



Soybeans utilization for improved household nutrition in Tanzania

Compendium of popular soybean recipes

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The Enhancing partnership among Africa RISING, NAFAKA, and TUBORESHE CHAKULA Programs for fast tracking delivery and scaling of agricultural technologies in Tanzania is an interdisciplinary and inter-institutional project that aims to address smallholder farmers' needs in the semi-arid and sub-humid zones of Tanzania. The 3-year project is funded by the USAID Mission in Tanzania as part of the U.S. Government's Feed the Future initiative.

Through participatory and on-farm approaches, candidate technologies are being identified and evaluated for scaling by the project team. This is being achieved through the already established networks by Tanzania Staples Value Chain (NAFAKA), Tuboreshe Chakula (TUBOCHA), and other institutional grassroots organizations, creating an opportunity for mainstreaming into wider rural development programs, beyond Africa RISING's current zones of influence.

The project is led by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the USAID Tanzania mission-funded 'Feed the Future' programs NAFAKA and TUBOCHA. Developmental activities addressing the project objectives are being implemented in Manyara, Dodoma, Morogoro, Iringa, and Mbeya Regions in Tanzania.

The Project partners appreciate support from the American people delivered through the USAID Feed the Future initiative. We also thank farmers and local partners at all sites for their contributions to the project and the CGIAR system.

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Overview

Soybean is a legume and oil seed that is rich in protein. The protein content is 36 - 56% on dry weight basis depending on variety. As an oil seed, the oil content is about 18% on dry weight basis depending on the variety and growing conditions. Soybeans are also rich sources of minerals (Iron, zinc, molybdenum, copper, phosphorus, magnesium, manganese) and vitamins (folic acid, riboflavin, vitamin K). The mineral composition of soybeans is a reflection of the composition of the soil. Soybeans also are a rich source of various bioactive compounds – some of these are antioxidants with a variety of health benefits while others are antinutrients Examples are phytic acid, and enzyme inhibitors. Phytic acid limits the absorption of essential minerals. Enzyme inhibitors such trypsin inhibitor cause impaired growth e.g. when consumed in poorly cooked soybeans. Soybeans also contain enzymes that cause beany flavour or poor palatability. These anti-nutrients are addressed through proper processing.

The levels of malnutrition in Tanzania are unacceptably high. Protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) and micronutrient deficiencies are main nutritional disorders of public health significance. Children below 5 years of age, pregnant women, and lactating mothers the most affected. Soybean production has been promoted as a technology that can improve soil fertility and crop productivity, but also be a source of food and income. Soybean consumption can alleviate both protein-energy and micronutrient malnutrition in communities. However, household consumption of soy products in Tanzania is very low because of the lack of knowledge of how to process them into products that are acceptable and nutritious, especially at household level.

Scope

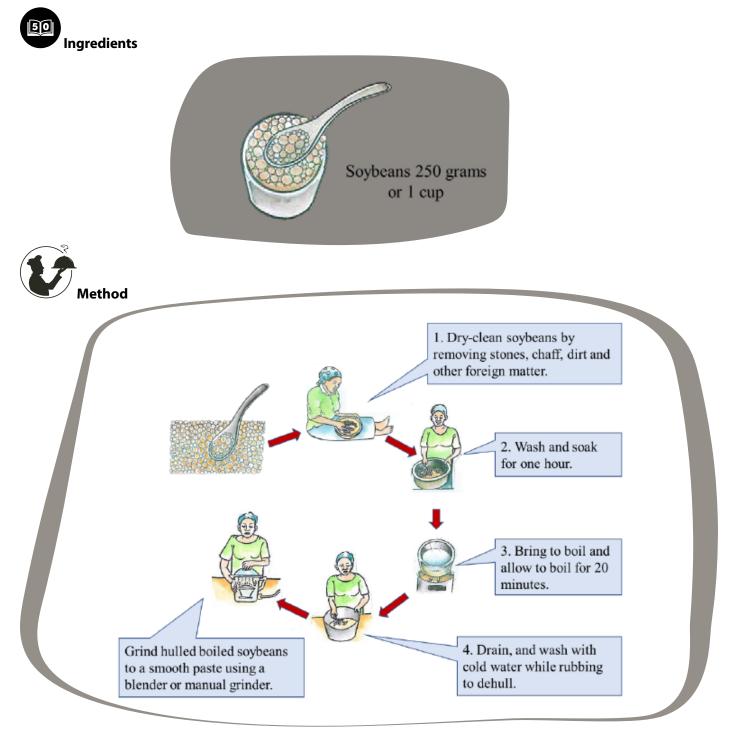
This recipe book is intended for community frontline nutrition workers. It is designed to help them in demonstrating and providing hands-on-training on how to process and prepare acceptable products so as to improve and diversify family feeding practices and nutrition through utilization of soy beans. The recipe book has two parts: the first part presents preparatory processing of soybeans to produce the ready ingredients for use in preparation of various dishes. These ready ingredients can be preserved for use over and over again. The second part presents some selected recipes that have been pretested with farmers in Tanzania.

Part 1

Preliminary preparation of soybeans

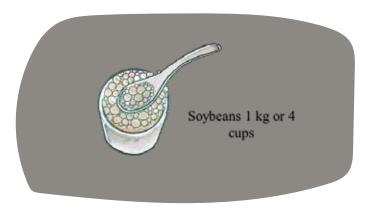
There are various ways of processing soybeans in readiness for preparation of various dishes. The processing could be done as a separate step, and the products preserved or stored in sufficient quantities as raw materials until needed. Recipes for preparations of some typical dishes are presented in the second part of this book.

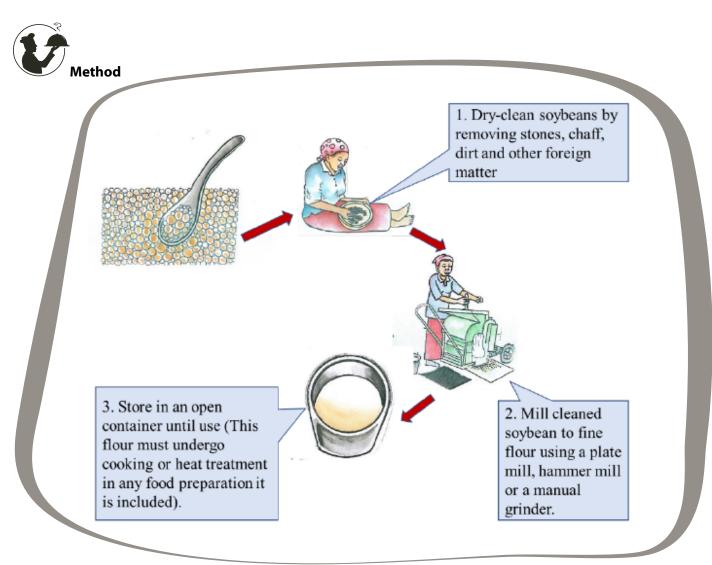
Soy paste



Raw full-fat soy flour

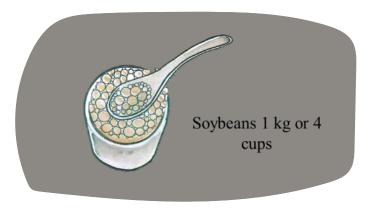


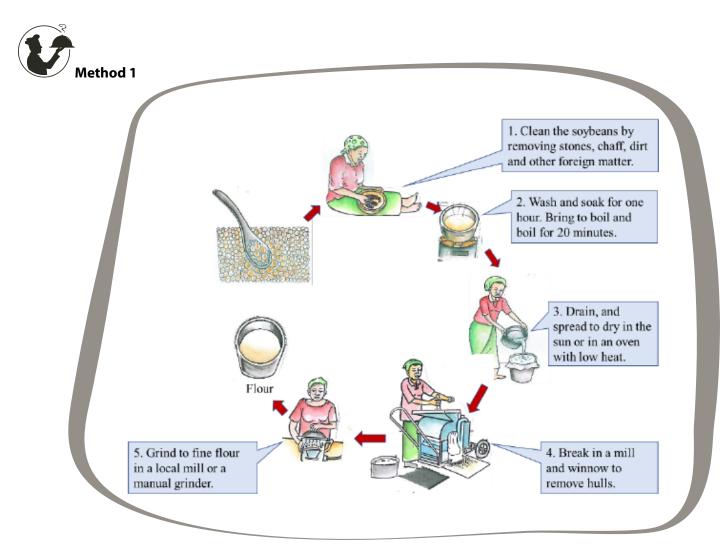




Full-fat soy flour (cooked)

