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USAID Advancing Nutrition Tanzania

Final Report

Fiscal Years 2020–2023



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About USAID Advancing Nutrition

USAID Advancing Nutrition is the Agency's flagship multi-sectoral nutrition project, led by JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc. (JSI), and a diverse group of experienced partners. Launched in September 2018, USAID Advancing Nutrition implements nutrition interventions across sectors and disciplines for USAID and its partners. The project's multi-sectoral approach draws together global nutrition experience to design, implement, and evaluate programs that address the root causes of malnutrition. Committed to using a systems approach, USAID Advancing Nutrition strives to sustain positive outcomes by building local capacity, supporting behavior change, and strengthening the enabling environment to save lives, improve health, build resilience, increase economic productivity, and advance development.

Disclaimer

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Acronyms

CRRAF	Common Results, Resources, and Accountability Framework
CSP	Capacity Strengthening Plan
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPGN	Development Partners Group for Nutrition
DPP	Directors of Policy and Planning
FY	Fiscal Year
GAIN	Global Alliance of Improved Nutrition
Hb	Hemoglobin
HCES	Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey
HEME	Hemoglobin Measurement
HLSCN	High-Level Steering Committee for Nutrition
JAA	Joint Annual Assessment
JMNR	Joint Multisectoral Nutrition Review
LSFF	Large-Scale Food Fortification
LSHTM	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MICIT	Ministry of Information, Communication, and Information Technology
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCD	Ministry of Community Development
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoIT	Ministry of Investment, Industry, and Trade
MoLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MoW	Ministry of Water
NI	Nutrition International
NMNAP	National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan
NMRC	National Medical Research Center
NSI	Nutrition-Sensitive Intervention
PANITA	Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PO-RALG	President's Office–Regional Administration and Local Government

RMS	Resources Mobilization Strategy
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center
TNLP	Tanzania Nutrition Leadership Programme
ToR	terms of reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program

Executive Summary

Background and Objectives

USAID Advancing Nutrition first became active in Tanzania in 2019, fiscal year (FY) 2020. The USAID Mission in Tanzania, in collaboration with the government through the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center (TFNC), designed a scope of work for USAID Advancing Nutrition. The project was linked to Tanzania's National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP), a comprehensive plan for government institutions to pursue nutrition targets within their respective sectors. USAID Advancing Nutrition joined other development partners, including United Nations agencies, international nongovernmental organizations, and civil society organizations to support coordination and collaboration to improve nutrition, with a focus on nutrition-sensitive programming designed to address the underlying causes of malnutrition.

USAID Advancing Nutrition was designed to divide its time between support for the implementation of the first NMNAP, which ran from 2016 to 2021, and the development of the second iteration of the plan, NMNAP II. The project had three objectives: Objective 1 focused on supporting NMNAP implementation, Objective 2 was dedicated to NMNAP II development, and Objective 3 focused on responding to USAID Mission and implementing partners' needs related to nutrition. Over the project's four years, USAID Advancing Nutrition strengthened the capacity of the PMO, the TFNC, and nutrition-sensitive Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs). Specifically, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported its government partners to develop tools and institutionalized their application while continuing collaboration and coordination within high-level government offices. Under project objective one, the project strengthened the capacity of both the PMO and TFNC to assume their coordination and technical support role to nutrition-sensitive intervention (NSI) MDAs.

Under objective one, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported rapid assessment of MDA plans and capacity, which informed the development of planning and budgeting guidelines for NSI MDAs. To establish a mechanism where real-time support is available to NSI MDAs, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported the PMO in hosting annual planning and budgeting meetings before and after the approval process to ensure nutrition technical staff could review the plans and provide necessary inputs for smooth implementation. Through these meetings, USAID Advancing Nutrition collaborated with MDAs to advocate to the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) for introduction of a nutrition objective in the MDA planning document and government financial system to allow easy planning and budget allocation. This effort was successful and MoFP introduced the new objective to MDAs during the annual Directors of Policy and Planning Seminar, held on March 13, 2023. Further, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported the PMO in developing the Resources Mobilization Strategy (RMS). This strategy was launched by Prime Minister Hon Kassim Majaliwa in November 2021. Following the launch, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported the country in early preparation of the introduction of a sin tax in Tanzania, which was identified as one of the financing strategies in the RMS. To assist the PMO in ensuring accountability and follow-up, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported development of a methodology and tools to conduct annual RMS assessments. The first assessment was completed in September 2022, and the results were shared widely with the nutrition community and decision makers during the 2022 Joint Multisectoral Nutrition Review (JMNR) meeting.

For TFNC, the project provided extensive technical support and assistance in the development of technical tools, including training materials and an orientation package to assist the TFNC team as they provide technical support to nutrition-sensitive intervention (NSI) MDAs. In response to operationalization of NMNAP II, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported the development of a Capacity Strengthening Plan (CSP), operational since June 2022, which highlighted prioritization areas for organizational capacity strengthening as well as ongoing technical assistance needs required by the TFNC. To strengthen nutrition technical capacity, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported TFNC in

developing the Tanzania Nutrition Leadership Program, for which the team is now developing curriculum and plans to launch a pilot program at the end of the year.

The USAID Advancing Nutrition team was a key partner throughout the entire NMNAP II development process as part of the project's second objective. Specifically, USAID Advancing Nutrition attended all open working sessions and provided hands-on support, including technical brainstorming, writing, and small group work facilitation. Following the launch of the plan, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported the PMO and TFNC in early dissemination of the NMNAP, both internally through NSI MDA management meetings and technical working groups and externally through a global webinar. To make the content of the NMNAP II accessible to the wider audience, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported TFNC to develop three briefs tailored to NMNAP II content, including social protection, media engagement, and a brief in Kiswahili. Further, the project technically supported TFNC in writing a manuscript explaining NMNAP progress, using both qualitative and quantitative data from NMNAP implementation and Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The manuscript is expected to be completed by the end of 2023 pending the availability of DHS 2022 data.

In addition to supporting the PMO and TFNC in NMNAP implementation and NMNAP II development, USAID Advancing Nutrition was designed to serve as a resource for other USAID activities as well as the Mission itself under its Objective 3. Throughout the program's four years, the USAID Advancing Nutrition team engaged with different USAID-funded activities to share updates from government activities; provide technical support in specific areas, such as systems thinking and data use; and brainstorm ways to collaborate and leverage resources toward common goals. For the USAID Mission, the project was very active in providing relevant information related to government coordination and implementation of NSI.

Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted Tanzania and USAID Advancing Nutrition operations at large. Although the country did not introduce a total lockdown, citizens were encouraged to adhere to the prevention measures suggested by the Ministry of Health (MoH), including social distancing, frequent hand washing, and using facial masks. Given the pandemic occurred during the start-up of USAID Advancing Nutrition in Tanzania, it was impossible to implement start-up activities intended to be in person, such as the project launch, high-level meetings to introduce the new project, and activities requiring international travel. Despite the COVID-19 challenges, the project, in collaboration with nutrition stakeholders, adapted various strategies and advanced several activities during the first year of implementation. The strategies included facilitating meetings and working sessions using remote platforms and supporting only a few in-person meetings in spacious and ventilated venues, following all relevant public health guidance.

Turnover and changes of leadership across the MDAs required the project to redo some of the sessions and ensure everyone was on the same page regarding expectations. This turnover happened mostly at the Permanent Secretary level and among some departmental directors who are members of the High-Level Steering Committee for Nutrition (HLSCN). To ensure we received adequate support from high-level leadership from all MDAs, USAID Advancing Nutrition worked with the PMO and TFNC to ensure the new members were oriented early and had all terms of reference (ToRs), tools, and other key reference documents they required. Regular engagement with the MDAs through management orientations, meetings, and technical working groups also assisted in exposing the new staff/leaders to the relevant nutrition content and what was expected of them.

Major Accomplishments

Objective 1

- USAID Advancing Nutrition was able to contribute significantly in strengthen PMO and TFNC capacity to support nutrition programming across key line ministries. This was evident through numerous achievements documented through the life of the project. Numerous capacity building sessions and introduction of planning and budgeting tools, forum and associated trainings to MDA representatives were able to increase number and quality of nutrition activities included in MDA plans. The tools, methodologies, and forums that the project supported the government to introduce will be important to the continued support of multisectoral nutrition programming.

Objective 2

- In collaboration with the PMO, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported development of NMNAP II, its and its common results framework as well as the RMS. USAID Advancing Nutrition further supported the dissemination of both plans to MDAs and other nutrition stakeholders as well as the development of tools such as RMS annual assessment tool, NMNAP II Swahili brief, social protection, and Media engagement guide to ensure accessibility of these documents to the wider audience.

Objective 3

- Over the past three years USAID Advancing Nutrition provided support to the USAID Mission and USAID implementing partners (IP) in different capacities. In the first two years we provided updated information specifically on the processes of NMNAP II and RMS development and priority areas in the two documents. In the last two years the project provided capacity building support to IPs and facilitated brainstorming sessions and guide IPs on where they will receive any nutrition relevant support at each administrative level.

The Way Forward

USAID Advancing Nutrition Tanzania was designed to be a flexible and highly responsive partner to its government counterparts, PMO and TFNC. USAID Advancing Nutrition was often turned to for technical support in large part due to its ability to adapt agendas and forms of assistance.

- Structurally, USAID Advancing Nutrition was designed to provide real-time technical support to the country teams whenever needed. Existence of core technical staff who are subject matter experts made it possible for USAID Advancing Nutrition in Tanzania to address technical challenges beyond what was required by the scope of work. For example, a review of the national Social Behavior Change and Communication strategy was done with assistance from USAID Advancing Nutrition's global experts.
- While there was only one in-person meeting among country teams implementing USAID Advancing Nutrition due to travel restrictions imposed by the COVID 19 pandemic, the quarterly meetings, which held remotely, were very informative, allowed cross-learning, and improved our individual programming.

A financing strategy is a challenging but critical component of any multi-sectoral nutrition plan. USAID Advancing Nutrition is especially proud of its partnership with PMO and TFNC to develop an actionable RMS to work alongside the ambitious NMNAP II. Tanzania, through its implementation of the RMS, is the best example of implementation of multi-sectoral government action in nutrition.

- To maintain momentum related to TFNC capacity strengthening, the USAID Tanzania Nutrition Coordinator should plan to meet TFNC semiannually to inquire about and provide advice or encouragement related to the progress of the DHS/NMNAP manuscript and development of the Tanzania Nutrition Leadership Program.

Overview

1. Project duration:

4 years

2. Starting date:

October 1, 2019

3. Geographic focus:

Dar es Salaam and Dodoma

4. Project objectives:

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has taken a multi-sectoral approach to address malnutrition, committing to high-level initiatives at the global and national levels. USAID Advancing Nutrition aims to strengthen the government's efforts by providing direct technical assistance at the national level. The overarching objective of the activity is to improve the capacity of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) to facilitate effective coordination and technical assistance to nutrition-sensitive sectors, including agriculture, health, education, social protection, industry and trade, water, and finance and planning, that will successfully implement the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan II (NMNAP) 2021–2026. The project also provides targeted technical assistance to the USAID Mission and implementing partners in Tanzania.

USAID Advancing Nutrition's scope had three objectives:

- Objective 1: Strengthen PMO and TFNC capacity to support nutrition programming across key line ministries
- Objective 2: Support the dissemination of NMNAP II and its common results framework
- Objective 3: Provide targeted technical assistance to USAID Tanzania's implementing partners.

Background

Country Context

Tanzania has made impressive progress in economic growth and has institutionalized a supportive policy environment for nutrition; however, the prevalence of malnutrition remains high. Stunting, the prevalence of low height-for-age, is 34 percent among children under five years of age and exceeds the World Health Organization threshold for “very high” public health significance. Overweight and obesity are growing problems in Tanzania. Four percent of children under five years of age are overweight. Among women of reproductive age, 28 percent are overweight or obese, but this figure is 42 percent among women 40–49 years old and women in urban areas, and 47 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile (MOHCDGEC, MOH, NBS, OCGS, and ICF 2016). While the data are not available, rates of overweight and obesity among men are likely to follow similar trends. Undernutrition in Tanzania is attributed to a combination of factors, including maternal malnutrition; maternal infection with malaria, HIV, or environmental enteric dysfunction; early childbearing; poor maternal diet; inadequate breastfeeding and complementary feeding; infections in young children; low quality of health care; poor access to improved sources of drinking water and sanitation, especially in rural areas; and poor hygiene.

To address these multi-sectoral challenges, Tanzania developed the National Nutrition Strategy 2011–2016, which was the country’s first multi-sectoral nutrition strategy superseded by the NMNAP 2016–2021. The recently launched second iteration of the NMNAP (2021/22–2025/26), which builds on successes and lessons from the previous plans, has a goal of providing direction and guidance to nutrition stakeholders in implementation of nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions to address the triple burden of malnutrition in the country.

Project Goal and Objectives

USAID Advancing Nutrition began operating in Tanzania in October 2019 and aimed to strengthen the government’s efforts by providing direct technical assistance at the national level. The overarching objective of the activity was to improve the capacity of the PMO and the TFNC to facilitate effective coordination and technical assistance to nutrition-sensitive sectors that will successfully implement the NMNAP as well as provide targeted technical assistance to the USAID Mission in Tanzania.

