



# Mainstreaming Food and Nutrition Security at SUA: Lessons From the Pilot Study

## **Sokoine University of Agriculture**

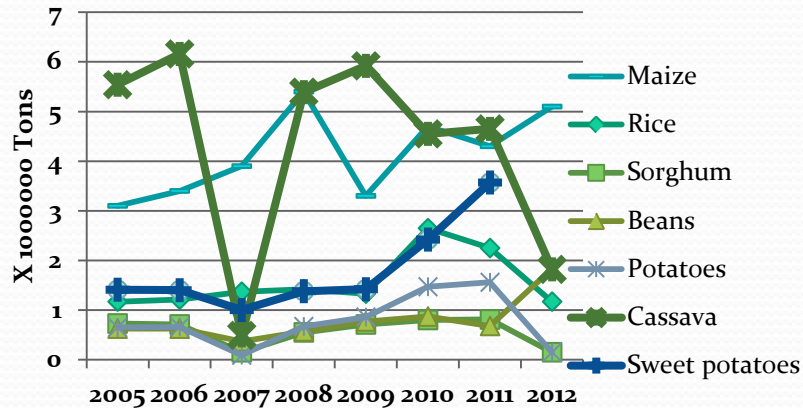




**Background**

# Food and Nutrition Situation

## ● Production



- Economy growing at a rate of 6.9%
- Poverty levels 34% below poverty line

- Malnutrition among children
  - 42% Stunting
  - 16% Underweight
  - 4.2% Wasting

# Policy Framework

- **Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives**
- **Agricultural, water and livestock policies**
- **Kilimo Kwanza initiative**
- **Big Results Now**
- **CAADP compact and Tanzania Food Security Investment Plan**

# Issues Affecting Food Security

- Inadequate production
- Poor land and human labour productivity
  - Poor tools of production
  - inadequate labour force due partly to malnutrition, few number of people engaged in agricultural production
  - Inadequate knowledge and skills of production, value addition and waste reduction

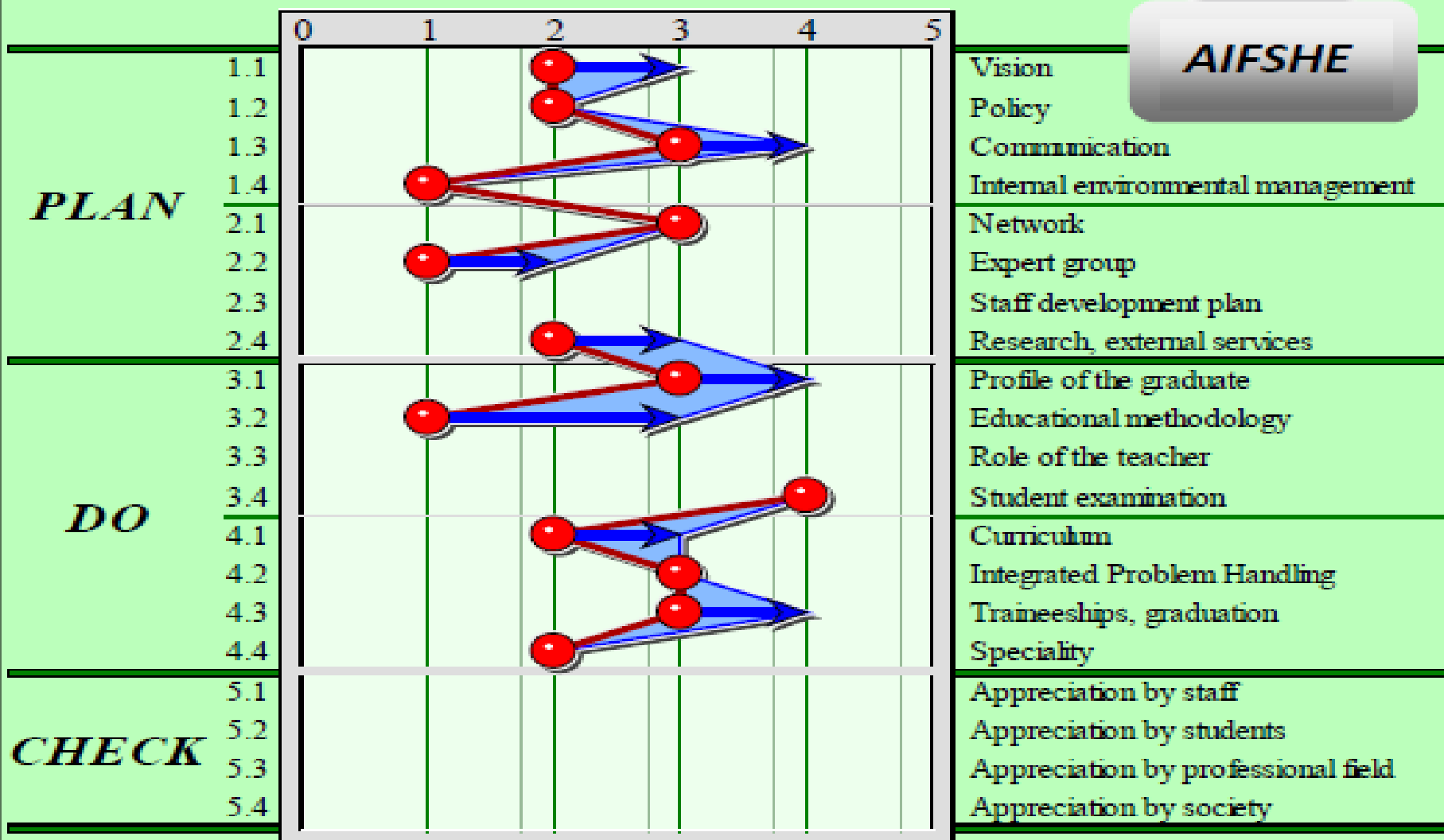
# Issues Affecting Food Security.....