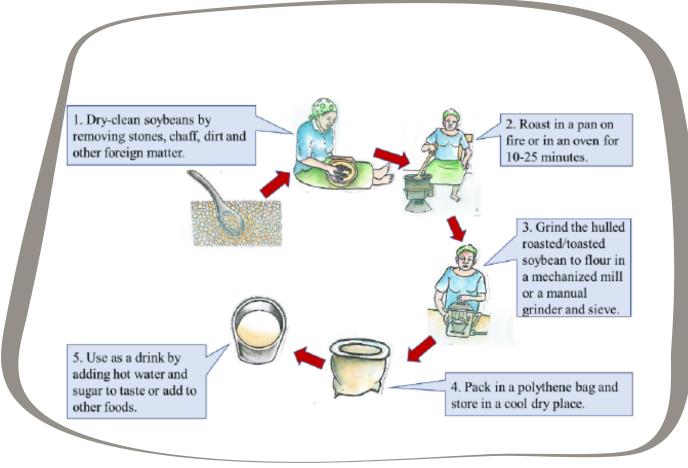




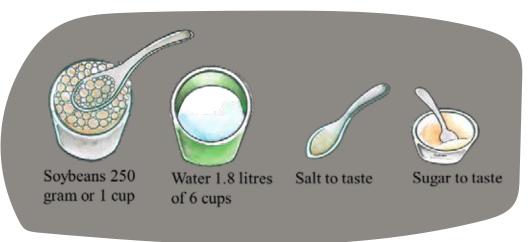


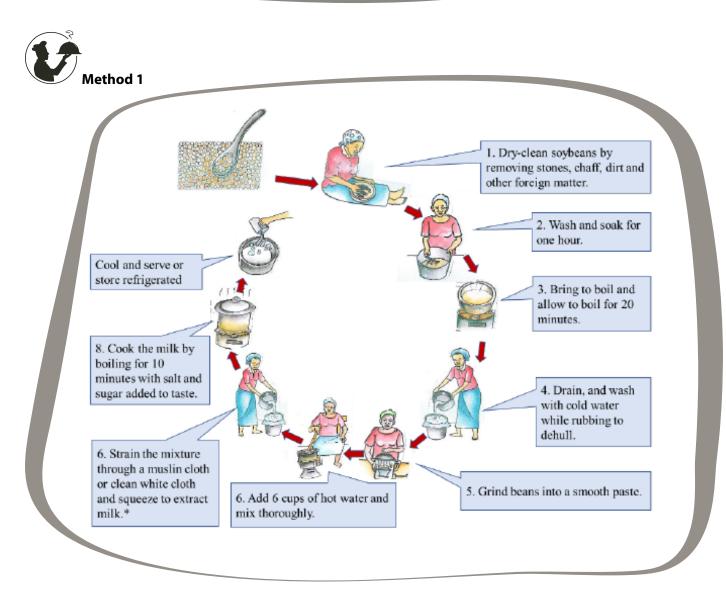
Note: This is an intermediate soy product for fortification of other foods as described later.

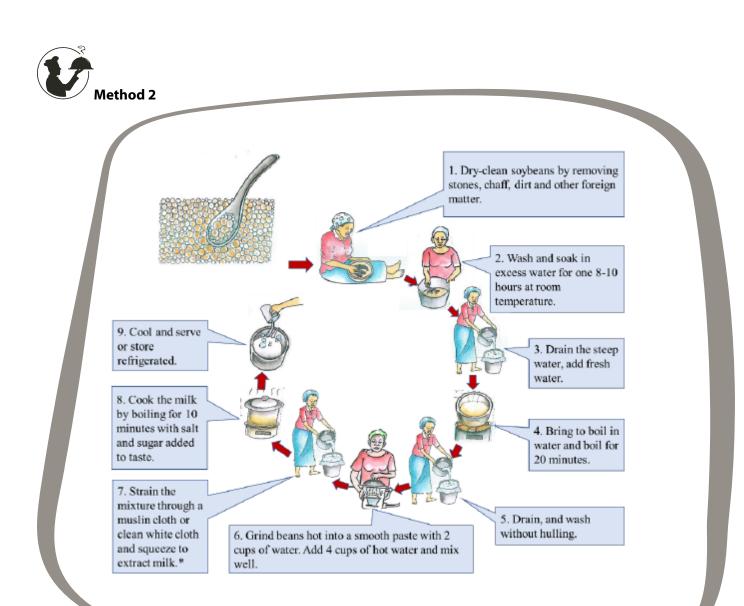


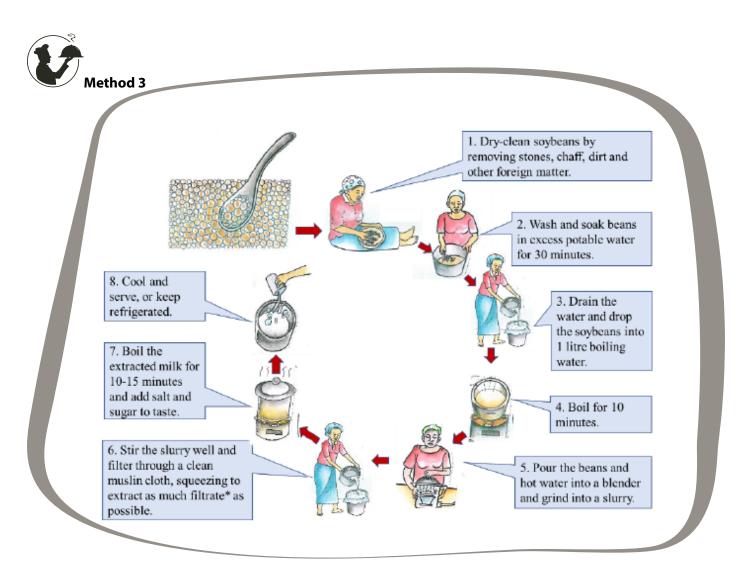


Soy milk









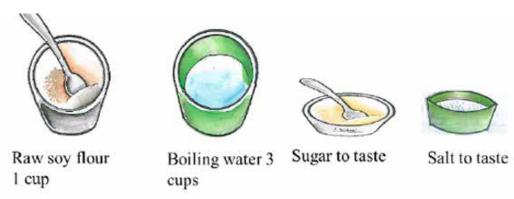
*The resulting residue may be used in other recipes.

