



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



NUTRITION TANZANIA

In Tanzania, 34 percent of children under five years of age are stunted and 14 percent are underweight, according to the 2015-16 Demographic Health and Malaria Indicator Survey. With a growing population, the absolute number of undernourished people is increasing. Key factors driving undernutrition are the lack of diverse diets at the household level, inadequate access to health services (including water, sanitation, and hygiene - WASH), and poor feeding practices.

Tanzania is a USAID Nutrition Priority Country (NPC), prioritized for support and investment with the goal of improving nutrition to save lives, enhance cognitive and physical development, build resilience, increase economic productivity, and advance development. NPCs are selected through a data driven process, assessing: (1) burden and severity of malnutrition; (2) ongoing USAID investments in the health and agriculture sectors; (2) host country capacity and commitment to nutrition; and (3) opportunities for USAID to leverage investments by host country governments, other donors, and the private sector.

As part of a comprehensive approach to nutrition, USAID/Tanzania focuses on reducing stunting through integrated health and agriculture programs and services at the national, district and community levels. Key nutrition investments include: 1) Strengthening Government of Tanzania (GOT) institutions and civil society organizations responsible for nutrition; 2) Scaling up social and behavior change efforts to improve infant and young child feeding practices; and 3) Increasing access to a healthy, diverse diet for mothers and children. USAID nutrition Programming is consistent with the goals outlined in the Agency's global Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy and aligned with the GOT National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP; 2021-2026).

PHOTO CREDIT: FINTRAC

NUTRITION OVERVIEW

FUNDING LEVEL

- \$8 million in FY 2021

MAJOR PARTNERS

- Prime Minister's Office
- President's Office - Regional and Local Government
- Ministry of Health
- Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
- Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities
- Save the Children
- Techno Serve
- Helen Keller International
- Michigan State University

The nutrition program works closely with agricultural value chain activities.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Focus regions: Dodoma, Morogoro, Iringa, Rukwa

+ National level support

CONTACT

Janeth Said - jsaid@usaid.gov
Temina Mkumbwa -
tmkumbwa@usaid.gov
Grey Saga - gsaga@usaid.gov

CHALLENGES

- Lack of awareness among the public regarding available nutrition services.
- Need for improved multi-sectoral nutrition-focused legislation and coordination.
- Health facilities that lack the full range of available nutrition services, as well as strong ties with the communities they serve. Health service coverage is often sparse in remote areas.
- Shortage of nutritional staff and health workers capable of providing nutrition services.

IMPACT/SUCCESSSES

- In FY 2021, USAID worked through its integrated health and agriculture programs to provide services at the district and community levels that reduced the prevalence of stunting in Tanzania. U.S government assistance reached nearly 875,000 pregnant and lactating mothers, caregivers, and men with nutrition education.
- Availability of and access to safe, nutritious foods are important factors to improving women and children's nutrition status. In FY 2021, USAID programming provided training to over 3,000 model farmers. This training cascaded good agricultural practices interventions to an additional 59,000 farmers.
- USAID supported small-scale food processors to fortify maize flour and develop new products to increase the availability of nutritious foods at the household level.
- Between 2018 and 2022 - Over 1.6 million women of reproductive age and 1.1 million children under five reached with nutrition interventions in the target regions (Dodoma, Iringa, Rukwa, and Morogoro).
- Between 2011 and 2017 USAID support in three regions, resulted in a significant (27 percent) reduction in the prevalence of childhood stunting.