Goals

Goals, objectives or targets related to nutrition:

4.1 Cluster I: Growth for Reduction of Income Poverty

Goal 4 Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security, Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

The goal aims at achieving security in food nutrition and environmental sustainability. It also aims at addressing and dealing with adverse effect of climate change. Following are targets under the goal;

Operational targets

i. Food security at household, district, regional, and national levels ensured through increasing food crops, livestock and fishery production;

ii. Nutrition of infant, young children and mothers promoted;

iii. Strategic Grain Reserve of at least 4 month of national food requirement maintained;

iv. Crop and livestock varieties suited to adverse conditions brought about by climate change introduced and adopted;

v. Climate change projection and early warning and natural disaster response, coordination framework strengthened

4.2 Cluster II: Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well-being

Goal 3 Improving survival, Health, Nutrition and Well Being, Especially for Children, Women and Vulnerable Groups

Operational targets and strategic interventions for achieving this goal have been identified based on the strategic areas and targets defined in the National Health Policy 2007, Health Sector Strategic Plan III (2008-2015), Primary Health Services Development Programme 2007-2017, Human Resource for Health Strategic Plan 2008-2013, the National Road Map Strategic Plan to Accelerate Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Deaths in Tanzania 2008-2015 (also known as ?One Plan?), the ongoing disease specific programmes; ATM, EPI & others. The major areas are: human resources for health;; addressing fertility, maternal and neonatal health, improving child health and nutrition; and addressing HIV and AIDS.

Strategies

Strategies and activities related to nutrition:

4.1 Cluster I: Growth for Reduction of Income Poverty

Goal 4 Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security, Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
The following cluster strategies are required in order to reach this goal:

i. Promoting skills among farmers for adoption of new farming practices on crops, livestock, fish and fishery products with high nutritional contents, and agro-processing technologies for value addition and extension of shelf life, including food stuff of animal origin;

ii. Promoting increased fish production through aquaculture to complement declining capture fisheries;

iii. Improving sustainable fisheries resources development, management, conservation and utilization;

iv. Promoting exclusive breast feeding during first six months;

v. Promote health of the infant, young child and mother;

vi. Ensuring production and universal consumption of iodized salt;

vii. Ensuring food fortification;

viii. Enhancing sustainable forest management for improved governance, livelihoods, forest conditions, resilience of forest ecosystems and trees outside forests and more efficient use of wood resources;

ix. Promoting grading and packaging of food products (crops, livestock products and fish) and forestry products;

x. Creating awareness on climate change and adaptation strategies;

xi. Monitoring management of food stocks at household, village, and ward levels;

xii. Maintaining strategic Grain Reserve of at least 4 months of national food requirement;

xiii. Supporting research in introducing and promoting adoption of crops, livestock, and fish varieties and breeds suited to adverse conditions brought about by climate change;

xiv. Applying new technologies in pest and disease management (IPM, breeding, biotechnology);

xv. Increasing farmers, livestock farmers, fishers and aqua farmers awareness on the full impacts of climate change on agriculture;

xvi. Designing sustainable crop production and farming systems reflective of climate change scenarios such as breeding pest resistant crop and livestock;

xvii. Increasing carbon sequestration on farms through reduced tillage high carbon crops and agro forestry;

xviii. Improving soil and water conservation measures including irrigation development;

xix. Providing specific adaptation and mitigation options according to regional conditions;

xx. Strengthening weather projection and early warning systems;

xxi. Facilitating development of market-based financing mechanisms for climate change mitigation and adaptation and leveraging private sector resources;

xxii. Supporting accelerated development and deployment of new technologies that ensure adaptation and mitigation actions;

xxiii. Enhancing policy research, knowledge and capacity building in areas of climate change and its impacts;

xxiv. Enhancing storage facilities and food preservation technologies;

xxv. Promoting private sector investments especially in cold storage facilities for perishables and other commodities

4.2 Cluster II Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well-being

Goal 1 Ensuring equitable Access to Quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programmes, Primary and Secondary Education for all girls and boys

Strategies

xii. Provision of school feeding programs;

Goal 3 Improving survival, Health, Nutrition and Well Being, Especially for Children, Women and Vulnerable Groups

Addressing Fertility, Maternal and Neonatal Health

iv. Providing nutrition education and micronutrient supplements to women of reproductive age, especially pregnant and breastfeeding women;

Addressing Infant and Child Health and Nutrition

Six operational targets have been set to guide the implementation of strategic interventions. Operational targets:

i. Infant mortality rate reduced from 51 per 1000 live births (2010) to 38 per 1000 live births by 2015.
Interventions are needed to sustain the gains which have been achieved in child health including addressing disparities across and within regions and social-economic groups, strengthening health systems, and improving early childhood nutrition to enhance maternal and neonatal health. In order to achieve this, the following interventions will be implemented:

i. Improving quality of facility, and community-based Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI);
ii. Strengthen health promotion and engagement with communities on proper management of childhood illnesses;
iii. Ensuring universal Vitamin A coverage of under-five children and post partum women
iv. Scaling up implementation of public health and primary preventive strategies such as use of safe and clean water;
v. Promoting personal hygiene and sanitary measures, implementation of environmental health programs;
vi. Increasing immunization coverage and introducing new options for Expanded Program in Immunization (EPI) vaccines;
vii. Promoting optimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices;
viii. Combating malaria through strategies such as universal distribution of long-lasting nets; implementation of Rapid Malaria Test (RDT) for malaria country-wide; and introducing additional malaria control strategies including indoor residual spraying;
ix. Responding rapidly to health and nutritional challenges that especially affect children due to adverse conditions such as climate change;
xi. Engaging in partnerships with organizations and sectors outside health sector at national, regional and international levels in order to adapt and mitigate impacts of adverse weather conditions

Addressing HIV and AIDS and TB

ii. Sustaining care and treatment with emphasis on Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT+) and paediatrics? AIDS services

M&E Indicators

M&E Indicators related to nutrition:

iii. Proportion of under-five underweight (weight for age) reduced from 21 percent (2010) to 14 percent by 2015.
iv. Proportion of stunted under-fives (height for age) reduced from 35 percent (2010) to 22 percent by 2015.
v. Prevalence of exclusive breast-feeding in children under 6 months increased from 50 percent (2010) to 60 percent by 2015.
vi. Proportion of anaemic women and children reduced (from 48.4 percent to 35 percent in women; from 71.8 percent to 55 percent in children) by 2015

M&E Indicator types:
Outcome indicators
• Underweight in children 0-5 years
• Underweight in women
• Nutrition counselling on healthy diets
• Breastfeeding
• Breastfeeding - Exclusive 6 months
• Counselling on infant feeding in the context HIV
• Food fortification
• Iodine
• Iron
• Food grade salt
• Vitamin A
• HIV/AIDS and nutrition
• Improved hygiene / handwashing
• Nutrition and malaria
• Vaccination
• Food distribution/supplementation for prevention of acute malnutrition
• Household food security
• Provision of school meals / School feeding programme
• Vulnerable groups