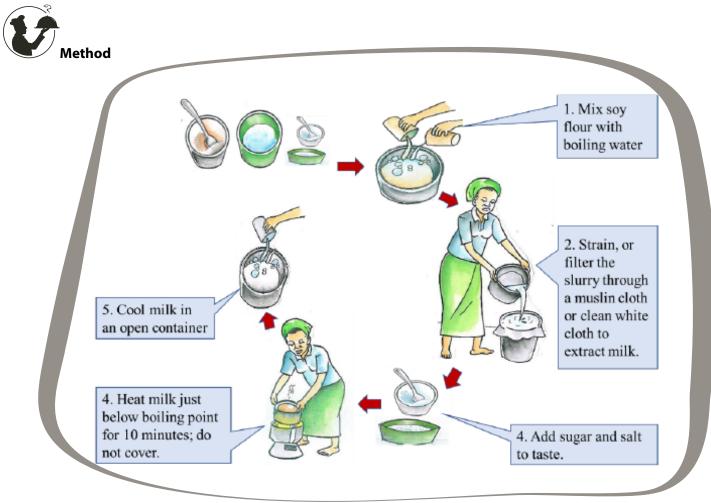
Part 2

Various soybean dishes

Soy milk from raw soy flour







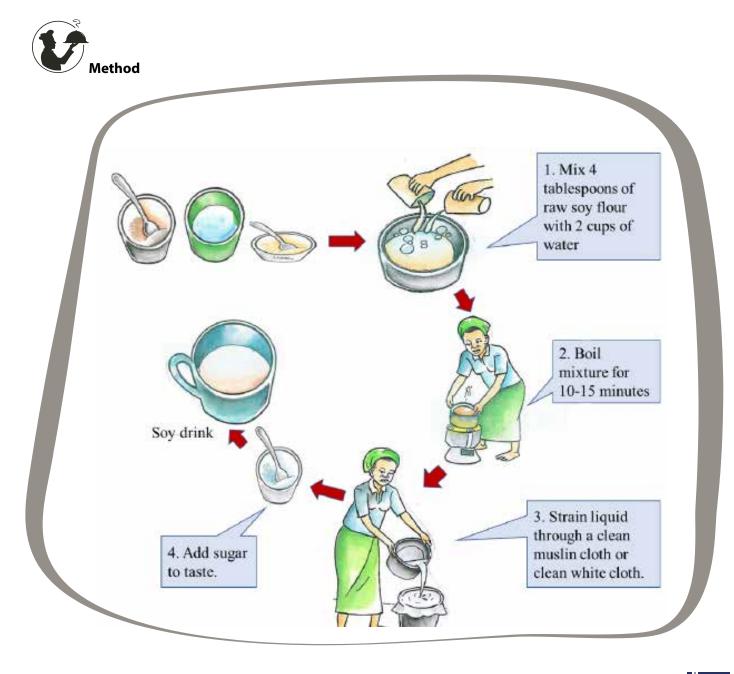
Notes

- 1. Soy milk can be kept for 12 hours without a refrigerator.
- 2. The residue can be kept in a cool place for 24 hours or dried to keep longer.
- 3. Residue can be used in other recipes e.g. soup among others.

Hot soy drink





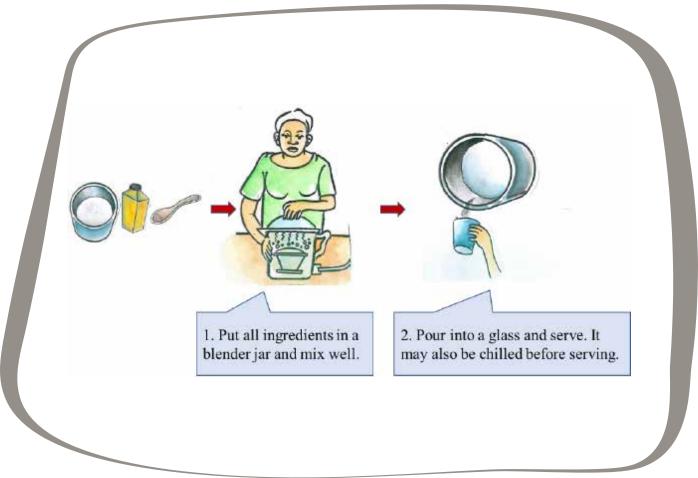


Soymilk shake



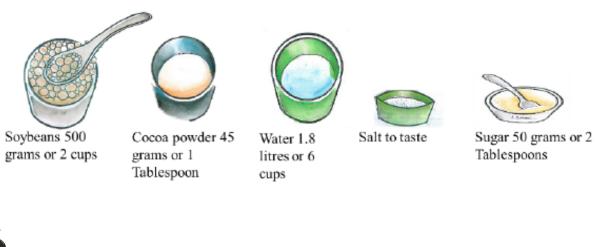


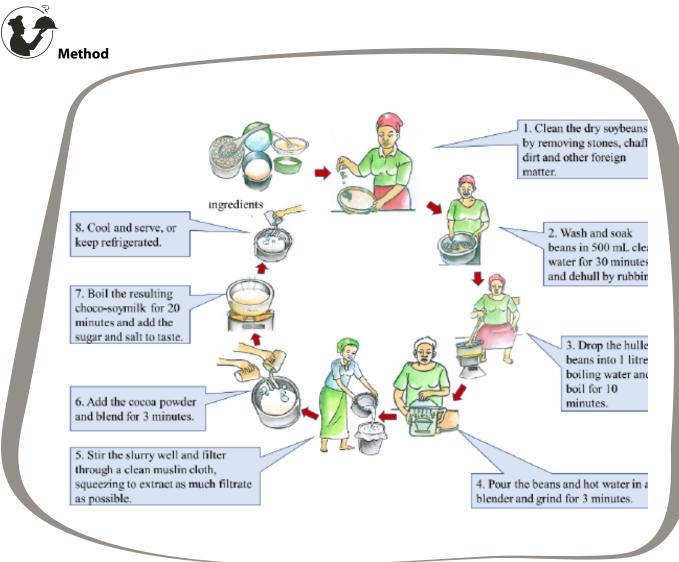




Choco-soymilk

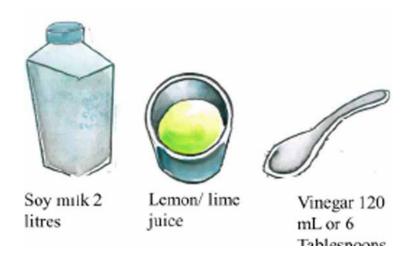




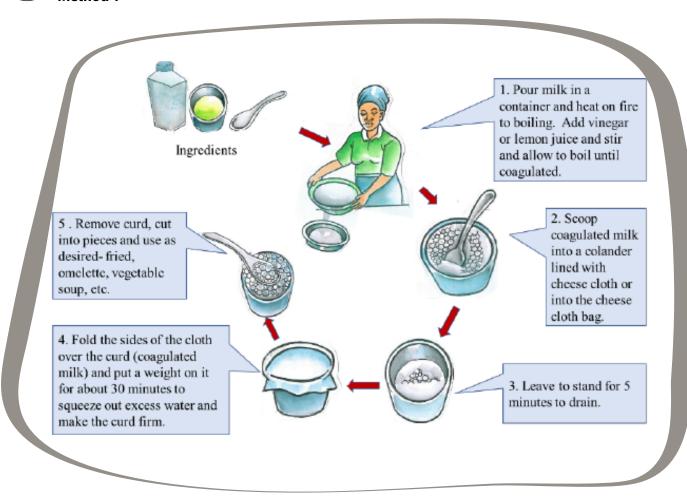


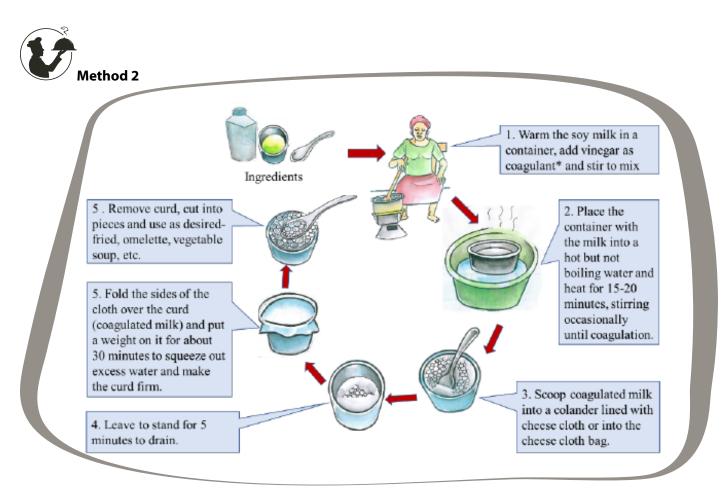
Soy cheese (tofu)











^{*} Other coagulants are calcium sulphate (0.35 - 0.4% milk volume), lime/lemon juice, tamarind water extract, Epsom salt.

