



World Food
Programme

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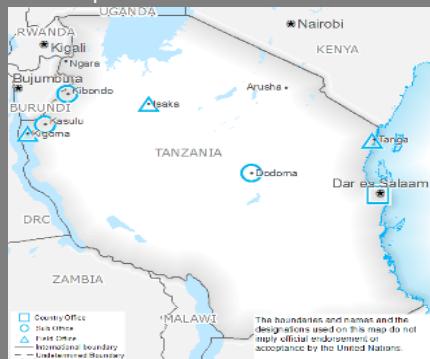
WFP Tanzania Country Brief JANUARY 2021



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**

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In Numbers

USD 16.2 million six-month funding shortfall for the Country Strategic Plan

USD 12.8 million six-month funding shortfall for refugee assistance

234,810 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance



Operational Updates

Support to refugee communities: Due to a lack of financial resources, WFP distributed 68 percent of the minimum required kilocalories to the refugees hosted in camps in Kigoma region. Nutrition support to vulnerable populations, however, was maintained at 100 percent. WFP is advocating for additional funding to support the provision of food assistance to the refugees. Voluntary repatriation resumed on 14 January 2021. By 31 January, voluntary repatriation stood at 1,478.

Smallholder Farmers: Under the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP), fields are in very good condition as farmers used recommended inputs that were delivered through Digital Mobile Africa platform. About 309 mt of fertilizers were delivered to 4,152 farmers through this platform. Efforts are underway to engage the private sector in the region, mainly financial service providers, to support the agriculture marketing cooperatives (AMCOS) as they are planning for crop aggregation for this harvesting season. Through support from the private agriculture sector, eight AMCOS have been identified and will be assisted in obtaining loans from the National Microfinance Bank (NMB) and the Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (CRDB), which have been co-guaranteed by ENABEL. About 400 farmers have been registered under the Agribusiness app, which will be used to upload their produce for marketing purposes as well as to support other farmers from their respective areas.

In Dodoma, under the Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP), some 16,320 farmers (85 percent) had planted their farms. The remaining 15 percent still have up until early February to plant their farms. NMB approved credit access to eight farmer organizations in this project. Under CSAP, the distribution of Glicidia seedlings tree/fodder shrubs from a nursery in Kongwa district is ongoing. A total of 10,000 tree seedlings will be distributed to farmers.

Nutrition: The Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre has reiterated the need for a continued collaboration as WFP develops its nutrition strategy.

Under the Boresha Lishe Project, in Dodoma and Singida, WFP provided services to targeted beneficiaries with community-level activities covering social and behaviour change communication, production of nutritious crops and small livestock as well as health facility interventions targeted mainly to beneficiaries from Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

Photo: Ground maize flour is a major ingredient in making 'ugali', a traditional dish served with meat or vegetables. **Photo credit:** WFP/Tala Loubieh

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
356.8 m	182.6 m	16.2 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

Innovation: The ImaraTech project was launched in January. ImaraTech will be testing sales and production models for a multi-crop thresher in Kigoma with smallholder farmers under the KJP project.

Under the WFPx project, innovators have prepared budgets to develop their prototypes. The month of February will be spent developing these prototypes.

In collaboration with WFP's Munich Innovation Accelerator, the Innovation Hub delivered a workshop for the fortification company Sanku to kick off their two-year scale-up project. Funding is provided by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to allow Sanku to double their reach from 400 to 800 millers in Tanzania, enter a new market in East Africa, and develop and test micronutrient dossiers for small-scale rice fortification.

mVAM/M&E: In January, according to the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, the proportion of people with poor food consumption and using coping strategies had dropped slightly with the end of the lean season in bimodal areas.

Results of a phone survey for the Boresha Lishé project have shown improvement in the minimum acceptable diet for children aged 6-23 months, and minimum diet diversity for women as well as participation in the programme.

Social Protection: As part of WFP's effort to support the Government's social protection intervention, a five day-training workshop was held in January. The objective of the Training of Trainer was to familiarize TASAF and Ardhi University with WFP's approach for resilience building at community level using the Community-Based Participatory Planning tool. The Government is using a similar tool called Local Level Participatory Planning, and the two tools could be merged to form a hybrid version.

Supply Chain: In January, WFP delivered 7,000 mt of food commodities for WFP projects in four countries including Tanzania, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan. In addition, WFP ordered 10,000 mt of food commodities to be purchased from Tanzania.

Strategic Partnerships WFP is part of a consortium of stakeholders supporting food security of 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, Faida Mali, 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

Canada, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea, One UN, United Kingdom, United States of America (in alphabetical order)