	Tanzania Development Vision 2025	Presidents Office	2000
44	Five Year development Plan	Presidents Office	2011
45	National Constitution	Justice and Constitutional Affairs	1977

Appendix 3: Interview Guide

1. If policy (year, version) is signed (or draft) & approved by relevant authority. When was it reviewed last? Is it currently under review? Do you have any idea of when it will be reviewed? How often is the policy reviewed?
2. Are the nutrition aspects represented in the sector that you are working in?
3. To what extent do the nutrition challenges (malnutrition, food insecurity, diseases, limited knowledge, inadequate care, limited policy environment for implementing nutrition actions, low profile and priority of nutrition at all levels, high dependency ratio) been included in the policy?
4. During policy formulation, were evidence based interventions/research considered? Were other stakeholders involved?
5. Are there programmes that have emerged from the policy?(mention them) Have they been costed? Is budget/funding available (adequacy, sources) for implementation of various programmes mentioned in the policy? How are the programmes being implemented in terms of scale and coverage? (e.g. large scale; coverage – national, regional, zones, geographical, special groups).
6. Explain how M&E is done, flow of routine data (data collection processes [(who, what, where/place] i.e. information systems, surveillance), indicators
7. Has the policy been translated to a national and costed plan (Strategic plan/ programme)? What are the goals, targets, timelines and deliverables for the plan?
8. Are the existing programmes appropriately related to the policy? How does the policy influence decisions at different levels?
9. What coordination mechanisms exist for policy making? What coordination mechanisms exist for policy implementation? [any research done before to assess problems & establish needs, who were involved in drafting (within/outside ministry or country), who were involved as stakeholders (outside ministry or sector or country or partners [civil society, UN agencies]), any workshop(s) held to discuss draft, distribute draft(s) for comments]
10. What has been the role of the international community in developing and implementation of the nutrition-related policies? Or any other policies
11. What additions or changes that can be done to include nutrition issues in the policy?
12. Would this change influence implementation of the policy?
13. Who are the actors responsible for nutrition programmes/strategies in Tanzania?

Appendix 4: Stakeholders workshop Participants

No.	Name	Job title	Institution of affiliation	Contact information
1	Anita M. Bigambo	Economist	Ministry of Water	P.O. Box 9153 Dar-es-Salaam 0754-441668 hanifamsuya@yahoo.com
2	Temina Mkumbwa	Vitamin A Supplementation Coordinator	Helen Keller International	P.O. Box 34424 Dar-es-Salaam 0784-584287 tmkumbwa@hki.org
3	Jovice Mkuchu	Fish Technologist	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	P.O. Box 2462 Dar-es-Salaam 0655-758989 jovicem@yahoo.com
4	John S. Kasonta	Chief Research Officer	Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology	P.O. Box 2645 Dar-es-Salaam 0754-020570
5	Charles N. Sule	Principal Community Development Officer I	Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children	P.O. Box 3448 Dar-es-Salaam 0755-089813 sule_charles@yahoo.com
6	Didas Clemence	Fisheries Officer-Policy and Planning	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	P.O. Box 2462 Dar-es-Salaam 0718-469434/0767-469434 didasclemence@yahoo.com
7	Faith Magambo	Senior Research Officer	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre	P.O. Box 977 Dar-es-Salaam faithmagambo@yahoo.com
8	Gungu M. Mibavu	Economist	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives	P.O. Box 9192 Dar-es-Salaam 0754-313961 gmibavu@yahoo.co.uk
9	P.M. Undolle	Principal Economist	Ministry of Industries, Trade and Marketing	P.O. Box 9563 Dar-es-Salaam 0715-339203/0784-339203 undolle@yahoo.co.uk
10	Sarah Mshiu	Economist	Prime Minister's Office	P.O. Box 3021 Dar-es-Salaam
11	Rosemary Mwaisaka	National Programme Officer- Nutrition	World Food Programme	P.O. Box 77778 Dar-es-Salaam 0754-487602 rosemary.mwaisaka@wfp.org
12	Rosemary Komanga	Principal Community Development Officer	Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children	P.O. Box 3448 Dar-es-Salaam rosemarykomanga@yahoo.com
13	M.N. Butondo	Principal Community Development Officer	Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children	P.O. Box 3448 Dar-es-Salaam mickybutondo@hotmail.com
14	Naomi Saronga	Research Scientist	Ifakara Health Institute	P.O. Box 3448 Dar-es-Salaam 0686-997754 nsaronga@ihi.or.tz
15	Adam Hancy	Statistician	Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children	P.O. Box 3448 Dar-es-Salaam 0713-485658 ahancy@gmail.com
16	Stella Bitende	Livestock Research Officer	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	P.O. Box 2462 Dar-es-Salaam
17	Vedasto Rutachokozibwa	Consultant	FAO	P.O. Box 2 Dar-es-Salaam
18	Harriet Torlesse	Nutrition Manager	UNICEF Tanzania	P.O. Box 4076 Dar-es-Salaam
19	Columba O. Dowd		Irish AID	P.O. Box 9612 Dar-es-Salaam
20	Mike Zangerberg	Consultant	WHO	P.O. Box 9292 Dar-es-Salaam
21	Joyce Kinabo	Nutritionist	Sokoine University of Agriculture	P.O. Box 3006 Morogoro 0754-439324 joyce_kinabo@yahoo.com