Soy cheese omelette



Soy cheese 100 gram or 1/2 cup



Magarine or vegetable oil 40 gram or 1 tablespoon



One mediumsized onion



One mediumsized tomato

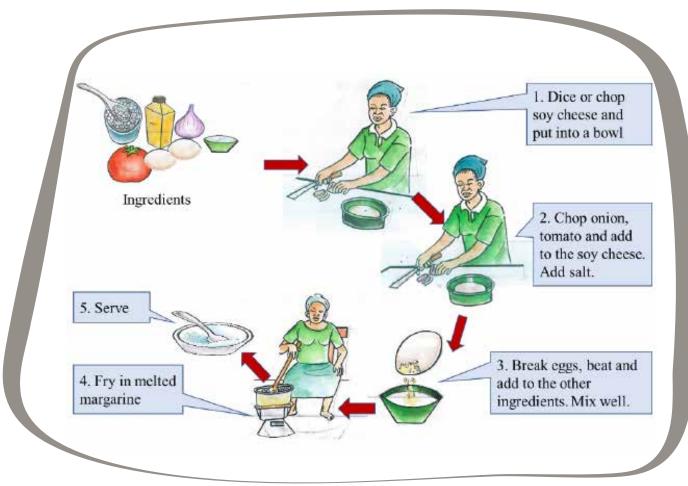


2 eggs



Salt 4 gram or ¼ teaspoon





Fried tofu



Soy cheese 400 g or 2 cups



Vegetable oil enough for frying



Water 100 mL or 1/3 cup

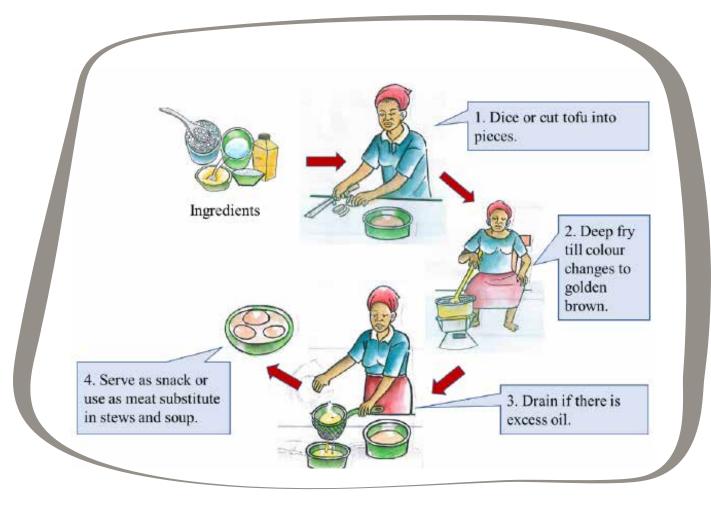


Seasoning (Maggi or others) to taste

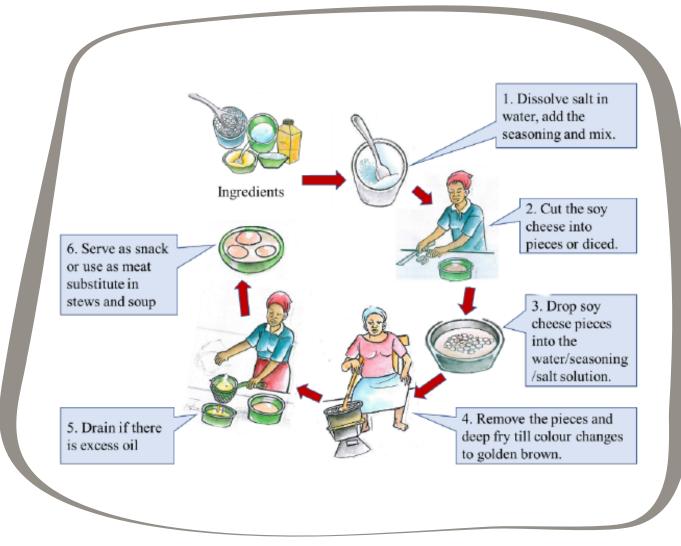


Salt to taste









Soy cheese khebab (steak)



