

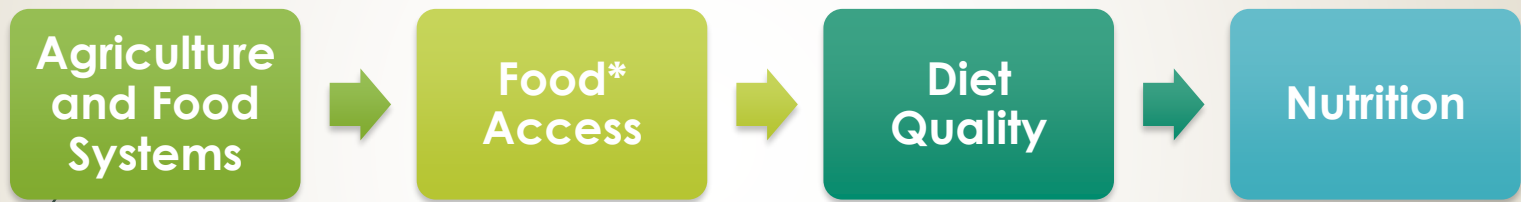
# Introduction to IANDA: Motivation, Data, and Collaborations

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# Vision

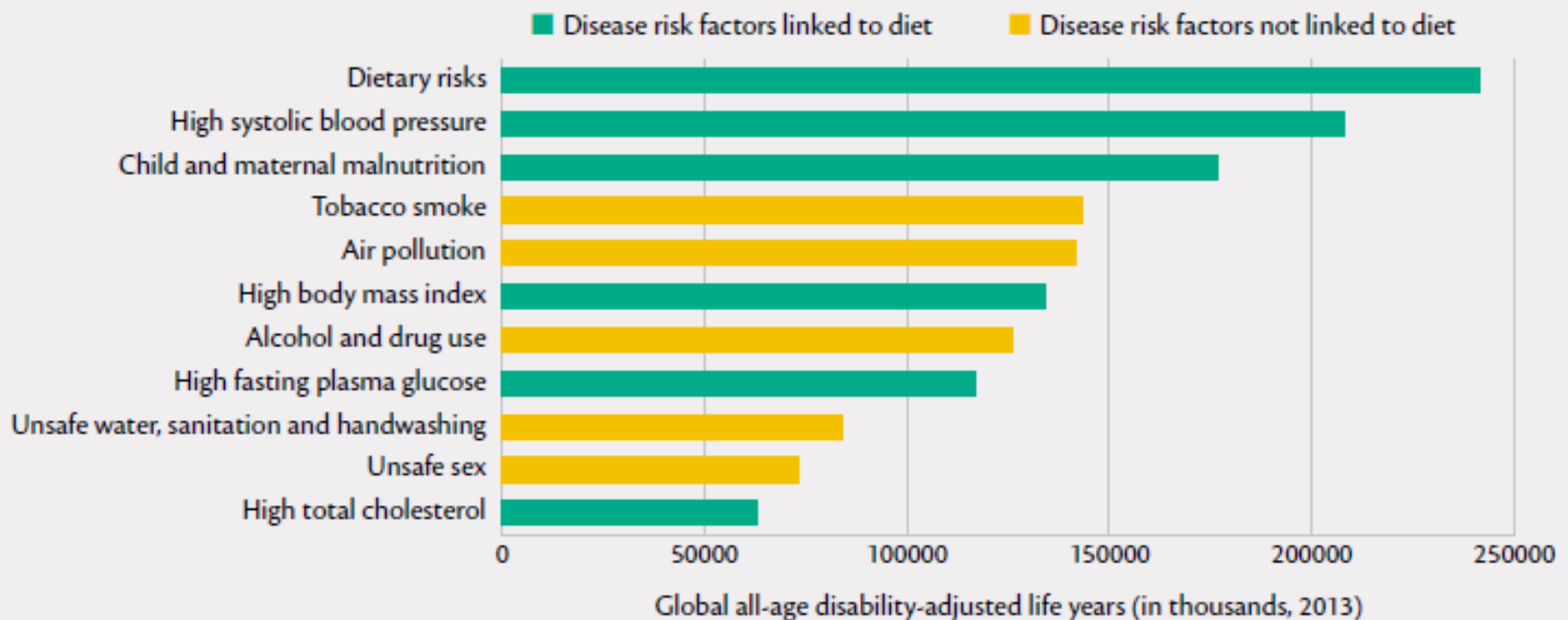
- When we speak of “food” prices, we should be able to have a measure that reflects the food people need for active and healthy lives.
- *Food security: All people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, **nutritious food to meet dietary needs** and food preferences for an active and healthy life. (FAO 1996)*