22	John M. Msuya	Nutritionist	Sokoine University of Agriculture	P.O. Box 3006 Morogoro 0754-386746 j_msuya@yahoo.com
23	Peter Mamiro	Nutritionist	Sokoine University of Agriculture	P.O. Box 3006 Morogoro 0754-462006 petermamiro@yahoo.com
24	Akwilina Mwanri	Nutritionist	Sokoine University of Agriculture	P.O. Box 3006 Morogoro 0754-336650 akwmwanri@hotmail.com
25	Kissa Kulwa	Nutritionist	Sokoine University of Agriculture	P.O. Box 3006 Morogoro 0754-608199 kissakulwa@yahoo.com
26	Julius Ntwenya	Nutritionist	Sokoine University of Agriculture	P.O. Box 3006 Morogoro 0753-636500 julyfather@yahoo.com
27	Joseph Mugyabuso	PANITA Manager	Save the Children Tanzania	P.O. Box 10414 Dar-es-Salaam
28	Rose Kingamkono	PANITA Advocacy Manager	Save the Children Tanzania	P.O. Box 10414 Dar-es-Salaam
29	Jasminka Milovanovic	Everyone Campaign Manager	Save the Children Tanzania	P.O. Box 10414 Dar-es-Salaam

5.1.

6.0 MATRICES

MATRIX 1. GAPS RELATED TO NUTRITION IN SECTORAL POLICIES

SN	POLICY	Gaps
1	LIVESTOCK	Nutrient contents of variety of meat Over consumption of certain meats (for instance red meat)
2	FISHERIES	Nutritional benefits of the fisheries sector apart from supplying proteins
3	MINERALS	Nutritional awareness in the environment they are working and living as the mining camps are temporary dwellings with no well established social services
4	INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	Non qualified personnel consulted on nutrition issues for broadcasting
5	WATER POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and health linkage Water availability and care (food preparation: time and hygiene practices) Water, hygiene and sanitation education
6	THE ENERGY POLICY OF TANZANIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited collaboration during the formulation and implementation of the policy Bio-fuels competing interests with food production Limited Linkage with sectors e.g. transport, agriculture Limited linkage with nutrition despite the importance of energy on food preparation and processing.
7	IRRIGATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation and nutrition Irrigation and water availability for human consumption Contamination of water for human consumption and how can this be addressed Development of irrigation scheme using huge sums of money and limited investment on drinking water for humans.
8	TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation of foods and nutrition Pricing of food transportation Linkage with the energy policy
9	MKUKUTA II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non Communicable Diseases have not been addressed Nutrition is addressed for only specific groups, whereas men, adolescents and the elderly are not mentioned
10	MKUZA II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition is addressed for only specific groups, whereas men, adolescents and the elderly are not mentioned
11	CAADP POST COMPACT ROAD MAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender issues have not been contextualized Environmental issues have not been incorporated
12	TAFSIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linkage to other policies and sectors not adequately defined
13	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link between environmental issues and nutrition
14	NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY FOR TANZANIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of science & technology tools to communicate issues related to well-being of rural and urban Tanzanians
15	SERA YA ELIMU NA MAFUNZO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education on Environment and Public health be addressed as a stand-alone issue instead of a cross-cutting issue as it is related directly to quality of life and social well-being
16	NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over-nutrition and morbidities due to non-communicable diseases are significant factors for mortality

17	NATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicate prioritised disciplines where emphasis on training and resources will be directed
18	NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non communicable diseases were not mentioned Nutrition is not recognized as one of the important aspect during clinic/patients visit to the hospital Nutrition education was not emphasized, instead, health education was mentioned.
19	FOOD AND NUTRITION POLICY FOR TANZANIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of over nutrition i.e obesity and other dietary related diseases were not mentioned
20	NATIONAL POLICY ON HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and nutrition security for PLHA, nutrition and ARV use were not mentioned
21	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved diet quality through diet diversification Subsidization of agro-processing industries
22	NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link between food security & nutrition security Link between improved quality of labour & food security
23	NATIONAL TRADE POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food waive for food aid Control of fortified products Food safety and quality The link between nutrition and human capital
24	CHILD DEVELOPMENT POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition has been mentioned as an important factor for child growth and survival, however, the links are not shown Monitoring of nutrition is not shown in the Policy document
25	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition has been mentioned as an important indicator of Community Development, however, the actual nutrition indicators have not been specified The linkage between Nutrition and Community Development, although mentioned, is not shown Link with source of information (e.g. statistics) on nutrition in the communities not specified
26	NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE ELDERLY PEOPLE	Beneficial effects of good nutrition to the elderly people is not stipulated
27	NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good nutrition has been mentioned to be among the necessary rights for the youth, but the policy doesn't say how it can be achieved Monitoring of nutrition is not shown in the Policy document
28	SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (SME) DEVELOPMENT POLICY	The existing strong linkage of SME with nutrition have not been stipulated
29	SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT POLICY SIDP	The existing strong linkage of Industries/Trade with nutrition have not been stipulated
30	WOMEN AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary and important links with other sectors may not be easy to achieve Monitoring of nutrition is not shown in the Policy document
	FOR ALL POLICIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation plan Nutrition indicators Routine data collection Who to collect routine data What type of routine data to collect