Soy cheese 400 grams or 2 cups



2 medium-sized tomatoes



One mediumsized onion

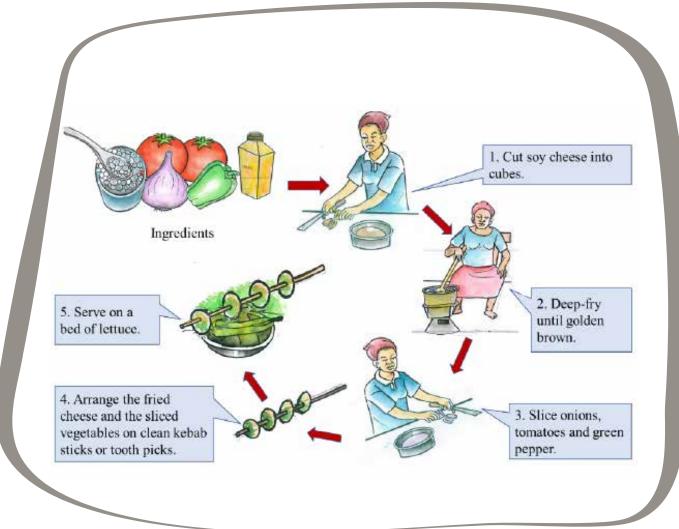


Vegetable oil for frying



One medium-sixed green pepper





Soy nuts



Soybeans 250 grams or 1 cup



Water 1 litre



Sodium carbonate 0.5 grams or ½ teaspoon



Onion to taste

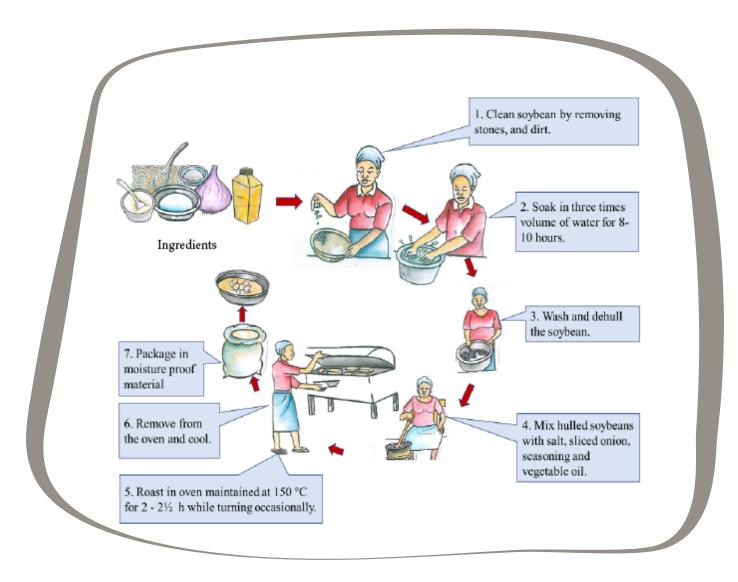


Vegetable oil enough for frying

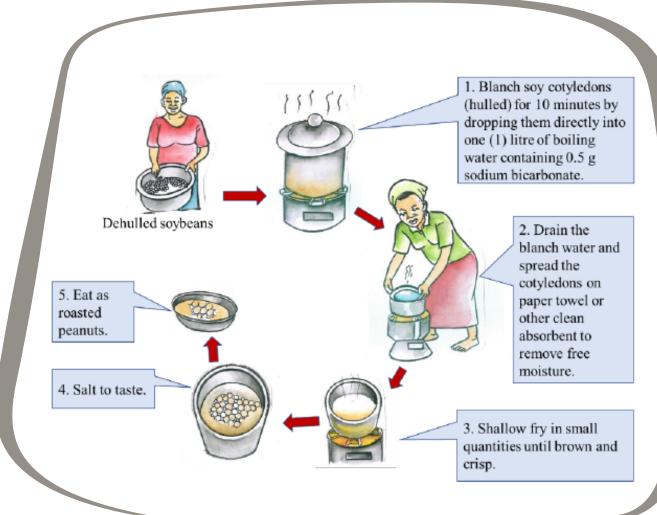


Salt to taste









Soy bread



Wheat flour 200 grams or 2 cups



Soy flour 50 grams or ½ cup



Sugar 60 grams or 3 tablespoons



Yeast 20 grams or 1 tablespoon



Vegetable oil 30 mL or 1½ tablespoon



Salt 15 grams or 1 teaspoon

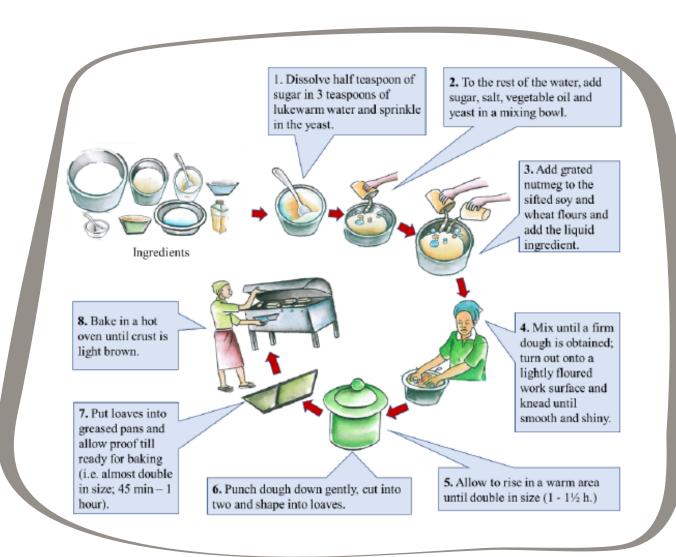


Grated nutmeg 8 grams or ½ teaspoon



Water 375 mL or 1¼ cups





Wheat-soy cookies



Wheat flour 175 grams or 1¼ cups



Full fat soy flour 25 grams or 1/4 cup



Sugar 120 grams or ½ cup



One egg



Magarine 120 grams or ½ cup

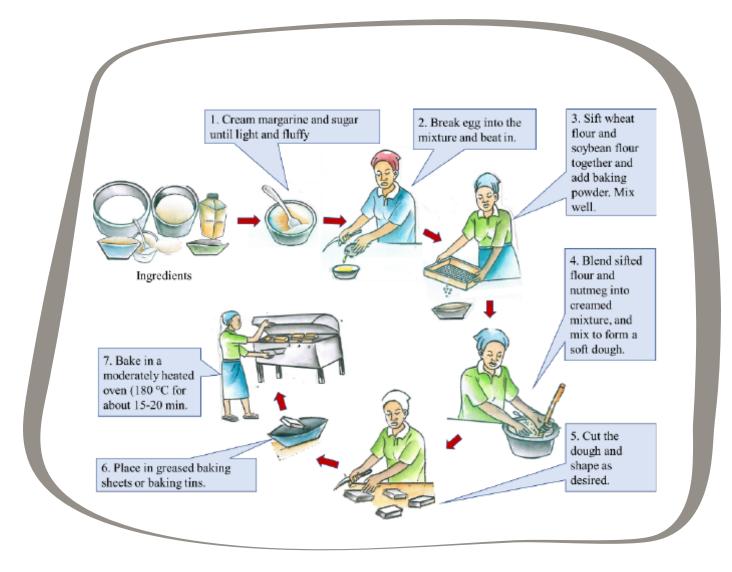


Baking powder 30 grams or 2 teaspoons



Grated nutmeg 4 grams or 1/4 teaspoon





^{*}This preparation yields 40 pieces.

Wheat-soy cake



Wheat flour 500 grams or 5



Full fat soy flour 100 grams or 1



grams or 1%



2 cggs



Magarine 480 grams or 2



powder 75 grams or 7 teaspoons

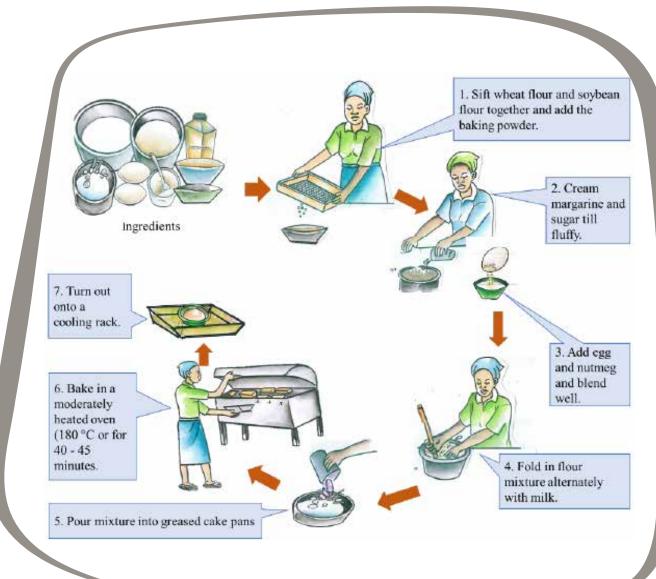


Grated nutmeg or vanilla 8 grams or 1/2 teaspoon



(optional) 300 mL or 1 cup





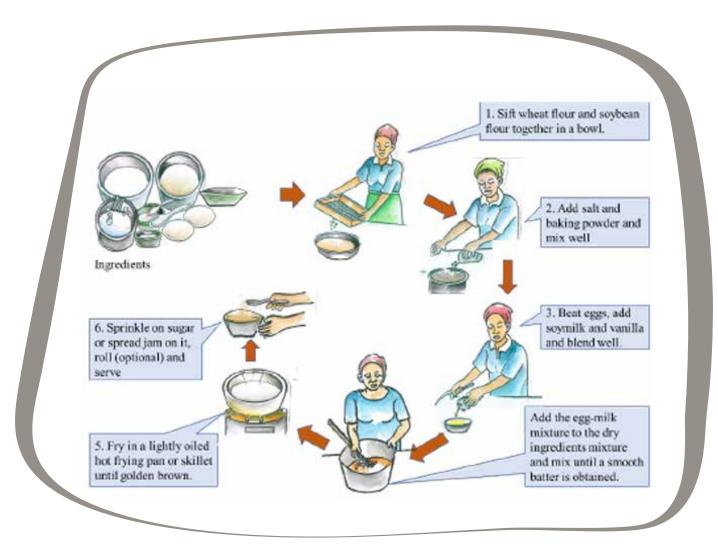
^{*}This preparation yields 4 - 5 cakes.

Wheat-soy pancake







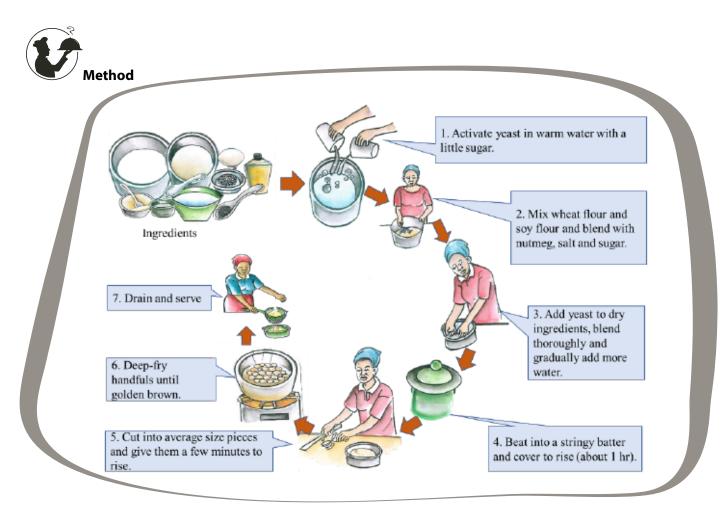


^{*}This preparation yields 6 - 8 pieces.

