



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief December 2020



Operational Context

While Tanzania is largely food secure and is oftentimes a commodity exporter, there are occasional pockets of food shortages at the regional, district and household levels. This is mainly due to dependence on rain-fed agriculture and limited use of modern farming techniques. Seventy-four percent of rural Tanzanians are engaged in agriculture while agriculture only contributes 28 percent of the country's GDP. One in ten Tanzanians live below the food poverty line, and one in three children is chronically malnourished. Diets are generally lacking diversity, and nutritious diets remain unaffordable for the majority of households. Over the last three years, Tanzania's economy has grown at a rate of 7 percent annually, driven mainly by telecommunications, financial services, tourism, transport and construction. The discovery of large reserves of natural gas and crude oil offers promise of a new and significant revenue stream for the Tanzanian economy.

WFP has been present in Tanzania since 1963.



Population: **58 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **159 out of 189 countries**

Income Level: **Low**

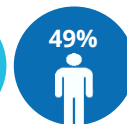
Chronic malnutrition: **31.8% of children aged 6-59 months**

In Numbers

USD 17 million six-month funding shortfall for the Country Strategic Plan

USD 14.2 million six-month funding shortfall for refugee assistance

240,000 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance



Operational Updates

Support to refugee communities: Due to funding shortfalls, WFP continued to distribute 68 percent of the minimum required kcal to the refugees. The continuation of reduced rations increases the risk of deterioration of the refugees' nutritional status. As per the findings of the 2020 Community Household Survey, households with acceptable food consumption decreased from 86 percent in 2019 to 81 percent. By mid-December, voluntary repatriation stood at 3,148 returnees.

Smallholder Farmers: In Dodoma region, the Climate Smart Agriculture Project partnered with the Tanzania Metrological Authority to facilitate information sharing for farmers on weather forecast alerts during the planting season. Farmers used to plant without knowing exactly when the rains were starting and this affected their productivity. Other activities included supporting 29 farmers to plant 58 acres to produce Quality Declared Seeds (QDS) in order to overcome the shortage of improved seeds in the region. A total of 46 MT is expected to be harvested, and once certified, will be sold to other farmers. QDS will help to improve productivity per acre as compared to local varieties.

Nutrition: WFP participated in the Technical Working group on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM). A request has been made by the Tanzania Food and Nutrition centre (TFNC) for UNICEF and WFP to conduct a rapid assessment to understand the level of implementation of the IMAM Scale up Plan 2016-2021 and the level of integration of IMAM services across all health systems building blocks, i.e. financing, governance, supply chain, service delivery, information systems, human resources and demand creation. The assessment will be conducted between January-April 2021. In conjunction with TFNC, WFP provided technical support for the integration of HIV into nutrition by providing training to health care workers on nutrition assessment and counselling.

Photo: WFP Tanzania provides critical logistical support to humanitarian and development initiatives in the East and Southern African region
Photo Credit: WFP/Janet Muya

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
356.8 m	176 m	14.2 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis.

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

- Provide cash and/or food-based transfers to refugees living in official camps.
- Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue.
- Provide cash and/or food-based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021.

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition
- Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition.

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030.

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers
- Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4: Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

- Provide capacity support to government food security institutions
- Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership

Strategic Outcome 5: WFP and its partners in Tanzania and beyond are facilitated to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

- Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted beneficiaries

Operational Updates (continued)

Under the Boresha Lishe project, WFP facilitated trainings for community health workers from 40 health facilities in Dodoma and Singida regions on the delivery of Social Behaviour Change Communication messages to caregivers. Under the Smart Simplicity initiative, the national catalyst team from TFNC and President's Office Regional and Local Government (PORALG), conducted monitoring visits to targeted districts to establish regional catalyst teams that will spur nutrition activities in the region.

Innovation: Under WFPX, innovators will be developing six prototypes for solutions that have the potential to improve food security and efficiencies in the food system in 2030 Dar-es-Salaam. These include: (i) *Novex*: Animal feeds that turn zero-value food waste into bacteria-based protein fodder; (ii) *Food Gone Good*: Gum Arabic spray derived from acacia that reduces wastage of foods most likely to spoil while motivating planting and protecting of acacia trees; (iii) *Mr Bin's Gas*: a system that incentivizes organic waste segregation/collection and then converts that waste into cooking fuel; (iv) *Next Meat*: A clean and nutritious animal meat alternative made from black soldier fly larvae which is produced in urban areas using organic waste; (v) *Farmer Sans (Smart Agronets)*: AI-powered smart nets that optimize growth, minimize water wastage, decrease the need for fertilizer/pesticides and promote peri-urban production. (vi) *Mama Lishe Poa*: A chain of smart food genges (street vendors) which sells cheap healthy foods and meals to people powered by a revolving loan scheme where participants receive food from their local genge through the week.

mVAM: National monitoring of food security through mVAM indicates that 91 percent of the urban population have an acceptable level of food consumption. The proportion of urban population with insufficient food consumption is 11 percent higher compared to three months ago due to lean season. The dashboard is available through Hunger Map Live, which is updated daily: <https://hungermap.wfp.org/>

Supply Chain: In December Some 10,000 MT of food commodities valued at USD 3.5 million was locally purchased for the Global Commodity Management Facility.

Strategic Partnerships WFP is part of a consortium of stakeholders supporting food security for refugees. WFP's partners include: UNHCR, World Vision Tanzania, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Danish Refugee Council, and Médecins Sans Frontières. In agriculture and nutrition, WFP works with several line ministries, NGOs and local government authorities at the district level, including Farm Africa, FaidaMali, Sustainable environment management Action, Tanzania Home economics association, Research, Community and Organizational Development Associates and district councils of Chamwino, Singida Rural, Bahi and Ikungi.

Donors

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