

TANZANIA

THE FUTURE OF CHILD UNDERNUTRITION

Tanzania is one of the most stable and prosperous countries in Africa and has the ambition of becoming a middle-income country by 2025. Though economic growth has been strong, child undernutrition remains one of the country's greatest human development struggles.

THE NATIONAL PLAN TO TACKLE UNDERNUTRITION

Tanzania has just finalised The new National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) for the period 2016 to 2021 which calls for renewed efforts, multi sector coordination, financial and political commitment to nutrition action, evidence based decision making and stronger accountability.

For the next five years, the NMNAP lays out ambitious goals to dramatically reduce the burden of child undernutrition in Tanzania. This includes maintaining the prevalence of global acute malnutrition below 5% and to scale up the management of acute malnutrition to achieve a target coverage of 75% of expected case load while effectively curing 60% of cases by June 2021.

STATISTICS

- 55 million Total Tanzanian population
- 6.5% Economic growth per annum
- 151 out of 188 Human Development Index ranking.
- 3% Population growth per year
- \$5.5 million Official development assistance in USD (2016)
- 450,000 Children in Tanzania are acutely malnourished or wasted.
- 100,000+ Suffer from the most severe form of acute malnutrition
- 2.7 million+ or 34.7% children under five in Tanzania are stunted.

SCENARIOS FOR 2021

1 STAY ON TARGET

1. Strong growth thanks in part to foreign direct investment, investment in infrastructure and human development, and reforms that have improved tax collection and good governance.
2. The various components of the NMNAP have made great strides, and the implementation of the IMAM Scale Up Plan is on track to meet its goals.
3. Government funding is strong.
4. The enabling environment, nutrition outcomes and mobilised resources for nutrition are on track and approaching sustainability.
5. Major gains have been made in the access and reach of the integrated management of acute malnutrition.

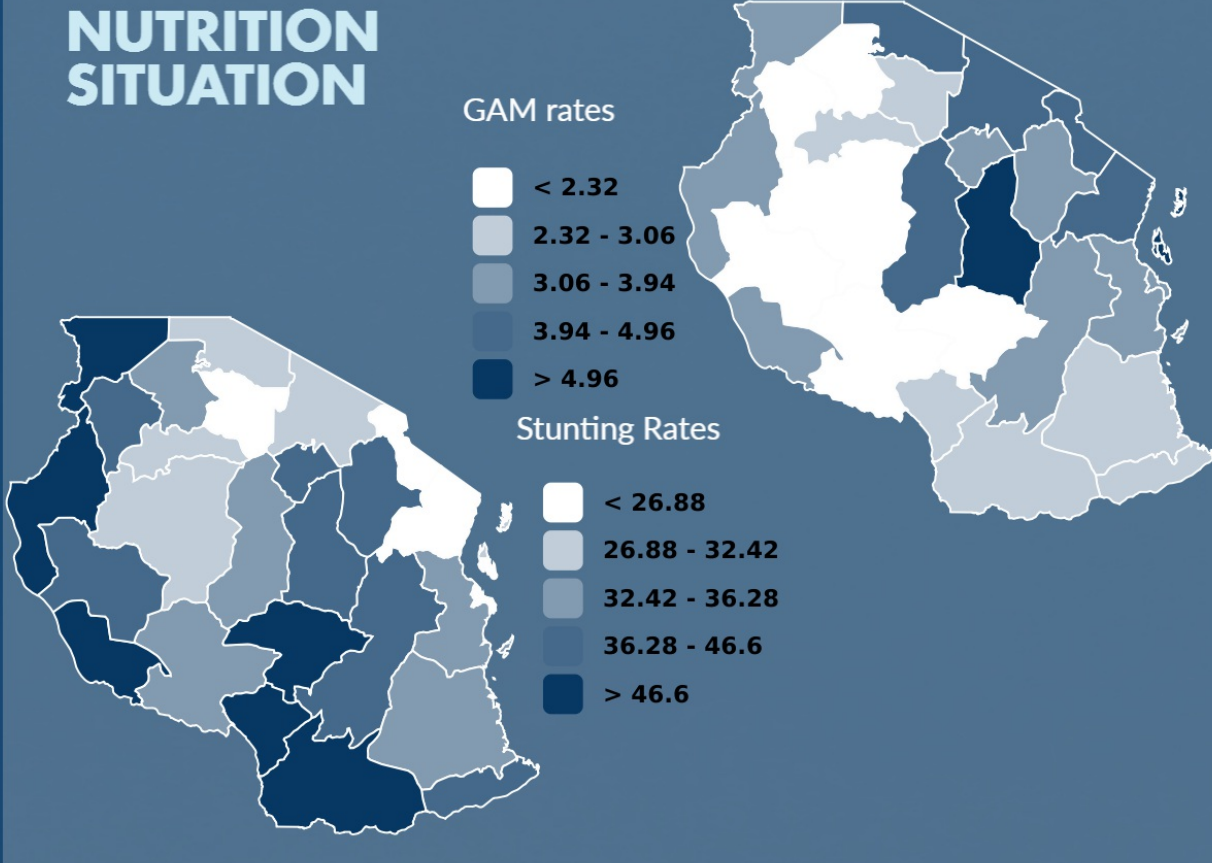
2 PATCHY ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Tanzania's growth is stable but funding falls short of nutritional needs.
2. Management of acute malnutrition is not at self-propelling stage in 2021.
3. The main enabling environment causes of key bottlenecks identified in 2016 remain.
4. The pace and scope of the efforts in nutrition action cannot keep up with the magnitude of past and emergent issues.
5. New problems related to the undernutrition system emerge.