Wheat-soy buns



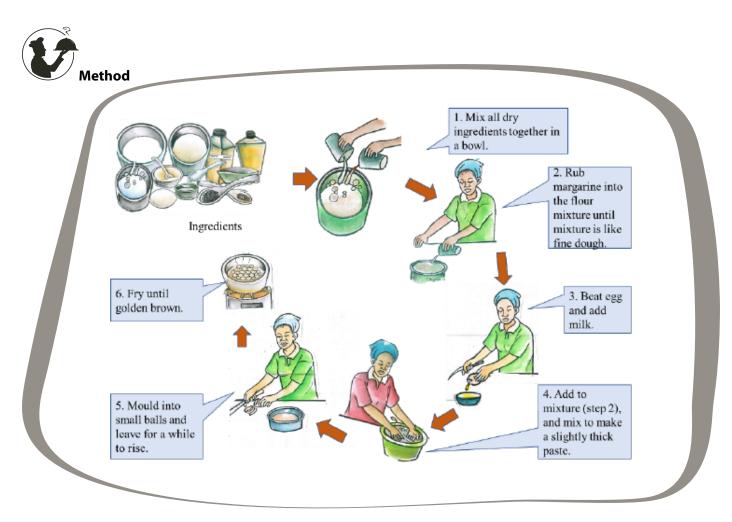




Wheat-soy doughnuts







Wheat-soy rolls



Wheat flour 400 grams or 4



Soy flour 100 grams or 1 cup



Sugar 60 grams or ¼ cup



Salt 15 grams or 1 teaspoon



Grated nutmeg 8 grams or ½ teaspoon



Diluted milk 150 grams or ½ cup



Water 15 mL or 3 teaspoons



2 eggs

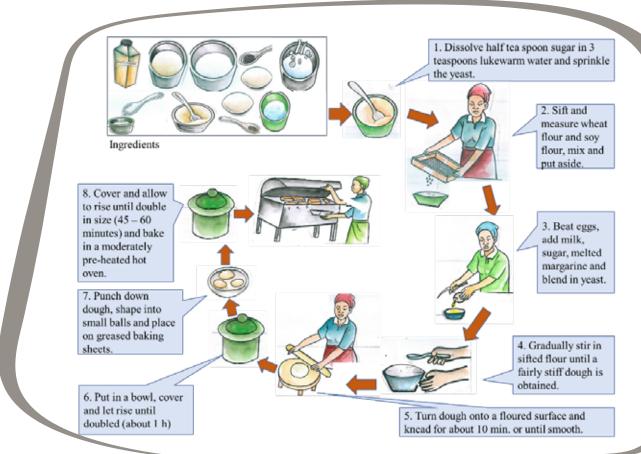


Margarine 60 grams or ¼ cup



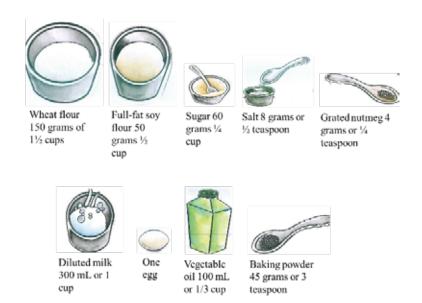
Yeast 20 grams or 1 tablespoon

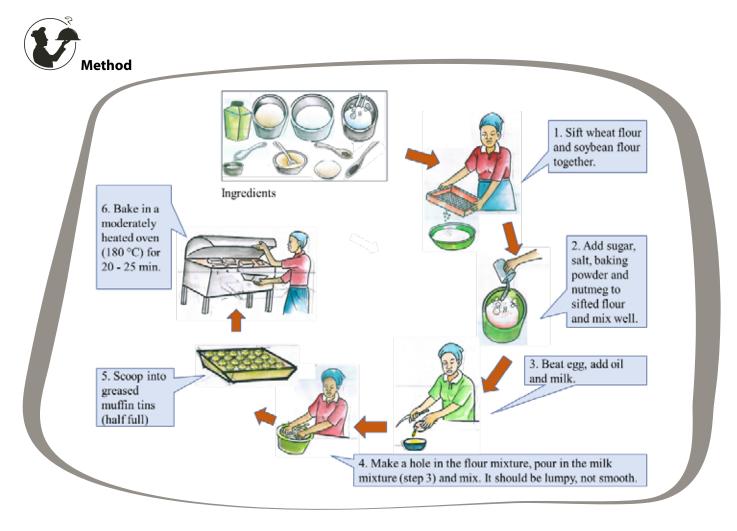




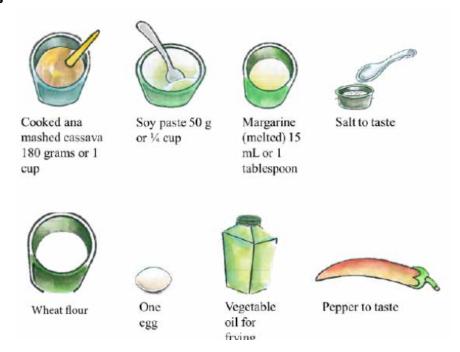
Wheat-soy muffins

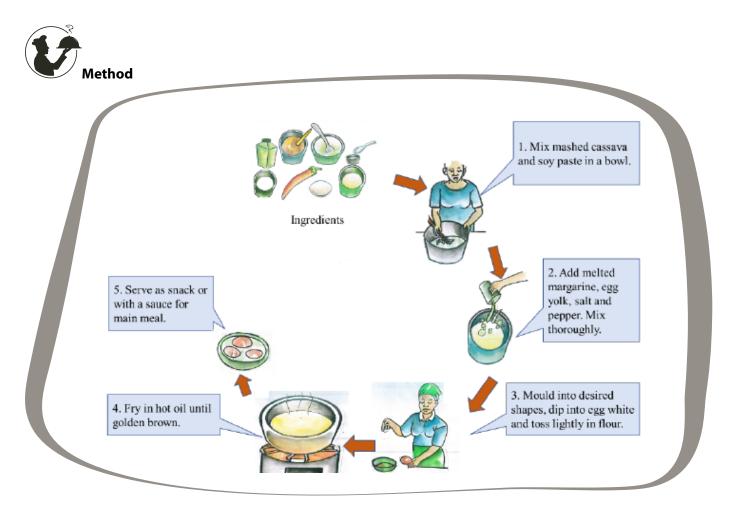






Soy - cassava balls





Soy-banana fritters





Wheat flour 75 grams or 3/4 cup



Soy flour 25 grams or 1/4 cup



Diluted milk 150 mL or ½ cup



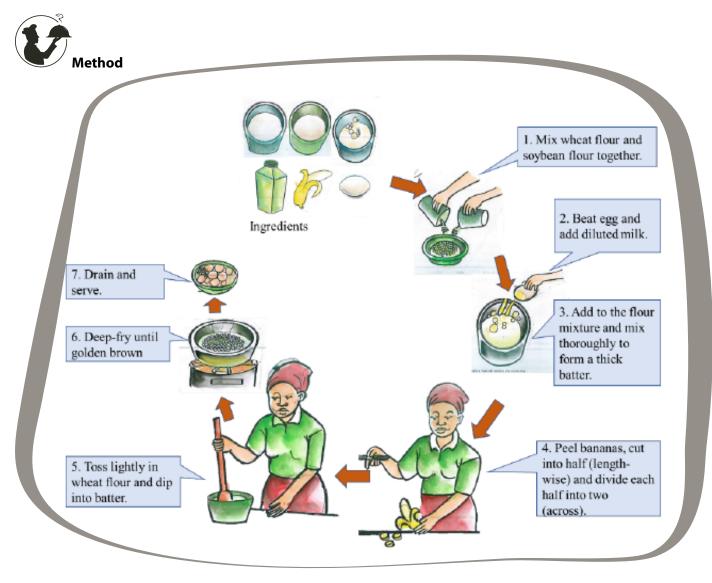
4 ripe bananas



One egg



Vegetable oil for frying



*This preparation gives 8 servings.

Meat-soy stew



Meat 100 grams or 4 small pieces



Soy paste 100 grams or ½ cup



4 tomatoes of medium size



One onion of medium size

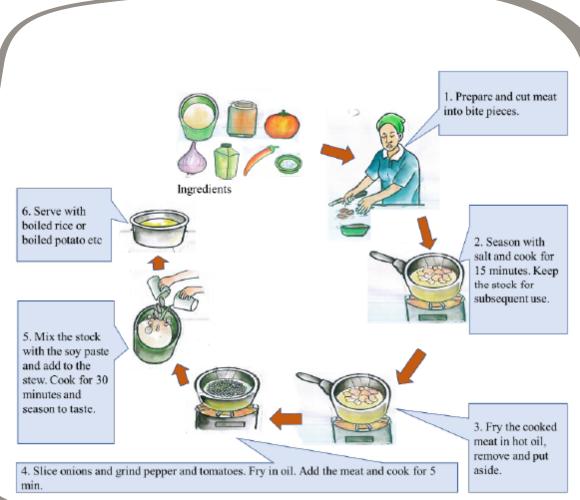


Salt to taste



Vegetable Pepper to oil 75 mL or taste 1/4 cup





^{*}This preparation gives 4 servings.