USAID Advancing Nutrition’s scope had three objectives:

- Objective 1: Strengthen PMO and TFNC capacity to support nutrition programming across key line ministries
- Objective 2: Support the dissemination of NMNAP II and its common results framework
- Objective 3: Provide targeted technical assistance to USAID Tanzania’s implementing partner.

Accomplishments

Over the past four years, USAID Advancing Nutrition strengthened the capacity of the PMO, the TFNC, and nutrition-sensitive Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs). Specifically, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported its government partners to develop tools and institutionalized their application while maintaining collaboration and coordination within high-level government offices. This was primarily accomplished by working through and strengthening existing systems, such as multi-stakeholder technical working groups (TWGs), High-Level Steering Committee for Nutrition (HLSCN) meetings, and through the established leadership of PMO and TFNC.

USAID Advancing Nutrition's successful partnership with its government counterparts was achieved largely through support for the nutrition-sensitive MDAs, as well as the NMNAP II development process and its accompanying Resources Mobilization Strategy (RMS), with a consistent focus on nutrition-sensitive initiatives. For example, the planning and budgeting guidelines developed with USAID Advancing Nutrition support lays out a common approach for nutrition-sensitive MDAs to assess how nutrition is showing up in their plans and budgets, and where there may be opportunities to introduce new activities. An accompanying workshop took place three years in a row, and the guidelines continue to serve as an important resource to guide MDA plans and budgets, and to ensure alignment with NMNAP II.

In addition, USAID Advancing Nutrition fielded requests for more tailored support. For example, consultations were held with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to discuss potential partnerships with dairy producers to supply school meal programs. USAID Advancing Nutrition also helped facilitate the inclusion of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology to be part of nutrition-sensitive MDAs and receive regular technical assistance, specifically during planning and budgeting sessions.

USAID Advancing Nutrition maintained a commitment to continuity and sustainability in all its activities, constantly considering how best practices could continue beyond the life of the project. In addition, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported the USAID Mission and USAID implementing partners by ensuring that the community was well informed and updated on government initiatives and plans specifically targeting nutrition-sensitive sectors, including performance of the sectors against NMNAP annual targets; brainstorming USAID implementing partners' annual work plan activities; and sharing updates to any major nutrition work, such as progress of NMNAP II development.

Objective I: Strengthen PMO and TFNC capacity to support nutrition programming across key line ministries

USAID Advancing Nutrition was able to provide significant support to the government of Tanzania to effectively coordinate and provide technical assistance to nutrition-sensitive MDAs. The coordination support involved working with the PMO to coordinate nutrition implementation across key nutrition-sensitive sectors. This was done by strengthening nutrition-sensitive TWGs and ensuring members received timely support to adequately implement and report progress during TWG meetings. Additionally, USAID Advancing Nutrition was able to offer timely support to all MDA members during planning and budgeting sessions. This was an important platform to ensure MDAs plan and budget in alignment with the NMNAP and, now, the NMNAP II. To ensure continuity and streamlined planning, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported development of planning and budgeting guidelines for NSIs, which highlighted key themes per sector that MDAs may reference as they plan.

Strategy I.1: Strengthen capacity of PMO and TFNC

During the inception of USAID Advancing Nutrition in Tanzania, the project team conducted a **rapid assessment of NSI plans and capacity** to inform USAID Advancing Nutrition’s year 1 activities. This assessment directly informed the planning and budgeting guidelines that were developed shortly thereafter to serve as an important reference for NSI stakeholders. To ensure accountability, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported the PMO and TFNC to review MDAs’ approved plans and budgets against the NMNAP to understand how much of the NMNAP-proposed activities went into MDAs’ plans and budgets. This important exercise will continue under the leadership of the PMO to inform MDAs’ progress in implementation of NMNAP II.

The MDAs’ plan and budget review meetings highlighted the need to have a specific nutrition objective in MDA planning documents and government financial tracking systems. Beginning in fiscal year (FY) 2021, USAID Advancing Nutrition collaborated with MDAs to advocate to the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) for introduction of this objective to allow easy planning and budget allocation. This effort was successful, and MoFP introduced the new objective to MDAs during the annual Directors of Policy and Planning Seminar held in mid-March. The new nutrition objective in sectoral plans will not only help MoFP streamline the process of reviewing MDAs’ nutrition budget allocations but will also help PMO and TFNC easily assess the performance of RMS by using government financial system data.

Understanding the existing nutrition capacity gaps at the MDA level, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported TFNC to develop specific training materials that were used to orient high-level MDAs’ leadership and will continue to be used when the project comes to an end.

Given its crucial role of providing nutrition technical support to other MDAs, USAID Advancing Nutrition provided timely support to the TFNC in numerous technical areas in response to specific topics. For example, during NMNAP II development, the project facilitated a theory of change workshop, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) course, and systems thinking training to prepare TFNC staff as they led NMNAP II development. Following the launch of NMNAP II, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported TFNC to develop Capacity Strengthening Plans (CSPs) that identified areas where TFNC staff required support to effectively facilitate implementation of NMNAP II. The development of the CSP used a systematic approach that listened and responded to staff representatives coming from each department to identify challenging areas. The plan was approved by TFNC management in June 2022. The CSP is currently under implementation and will continue to be an important tool for highlighting nutrition technical assistance needs and helping TFNC mobilize resources to address research, program, and policy gaps.

Strategy I.2: Support PMO to strengthen coordination of nutrition activities

USAID Advancing Nutrition offered capacity strengthening support to the PMO through hands-on collaboration, working side by side while providing both technical assistance and informal leadership support. Though this type of USAID Advancing Nutrition support was informal and behind the scenes, it enabled the PMO to take a strong leadership position in the finalization of NMNAP implementation as well as development and early implementation of NMNAP II. USAID Advancing Nutrition used quarterly meetings to have in-depth discussions about PMO priorities and challenges, and to provide input on an agreed-upon way forward. Apart from coordinating internal nutrition activities associated with NMNAP implementation, the PMO provided leadership and

CSP Development Process

Needs assessment with representative from each department

Analysis of data and organization into themes

Review of the theme and inclusion of management feedback

Prioritization of 6 annual activities based on importance, urgency, time, and availability of financial resources.

Approval of the annual CSP by the management

Quarterly monitoring of the plan performance.

coordinated swift implementation of numerous regional and global nutrition activities, including the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Joint Annual Assessment (JAA), Nutrition for Growth, Food Systems Summit, and improving childhood diet dialogue using the Southern Africa Development Cooperation framework.