3 CHALLENGES & CHALLENGES

1. Tanzania has maintained its positive economic growth for five years, but unfortunately there have been losses in human developmental gains.
2. Most of the foreign development investment is on infrastructure and energy
3. Without a real commitment to nutrition, the efficiency of nutrition coordination and services delivery systems collapses.
4. The cycle of intergenerational undernutrition is perpetuated, with vulnerable women carrying the harsh burden once more.
5. Development actors are back at the drawing board with undernutrition programs.

NUTRITION SITUATION



MAIN TRENDS AFFECTING CHILD UNDERNUTRITION IN TANZANIA



POVERTY

Despite 20 years of solid economic growth, poverty persists and inequality remains high.

12+ million Tanzanians live below the poverty line.



URBANIZATION

10% of the population lives in the capital

5.36% the rate of urbanisation



DEMOGRAPHY

Tanzania's population is expected to grow to 64 million by 2021.

44% of the population is under 15.

5.2 children/woman. Tanzania has the 17th highest fertility rate worldwide.



POLITICS

The ruling party's (Chama Cha Mapinduzi) history of governance, stability, and grassroots outreach has made Tanzania one of the most peaceful in Africa, with regular elections since the transition to multiparty democracy in 1992.



CLIMATE

It is predicted that future climate change effects could cost Tanzania the equivalent of 2% in GDP per year by 2030.

70% of the population work in agriculture.

Volatile seasonality will stress livelihoods and human development for farmers, adaptive capacity will be key.



GENDER

52% Of the national labour force is female.

65% of the agricultural workforce is female.

1 in 5 women is in a polygamous marriage.

2 in 5 women are married by the age of 18.

20% of land is owned by women and properties are generally less than half the size of men's.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Urgently mobilise and allocate resources to the various priority areas identified in the NMNAP

Continue political commitment to the cause of undernutrition, as a major development issue.

Continuously integrate main trends, such as climate change, urbanisation, gender equality as part of poverty and nutrition reduction responses.

Maintain an open and reflective dialogue for learning based on experience, evidence and scenario formulation.

Increase awareness at global and local level for good quality nutrition services