*\*Nutritious food to meet dietary needs*

# Diet: the #1 risk factor within the global burden of disease

**FIGURE 1: Six of the top 11 risk factors driving the global burden of disease are related to diet**

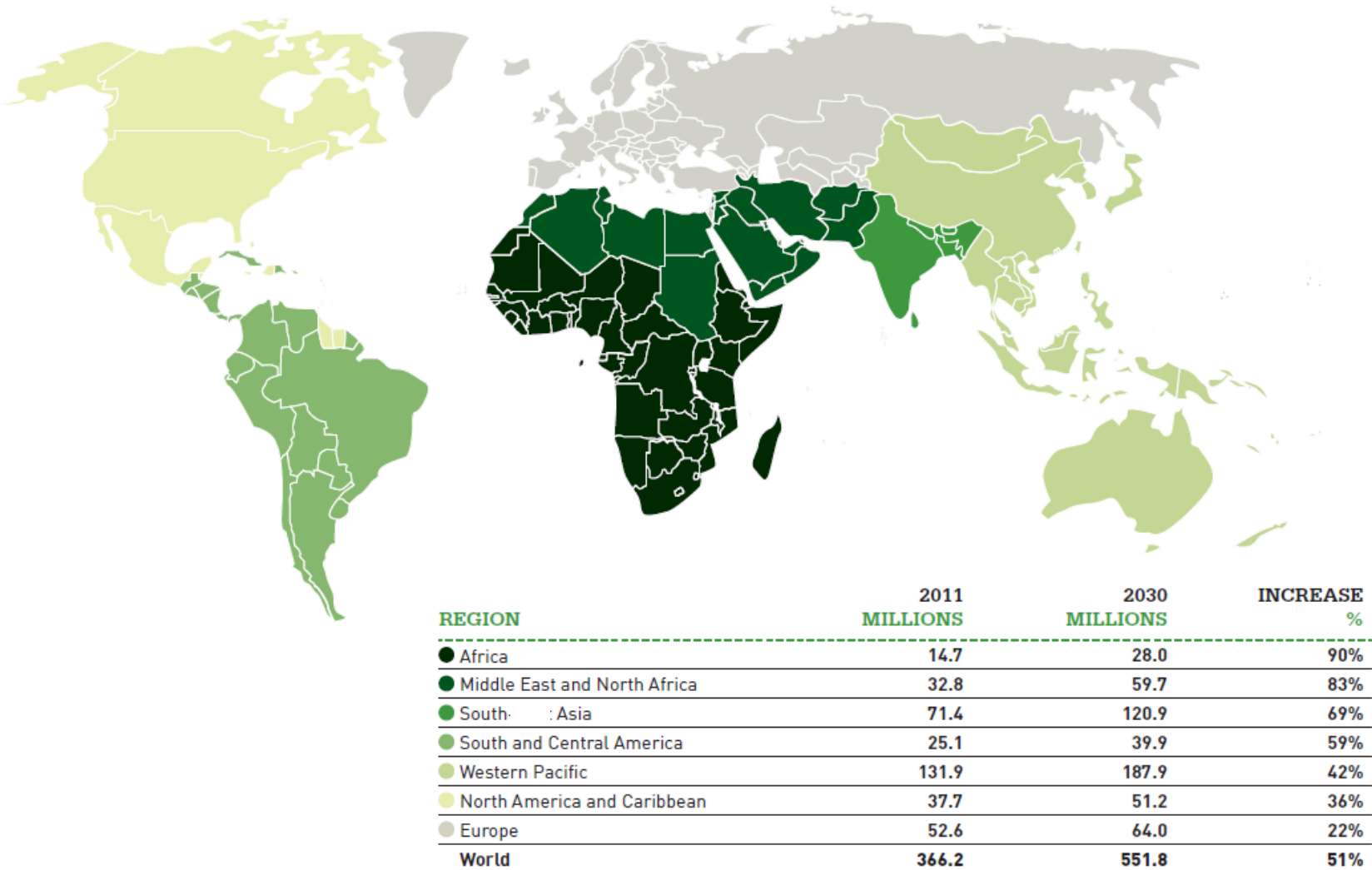


Source: Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 Collaborators (2015), Figure 5