With support from USAID Advancing Nutrition, the PMO established SUN-Academia, one of the networks under SUN that did not exist in Tanzania. Through this network, members from academia developed their ToR, prioritized activities in a work plan, and provided updates of research and studies completed for sharing annually during JMNR meetings. This platform will continue to be useful to the PMO in its evidence-led coordination role by ensuring all the pressing nutrition-related research questions coming from other forums, such as TWGs and other SUN networks that require scientific investigation, are communicated back to academia leadership for prioritization.

USAID Advancing Nutrition worked with the PMO to sensitize high-level government leaders and increase their engagement on nutrition initiatives. For example, the high-level supportive supervision visits made it clearer to ministers what nutrition interventions look like and how they are progressing. These updates with ministers ensured high-level leaders are well informed of both progress and challenges associated with implementing NMNAP, and through these sessions, ministers have become good advocates for nutrition, specifically during parliament budget sessions. These high-level updates will continue as a part of the HLSCN and the Directors of Policy and Planning (DPP) seminars (described below) to ensure the success of continued investment in the implementation of NMNAP II.

To ensure MDAs sustainably allocate adequate resources to implement NSI, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported PMO to institutionalize DPP seminars. This annual platform helped MDAs be accountable to what is expected of them from the NMNAP II document. The platform pushes DPPs to present the previous year's performance and the current year's plans, and it also enables TFNC to identify areas that are lagging and require special attention. USAID Advancing Nutrition held its official close out event during the second DPP seminar held in Dodoma on March 13, 2023. Through that event four MDAs including MoH, MoA, MoLF and TFNC had an opportunity to present their progress and plans. On the other hand, MoFP had an opportunity to orient DPPs on the newly multisectoral nutrition Objective (Objective Y) which will help to align MDAs activities in a common objective and facilitate accountability and reporting. Even with the end of USAID Advancing Nutrition, the annual DPP seminar will continue to be an important platform to engage high-level MDAs' leadership to review progress and plans against NMNAP II.

Structurally, USAID Advancing Nutrition was designed to provide nutrition technical support at the national and MDA level; however, there are several activities that benefited the community level as well. For example, in 2022, USAID Advancing Nutrition wrote a concept note, approved by the HLSCN, which supported the PMO and TFNC in hosting special activities in the region where the national JMNR was held (the JMNR is held in different regions each year). Deemed "the Community JMNR," these activities ensured that communities in Mara Region benefited from the presence of the national nutrition community participating in the JMNR. While 2022 was the first year for the Community JMNR, its success inspired continued interest from the PMO, TFNC, and the nutrition community, and it is now expected to take place annually. In fact, there is a possibility of expanding the Community JMNR to a weeklong event where communities will benefit from a wide range of nutrition activities, thereby raising awareness of multi-sectoral nutrition-related opportunities, practices, and services most relevant to the population of the region.

Strategy 1.3: Support TFNC to provide national technical leadership in nutrition

Throughout the implementation period of USAID Advancing Nutrition in Tanzania, our focus was to develop technical nutrition capacity that can be sustained beyond the project. During the first year of implementation, USAID Advancing Nutrition sponsored four TFNC staff to participate in the African Nutrition Leadership Program in South Africa. Upon their return and with USAID Advancing Nutrition

support, development of the Tanzania Nutrition Leadership Program began, with USAID Advancing Nutrition working closely with TFNC to begin developing curriculum content to be finalized under TFNC leadership. The program is expected to be pilot-tested by the end of 2023.

USAID Advancing Nutrition also enhanced nutrition technical leadership of TFNC in scientific writing and development of tools to assist dissemination of nutrition messages, with special focus on nutrition-sensitive stakeholders. During development of NMNAP II, USAID Advancing Nutrition worked collaboratively with TFNC and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to document qualitative lessons learned from implementation of NMNAP I, using similar platforms and convenings dedicated to NMNAP II development. A TFNC representative shared the lessons learned findings with a global audience during the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Health Academy 2022 global event. To expand the lessons learned and ensure TFNC can share meaningful analyses on NMNAP implementation, USAID Advancing Nutrition technically supported TFNC in the early stages of writing manuscripts that highlight both qualitative and quantitative progress of NMNAP. Together the team developed an analysis plan, defined research questions, organized both NMNAP program data and Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data, and started some analyses. The manuscript is expected to be ready by the end of the calendar year, when DHS 2021 data becomes available.

Strategy I.4: Support PMO and TFNC to develop a Domestic Resource Mobilization Strategy

USAID Advancing Nutrition technically supported the government of Tanzania in developing an RMS for NMNAP II. This was a direct response to NMNAP evaluations that found that not having a dedicated RMS was a missed opportunity for reaching the desired change defined under NMNAP. To ensure that government staff from MDAs learn from the RMS development process, the PMO appointed a team of eight staff from MDAs who participated throughout and helped to inform the process. These staff have also been entrusted to sustain these RMS process development skills for future similar exercises. The RMS was launched alongside NMNAP II during the 2021 JMNR event by Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa in Tanga Region.

While completion and adoption of the RMS was an important milestone for starting implementation of NMNAP II to institutionalize use of and accountability defined by the RMS, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported the first RMS annual assessment, which was completed in 2022. The team developed a tool to capture financial spending on NMNAP II implementation by MDAs, donors, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and civil society organizations. The exercise was jointly completed by the PMO, TFNC, and USAID Advancing Nutrition, and the results from the annual assessment were shared during the 2022 JMNR technical event. To ensure its continuity, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported tool validation sessions based on lessons learned from the previous annual assessment. Moving forward, this tool will continue to be used, and TFNC will provide leadership in ensuring annual RMS assessments are completed and results shared with all relevant stakeholders.

Finally, to support one of the financing strategies proposed by the RMS, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported early preparations for a **sin tax in Tanzania**. This strategy was proposed in the RMS to be imposed on goods that are potentially harmful to health and nutrition, specifically sugar sweetened beverages, which have been proved to contribute to increased prevalence of diet-related noncommunicable diseases and overweight and obesity (Yu et al. 2022). A series of high-level meetings have taken place with the PMO, Ministry of Health (MoH), MoFP, and TFNC to discuss the details of how to operationalize the sin tax. USAID Advancing Nutrition wrote a policy brief that proposes next steps. The plan to move forward has been largely influenced by MoFP to ensure its viability. It includes the details of the logistics of the tax but also which nutrition challenge(s) the revenue should be directed toward. Even with the end of USAID Advancing Nutrition is coming to an end, follow-up discussion related to the sin tax will continue to be led by PMO and TFNC with participation from USAID Mission

nutrition representatives.