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When to collect routine data • Where to collect routine data • Translated into a costed plan
31	SERA JUMUI YA MALEZI, MAKUZI NA MAENDELEO YA AWALI YA MTOTO TANZANIA (INTEGRATED EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and evaluation • Linkage between child development and nutrition not clearly stipulated • Food types for growth, development • Feeding patterns • Linkage to exercise and development/growth • Leaves out children between 9-15 years of age. • Needs of children for growth and development not stipulated • Issues related to child protection

MATRIX 2: ISSUE TO BE CONSIDERED FOR INCLUSION IN POLICY REVIEW

Policy	Suggested issues for inclusion
National Health Policy	Non communicable dietary related diseases. General/Specific nutritional counselling to the patients at all levels School children nutrition Adolescent boys nutrition
Food and Nutrition Policy for Tanzania	Over nutrition Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Climate change
National Policy on HIV/AIDS	Food and nutrition security Nutrition and ARV use Importance of good nutrition to prevent opportunistic infections Feeding options for children born to HIV +ve mothers
Livestock Policy	Nutrient quality of meat and meat products Side effects of consuming too much of certain meats
Fisheries Policy	Supply of unsaturated fats from fish and its relation to brain development, mineral nutrients like calcium and iodine
Minerals Policy	Nutrition education and improvements in terms of communities living conditions especially in mining communities
Information and Broadcasting Policy	Consulting relevant authorities when nutrition issues are raised for broadcasting
Agricultural Marketing Policy	Role of diversification of agro-products in improving nutrition
National Agricultural Policy	Evidence based research linking food security, quality of labour and better life
National Trade Policy	Waiving of taxes for foods supplied as food aid Enhancing of nutrient quality of foods through fortification Insurance of Food safety and quality Link between food trade and nutrition improvement
National Environmental Policy 1997	Elaborated linkages amongst environmental stresses, food consumption patterns and food utilisation Integration of climate change in nutrition security and health Improvement of standard of living & quality of life through health and nutrition
National Science and Technology Policy for Tanzania 1996	Use communication technology as a tool for nutrition information
Sera ya Elimu na Mafunzo 2010 [Education and Vocational Training Policy]?	Include Public health nutrition in the Specific objectives of the Policy Prioritise nutrition of school children as a right; link how it relates to academic and economic potential; and mechanisms for promotion (e.g. school feeding programmes, school gardens, etc)
National Population Policy 2006	Promoting optimal food consumption and nutrition security for all population groups
National Higher Education Policy 1999	Promote the clearly identified agriculture-related disciplines (e.g. nutrition, crop sciences, etc) that will receive priority
National Land Policy 1997	Land for food production VS Land for energy production (bio-fuels), mining, settlements e.g. land suitable for production should not be allocated for settlements. Settlements should be on infertile land.
Water Policy	Water safety and quality and impact on nutrition Water accessibility and impact on nutrition Water scarcity and dietary adequacy Water pricing (in urban areas) Inclusion of other sectors when formulating the policy Sanitation and Hygiene education