Fish-soy gravy



Smoked fish 50 g



Full fat soy flour 50 grams or ½ cup



4 tomatoes of medium size



One onion of medium size



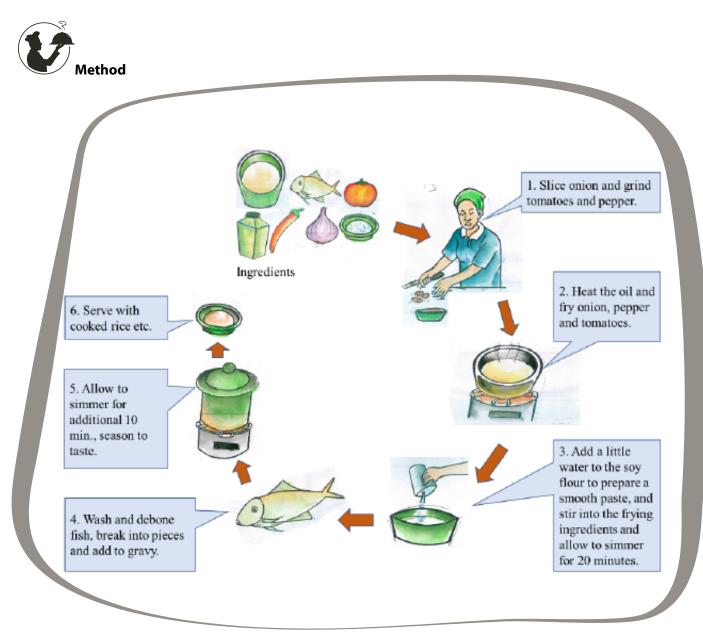
Salt to taste



Vegetable oil 75 mL or ¼ cup



Pepper to taste



*This preparation gives 4 servings.

Soy vegetable soup





Smoked fish 100 grams



Soy paste 100 grams or ½ cup



Meat 100 grams



3 tomatoes of medium size



One inion of medium size



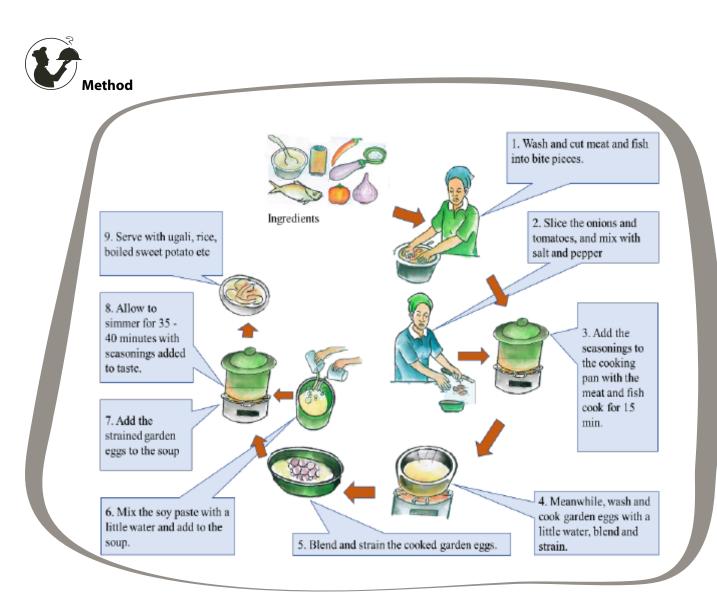
Garden egg 190 grams or 3 of medium size



Salt to taste



Pepper to taste



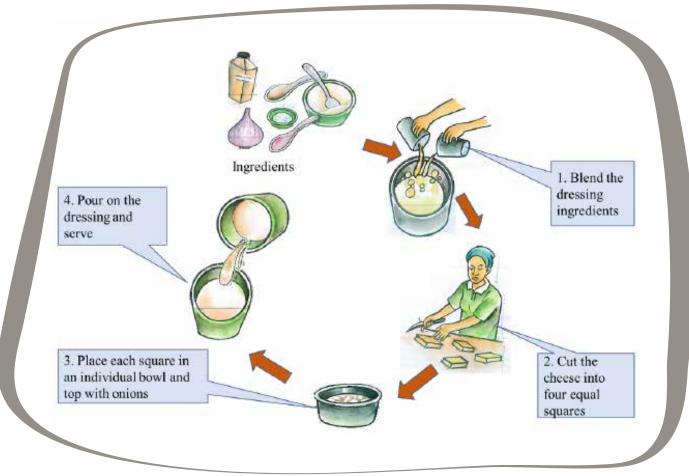
^{*}This preparation gives 4 servings.

Tofu salad dressing











Soft soy cheese 1 kilogram



Vegetable oil 130 mL



Water



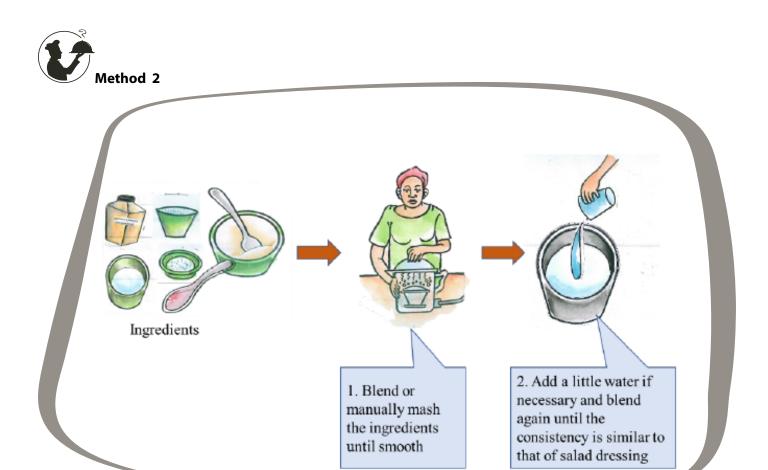
Sugar 50 grams



Salt 10 grams

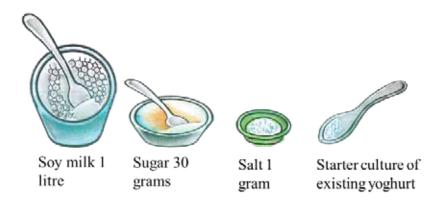


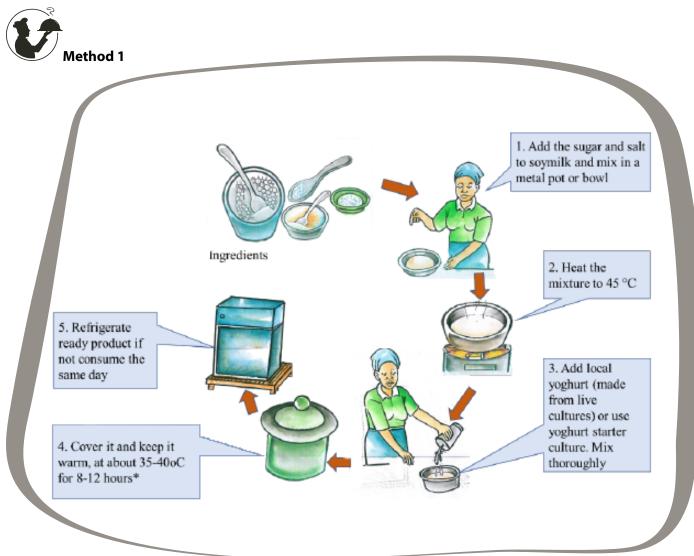
Vinegar 130 mL



Soy yoghurt



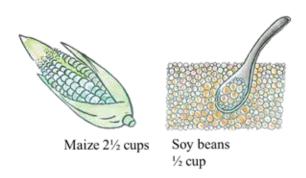




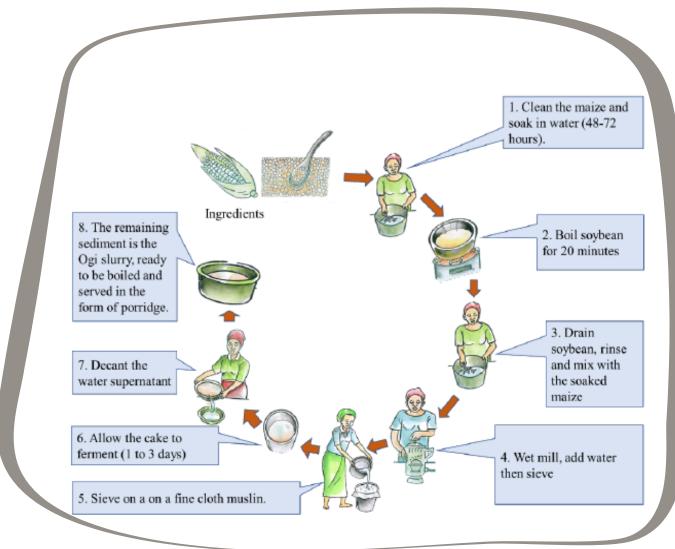
^{*}It can be kept warm by carefully insulating closed pot with heavy blankets. This is not necessary in a hot climate of over 35 centigrade. Howeve, ar below 35 on a warm sunny day, the closed pot can simply be placed ouside the direct sun for 8-12 hours. Adjust incubation time for desired taste and consistency.

