



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief October 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 to 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 generally lack 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 8 million six-month (November 2021- April 2022) net funding requirements for the Country Strategic Plan

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



Operational Updates

Support to refugee populations: WFP will be rolling out its beneficiary and distribution management tool SCOPE in Nduta camp in January 2022, following its successful implementation in Nyarugusu Camp. Planning for the rollout is underway including the development of beneficiary sensitization materials, information sharing with stakeholders, printing of cards and redesign of the infrastructure at each food distribution point in Nduta.

Following the launch of the 2022 call for proposals for non-governmental organizations to implement WFP's activities, the country and field offices conducted an information session to help potential partners understand the scope of work and general conditions in the refugee camps. WFP's evaluation committee will review the proposals and select suitable partners, and field level agreements will be signed in December 2021.

WFP continues to maintain General Food Distribution rations at 68 percent of the minimum required kilocalories due low funding. Full rations are provided to beneficiaries of the supplementary feeding programme. COVID-19 prevention and control measures have been maintained.

Smallholder Farmers: Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) in collaboration with its digital partners (Mkulima Hub and Bizy tech) have digitally registered 29,703 smallholder farmers. FtMA has recruited and is strengthening 66 Farmer Service Centres to act as last mile service providers of input and output aggregation of smallholder farmer produce. With a demand led approach, a Farmer Service Centre is meant to provide farming services such as extension, input finance, mechanization, and other services as needed to help farmers increase their productivity, access to markets, and incomes.

Under the Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP) WFP in collaboration with local government authorities in Chemba District formed 42 farmer organisations (FOs) comprising 1,946 farmers. The FOs received training on group dynamics, leadership, constitution development and registration procedures that form part of the project's institutional capacity building initiative. CSAP also facilitated the training of 12 Chemba District Council extension officers on nutrition sensitive agriculture.

Photo: Post harvest handling and storage activities using multi-crop thresher in the Kigoma Joint Programme. WFP/Imani Nsamila

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
420.8 m	203.7 m	8 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

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

CSAP further supported the development of a sorghum crop calendar and facilitated its dissemination to the district cooperative and extension officers in anticipation of the upcoming rain season. In line with WFP's gender focused programming, 527 farmers from 16 villages in Mpwapa District received gender awareness training.

Social Protection: In partnership with the Disaster Management Department of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO DMD), WFP implemented a three-month project on disaster preparedness and response capacity strengthening in Lindi and Mtwara regions, which are threatened by cyclone-induced floods.

A simulation exercise was conducted in Mtwara municipality with technical support from United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and attended by various stakeholders including the Government, UN agencies and NGOs. A logistics capacity assessment as well as a food security and livelihood baseline study were also conducted in the two regions. Findings and recommendations will help WFP and partners to be better prepared and respond in case of natural disasters.

M&E/VAM: WFP contracted Cloud to Street, a company that specializes in satellite imagery, to produce a flood model, which consists of a dashboard showing areas at risk of flooding based on historical data. Once the model is complete, it will be handed over to PMO DMD after training on using the data for early warning and preparedness activities.

WFP is preparing a baseline on essential needs assessments for the urban poor under the Productive Social Safety Net Project II (PSSN2) programme of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). WFP contributes to PSSN2 with funding from Canada for the distribution of cash transfers to newly registered, poor urban households. The baseline will assess the situation in households before the transfers and enable an evaluation of the changes post-transfer. The baseline will commence in early November in Dar es salaam, Zanzibar, Kigoma and Mtwara regions, areas that TASAF identified as areas of high-density urban poor.

Supply Chain: Since January, WFP procured approximately 64,000 MT of food commodities for its operations in Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan and Tanzania. The amount procured is valued at USD 20 million, representing a significant investment into the local economy.

Partnerships: The European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department (ECHO) of the European Union has been WFP's long-standing partner contributing Euro 11.5 million over the last five years towards the provision of lifesaving food assistance to refugees living in camps. ECHO recently topped up its contribution to WFP by Euro 2.5 million bringing its total 2021 contribution to Euro 3.5 million. To read more: <https://www.wfp.org/news/european-union-continues-support-refugees-tanzania-through-united-nations-world-food-programme>