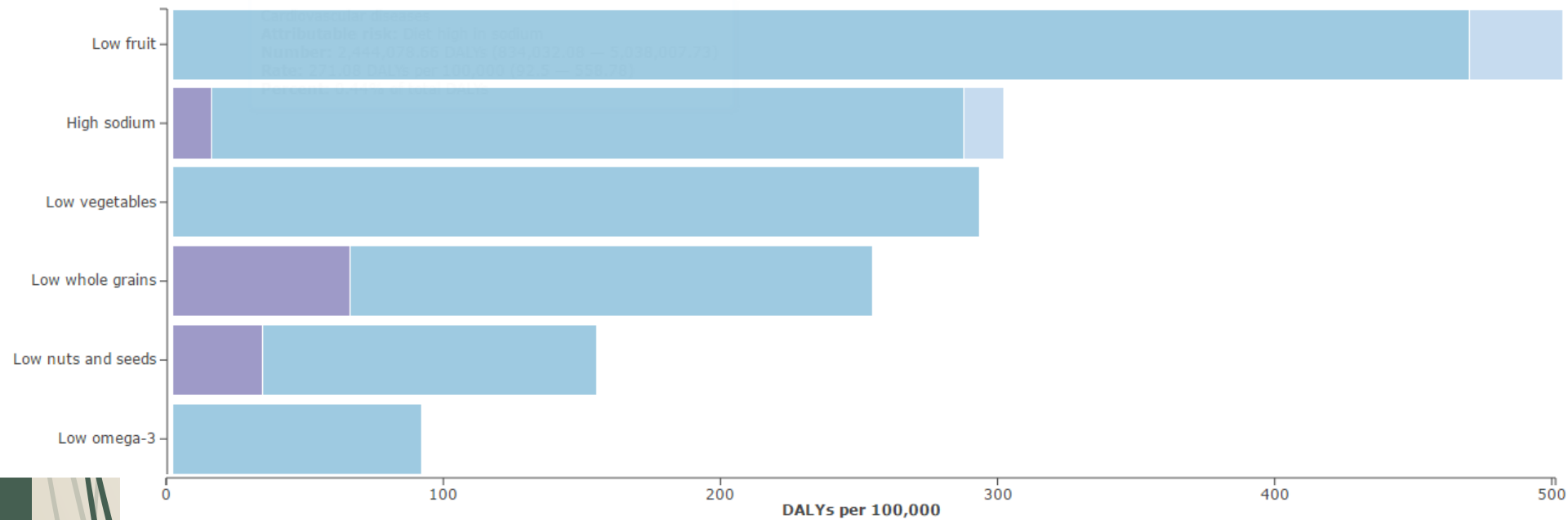
Note: The graph shows global disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) attributed to level 2 risk factors in 2013 for both sexes combined.

# Projected increases in diabetes to 2030

Map: IDF Regions and global projections of the number of people with diabetes (20-79 years), 2011 and 2030



# Top dietary risks in sub-Saharan Africa



Source: Global Burden of Disease Study

In these key areas, metrics are inadequate

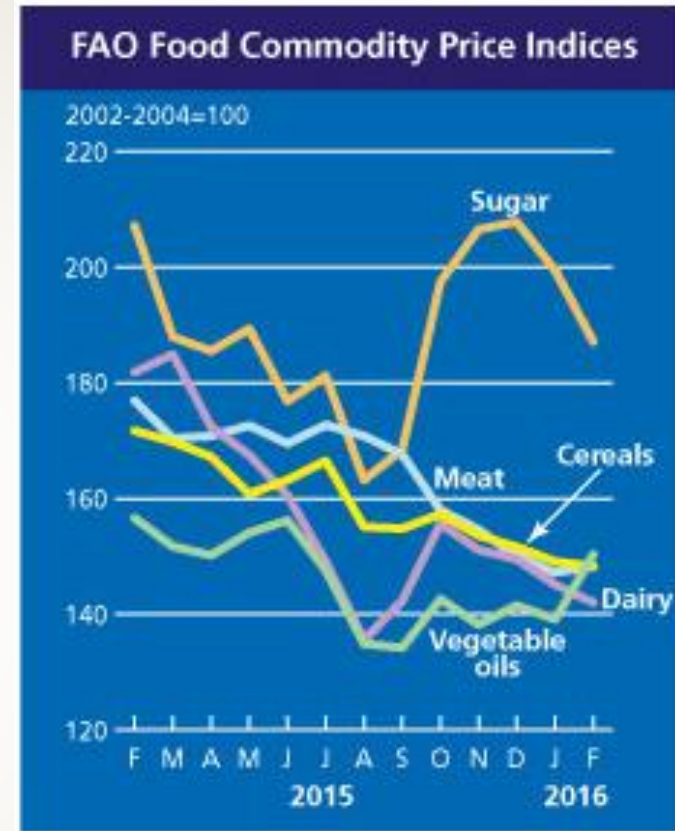


*\*Nutritious food to meet dietary needs*

These could be used as “nutrition-sensitive” agriculture indicators

# “Food Prices”

- Usually reflect either starchy staples, or a basket of foods most often purchased
- Does not typically mean the price of foods that human beings need to have adequate nutrition or thrive.