The Energy Policy of Tanzania	<p>Energy, land on bio-fuels and implication to food and nutrition</p> <p>Development of efficient wood fuel conversion and utilisation technologies, electrical appliances for rural, improved and affordable kerosene stoves. But have not been adopted widely. Probably due to prices, lack of local context</p> <p>Pro poor Price regulation: Pricing of fuel has implication for food and nutrition. For example the current high price of kerosene has made people to change their dietary pattern and consume food that do not require much energy to cook. In most cases these are usually not nutritious. Some households would resort to street foods which are not safe</p> <p>Pricing of fuel should be realistic and consider the low income people</p> <p>Increased fuel prices and high transport cost cause high food prices again jeopardising the ability of households especially in urban areas to attain food security. Farmers being offered low prices by crop traders to compensate for the high transport costs.</p>
Irrigation Policy	<p>High workload among women hence reduced time for care at household.</p> <p>Quality of irrigation schemes and possible implications on nutrition. Is there a priority for production of highly nutritious foods e.g. fruits and vegetables in the irrigation schemes?</p> <p>Are the schemes just for production of cereals only?</p>
Transport Policy	<p>Transport costs, food prices, transportation of perishable foods, dietary diversity, food availability and distribution;</p> <p>Infrastructure for accessing health facilities</p>
Child Development Policy	<p>Show the linkage between proper child growth and nutrition</p> <p>Devise simple methods of monitoring child development at all levels from the household to the national level including indicators</p>
Community Development Policy	<p>Need to specify the nutrition indicators (e.g. stunting, wasting, underweight, infant and maternal mortality rates, etc)</p> <p>Show the linkage between nutrition levels and extent of Community Development</p> <p>Recognize the institutions/organizations that generate nutrition information (e.g. Health Department)</p>
National Policy for the Elderly People	<p>Make the community more aware of role of nutrition throughout the life cycle</p>
National Youth Development Policy	<p>Show the linkage between good nutrition and labour productivity</p>
Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Development Policy	<p>The role of SME to people's nutrition need to be shown</p>
Sustainable Industries Development Policy SIDP (1996 – 2020)	<p>The role of food industries and trade (e.g. importation) to people's nutrition need to be shown</p>
Women and Gender Development Policy	<p>Make the community more aware of the important role played by women in attaining good nutrition for households</p> <p>Include role of men in attaining good nutrition at household level</p>
MKUKUTA II	<p>Nutrition of different members of the community</p>
MKUZA II	
CAADP Post Compact Road Map	<p>Nutrition Indicators for evaluating the CAADP</p>
TAFSIP	

COMPOSITION OF THE TEAM

This assignment was carried out by a team of nutrition and policy analysis experts from Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro on behalf of Save the Children Tanzania. The team was led by Prof. J. Kinabo with assistance from Prof. J. Msuya, Dr. P. Mamiro, Mrs K. Kulwa, Mrs A. Mwanri and Mr. J. Ntwenya. These are also members of a Non-Government Organisation called Community Nutrition Empowerment (CONE) whose mission is to promote human resource, awareness and development through research, training and outreach programmes in all aspects related to nutrition and food utilisation.

The team spent a few days to study the Terms of Reference (ToR) and to get a clear understanding of what was required for this assignment. This included the understanding of the Tanzania policy framework and processes. The team identified three methods of collecting information for this assignment. These included desk review of policy documents, key informants interviews and stakeholder's workshop.

MATRIX 3. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

NUTRITION POLICY MAPPING FOR TANZANIA

Name of policy	Year	Review	Type of policy	nutrition responsiveness	Issues included	Gaps	Issue for inclusion	Coordination mechanisms	Strategies, programmes	Cross cutting issues	M & E	Resources	Challenges	Interest to include nutrition in policy	Ministerial focal person	Availability of nutrition related documents
Child Development Policy	1996	No	Regulatory	Yes	Child rights for survival and development	Linkage with nutrition not shown Monitoring of nutrition is not shown	Proper child growth and nutrition. Methods of monitoring child development at all levels (household – national). Research on child development (e.g. use of milestones) to add to nutritional status information	Relevant departments within ministry, Annual Stakeholders' Review meeting	Yes	Gender Vulnerability (groups at risk)	Yes, but not detailed	Inadequate funding Inadequate manpower Limited nutrition knowledge	Inadequate funding by government. Political interference Policy statement not implementable	Yes	No	Yes
Community Development Policy	1996	In progress	Regulatory	Yes	Nutrition education	nutrition indicators not specified. Linkage between Nutrition and Community Development not shown. Source of information on nutrition not specified	Nutrition indicators. Linkage between nutrition levels and extent of Community Development . Recognize institutions/organizations that generate nutrition information. Communicating optimal dietary practices & life styles to	Relevant departments within ministry, Annual Stakeholders' Review meeting	Yes	Gender Inequity Environment	Yes	Financial resources Inadequate manpower Limited nutrition knowledge	Inadequate funding by government. Political interference Policy statement not implementable Most of the community development issues have been taken up by several ministries requiring the department to come up with new concerns in	Yes	No	Yes

Name of policy	Year	Review	Type of policy	nutrition responsiveness	Issues included	Gaps	Issue for inclusion	Coordination mechanisms	Strategies, programmes	Cross cutting issues	M & E	Resources	Challenges	Interest to include nutrition in policy	Ministerial focal person	Availability of nutrition related documents
							prevent and control chronic diseases						the policy review draft that do not overlap.			
Education and Training Policy	2010 Draft	In progress	Regulatory	Yes	Health and diseases	Education on Environment and Public health be addressed as a stand-alone issue instead of a cross-cutting issue as it is related directly to quality of life and social well-being	Public health nutrition in the Specific objectives of the Policy. Nutrition of schoolchildren right; link to academic and economic potential; mechanisms for promotion (e.g. school feeding programmes, school gardens, etc). Food provision in schools	Committees Task forces departments	MME MI MEM M II, MMES I, MMES II MMEJ U MMEU	Vulnerability Inequity HIV/AIDS Environment and public health education Gender Governance	Yes	Inadequate	Inadequate funding	Yes	No	No
National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement	1997	In progress	Regulatory	Yes	Food security	Nutritional benefits of the fisheries sector apart from supplying proteins	Supply of unsaturated fats related to brain development , mineral nutrients like calcium and iodine. importance of advocacy for fish consumption apart from the traditional emphasis	Beach management units Agencies Ministerial technical committees Departments LGAs Local community NGOs Private sector	Yes FSDP	Gender Poverty Environment	Yes	Inadequate	Inadequate Funding	Yes	No	No

