In Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD funding requirements for the Country Strategic Plan</td>
<td>USD 11.3 million six-month (March - August 2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and Asylum Seekers in camps supported with food assistance</td>
<td>210,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Distribution</td>
<td>51% (Female)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Operational Updates

**Support to Refugee Population:** The 26th meeting of the technical working group of the Tripartite Commission for the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees living in Tanzania took place in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in February 2022. The two governments agreed to: maintain two convoys of 700 each per week, organize ‘Go & See’ visits and ‘Come & Tell’ missions, conduct intention surveys, and embark on the promotion of voluntary repatriation at the next Tripartite Commission Meeting.

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:** WFP partnered with Ministry of Agriculture to conduct a study post-harvest management in Morogoro, Manyara, Kigoma and Kilimanjaro. The study will focus on beans, maize, sorghum, and cassava value chains. The findings will assist in realigning the delivery of post-harvest practice training to support smallholder farmers.

WFP participated in the launch of a tree planting campaign by Dodoma Regional Commissioner at Kingiti village in Mwapwa district. Through the Climate Smart Agriculture Project, WFP is supporting 21,000 smallholder farmers to access nearly 63,000 gliricidia trees and 6,600 fruit trees.

**Nutrition:** WFP participated in a workshop organized by the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government to review the nutrition COMPACT and integrated monitoring and evaluation system. The aim was to ensure that the system aligns with the overall multisectoral nutrition information system which tracks performance of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan II.

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Country Director: Sarah Gordon-Gibson
Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Tanzania

Photo: A family inspecting sorghum crop at their farm in Mkola village, Dodoma. WFP/Imani Nsamila
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>430.3 m</td>
<td>214.4 m</td>
<td>11.3 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 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 5: 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)**

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** In collaboration with Cloud to Street [https://www.cloudtostreet.ai/](https://www.cloudtostreet.ai/) WFP presented a flood mapping system to the Prime Minister’s Office-Disaster Management Department. The system looks at historical flood data through satellite imagery and supports the identification of vulnerable areas. Government and UN partners were trained with the new system and engaged in an online simulation exercise to improve coordination and planning in the event of a flood.

The Food Systems Study has been finalized, the results identify key challenges and recommend policy changes and investment opportunities in Tanzania. The full report can be accessed using the following link: [2021 Tanzania’s Food Systems: Investing in Distribution for Systemic Change | World Food Programme (wfp.org)](https://www.cloudtostreet.ai/)

**Supply Chain:** Since the beginning of 2022, a total of 12,000 mt of food commodities have been dispatched to local and regional programmes, injecting USD 2 million into the national economy. Additionally, 7,000 mt of food commodities mainly, maize and sorghum, were locally procured at a value of USD 2 million. Commodity procurement catalyzed local and export markets, particularly for smallholders farmers.

**Gender and Communications:** WFP conducted a communications training for co-operating partners in Dodoma. Gender sensitive communication was integrated into this training. Through the training, co-operating partners were able to enhance knowledge around gender and improve their communication skills on messaging, media engagement, and writing of stories that promote positive gender norms.

**Partnerships:** WFP maintains partnership with academia. In collaboration with the University of Dar es Salaam School of Business, WFP is organizing a second phase of cross-border truck drivers training which is planned to commence mid-March to train 1,000 drivers. Drivers will be trained on port operations, enroute and border crossing requirements, nutrition (the right food and timing to eat while on trips), preventions of HIV & COVID-19, and warehouse operations from origin to destination.

**Donors**

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