- Inadequate purchasing power due to:
  - small middle income class,
  - limited industrial investment for job creation
  - Limited capacity of agriculture as an investment venture (poor pricing and market infrastructure)



# CTA – SUA – RUFORUM STUDY

- **Mainstreaming of Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in tertiary education at Sokoine University of Agriculture**
  - **Institutional audit**



The five stages of AIFSHE are:

- Stage 1: Activity oriented
- Stage 2: Process oriented
- Stage 3: System oriented
- Stage 4: Chain oriented
- Stage 5: Society oriented



# **SUA's ALIGNMENT WITH CAADP**

- **SUA vision: becoming a centre of excellence in agriculture and allied sciences.**
- **SUA Corporate Strategic Plan (2011 -2020)**
- **Research agenda and policy**
- **Training programmes**
  
- **But staff and students are not aware that they are learning and doing food security issues.**

**Sustainable  
Land  
Management  
And Reliable  
Water  
Control  
Systems**

- **Soil science, Crop science, horticulture, soil and water management, agricultural engineering**

**Market  
Access**

- **Agribusiness, consumer studies**

**Increasing Food  
Supply And  
reducing  
Hunger**

- **Crop production, animal production, food science, process engineering, human nutrition, consumer studies**

**Agricultural  
Research**

- **Directorate of research, education and extension, outreach programmes**

# FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

- **Course HE 310 and currently HN 207 (20L, 20S, 10P)**
- **Courses addressing CAADP are also addressing FNS in a broader context**
- **Need to reconceptualise it in all programmes**

# Research activities

- Food security for smallholder farmers with emphasis on women – NORAD
- Food security, Adequate care and Environment quality: Development and testing of Eco-Nutrition guidelines for community actions in the context of climate change
- Empowerment of communities to develop food and nutrition security interventions
- etc