Name of policy	Year	Review	Type of policy	nutrition responsiveness	Issues included	Gaps	Issue for inclusion	Coordination mechanisms	Strategies, programmes	Cross cutting issues	M & E	Resources	Challenges	Interest to include nutrition in policy	Ministerial focal person	Availability of nutrition related documents
							given on issues such as cleanness and sustainable fishing. Sustainable fishing for improved diet quality									
Food and Nutrition Policy for Tanzania	1992	In progress	Regulatory	Yes	Under/over nutrition	Aspects of over nutrition i.e. obesity and other dietary related diseases not mentioned	Over nutrition. Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Re-conceptualise child feeding, focus mostly on the window period	National, regional, district, ward and village development committees, civil society organization, higher learning institutions, development partners, Technical working groups	Yes NNS	Gender Vulnerability Inequity environment	Yes	Highly limited: Source: UNICEF, WB, WHO, FAO, HKI, GF, IAD, CIDA, StC, Govt. WV	Inadequate funding Non collaborative actors	Yes	Yes	Yes
Information And Broadcasting	1993	In progress	Regulatory	No	None	Non qualified personnel consulted on nutrition issues for broadcasting	Include Authorities for broadcasting nutrition issues		No	Gender	Yes	Inadequate finance Inadequate skilled and competent Staff	Inadequate funding	Yes	No	No
Irrigation Policy	2009	No	Regulatory	Yes, but not adequate	Importance of national self sufficiency in food production Use of water for irrigation to improve food security Environmental health	Irrigation and nutrition Irrigation and water availability for human consumption Contamination of water for human consumption and how can this be addressed	High workload among women hence reduced time for care at household. Quality of irrigation schemes and possible implications on nutrition.	<u>National level</u> : Steering committees made by Permanent Secretaries of the agriculture sector lead ministries. Inter-ministerial Technical	Yes	Gender	Yes	Inadequate Sector staff well trained not in nutrition	Inadequate funding Lack of capacity of community groups in managing irrigation schemes Competing demand for water by other users e.g. Hydro	Yes	Yes	Yes

Name of policy	Year	Review	Type of policy	nutrition responsiveness	Issues included	Gaps	Issue for inclusion	Coordination mechanisms	Strategies, programmes	Cross cutting issues	M & E	Resources	Challenges	Interest to include nutrition in policy	Ministerial focal person	Availability of nutrition related documents
					and public safety	Development of irrigation scheme using huge sums of money and limited investment on drinking water for humans.	Is there a priority for production of highly nutritious foods e.g. fruits and vegetables in the irrigation schemes? Are the schemes just for production of cereals only? Participation of women in issues related to irrigation schemes e.g. planning, management, technical support, etc	committees					power generation, domestic, livestock			
Livestock Development Policy	2006	No	Regulatory	Yes	Malnutrition, food insecurity diseases	Information on Nutrient contents of variety of meat Over consumption of certain meats (For instance Red meat)	Nutrient quality of meats and meat products. Side effects of consuming too much of certain meats. Food and Nutrition security be included as a cross cutting issue	Govt, Private sector Academic institutions CSOs Inter-ministerial thematic working groups/committees Livestock sector working group	Yes	Gender Vulnerability Inequity HIV/AIDS Environment Poverty	No	Inadequate	Inadequate	Yes be cross cutting	Yes	No

Name of policy	Year	Review	Type of policy	nutrition responsiveness	Issues included	Gaps	Issue for inclusion	Coordination mechanisms	Strategies, programmes	Cross cutting issues	M & E	Resources	Challenges	Interest to include nutrition in policy	Ministerial focal person	Availability of nutrition related documents
Agricultural Marketing Policy	2008	No	Regulatory & Programme	No	None	Improved diet quality through diet diversification. Subsidization of agro-processing industries	Nutrition as a cross cutting issue in policies. Linkage between price indicators and food security. Food fortification. Improve shelf life of foods to ensure food availability through agro-processing	Ministerial technical committee and local government Authority	No	Gender vulnerability	Yes	Inadequate financial and staff	Inadequate funding	Yes	Yes	Yes
National Agriculture Policy	2007	In progress 2011 draft	Regulatory	Yes	Access to food, improvement of diet quality through crop diversification, biases in intra-household food distribution ; Inclusion of human nutrition in training curricula of MATIs and LITIs.	Link between food security & nutrition security. Link between improved quality of labour & food security	Create awareness on food consumption (quantity, quality, timing). Utilisation of nutritious foods (e.g. Quality Protein Maize) for PLWHA. Assessment of impact of interventions to alleviate obesity & under-nutrition	<u>National level:</u> Steering committees made by Permanent Secretaries of the agriculture sector lead ministries. Inter-ministerial Thematic Working Groups (TWG). Agriculture sector working group (TWG + Donors)	Yes	Vulnerability Climate Poverty HIV/AIDS	Yes	Inadequate	Inadequate staffing International organisations initiating projects addressing cross cutting issue instead major primary issues	Yes	Yes	Yes
National Biotechnology Policy	2010	No	Regulatory	No	None	Linkage between biotechnology and nutrition	Improved crop varieties. Disease control for food security Tsetse fly	Agency Ministerial technical committee	No	None	No	Inadequate	Inadequate funding Environmental activists	Yes	No	No

