



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief December 2021



Operational Context

While Tanzania is largely food secure and at times 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**

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In Numbers

USD 13.9 million six-month (January - June 2022) net funding requirements for the Country Strategic Plan

210,381 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance



Operational Updates

Support to Refugee Population: The end of 2021 was marked by the official closure of Mtendeli refugee camp. After a consolidation process that started in July, over 21,000 refugees were transferred from Mtendeli camp in Kakonko district to Nduta camp in Kibondo district, Kigoma region.

Rations for refugees in Nduta and Nyarugusu will remain at 68 percent of the minimum required kilocalories because of funding shortages. Despite the funding shortfalls, WFP has maintained 100 percent rations for the supplementary feeding programme. WFP continues to actively engage with donors to raise funds as the forecast for 2022 is extremely low.

Gender: Earlier this year WFP joined the gender transformation programme, a WFP corporate tool that ensures gender mainstreaming throughout WFP's activities, partnerships and systems. Implementation of the action plan is ongoing and covers areas such as gender situational analysis to inform WFP's new Country Strategic Plan, integration of gender and age, knowledge management, partnerships, inter-agency coordination, human resources management and monitoring and evaluation.

Smallholder Farmers: Under the Farm to Market Alliance, 66 farmer service centres have been strengthened to enable farmers to connect to markets. In addition, 29,851 farmers (34 percent women) have been digitally registered on Bizi tech and Mkulima hub platforms. They have been linked to 31 input suppliers/agro-dealers, 48 market off-takers and four financial institutions. Between October-December agricultural loans valued at USD 702,000 were facilitated to ensure increased access to agricultural inputs mainly seeds and fertilizer.

Over the past six months, over 44,000 MT of maize worth USD 5.6 million have been aggregated and sold. Some 8,600 farmers (36.7 percent women) were trained and equipped with knowledge and skills on various topics including integrated pest management, soil fertility management and farming as a business.

Through the Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP) good agricultural practice training sessions were conducted in Chemba district, reaching 2,000 smallholder farmers. The training focused on building capacity of farmers on productivity, including land preparation, use of improved seeds, soil and water management practices and profit margin calculations. CSAP also continued to link farmers to access improved sorghum seed for the coming season in Chemba, Bahi, Kongwa, Kondoa, Chamwino and Mpwapwa districts.

Photo: Food distribution at Nyarugusu refugee camp in Kigoma region, Tanzania. WFP/Imani Nsamila

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
420.8 m	207.8 m	13.9 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

Monitoring and Evaluation: A Food Systems Study, commissioned by WFP in support of the national and sub-national dialogues ahead of the Food Systems Summit, has been finalized. Results show that: (i) Transition to a sustainable food system in Tanzania can deliver benefits for all economic actors; (ii) Infrastructure investments are essential to realizing the social, economic and environmental opportunities (iii) Synergies created by investments in food distribution can lead to self-reinforcing mechanisms driven by higher profitability for producers, improved health for citizens and reduced costs for the Government; and (iv) Investments in improving distribution will enable progress to be made on production.

Social Protection: WFP and Ardhi University jointly conducted the seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) in Bagamoyo District attended by 25 participants from various disciplines, including technical staff from Bagamoyo local government, non-government organisations and private sector. The SLP report will be a vital source of data for informed decision making by policy makers, social planners, researchers, businesspeople, donors and functional managers who intend to invest in Bagamoyo and contribute to the socio-economic development of the council and its people.

Partnerships: Ireland contributed an additional Euro 430,000 to WFP to help address the funding shortfalls in the refugee operation. This brings Ireland's contribution in 2021 to Euro 1.63 million. Ireland is a long-standing partner of WFP supporting CSAP and the refugee operation.

Supply Chain: WFP is engaging with the National Food Reserve Agency, Cereals and Other Produce Board, and smallholder farmers to source more than 50,000 MT of sorghum in 2022 as part of efforts to make Tanzania a regional food producer hub. WFP's vision is to boost local production in the next five years.

WFP intends to increase local purchases by 20 percent every year for the next five years. WFP's target is for Tanzania to become the main cereal supplier for WFP operations in South Sudan, Burundi, and DRC. WFP is also planning to significantly increase the quantities of beans and iodized salt procured.

Nutrition: WFP and its partners including Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, Sokoine University of Agriculture met to review the progress on the development of a locally produced ready to use nutritious food supplement. So far five prototypes have been developed of which two are being taken for acceptability testing. Presentations were made on production capacity assessment, retail analyses and the marketing of the products. Recommendations were made and a dissemination plan drafted to share results with other stakeholders. Thereafter, production and marketing will begin to enable vulnerable people in Tanzania, especially children under 5 years, have access to vital nutrients to prevent malnutrition.

Donors

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