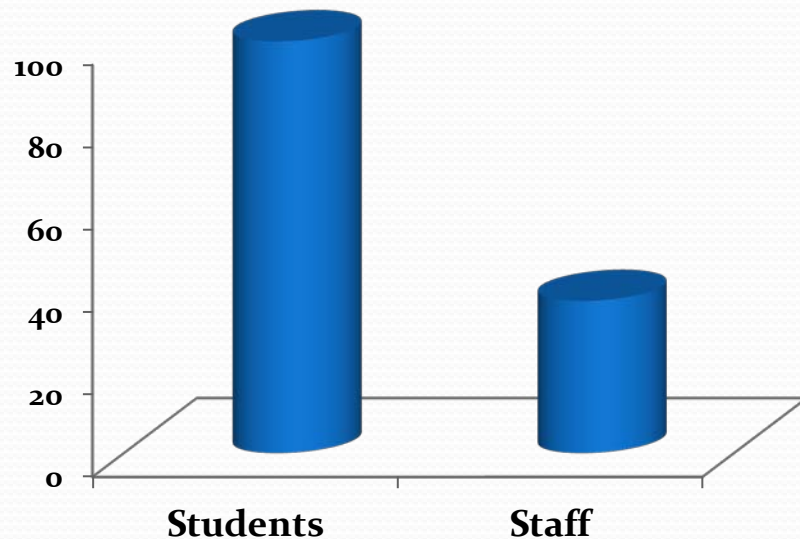
# PERCEPTION ON CAADP AND FOOD SECURITY

- Face to face interviews
- Academic staff and students
- Tool with checklist of questions