Apart from nutrition education in schools, the national and local leaders participated in planting fruit seedlings offered by Sokoine University of Agriculture as part of academia's contribution to the JMNR 2022 event. Photo credit: Nyamagori Omari, Prime Minister's Office

Objective 2: Support development and dissemination of NMNAP II and its common results framework

USAID Advancing Nutrition provided extensive technical support in the development of NMNAP II and its Common Results, Resources, and Accountability Framework (CRRAF). Both the Chief of Party and Technical Advisor served on the two important committees, including the Advisory Committee and the Technical Committee, respectively. Throughout the development process, USAID Advancing Nutrition identified strategic areas that required real-time technical support and was able to provide that. For example, we offered systems thinking and M&E support to facilitate development of a sound CRRAF and improved understanding of the systems approach. The presence of USAID Advancing Nutrition during NMNAP II development was critical in ensuring all the government's technical support needs were addressed in a timely manner. NMNAP II was launched in November 2021 by the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania to guide implementation of nutrition-specific and -sensitive interventions until 2026.

Strategy 2.1: Support PMO and TFNC to disseminate the NMNAP II, with an emphasis on nutrition-sensitive activities

Following the launch of the NMNAP II, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported its dissemination, both internally within MDA and national audiences and externally with a global audience. For national dissemination, the project supported TFNC to develop orientation materials that were tailored to each MDA's needs and facilitated orientation sessions with management teams of NSI MDAs. For external dissemination, USAID Advancing Nutrition hosted a webinar on February 16, 2022, titled "Tanzania New Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan: What's New and Why?" which featured representatives from the PMO, President's Office—Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) and TFNC, who spoke about the major shifts in the plan and why they are necessary for Tanzania. This dissemination was important to ensure participants, who came from different countries and institutions, understood the current priorities and why the changes included in the plans were necessary.

USAID Advancing Nutrition also technically supported the TFNC to develop sector-specific briefs tied to NMNAP II implementation priorities, including social protection, NMNAP II Swahili, and media engagement. The social protection brief highlights the important links of social protection and nutrition, and details opportunities to leverage social protection programs for nutrition, while the media

engagement brief provides step-by-step guidance to staff when engaging with media. These tools are necessary to ensure NMNAP II content is accessible to a wider audience while clarifying roles and responsibilities of different actors and opportunities to maximize nutrition impact using other sectors, such as social protection.

Objective 3: Provide targeted technical assistance to USAID Tanzania's implementing partners

Throughout the four years of implementation, USAID Advancing Nutrition in Tanzania remained a responsive partner to requests related to nutrition technical support and nutrition information from the USAID Mission and implementing partners. During the first year of implementation, we shared a description of the content and what the project may offer with all the USAID implementation partners and encouraged them to reach out with their request. During its four years, the project addressed the needs of six different USAID-funded activities and hosted multiple meetings with the USAID Mission.

Strategy 3.1: Develop technical learning materials and tools on multi-sectoral coordination and integration of nutrition-sensitive activities

Activity 3.1.1: Provide targeted technical support to USAID implementing partners

USAID Advancing Nutrition started its operations during the COVID-19 pandemic, when in-person meetings were not possible. The project team was introduced to the USAID Mission leadership in Q4 of FY20. Early in FY21, USAID Advancing Nutrition collaborated with the USAID Sera Bora project in the development of planning and budgeting guidelines for nutrition-sensitive sectors and orientation of management teams. Together with Sera Bora, USAID Advancing Nutrition drafted a concept note describing a joint activity to collect information on local government area capacity; however, this activity was not timely for either project's work plan. USAID Advancing Nutrition further collaborated with Boresha Afya Lake Zone, NAFAKA, USAID Lishe Endelevu, and Afya Yangu Lake Zone to brainstorm the best ways to strengthen programs, specifically linking these activities with nutrition resources and providing updates on national nutrition priorities, especially during NMNAP II development. The project also provided a food systems orientation with Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania (PANITA), a local nutrition organization and USAID implementing partner. After that session, PANITA representatives brainstormed food system actions their organization was uniquely positioned to lead that were tied to nutrition outcomes. Existence of the USAID Advancing Nutrition activity was important, especially to the partners who require nutrition technical support and for whom nutrition is not a primary objective.

Core-Funded Activity Accomplishments

Activity 2.4.I: Hemoglobin Measurement (HEME) studies

In FY22, USAID Advancing Nutrition selected the National Medical Research Center (NMRC) in Mwanza through a competitive process along with research institutions in five other countries to implement the HEME laboratory validation research protocol. This research is identifying the most appropriate procedures and methods for measuring hemoglobin (Hb) concentration. The study protocol measures Hb concentration using different types of blood samples (e.g., venous, capillary, and pooled capillary) from the same individuals and compares commonly used methods (auto-analyzer or the various HemoCue® devices). Results from the implementation will allow researchers to understand which combination of blood sampling and HemoCue® device produces the most accurate Hb measurements. Findings can inform standardization of Hb measurement in population-based surveys and produce more reliable estimates of anemia prevalence.

In FY23, NMRC completed the data collection for the HEME laboratory validation study and contributed to the development of a poster presented at the International Congress of Nutrition in Tokyo, Japan. The NMRC presented the results at the Learning Network on Nutrition Surveillance technical meeting in Kenya in February 2023. Through this core activity, we will continue to work with NMRC to finalize a manuscript of the results from all six sites.

The NMRC was also selected to receive a follow-up grant from USAID Advancing Nutrition (core) to continue investigating factors that impact hemoglobin measurement. This grant will continue through the end of FY23.

Activity 2.4.K: Tanzania Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HCES) Analysis and TFNC Training

In FY22 USAID requested that USAID Advancing Nutrition strengthen the capacity of TFNC staff to analyze and use household consumption and expenditure survey data for large-scale food fortification (LSFF) policy and program decision making to improve diets. Building on our successful FY21 collaboration with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) to model the contributions of food fortification interventions to household micronutrient adequacy using HCES data in Malawi, we established USAID-approved grants with the LSHTM and TFNC to train TFNC staff to conduct the analysis using Tanzania HCES data. Through this core activity, we continue to train TFNC staff to analyze the HCES data, interpret the findings, and produce a manuscript to submit to a peer-reviewed journal. This work will strengthen the capacity of TFNC to analyze and use existing data to inform Tanzania's LSFF policies and programs and share the results with the wider research community. USAID Advancing Nutrition and TFNC have both reviewed the protocol, which was submitted to the Tanzania ethical board for IRB determination.

Activity 3.2.C: Mbeya food intake survey, Tanzania food preferences study, and additional technical assistance to the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre

Beginning in FY20, USAID Advancing Nutrition worked with TFNC to support a survey in Mbeya province that measures food intake among non-pregnant, non-lactating women of reproductive age to assess micronutrient intake and estimate deficiencies, and to assess the potential to address deficiencies through fortified foods. TFNC and USAID Advancing Nutrition completed the survey protocol in FY21; TFNC completed data collection for both surveys in FY22. USAID Advancing Nutrition provided training in data analysis in FY23, and data analysis was completed in FY23. TFNC is currently finishing data analysis and reporting for the food intake study. Similarly, USAID Advancing Nutrition provided support for the qualitative food preferences study, reviewing the study protocol, advising on data analysis, and assisting with the study report. That report is being finalized and will be submitted to USAID in FY23. USAID Advancing Nutrition provided other technical assistance, including training in

data analysis for a survey of dietary intake among pregnant women in Mbeya in FY21 and coordination among TFNC donors. Those coordination meetings allow TFNC and donors to share information about current work progress.

