



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Tanzania Country Brief May 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**

2019 Human Development Index:  
**163 out of 189 countries**

Income Level: Lower-Middle

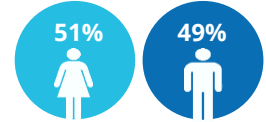
Chronic malnutrition: **31.8% of children aged 6-59 months**

## In Numbers

**USD 10 million** net funding requirements for the Country Strategic Plan

**USD 9.2 million** net funding requirements for refugee assistance

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



## Operational Updates

**Support to refugee communities:** In May, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to nearly 217,000 refugees and asylum seekers (64 percent Burundians and 35 percent Congolese). WFP also distributed nutritious dry rations to over 64,000 beneficiaries including pregnant and lactating women, children aged below five and persons living with HIV, as well as hot meals to 1,000 beneficiaries admitted in the camp hospitals.

All voluntary repatriating refugees (3,804 individuals) received hot meals and high energy biscuits to support them on their journey back to Burundi. As of April 2021, some 120,456 Burundian refugees from Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps have repatriated since the first convoy in September 2017.

Rations for refugees remain at 68 percent of the minimum required kilocalories because of the continuing funding shortages. However, WFP continues providing full rations for the supplementary feeding programme.

**Smallholder Farmers:** Under the Kigoma Joint Programme, WFP supported the identification and strengthening of a network of local agro-dealers and linked them to farmer groups and farmers with access to last mile services of post-harvest handling equipment. A total of 1,600 tarpaulins and 93 pics bags were sold to 10 farmer groups. The post-harvest equipment has proven to reduce post-harvest losses of cereal crops, and hence helps to improve farmers' incomes and resilience.

**Nutrition:** Handover meetings for the Boresha Lishe project took place in various ward, district and regional offices in Dodoma and Singida. These meetings identified activities that will be continued with minimal support from WFP but also those that the Government, at various levels, will be taking on. In addition to this, a series of visibility materials documenting the project have been produced including a photo book and complementary recipe book.

The Boresha Lishe project aimed to improve access to and use of nutritious food for 30,000 women and children through social behaviour change communication, diversification of food production, and distribution of specialized nutritious foods. It has been operational in 146 villages and 40 health facilities in Dodoma and Singida regions. The Boresha Lishe project funded by the European Union and Japan started in 2017 and is set to end in June 2021.

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**Photo:** WFP field staff helping a beneficiary with her bag of flour during a cooking demonstration in Singida. WFP/Imani Nsamila

## Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>356.8 m</b>	<b>186.9 m</b>	<b>10 m</b>

## 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)

The local production of nutritious foods project has developed prototypes, which are undergoing nutrition evaluation. A market and retail mission to better understand production capacities in country and develop a retail and distribution strategy is currently in progress.

**Innovation:** After the successful WFP-X showcase at the end of April, the WFP Tanzania innovation hub hosted a portfolio exhibition during the annual Tanzania innovation week in May. Guests were able to interact with innovations from the hub's portfolio, such as Sanku and Imara Tech, as well as being given a chance to learn about the urban food system innovation methodologies and prototypes developed under the WFP-X project. Support to the innovation teams under WFP-X will continue for the next six months to transform their solutions in standalone businesses.

The hub also co-chaired the annual meeting between innovation development partners and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Communications and IT. Participants presented their progress, plans, and explored new ways of collaborating.

**mVAM/M&E:** An endline assessment for the Boresha Lishe project is currently underway. Ahead of the UN Food Systems Summit in July, WFP will conduct a food systems study that will look at the mid-stream of the Food System, the area primarily related to distribution of food. Due to the integrated nature of food systems, focusing on how food is distributed in Tanzania will necessarily highlight connections to other areas (i.e, production and consumption/utilization), and provide entry points for further studies of food systems issues within the country which affect progress towards the achievement of SDG2.

**Social Protection:** Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) and WFP signed a memorandum of understanding (May 2021-June 2022) to support the roll-out of the community participatory tool, and of the digital application for beneficiaries' registration and monitoring. In addition, WFP will work with TASAF to identify future areas of support.

**Supply Chain:** WFP Tanzania locally purchased 13,000 MT of maize and 2,200 MT of beans, valued at USD 5.11 million for WFP's programs in the region. This increased the year-to-date food purchases originating from Tanzania, which stands at 28,400 MT with a value of USD 9.06 million.

**Strategic Partnerships:** WFP and UNICEF have signed a Partnership Action Plan to improve nutrition outcomes in children, adolescents and women. This plan will guide WFP collaboration with UNICEF, joint advocacy and programming, as well as resource mobilization moving forward.

## Donors

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