



## Lessons Learned: Tanzania's First National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) By Medina Wandella



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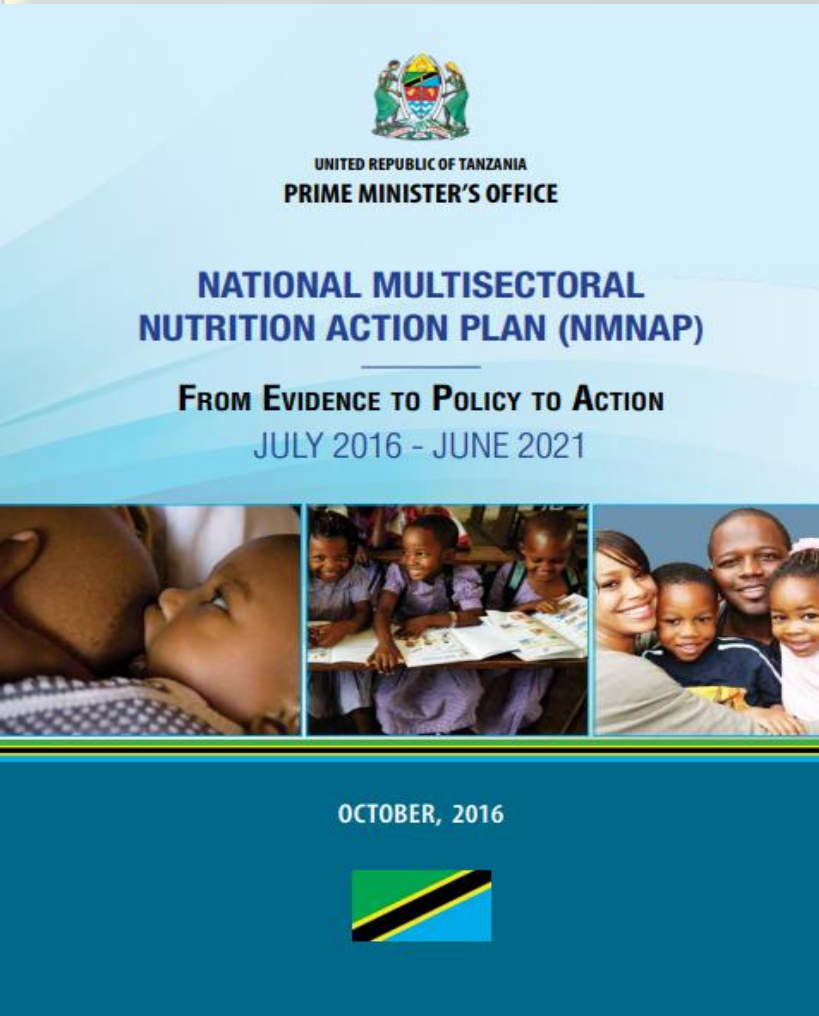


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# Introduction



- Evidence in the development process of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tanzania's National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP)
- Absence of formal end line evaluation due to budgetary constraints led to Lessons Learned study (gain experience)
- Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) in collaboration with nutrition stakeholders (USAID Advancing Nutrition and UNICEF) conducted this study

# Study design and methods

- Three TWGs meetings were conducted to obtain stakeholders responses
- A qualitative study design conducted using TWGs as platforms based on 7 Key Result Areas (KRAs)
- Focus Group Discussions of 8-12 participants were conducted
- Structured questionnaires with around six questions were used to guide the discussions
- Questions divided into 2 (perceptions and experiences)

## 7 NMNAP I KRAs

- **MIYCAN**
- **Micronutrient Deficiencies**
- **IMAM**
- **DRNCDs**
- **Nutrition Sensitive Interventions**
- **Multisectoral Nutrition**
- **Governance**

➤ **Multisectoral Nutrition Information System**

# Study design and methods

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- Discussions based on stakeholders own experiences Vs quantitative data sources
- To obtain the strongest points, three responses were selected to represent stakeholders collective points of view.
- Findings were further refined in a second analysis tool designed to be easier to interpret than the matrix with the raw findings.
- The strongest points were scrutinized to either carry over to NMNAP II or taken as a lesson learned
- A validation consultation meeting with individual KRA members was conducted.