Key Evidence and Other Learning

Food Intake Study and Food Preferences Study Learnings

The TFNC developed two learning highlights that summarized the key learnings from the data collection process during the Food Intake and Food Preferences Study (Core Activity 3.2.C). Summaries of the learning highlights are described below.

Successes

The Food Intake Team saw success in maintaining flexibility and teamwork. Everyone was involved; worked together in an open, honest, and transparent manner; and was treated with kindness and respect. They also felt that comfortable and fair working environments for everyone were made to maintain a professional and courteous attitude toward each other at all times. Working together in this professional manner allowed the team to function at a high level. The food preferences study team saw a higher-than-expected level of cooperation from local people, including leaders at all levels. Most leaders traveled with the research team to lower-level offices. They also noted that close supervision by researchers in field activities helped to ensure data was collected as per the protocol, which also made coordination easy.

Challenges

The Food Intake Team experienced challenges with regard to community participation. Some of the women listed in the sample declined to participate in the study because they were busy; they said the questionnaire was too long and they had seen their neighbors taking a long time to be interviewed. A few women even demanded incentives for participating. Additionally, some women in the sample list moved permanently out of the area, especially in the urban clusters. The Food Preferences Team found challenges in participation as well. For instance, there is a taboo in Mbeya that pregnant women are not to mention that they are pregnant to strangers, making it difficult for data collectors to identify qualified participants. Additionally, the team only had one vehicle to commute, slowing the time frame but not affecting the quality of work. Data collection in Dar es Salaam was also delayed because some leaders had to attend local meetings in preparation for the census exercise.

Surprises

The Food Intake Team was surprised that some respondents were known by their neighbors and local leaders to have multiple names, which meant it took time to identify participants accurately. Meanwhile, the Food Preference Team was surprised by interference during the data collection period of the study. For example, one group was being interviewed when a friend of hers came and told her to leave because she felt that her friend was not benefiting from the interview. All in all, these surprises did not impede the success of either study, but they were important to identify for future iterations of such studies.

Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted Tanzania and USAID Advancing Nutrition operations in many ways, affecting approaches taken for implementation, capacity strengthening, and measurement of our work. Although Tanzania did not introduce a total lockdown, citizens were encouraged to adhere to the prevention measures suggested by the MoH, including social distancing, frequent hand washing, and use of facial masks. Given the pandemic was during the start-up of USAID Advancing Nutrition in Tanzania, it was impossible to implement start-up activities intended to be in person, such as the project launch, high-level meetings to introduce the new project, and technical assistance or learning opportunities requiring international travel. Despite the COVID-19 challenges, the project, in collaboration with nutrition stakeholders, adapted various strategies and advanced several activities during the first year of implementation. The strategies included facilitating meetings and working sessions using remote platforms and supporting only a few in-person meetings in spacious and ventilated venues, following all the relevant public health guidance.

Turnover and changes of leadership across the MDAs required the project to redo some of the sessions and ensure everyone was on the same page regarding expectations. This happened mostly at the Permanent Secretary level and some departmental directors who are HLSCN members. To ensure we received adequate support from high-level leadership from all MDAs, USAID Advancing Nutrition worked with the PMO and TFNC to ensure all new members were oriented early and provided with all ToRs, tools, and other key reference documents required to bring them up to speed quickly. Regular engagement with the MDAs through management orientations, meetings, and technical working groups also assisted by exposing all new staff/leaders to relevant nutrition content and clarifying what was expected of them in their role to support multi-sectoral nutrition in Tanzania.

The Way Forward

USAID Advancing Nutrition has come to an end, having successfully accomplished what was expected in the scope of work. We have developed stronger relationships and strengthened capacities of government staff at the national level, worked across MDAs, and technically supported teams to meaningfully contribute to nutrition. Working closely with PMO and TFNC staff in each and every step has given us assurance that most of what we started and put in place will continue beyond the USAID Advancing Nutrition project period. The planning and budgeting guidelines will continue to be used and the review sessions will continue to be done under PMO and TFNC leadership to ensure MDA plans are reflective of the NMNAP II. The RMS and annual assessment exercise will continue to provide updates of the progress. Some of the seeds we hope will also grow with nurturing and follow-up from the USAID Mission in Tanzania include:

- Ensuring Tanzania introduces a sin tax on unhealthy foods as a way of preventing noncommunicable diseases and generating tax revenue for NMNAP II
- Supporting work with the private sector to increase its participation and support in NMNAP II
- Following up with TFNC to ensure the Tanzania Nutrition Leadership Program is launched
- Ensuring the manuscript started by TFNC on NMNAP is finalized when the 2021 DHS data becomes available.

Lessons Learned

- Good understanding of the landscape and strong relationships are necessary preconditions for success of projects such as USAID Advancing Nutrition.
- Adequate financial resources are necessary to accomplish project objectives; however, with limited resources, one can be strategic and prioritize key activities that have a big impact. Determining how best to have an impact at the policy level is an important aspect of this strategy and requires regular, open communication between USAID and the project.
- Real-time communication with the mission, donor, and government stakeholders is important to ensure everyone is on the same page for a collective decision-making process.
- Joint planning and transparency were key success factors to our project. We managed government expectations from the planning period, which minimized over expectations.

Best Practices and Recommendations

- Structurally, USAID Advancing Nutrition was designed to provide real-time technical support to the country teams whenever needed. Existence of core technical staff who are subject matter experts made it possible for USAID Advancing Nutrition in Tanzania to address technical challenges beyond what was required by the country scope of work. For example, a review of the national Social Behavior Change and Communication strategy was done by USAID Advancing Nutrition core experts.
- While there was just one in-person meeting among country teams implementing USAID Advancing Nutrition due to travel restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the quarterly meetings held remotely were very informative, allowed cross-learning, and improved our individual programming.

- The USAID Tanzania mission should follow up with the PMO and ensure it is aware of the follow-up discussions related to the sin tax in Tanzania.
- The USAID Tanzania Nutrition Coordinator should plan to meet TFNC on a quarterly or semiannual basis to inquire about the progress of the DHS/NMNAP manuscript and development of the Tanzania Nutrition Leadership Program.