Name of policy	Year	Review	Type of policy	nutrition responsiveness	Issues included	Gaps	Issue for inclusion	Coordination mechanisms	Strategies, programmes	Cross cutting issues	M & E	Resources	Challenges	Interest to include nutrition in policy	Ministerial focal person	Availability of nutrition related documents
							eradication in Zanzibar									
National Disaster Management	2004	In progress	Regulatory	No	Food security	Nutrition in emergency	Type of relief food to be given during disasters, special consideration for the most at risk groups	Not indicated	Yes	Gender Environment	Yes	Not adequate	Inadequate staffing Poor Knowledge on disaster cycle	Yes	Yes	Yes
National Environment Policy	1997	In progress	Regulatory	No	Climate change, diseases	Link between environmental issues and nutrition	linkages amongst environmental stresses, food consumption patterns and food utilisation. Integration of climate change in nutrition security and health. Improvement of standard of living & quality of life through health and nutrition	Advisory & Technical committees, Local government councils	Yes	Gender Poverty	Yes	Inadequate	Limited financial and human resources Lack of revised nutrition/food policy to guide mainstreaming of nutrition issues in other sectoral policies.	No . Difficult to comprehend nutrition issues	No	No
National Health Policy	2007	No	Regulatory & programme	Yes	Malnutrition diseases, human growth, food quality	Non communicable diseases. Nutrition is not recognized as one of the important aspect during clinic/patients visit to the hospital.	Non communicable dietary related diseases. General/ Specific nutritional counselling to the patients at all	Health management teams Ministerial technical committees	Yes	Gender vulnerability HIV/AIDS and Poverty.	Yes	Inadequate	Limited drugs Inadequate staffing Limited training through Govt. Limited on job training Differential accessibility	Yes	Yes	Yes

Name of policy	Year	Review	Type of policy	nutrition responsiveness	Issues included	Gaps	Issue for inclusion	Coordination mechanisms	Strategies, programmes	Cross cutting issues	M & E	Resources	Challenges	Interest to include nutrition in policy	Ministerial focal person	Availability of nutrition related documents
						Nutrition education not emphasized.	levels. School children nutrition						to health services limits their capacity to provide service. New and emerging diseases			
National Higher Education Policy	1999	In progress	Regulatory	No	None	prioritised disciplines where emphasis on training and resources will be directed	Promote the agriculture-related disciplines (e.g. nutrition, crop sciences, etc) that will receive priority. adequate food provision	Task forces committees, work group	Yes (MME M, MMES, MMEJ)	Gender	Limited Yes	Inadequate	Inadequate funding Existence of many policies within the sector, which hamper coordination mechanisms. Lack of impact studies due to limited funding and trained manpower.	Yes	No	No
National Policy for Elderly People	2003	No	Regulatory	No	Nutrition awareness	Beneficial effects of good nutrition to the elderly people is not stipulated Lack of inclusion of informal sector in social security schemes	Community awareness of role of nutrition throughout the life cycle	Relevant departments within ministry, Annual Stakeholders' Review meeting	No	Vulnerability	No	Inadequate	Lack of awareness on the existence of the policy Unclear implementation mechanisms Inadequate funding Increased life expectancy not matching with social protection mechanisms	Yes	No	No

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National Population Policy	2006	No	Regulatory	No	Food security Water and sanitation Food and nutrition education Controlling micronutrient deficiencies cultural barriers to nutrition infant mortality	over-nutrition and morbidities due to non-communicable diseases are significant factors for mortality	optimal food consumption and nutrition security for all population groups	Not stated	No	Gender Inequity HIV/AIDS Environment Poverty	Yes	Inadequate	Rapid population growth not matching with economic development Rapid changing population demographic Population rural – urban Migration	Yes	No	No
National Research and Development Policy	2010	No	Regulatory	No	None	No linkage with nutrition Role of R & D in addressing nutrition related issues	Nutrition research agenda Nutrition Research on various foods Research Potential of Biodiversity for food and nutrition security	Ministerial/inter ministerial technical committees Agencies LGAs Institutions	No	Gender Environment HIV/AIDS	Yes not detailed	Inadequate funding Inadequate staffing	Limited appreciation of research in policy formulation and decision making Undefined research coordination mechanism in the country	Yes	No	No
National Science and Technology Policy	1996	In progress	Regulatory	No	None	Application of science & technology tools to communicate issues related to well-being of rural and urban Tanzanians	Communication technology as a tool for nutrition information. Information on food prices	Ministerial technical committees Agencies Institutions	No	Gender Environment	No	Inadequate	Inadequate funding Lack of appreciation of the role of science in community development and livelihood	Yes; by adapting behaviour change communication strategies	No	No
National Trade Policy	2003	In progress	Regulatory	No	Response to food shortage e.g. banning exportation of food. Encourage	Food waive for food aid. Control of fortified products. Food safety and quality. The link	Waiver of tax on foods supplied as food aid Enhancing nutrient quality of foods	Ministerial technical committees	No	None	Yes	Inadequate	Funding	Yes	Yes	Yes

