In Numbers

USD 11.1 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: Upon the closure of Mtendeli Camp, handover of WFP’s assets took place in the presence of the Director of Refugee Services, Regional Government officials, Representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and other partners.

Rations for refugees in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps remained at 68 percent of the minimum required kilocalories due to funding shortfalls. Despite resource constraints, 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.

Smallholder Farmers: Through the Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP), WFP assisted 415 farmers from 22 farmer organisations to access loans from the National Microfinance Bank valued at Tshs 391 million. This will enable farmers to invest in agricultural activities for the 2021/2022 season in Mpwapwa, Kongwa and Chamwino Districts.

Under a partnership with Tanzania Breweries Limited/AB InBEV, sorghum farmers are able to access the market through contract farming. In the 2021/2022 farming season, 30 metric tonnes (mt) of improved seeds will be supplied to more than 4,000 CSAP farmers. This will enable planting of 8,000 acres in Chamwino, Kongwa and Mpwapwa districts.

Under the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), 23,000 smallholder farmers (50 percent female) were trained on good agronomic practices, integrated pest management, soil fertility management, handling and safe use of pesticides and farming as a business. In addition, 106 demonstrations plots were set up in collaboration with the private sector input companies like BAYER Crop Science, Corterva Agri Science, SEEDCO, PANNAR SEED, Western seed, and YARA Tanzania. A delay in rains hindered the setting up of the remaining demonstration plots. In the upcoming farming season, at least 7,240 acres of farm land have been prepared for planting maize by 2,702 FtMA supported farmers (62 percent female) who have accessed farm inputs through the farmer service centres.

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 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

Income Level: Lower Middle

2019 Human Development Index: 163 out of 189 countries

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

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Country Director: Sarah Gordon-Gibson
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Photo: Tunaweza Farmers Group sort maize post harvest. WFP/Imani Nsamila
**WFP Country Strategy**

**Country Strategic Plan (2017-2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>420.8 m</td>
<td>214.4 m</td>
<td>11.1 m</td>
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**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.

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**Operational Updates (continued)**

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** WFP has carried out a baseline of the essential needs for the urban poor under the Productive Social Safety Net Project II programme of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). The baseline was conducted in Dar es salaam, Zanzibar, Kigoma and Mtwara regions, identified by TASAF as areas of high-density urban poor.

The baseline assessed the situation in households before cash transfers are made. This will enable an evaluation of the changes post-transfer. The baseline confirmed the vulnerability of beneficiaries particularly with high dependency ratios. An endline assessment is planned to be conducted in June 2022.

**Nutrition:** WFP completed a nationwide mills census to create geographic information system data of small and medium scale mills. This data will be used by WFP, government, public and private actors in an effort to increase access to fortified foods in the country. Data collected included geographical positioning system coordinates of each mill, operational and production capacity of mills, type of mills, commodity milled, current production capacity and fortification status. Some 33,000 mills were mapped and an interactive map has been created. A national dissemination plan is underway.

**Supply Chain:** Last year, WFP procured 76,000 mt of food commodities for its operations in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan and Tanzania. The purchased amount represented a significant investment into the local economy. Plans are under way to increase WFP's procurement from smallholder farmers, the National Food Reserve Agency the Cereals and Other Produce Board.

In January, almost 37,000 mt of food was received into the country for local, transit operations, and WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility located in Dodoma. Over 34,000 mt of food was dispatched to various WFP operations. Nearly USD 726,000 was injected into the economy through logistics services for the month of January.

**Partnerships:** WFP signed field level agreements for the implementation of its food and nutrition programmes in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps: Danish Refugee Council, World Vision Tanzania, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Medecins Sans Frontieres and Medical Teams International. Partnerships with these and other non-governmental organisations are key as they enable the implementation and sustainability of the activities, and ensure community ownership.

**Donors**

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