# ● RESULTS

# Awareness about CAADP

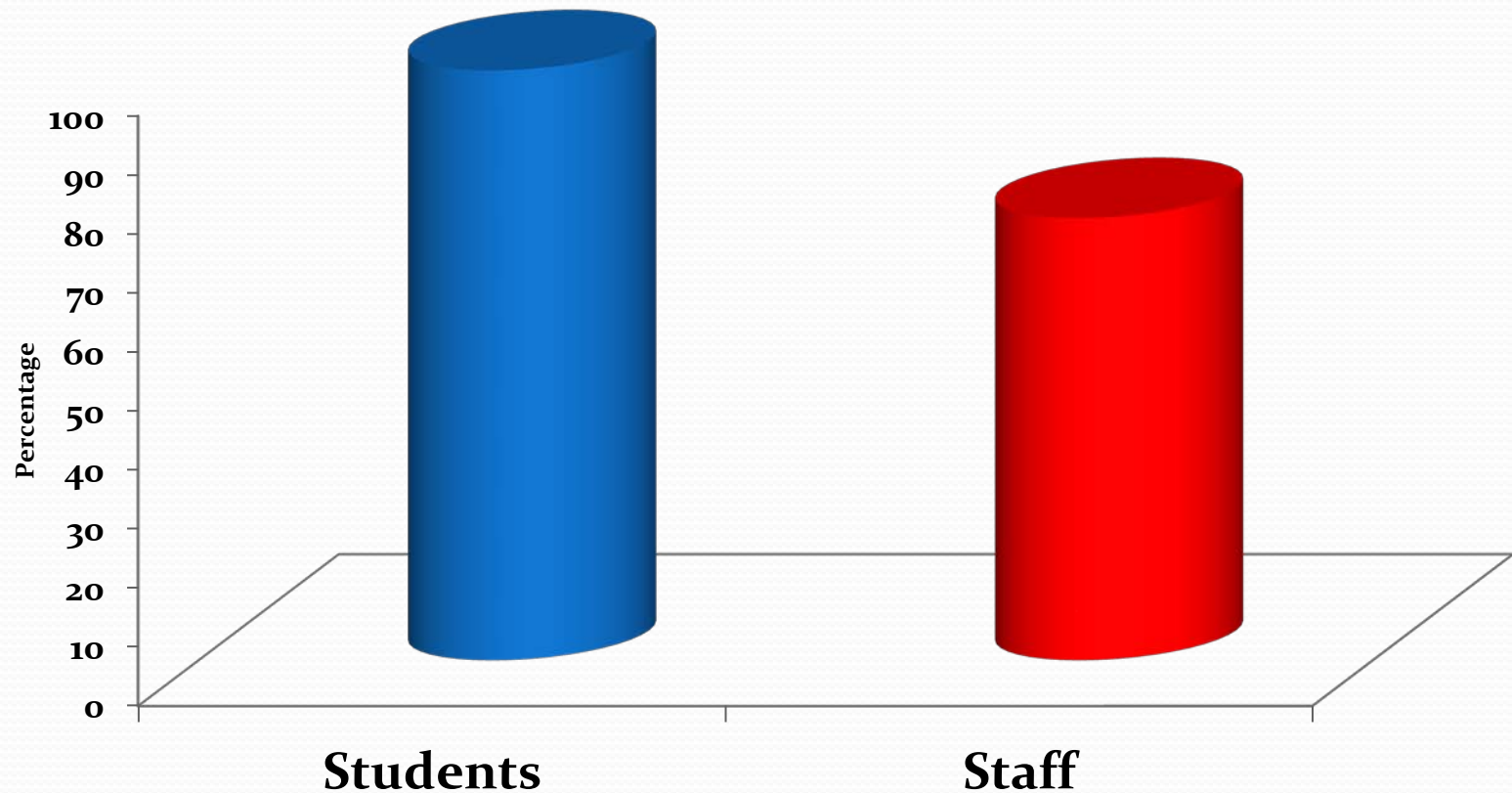


- **Contribution**

- Research activities
- Training at all levels