Sustainability

USAID Advancing Nutrition team is ending the program confidently understanding that several activities that were started following the project support will be sustained by the government beyond the project life. This was possible because USAID Advancing Nutrition provided technical assistance in the background and ensured ownership by the government. Our model of integrating all the new processes and forums that USAID Advancing nutrition supported establishment within the formal government system supported in ensuring sustainability. As USAID Advancing nutrition period ends in Tanzania, we are proud to support the government successfully institutionalizing the following activities that will continue beyond project period:

- Biannual planning and budget and review sessions with all the MDAs under leadership of PMO as an important step to monitor NMNAP II and RMS implementation.
- Annual DPP Seminar, an accountability platform to ensure MDAs plan and budget according to the NMNAP II.
- Community JMNR, which started in 2022 under USAID Advancing Nutrition support, will continue to be implemented and benefit many Tanzanians in Region where JMNR is held.
- RMS annual assessment implementation will continue to assess the progress of NMNAP II implementation under the leadership of PMO. With the introduction of Objective Y, the process will be smoother given real spending data will be generated by MoFP.
- SUN Academia Platform will continue to provide scientific evidence that will continue to inform multisectoral nutrition policy and program decisions.
- NMNAP II supporting document including NMNAP II Swahili, Social Protection and Media engagement guides will continue to be important references during implementation of NMNAP II.
- TFNC will continue to use the Capacity Strengthening Plan, an important document that supports institutional priorities and track accomplishments.

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Annex I. Success Stories

Bitter Sweet, USAID Advancing Nutrition Ending and Multisectoral Nutrition Objective (Objective Y) is Introduced.

USAID Advancing Nutrition project held its official close out event on March 13th alongside the Annual DPP Seminar. The aim of this high-level forum is to ensure MDAs representative specifically the DPPs would come to present multisectoral nutrition implementation progress and plans for the next financial year for accountability purposes. During this year DPP seminar five MDAs including MoH, MoA, MoLF, TFNC and MoFP presented. The presentation from MDAs covered successes, challenges, and plans for the next fiscal year, except for the MoFP who introduced Objective Y for the MDAs representative to effectively use it starting FY 2023/24. As part of his remarks, the chair of the meeting Mr. Paul Sangawe acknowledged the support of USAID Advancing Nutrition, stating that *“the planning, budgeting, and reviews that you established helped us to have a dedicated multisectoral nutrition objective, we promise all these efforts will continue beyond USAID Advancing Nutrition.”* Apart from the government representative, other guests who were in attendance included the USAID Tanzania Mission Representative, USAID Advancing Nutrition Project Director, Helen Keller International Country Director and Regional Nutrition Advisor and USAID Advancing Nutrition Chief of Party and Technical Advisor.



Stakeholders gathered at the USAID Advancing Nutrition closeout event in Dodoma on March 13, 2023. Photo credit: Jackline Minja, Prime Ministers Office.

Annex 2. Performance Indicators

Table 1. Life of Project Performance Indicators

Indicator*	Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4		Life of Project	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Number of organizations supported by USAID Advancing Nutrition to improve the delivery of NSIs	12	6 (TFNC, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries [MoLF], PMO, MoH, Ministry of Education Science and Technology [MoEST], World Food Program [WFP])	12	13 (PMO; TFNC; MoH; PO-RALG; Ministry of Agriculture [MoA]; Ministry of Investment, Industry, and Trade [MoIIT]; Ministry of Water [MoW], Social Protection, MoLF, MoEST, Ministry of Community Development [MoCD], UNICEF, Nutrition International)	12	14 PMO, TFNC, and participating MDAs: MoLF, MoCD, MoA, MoH, PO-RALG, MoW, MoIIT, MoEST, Ministry of Information, Communication, and Information Technology [MICIT], Sokoine University of Agriculture, MoFP, PANITA)	12	12 (PMO, TFNC, MoH, MoFP, PO-RALG, MoA, MoLF, MoEST, MoIIT, MoW, Global Alliance of Improved Nutrition [GAIN], MoCD)	12	18 (PMO, TFNC, and participating MDAs: MoLF, MoCD, MoA, MoH, PO-RALG, MoW, MoIIT, MoEST, MICIT, SUA, MoFP, GAIN, Nutrition International, UNICEF, PANITA, WFP)

Indicator*	Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4		Life of Project	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Number of organizations and/or service delivery systems strengthened with support provided by USAID Advancing Nutrition, by type	11	2 (TFNC, PMO)	12	11 (PMO, TFNC, and participating MDAs: MoA, MoH, MoW, MoEST, MoCD, Social Protection; MoLF, MoIIT, PO-RALG)	12	12 (PMO, TFNC, and participating MDAs: MoLF, MoA, MoH, PO-RALG, MoW, MoIIT, MoEST, MICIT, MoFP, MoCD)	12	12 (PMO, TFNC, MoH, MoFP, PO-RALG, MoA, MoLF, MoEST, MoIIT, MoW, GAIN, MoH)	11	12 (PMO, TFNC, and participating MDAs: MoLF, MoCD, MoA, MoH, PO-RALG, MoW, MoIIT, MoEST, MICIT, MoFP)
Narrative description of joint planning across government sectors for multi-sector nutrition, as a result of USAID Advancing Nutrition (annual)	11	2 (TFNC, PMO)	12	13 (PMO, TFNC, MoH, MoF, PO-RALG, MoA, MoLF, MoFP, MoEST, MoW, MICIT, SUA, MoW)	12	13 (PMO, TFNC, MoH, MoFP, PO-RALG, MoA, MoLF, MoCD, MoEST, MoW, MICIT, SUA, MoW)	N/A	N/A	12	13 (PMO, TFNC, MoH, MoFP, PO-RALG, MoA, MoLF, MoF, MoEST, MoW, MICIT, SUA, MoW, MoCD)
Number of high-level meetings supported by USAID Advancing Nutrition	5	1 (Nutrition Sensitive TWG)	5	4 (NSI TWG, HLSCN, SUN JAA, High-Level Orientation)	5	6 (Joint Multisectoral Nutrition Review [JMNR], NSI TWG, HLSCN, SUN JAA, High-Level)	5	4 (JMNR meeting, Ministers Orientation Meeting, NSI TWG, SUN JAA)	7	7 (JMNR, NSI TWG, HLSCN, SUN JAA, High-Level Orientation, DPP Seminar, JMNR)

Indicator*	Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4		Life of Project	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
						Orientation, DPP Seminar)				
Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through U.S. Government-supported programs, disaggregated by sex	50	40 (27 women, 13 men)	100	129 (79 women, 50 men)	150	117 (72 women, 45 men)	50	27 (17 women and 10 men)	150	237 (135 women; 102 men)
Average percentage point change in score between pre-and post-tests of participants of trainings (custom)				12.9 percentage points		42.4 percentage points				25.9 percentage points
Average percentage post-test score (custom)				75%		89%				81%