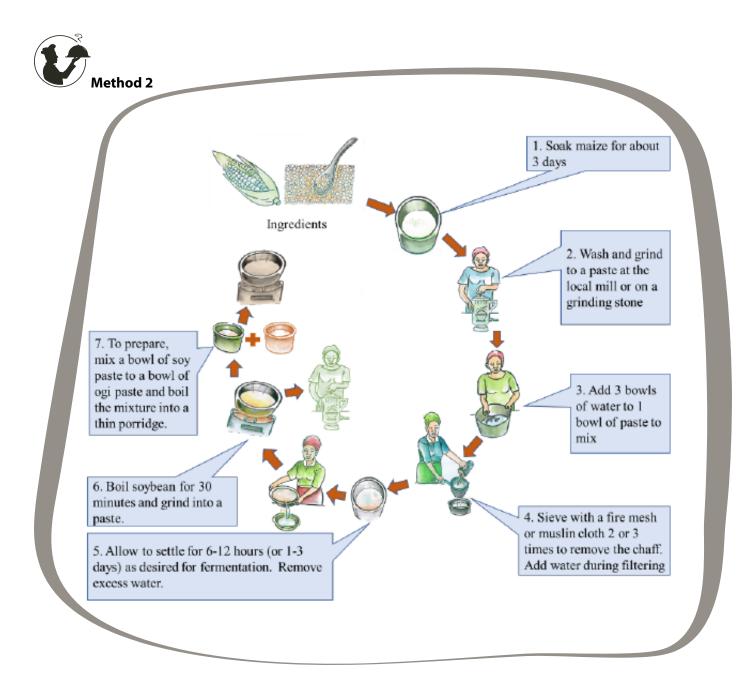
Soy ogi





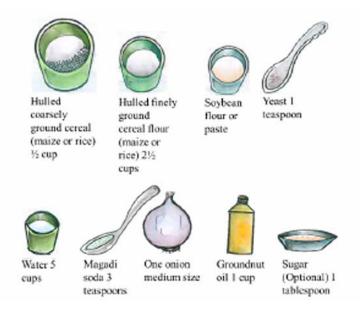


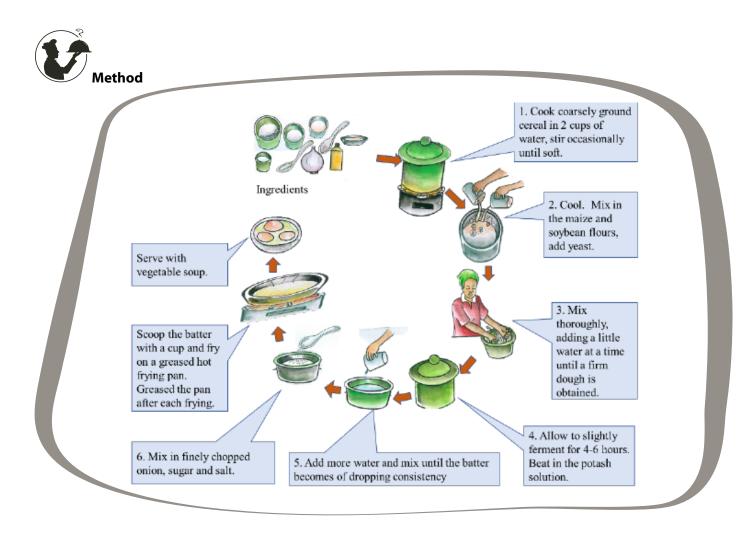




*Soy ogi can also be made using soymilk residue or soy flour instead of soy paste. When using raw soy flour, cook the mixed raw soy flour and the paste ogi for 15 minutes, adding more water as necessary.

Soybean waina





Soy tuwo



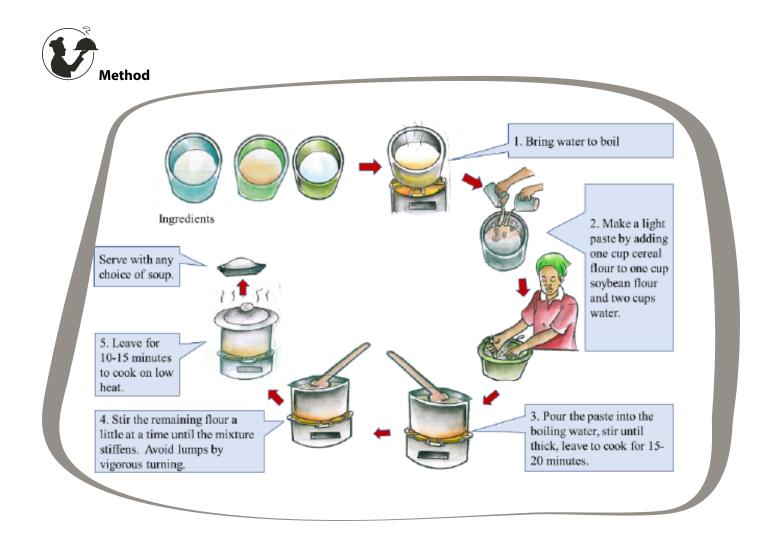
Cereal flour (maize, millet, sorghum or rice) 3 cups



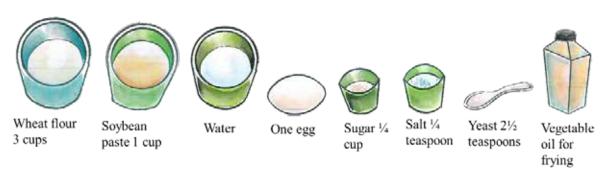
Soybean flour 1 cup

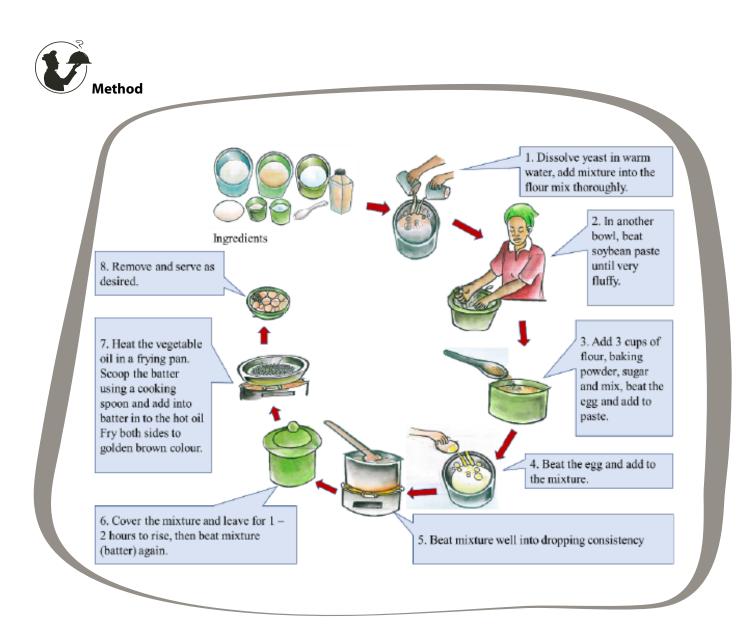


Water 7 to 8 cups depending on the type of flour and taste



Soy puff-puff





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