- Outreach activities
- Formulation of policies

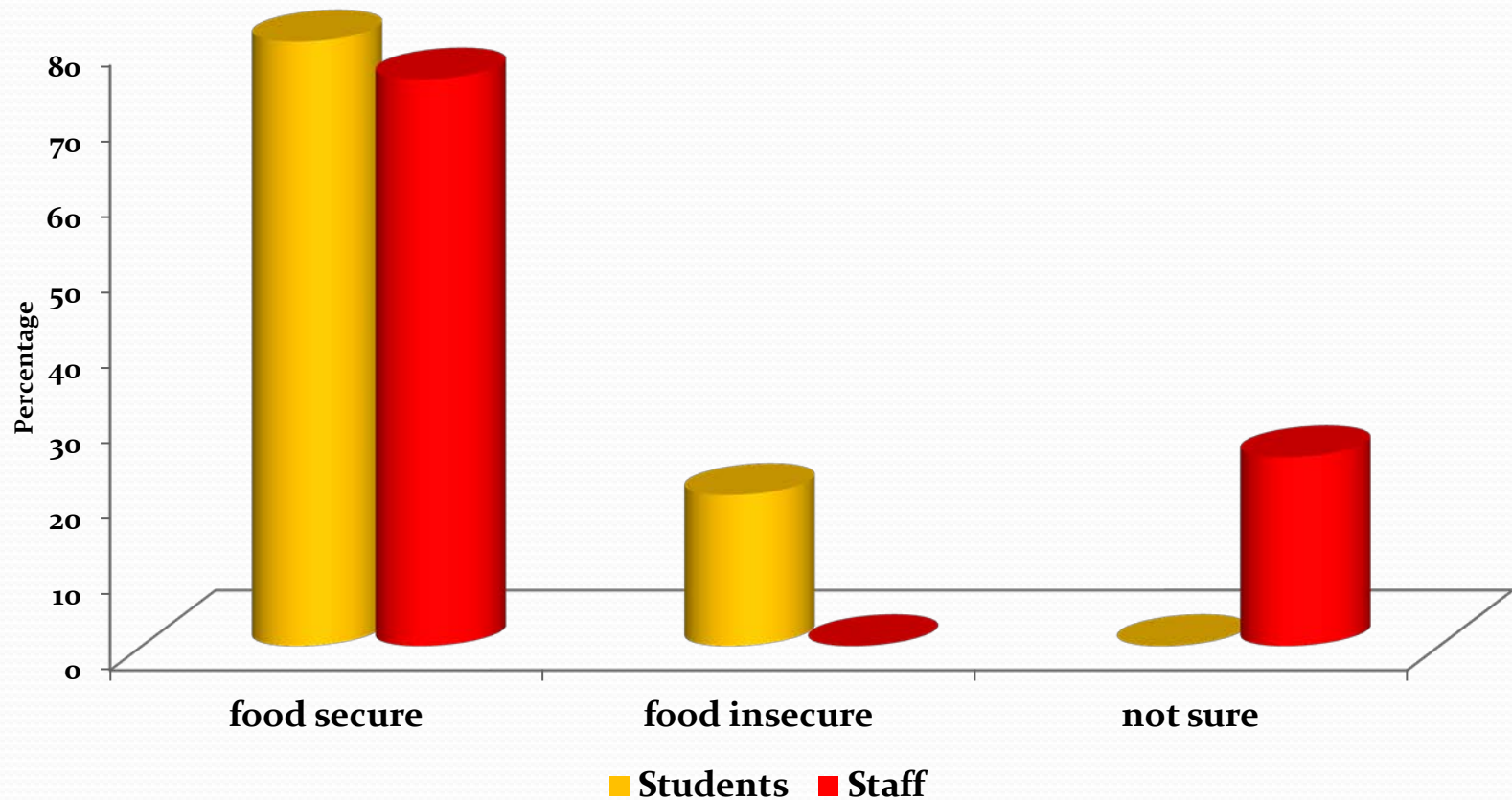
- **67% who were aware did not know about SUA's contribution**