Indicator*	Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4		Life of Project	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Proportion of training participants who improved from pre- to post-tests (custom)				78%		100%				88%
Proportion of training participants scoring >=80% on the post-test (custom)				43%		90%				64%
Number of organizations supported in planning, assessment, or design of nutrition programs or strategies	1	1 (TFNC)	1	16 (PMO, TFNC, MoH, MoFP, MoA, MoLF, MoEST, MoW, MICIT, SUA, MoCD, MoIIT, Nutrition International [NI], PANITA, UNICEF, WFP)	1	1 (PMO)	2	2 (PMO, TFNC)	1	17 (PMO, TFNC, MoH, MoFP, MoA, MoLF, MoEST, MoW, MICIT, SUA, MoCD, MoIIT, NI, PANITA, PO-RALG, UNICEF, WFP)

Indicator*	Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4		Life of Project	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Number of documents developed/ revised with support from USAID Advancing Nutrition	0	0	4	3 (Progress report summary, Planning and Budgeting, TNLP Concept Note)	5	6 (3 briefs [NMNAP II Swahili, Social Protection, and Media Engagement], Budget Scrutinization, RMS, and webinar brief)	1	1 (will be ready by the end of the quarter)	10	9 (3 briefs [NMNAP II Swahili, Social Protection, and Media Engagement], Budget Scrutinization, RMS, webinar brief, TNLP Concept Note, Planning and Budgeting Guidelines, Progress Report Summary)
Number of organizations supported by USAID Advancing Nutrition to improve the M&E of nutrition programs	1	1 (TFNC)	11	17 (PMO, TFNC, and participating MDAs: MoA, MoH, MoW, MoEST, Social Protection; MoLF, MoCD, PO-RALG, MoIIT, SUA, UNICEF,	0	3 (TFNC, PANITA, GAIN)		0	11	19 (PMO, TFNC, and participating MDAs: MoA, MoH, MoW, MoEST, Social Protection (PMO); MoLF, MoCD, PO-RALG, MoIIT, MoFP, SUA, UNICEF, WFP, GAIN, NI,

Indicator*	Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4		Life of Project	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
				WFP, NI, MoFP, MICIT)						PANITA, MICIT)
Number of short-term technical assistance visits by USAID Advancing Nutrition to assist USAID Missions or partners with M&E	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2 (Capacity Strengthening and M&E Support)

Annex 3: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report

USAID Advancing Nutrition included environmental mitigation and monitoring in the FY22 and FY23 work plan in adherence to environmental regulations as per the global USAID Advancing Nutrition and country guidance.

In FY23, USAID Advancing Nutrition implemented 10 activities that support the mandate of this four-year activity in Tanzania. The FY23 work plan includes multiple input modalities, including technical assistance; capacity strengthening; collaborating, learning, and adapting; M&E; and knowledge management.

During the reporting period, six activities, listed below, required in-person gathering and exchanges. As part of these activities, a limited amount of paper and non-paper goods (e.g., individual-serving water bottles, cups, and food containers) were used during training, meetings, workshops, interviews, or other in-person gatherings. The EMMP included four additional activities, but those activities were not completed at the time of this report and thus are not included.

- Activity 1.2.2. Conduct quarterly meetings of Nutrition-sensitive TWG
- Activity 1.2.5. Support national-level advocacy (JMNR)
- Activity 1.2.6. Support update meeting with Minister of State on NMNAP II progress and advocate for a specific nutrition issue
- Activity 1.2.7. Support PMO to coordinate high-level global initiatives (SUN JAA)
- Activity 1.4.1 Support Implementation of resources mobilization strategy
- Activity 2.1.1 Support TFNC and PMO to analyze TDHS data and generate materials for different audiences

To ensure the safety of staff, consultants, clients, and partners and continuity of our activities, we applied COVID-19 precautions in our planning and implementation. This included limiting the number of attendees at in-person meetings and events, conducting meetings and training virtually whenever possible, ensuring appropriate social distancing and mask-wearing at in-person gatherings, and providing food and drinks in single-use containers.

USAID Advancing Nutrition staff, local firms, and consultants did not only plan and budget for the procurement of face masks, hand sanitizers, and other goods related to COVID-19 protocols but also ensured that these project-funded materials were disposed of properly to mitigate situations that presented a potential hazard to personal and environmental health.

For any in-person events organized by USAID Advancing Nutrition staff or local consultants/firms that required the application of COVID-19 safety measures, the country's standard operating procedures were applied.

The minimal amount of waste generated through the implementation of project-funded activities was properly managed and discarded to mitigate any potential negative environmental impact while adhering to local regulations and customs in Tanzania. The USAID Advancing Nutrition environmental compliance guidance, including best waste management practices, was applied.

Mitigation Measure Categories	Mitigation measures	Outstanding issues relating to required conditions	Remarks
<p>I. Education, Technical Assistance, Training</p>	<p>Many (6 out of 10) of the FY23 activities were in-person training, education, or technical assistance. These activities formed part of the strategies to support PMO and TFNC to implement the USAID Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy and the NMNAP. COVID protocols and directives continue to be prioritized in all project-funded activities by availing preventive materials, including masks and hand sanitizer, for use by participants at these in-person training, meetings, and workshop sessions. Most of these sessions were held in formal conferences, and the project team ensured these venues provided adequate space for participants with necessary preventive material, including rubbish bins and hand-washing stations in or near the venues. Participants were provided with sanitation materials, including masks and sanitizer. In these formal conferences, waste disposal procedures are guided by national environmental rules</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The project team ensured participants attending in-person events organized by USAID Advancing Nutrition were protected by making available all the necessary COVID-19 protection gear and conducting these sessions in an environment where participants could observe all necessary COVID-19 protocols, such as hand washing, social distancing, and appropriate disposal of single-use items.</p> <p>Through MoH, the project receives biweekly COVID-19 prevalence by region reports, and this information assists the team in planning activities.</p>

Mitigation Measure Categories	Mitigation measures	Outstanding issues relating to required conditions	Remarks
	<p>and regulations; however, the project team encouraged the management of those venues to ensure appropriate disposal of the single-use items.</p> <p>Additionally, participants were encouraged to use the rubbish bins located in the venues to adequately dispose of waste, such as face masks, sanitizer bottles, paper napkins, and water bottles.</p>		
2. Research and Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
3. Public Health Commodities	No public health commodities were procured by the project.	N/A	N/A
4. Small-scale Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A
5. Small-scale Water and Sanitation	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. Nutrition	Nutrition commodities were neither required nor procured by the project	N/A	N/A
7. Vector Control	N/A	N/A	N/A
8. Emergency Response	N/A	N/A	N/A



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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