



Nutritional implications of the diet transformation: Evidence from Tanzania on the double burden of malnutrition

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Diet Change (brief summary)

- More purchased, perishable, processed, prepared
- Broad and deep over space and income levels
- Highly consistent across countries/continents
 - Differences are in details
 - Structural and nutritional implications <u>very comparable</u>
- Implications
 - Structural SHF challenges, agribusiness opportunities, booming post-farm employment
 - Food itself food safety and <u>nutrition</u>













Evidence from 2008/09 and 2014/15 NPS on double burden

(Co-existence of stunting/underweight and overweight/obesity)











New Knowledge



- Double burden at household and individual levels
- Beyond rural/urban in spatial focus
- Analytical focus on processed foods in the diet











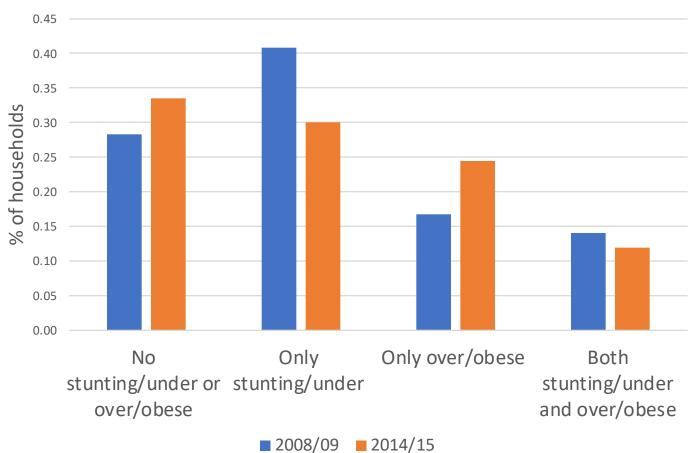
FOOD SECURITY POLICY

REFLECTION WORKSH Toward Inclusive & Sustainable Food System Transformation

Household Level

(HHs with both stunting/under & over/obese)

(Among HHs with at least 2 people measured)











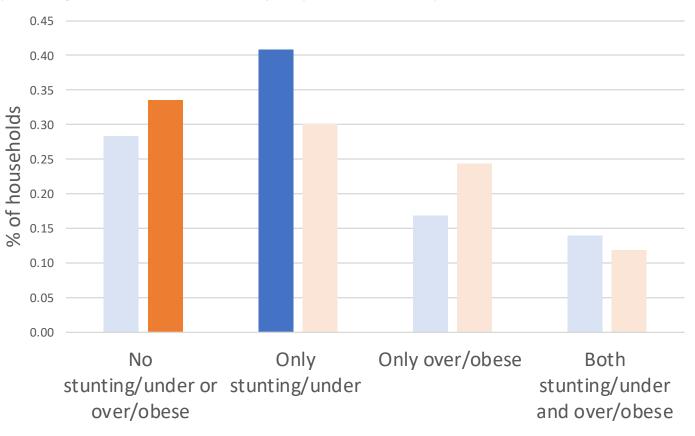


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The LARGEST GROUP changed

2008/09: Only stunting/under

2014/15: No Problem



2008/09 2014/15









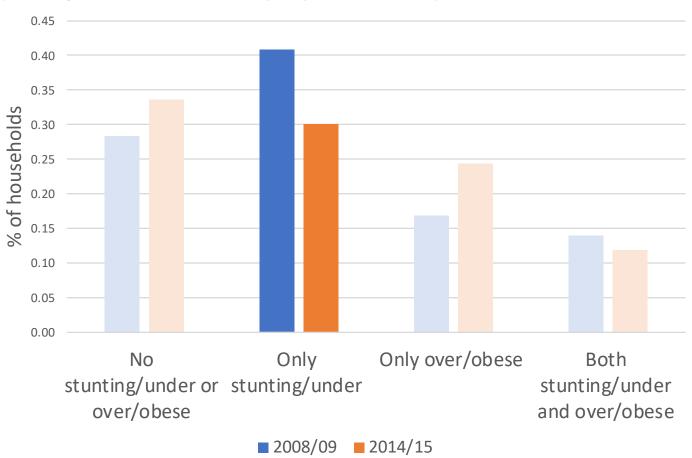
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Stunting & underweight declined











