



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief June 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

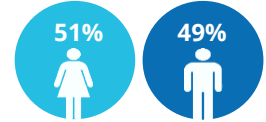
Chronic malnutrition: **31.8% of children aged 6-59 months**

In Numbers

USD 13.2 million net funding requirements for the Country Strategic Plan

USD 10 million six-month shortfall for refugee assistance

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



Operational Updates

Country Strategic Plan: The Country Office is in the process of developing its next Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2022-2027. To ensure a consultative and inclusive process, several consultations with different stakeholders are taking place with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, UN agencies, civil society, research institutes, donors, and private sector, around three main focus areas: rural transformation, human capital development, and resilience, along with cross cutting priorities. The CSP will be presented to the June 2022 Executive Board for approval.

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

Following the third wave of COVID-19, implementing partners have strengthened COVID-19 preventive measures by ensuring that staff, providing services to refugees, are wearing masks at all times, social distancing at food distribution points, and COVID-19 testing to repatriating Burundian refugees before they obtain approval for departure.

Smallholder Farmers: In Dodoma region, nutrition sensitive agriculture activities are promoting home and community gardens, which are a source of diversified horticultural crops for consumption and income. WFP also facilitated linkages to private sector sorghum traders who collectively aggregated around 3,000 MT of sorghum valued at USD 700,000 that was paid directly to smallholder farmers.

Within the Kigoma Joint Programme, WFP facilitated joint meetings between local district representatives, Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOs) leaders and farmers to discuss warehouses requirements to meet beans/maize aggregation standards. WFP will be procuring directly from six AMCOs which are equipped and trained on post harvest losses.

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Photo: A Boresha Lische beneficiary feeding his chickens in Dodoma.
WFP/Imani Nsamila

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
356.8 m	186.9 m	13.2 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
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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)

Nutrition: The handover of the Boresha Lishe project took place in Chamwino district, Dodoma. Honorable Jenista Mhagama, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, responsible for Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability was the guest of honour. While visiting project sites, the Minister commended the multi-sectoral approach and called for scale up of the model to other parts of the country.

The project also had its final steering committee meeting where lessons learnt and a sustainability plan were presented and adopted by stakeholders.

Innovation: WFP started providing mentorship support to five ideas developed by Tanzanian innovators in order to scale up and launch their final products in the market. The innovative ideas include a household biofuel solution, an organic food preservation spray, a healthy food franchise, a bacteria-based animal feed, and an insect-based meat alternative.

Social Protection: WFP provided technical support to the Tanzania Social Action Fund community planning process for the Public Works Programme by leveraging best practices from WFP's tools and experiences.

Supply Chain: WFP locally procured 3,000 metric tonnes (MT) of white maize valued at USD 600,000 for WFP's programmes in the region. This increased the year-to-date food purchases originating from Tanzania to 31,480 MT with a value of USD 9.6 million.

Strategic Partnerships: Her Excellency Mary O'Neill, Irish Ambassador to Tanzania, visited WFP food warehouses in Nyarugusu refugee camp, and nutrition programme the main hospital where pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months receive a monthly take-home ration of fortified porridge mix (Super Cereal Plus) to prevent stunting.

Ireland and WFP have a longstanding partnership. Ireland supports WFP's humanitarian and development operations in particular Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP) activities by strengthening the sorghum value chain in Dodoma. The activities include: increase productivity, reduction of post-harvest losses, improvement of access to market and finance, thus increasing income levels and resilience to climate change. The CSAP has, so far, benefited 19,906 smallholder farmers, of which 44 percent are women.

Donors

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