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					food importation during shortages Concept of human capital as related to productivity.	between nutrition and human capital	through fortification. Insurance of Food safety and quality. Link between food trade and nutrition improvement									
National Youth Development Policy	2007	No	Regulatory	Yes	Nutrition knowledge, awareness and education	Good nutrition a necessary right for the youth doesn't say how it can be achieved. Monitoring	Linkage between good nutrition and labour productivity		No	Gender	No					
Small And Medium Enterprise Development Policy	2003	No	Regulatory	None	None	linkage of SME with nutrition not stipulated	The role of SME to people's nutrition	No	No	Poverty	No	Limited	Inadequate funding	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sustainable Industrial Development Policy	1996	No	Regulatory	None	None	linkage of Industries/Trade with nutrition have not been stipulated	role of food industries and trade (e.g. importation) to people's nutrition	No	Yes	Poverty	No	Inadequate	Funding	Yes	Yes	Yes
The National Energy Policy	1992/2003	In progress	Regulatory and programme	No	None	Limited collaboration during the formulation and implementation of the policy Bio-fuels Limited Linkage with sectors e.g. transport, agriculture Limited linkage with nutrition despite the	Energy, land on bio-fuels and implication to food and nutrition. Pro poor Price regulation: Include local context in appropriate energy technology	Agencies and other organisations Ministerial technical committee s	No	Gender	No	Inadequate	Increasing price of fuel, electricity and gas Inadequate funding	Yes	No	No

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						importance of energy on food preparation and processing.										
The National HIV and AIDS Policy	2001	In progress	Regulatory	No	None	Food and nutrition security for PLHA, nutrition and ARV use	Food and nutrition security. Nutrition and ARV use. Importance of good nutrition to prevent opportunistic and HIV infections. Feeding options for children born to HIV +ve mothers	TACAIDS	Not stated	HIV	No	Inadequate	Inadequate staffing for nutrition Over dependency on donor support	Yes	Yes	Yes
The National Land Policy	1995	In progress	Regulatory	No	Agric. production	Linkage between nutrition and land use.	Land for food production VS Land for energy production (biofuels), mining, settlements	Local government authority councils. Committees	No	Gender	Yes	Inadequate	Inadequate funding. Non-collaborative actors. Unable to generate resources. Poor data on clients	Yes but not aware of the term nutrition	No	No
The National Mineral Policy	1997	In progress since 2009	Regulatory & Programme	No	None	Nutritional awareness in the environment they are working and living as the mining camps are temporary dwellings with no well established	Nutrition education. Improvements of communities ' living conditions	Agencies	No	Environment Poverty	No	Inadequate	Inadequate funding Land accessibility and conflicts	Yes	No	No

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						social services										
Transport Policy	2003	In progress	Regulatory	No	None	Transportation of foods and nutrition Pricing of food transportation Linkage with the energy policy Contribution of transport system to food and nutrition security	Transport costs, food prices, transportation of perishable foods, dietary diversity, food availability and distribution. Infrastructure for accessing health facilities	LGAs committees Agencies Boards	Yes	Gender	No	Inadequate	Inadequate funding Increasing cost of construction and fuel Lack of appreciation of the role of transport in nutrition	Yes	No	No
Vocational Training Policy	2001	In progress to be merged with other policies within the ministry	Regulatory	No	None	Nutrition education	None	Task forces Work groups	No	Gender	Yes	Inadequate	Funding	Yes	No	No
Water Policy	2002	No	Regulatory	No	Food security, poverty	Water and health linkage Water availability and care (food preparation: time and hygiene practices) Water, hygiene and sanitation education	Water safety and quality and impact on nutrition. Water accessibility and impact on nutrition. Water scarcity and dietary adequacy. Water pricing (in urban	Technical task forces, thematic work groups, councils & committees	Yes	Women and children in relation to fetching of water. Environmental degradation. water scarcity. Poverty	Yes	Inadequate	Delayed fund disbursement Diversion of committed funding to other sectors (political) Inflation Inadequate funding by govt.(Commitment in donor co-	Yes	No	No