# Findings

- ☐ More than 80% of the responses showed successful implementation of NMNAP I
- ☐ Majority declared that the NMNAP I was helpful during the implementation period
- ☐ Mixed perceptions of effectiveness regarding some of the KRAs
- ☐ Some TWGs felt their responsibilities were not well defined making it difficult to point to specific progress
- ☐ Some of the KRAs had no/few implementing stakeholders e.g DNRCD (overweight and obesity)
- ☐ Appreciate the PMO Coordination of nutrition activities



## 4. Enabling environments



# Challenges



Inadequate financial resources across all KRAs



Inadequate capacity among implementers at the ground level

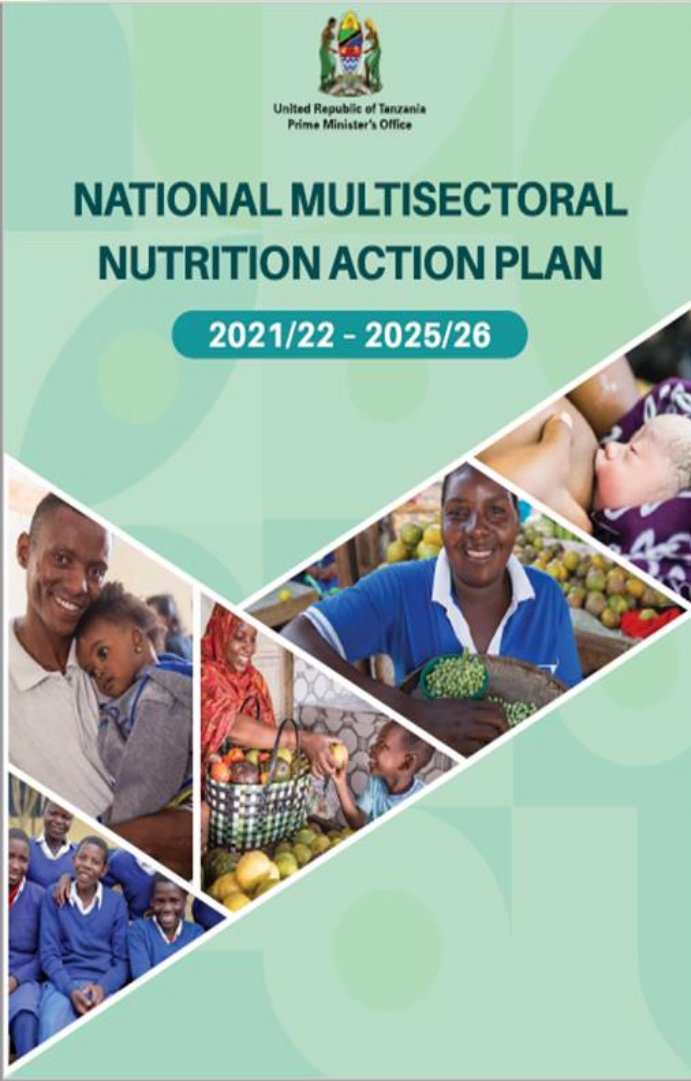


Ambitious in selecting indicators and target setting



Inadequate stipulation of stakeholders roles and responsibilities e.g Private sector

# Recommendations for NMNAP II



- Continued PMO Coordination of nutrition activities in the country
- Increase capacity strengthening
- Select achievable indicators to measure progress and targets
- Develop a local resource mobilization strategy



# Conclusions

- There was successful implementation of NMNAP I, however for better nutrition implementation in the country NMNAP II need to clearly stipulate stakeholders roles and responsibilities.
- There is a need of having a RMS to complement the Government financing in the implementation of NMNAP II



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