# Awareness of TAFSIP





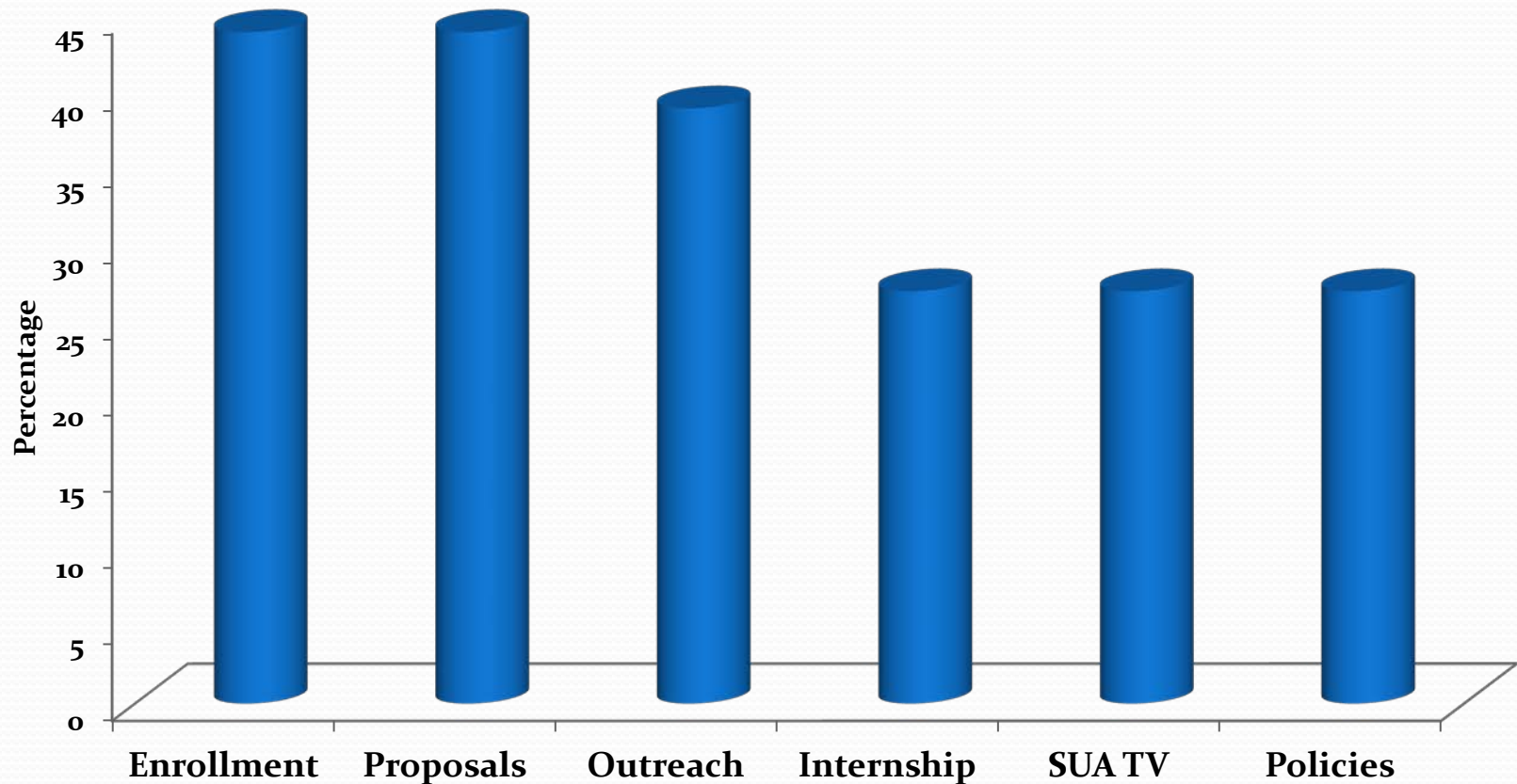
# Perception on food security



# What needs to be done?

- **Strengthening the practical component of curricula**
- **Course content and mode of delivery (40%).**

# OPPORTUNITIES



# CHALLENGES

- **Low awareness on existence of CAADP (80%)**
- **Inadequate sensitization made so far (60%)**
- **Lack of mainstreaming of nutrition in agriculture project**
- **Inadequate participation in workshops and conferences nationally and internationally**
- **Limited proactiveness of staff on issues related to their core business**



- **WORKSHOPS**

# UNIVERSITY WORKSHOP

- **Presentations**
  - Objectives
  - Overview of the CAADP and Food Security
  - Alignment of the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) with the CAADP
  - Survey on alignment of SUA with the CAADP
  - Group
- **Group discussions**



# Methodological Framework

- Awareness creation on cross-cutting issues among different stakeholders at all levels
- SUA research policy should focus on dissemination of results to farmers (outreach activities)
- Demand driven research from farmers and Local government (District Executive Directors (contract research)).

# **CAPACITIES NEEDED FOR ARD**

- **Awareness on a cross-cutting nature of food security among different stakeholders at all levels**
- **Involvement of farmer in setting up ARD priority areas**
- **Recognition by university management of the importance of aligning the institution to CAADP requirements**
- **Enhance practical skills in teaching and learning (pilot plants/labs, incubation facilities like SUGECO)**



# Gaps in addressing priority areas of CAADP

- Generation gap
- Inadequate infrastructure
- No regular review of curricula
- Inadequate funding

# Pathways to bridge the Gap

- **Regular curricula review**
- **Improve managerial skills**
- **Innovative teaching and learning environment**
- **Income generating activities to enhance research activities**
- **Regular workshops, conferences, seminar to share research findings on emerging issues with all stakeholders**

# NATIONAL WORKSHOP

- Involved stakeholders from ministries, research stations, regional secretariats and SUA
- Presentation and group discussions





# Challenges

- **Lack of community information centres with relevant agricultural information**
- **Weak link between the University and relevant Ministries e.g. Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Water, Livestock Development, Health and Community Development**
- **Limited articulation of CAADP food security issues in curricula despite it being mentioned in the strategic plan**

# Capacity needs

- **Advocacy and policy engagement**
- **Packaging of research findings for appropriate audience**
- **Enhance more collaboration with other institutions/ministries**
- **Periodic workshops with cy makers to share research results**
- **Participation in national events to exhibit research results**
- **Universities should be proactive in addressing issues of national concerns**

# Capacity needs

- **Linking SUA website to national website and others ensuring adequate content**

# Conclusion

- CAADP as well as FNS are part and parcel of the SUA training programmes and research
- Limited awareness of faculty, departments individuals' contribution to FNS
- Limited institutional engagement in policy issues. However, individual staff members are occasionally engaged in the process.
- Regular seminars may enhance the understanding of FNS issues