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							areas) Inclusion of other sectors when formulating policy. Sanitation and Hygiene education						funded projects)			
Women and Gender Development Policy	2000	In progress	Regulatory	Yes	Provision of nutrition education; Enhance skills for food preparation & balanced diet practices in education curriculum at all levels; Promote primary school feeding in all districts	Monitoring	Community awareness of the important role played by women in attaining good nutrition for households. Role of men in attaining good nutrition at household level. Nutrition during pregnancy and lactation. Nutrition guidelines for different population groups e.g. elderly, sick, heavy labourers	Relevant departments within ministry, Annual Stakeholders' Review meeting	Yes	Gender Inequity	Yes	Inadequate Financial resources. Poorly trained and inadequate.	Inadequate funding by government. Political interference Policy statement not implementable	Yes	No	Yes
Sera Jumui ya Malezi, MakuziNaMaendeleo ya Awali ya Mtoto Tanzania (IntegratedEarly ChildhoodDevelopmentPolicy)	2011	No	Regulatory	Yes	Care Nutrition Child growth and development	Food types for growth, development Feeding patterns Linkage to exercise and development/ growth Leaves out	Nutrition of other children 9-15	No	None	Gender Inequity HIV/AIDs Environment	No	Inadequate staff and finance	Inadequate funding Political interference Policy statements that are not implementable Lack of	Yes	No	Yes

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						children between 9-15 years of age. Needs of children for growth and development not stipulated. Issues related to child protection							awareness of the policy			
CAADP POST COMPACT ROAD MAP	2010	No	Coordination	Yes	Food and Nutrition security	Gender & Environmental issues	Nutrition Indicators for evaluating CAADP	Yes	Yes	No	No	Inadequate locally	Inadequate funding by government	Included	No	Yes
TAFSIP	2011	No	Coordination	Yes	Food security, Nutrition education, Food processing & preparation	Linkage to other policies and sectors	Include programmes and interventions	Yes	NA (implements CAADP)	All	Yes	Inadequate locally	Not started	Included	No	Yes
ASDP	2003	No	Coordination	No	Malnutrition, food insecurity	No linkages between food insecurity and malnutrition	Clear linkage& implication of food insecurity on nutrition and productivity	Yes	Yes	Gender, Poverty, Environment, HIV/AIDS, Youth empowerment	Yes	Inadequate locally	Inadequate funding by government, Inflation	Yes	Yes	Yes
ASDS	2001	No	Coordination	No	Malnutrition, food insecurity	No linkages between food insecurity and malnutrition	Clear linkage& implication of food insecurity on nutrition and productivity	Yes	Yes	Gender, Poverty, Environment, HIV/AIDS, Youth empowerment	Yes	Inadequate locally	Inadequate funding by government, Inflation	Yes	Yes	Yes

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TNS - IYCN	2004	No	Coordination	Yes	Breastfeeding, Baby Friendly Hospital initiative, Complementary feeding, Infant feeding and HIV/AIDS, Maternal nutrition, Food security	Over nutrition	Nutrition education during ANC services	Yes	NA (implements Food and Nutrition Policy)	Gender, Poverty	Yes	Inadequate local financial resources, Inadequate trained personnel	Lack of capacity of community members/groups,	Included	Yes	Yes
NHSP III	2008	No	Coordination	Yes	Malnutrition, Diseases	Dietary modification, Nutrition education for behaviour change, Nutrition of other target groups e.g. adolescent, men, elderly	Strengthen preventive health services to address nutrition	Yes	Yes	Equity, HIV/AIDS, Gender, Community ownership, Good governance	Yes	Inadequate local financial resources, Inadequate trained personnel	Competing national priorities	Included	Yes	Yes
NNS	2011	No	Coordination	Yes	Infant & young child feeding, Maternal nutrition, vitamin & mineral deficiencies, Nutrition & HIV, NCDs, Household food security	Nutrition of other target groups e.g. adolescent, men, elderly Nutrition education in schools	Community participation & awareness creation for behaviour change	Yes	Yes	HIV/AIDS, Gender, Poverty	Yes	Inadequate local financial resources, Inadequate trained personnel	Competing national priorities	Included	Yes	Yes
MKUKUTA II	2010	No	Coordination	Yes	Malnutrition, Food insecurity, Diseases, Nutrition education, High dependence	NCDs. Nutrition for all population groups	Nutrition of different members of the community	Yes	No	Gender, Poverty, Governance	Yes	Inadequate local financial resources, Inadequate trained personnel	Inadequate funding by government, Competing national priorities	Included	Yes	Yes

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					y ratio, Child growth and development, Maternal nutrition											
MKUZA II	2010	No	Cordination	Yes	Malnutrition, Food insecurity, Diseases, Nutrition education, High dependency ratio, Child growth and development, Maternal nutrition	Nutrition for all	Nutrition for all	Yes	No	Gender	Yes	Inadequate local financial resources, Inadequate trained personnel	Inadequate funding by government, Competing national priorities	Included	Yes	Yes
TDV 2025																
Five Year development Plan																
National Constitution																