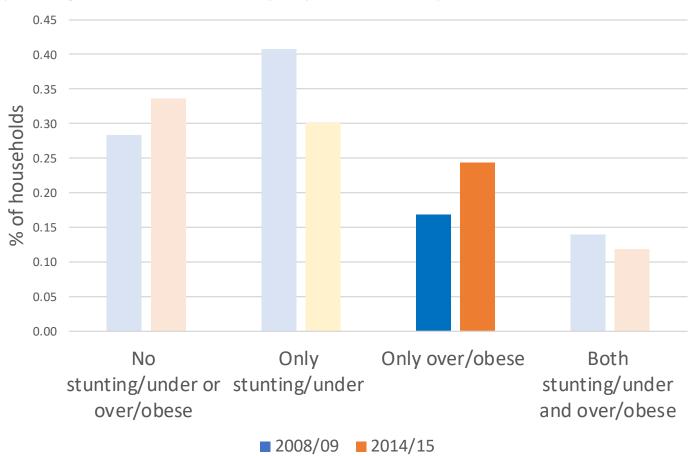


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Overweight & obesity rose











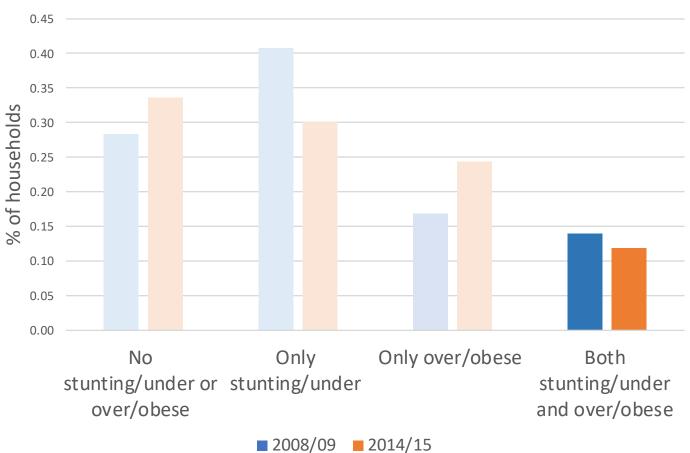


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 The DOUBLE BURDEN declined











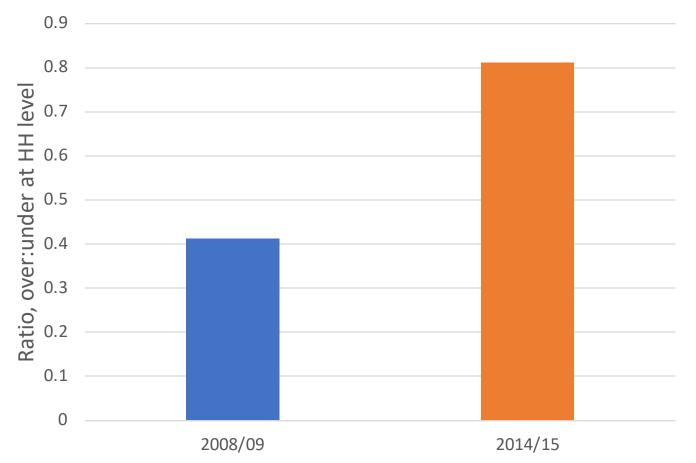
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The
 OVER:UNDER
 nutrition ratio
 doubled

Nearly as many HHs now with problems of over nutrition as under nutrition













Explaining overweight/obesity

Probit results at individual level (Pooled data, 2008/09 & 2014/15, all measured individuals















Impact of Diet #1

Diet (shares of food type)	
Own prodn	-0.0109
Unprocessed purchased	-0.00172
Low processed	0.0734**
High processed	0.137***
Ultra processed	0.0807*
Food away from home	0.0609**







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Impact of Diet #1

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Ultra processed	
Food away from home	0.0609**

Unprocessed food has <u>no</u> <u>impact</u>







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Impact of Diet #2

Diet (shares of food type)	
Own prodn	-0.0109
Unprocessed purchased	-0.00172
Low processed	0.0734**
High processed	0.137***
Ultra processed	0.0807*
Food away from home	0.0609**

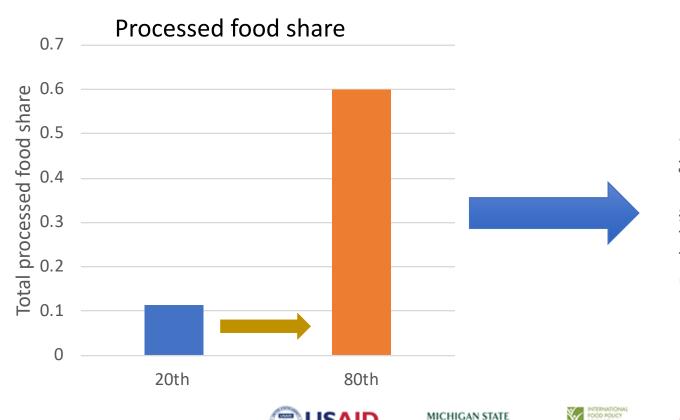
All processed food has a large positive impact

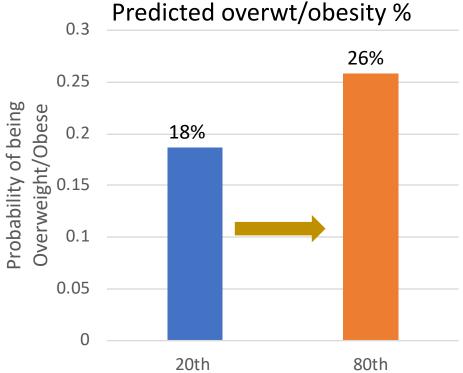




Impact of Diet #3

Impact of moving from 20th to 80th percentile in processed food consumption









Summing up

- A plurality of households now suffers NEITHER from undernutrition nor from over-nutrition
- The <u>balance of nutritional challenges</u> has shifted dramatically
- Both <u>diet and activity</u> appear to be major contributors (results for activity variables not shown)
- The double burden is:
 - Still uncommon among individuals (~ 2%) (results not shown)
 - More common but still low at household level (~12%)
 - A major issue at national level













For policy makers

Catching up with the shifting balance of nutritional problems

- For under-nutrition
 - Make sure policy is conducive to economic growth
 - Continue to invest in known effective programmatic interventions for stunting and underweight
 - Ensure quality of delivery













For policy makers (2)

- For overweight and obesity
 - These are <u>rising fast</u>
 - Steve Haggblade will review what is known (<u>not enough!</u>) about approaches to "bending the curve"
 - Beyond this, need much better understanding of
 - How <u>food environments</u> are changing in rural and urban areas
 - How they influence consumers' food <u>attitudes & practices</u>
 - How public investment and regulation might change these environments in more healthy directions