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## The Market Monitor

Trends and impacts of staple food prices in vulnerable countries



# Needed: Food prices that reflect nutritious diets

- Agriculture and food systems can make nutritious diets more available and affordable.
  - But, governments and projects typically don't have an information system that tracks prices of *nutritious diets*.
- Countries can use existing food price monitoring systems better to understand availability and prices of nutritious foods.
- International agencies could monitor these across countries.

# Indicators of Affordability of Nutritious Diets in Africa (IANDA)

- ▶ Tufts University, University of Ghana, Sokoine University, Johns Hopkins University
- ▶ Funded by an IMMANA grant (UKAid)
- ▶ Goal: To use existing food price data systems to monitor the affordability of nutritious diets

# Food price landscaping

- National Bureau of Statistics [NBS]
- Ministry of Industry and Trade and Innovation [MITI]
- Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security [MoAFS]
- Bank of Tanzania [BoT]
- Tanzania Revenue Authority [TRA]
- Mtandao wa Vikundi Vya Wakulima Tanzania [MVIWATA]
- East Africa Grain Council [EAGC] - RATIN
- Tanzania Horticultural Association [TAHA] - ESOKO

# Prohibitive limitations of some sources

- Food list not diverse enough
  - For example, EAGC collects very high quality data, but only on grains
- Geographically limited
  - Only operating in certain areas of the country or some markets (for example Kariakoo)
- Not open data
  - Business model to pay for data

# Key data sources for IANDA

- Tanzania
  - National Bureau of Statistics
  - Ministry of Industry and Trade (MITI)
- Ghana
  - Ghana Statistical Service
  - Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- National government organizations; nationwide operation; mandate to provide public data; adequate diversity in food lists

# Collaborations with Food Price Data Collectors

- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
  - Is the **main** clearinghouse for all statistics in Tanzania
  - Collects CPI (includes 74-95 foods)
  - Could compute and track a Nutritious food CPI and other indicators with existing data
- Ministry of Industry, Trade and Innovation (MITI)
  - Monitoring system for agricultural prices in all districts in the country

# Tz Agricultural Market Information System

- MITI now collects statistics on agricultural commodities, since 2010
- Was collected by the former Ministry of Marketing and Cooperatives at Dodoma from 2000-2010
- Prior to that, was collected by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
  - Key end users of the information, for example to anticipate shortages and surpluses and avail opportunities.
  - In the future they may focus on analysis of food price data that is collected by MITI.

# Challenges in the Tz Agriculture MIS

- Lack of continuity of data
- Software system is outdated and needs an upgrade; cannot change the commodities in the system



# Market Information System vs. Consumer Price Index

	MIS	CPI
Collected by	MITI	NBS
Purpose	Inform farmers and traders, monitor food security	Track inflation, inform govt programs, etc.
Public availability	Open data available upon request	Annually, quarterly and monthly; Reported internationally
Representativeness	<b>Can be highly locally-specific: representative at district, region, and national level</b>	Representative at national and regional level but has an urban bias
Products included	Agricultural commodities; No packaged goods	<b>74-95 products: agricultural commodities and packaged/processed</b>

# National Evaluation Platform (NEP)

- Collaboration between Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and national stakeholders
- Compiles all relevant data for health
- Nutrition: Plenty of nutrition-specific, health-side statistics, but **no nutrition-sensitive statistics or indicators**
  - SUN: Difficult to track progress on nutrition-sensitive investments
  - Agriculture is a key sector
- Model for EC National Information Platforms for Nutrition
  - Proposed for all SUN countries

# Better Information for decision-making

- Nutrition-sensitive indicators
- These data and resulting indicators can be used for decision-making toward a more nutritious food system
  - High agricultural population; can use information for policy and programs to address high prices of nutritious foods
- Information on more diverse foods presents more potential business opportunities as well

# Food price data for nutrition

- This project demonstrates that an *existing food price data monitoring system can be used, with very little added cost, to provide better information for nutrition impact*
- This can be a model for how food price monitoring can reflect nutritious food, to better inform policy, production, and program decisions to promote healthy diets

# ASANTENI SANA KWA KUNISIKILIZA