



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
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LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief April 2022



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**

In Numbers

USD 16 million six-month (May – Oct 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: WFP has re-instituted the 28-day food distribution cycle in the refugee camps. In May 2020, WFP had shifted to a 42-day cycle following the COVID-19 outbreak to help reduce the frequency of beneficiaries going to the distribution centres.

The general food distribution ration, including wet feeding, was at 73 percent of the kilocalorie requirement for the distribution cycle starting 25 April to absorb extra stocks of Super Cereal. The ration will return to 68 percent once the stocks are consumed since there are no new contributions. The ration has been at 68 percent since December 2020 because of funding shortfalls. WFP continues to advocate to donors for its funding needs in relation to refugee food requirements.

Smallholder Farmers: WFP engaged the Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum to conduct a value chain analysis of sorghum, sunflower, and horticulture. The analysis will identify activities along commodity value chains, assess gaps and constraints to smallholder farmers' access to and participation in markets. It will also identify opportunities related to production, distribution, and consumption in specified value chains to inform the potential for growth, productivity and employment for youth and young women. The activities will be implemented in Arusha, Dodoma, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Mara, Shinyanga Simiyu and Singida regions.

Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) has selected two cooperating partners, Farm Africa and NAFKA Kilimo to implement interventions in six regions over the next 12 months. Farm Africa will support 28,000 farmers in Manyara Region in the sunflower, rice, beans and maize value chains; Morogoro Region in the rice and maize value chains; and Singida in the sunflower and rice value chains. NAFKA Kilimo, on the other hand, will support 16,000 farmers in Iringa, Njombe and Mbeya Regions in the rice, beans and maize value chains. In total, 251 farmer service centres will be strengthened to provide last mile service delivery to approximately 44,000 farmers.

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Photo: Oyonemo (43), a refugee in Nyarugusu refugee camp, receiving her monthly ration at the food distribution point. WFP/Imani Nsamila

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
430.3 m	224.3 m	16.6 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

Nutrition: WFP worked with the Ministry of Education Science and Technology, Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre and the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government to develop an implementation plan for the roll-out of the national School Feeding and Nutrition Services Guidelines. Key elements in the action plan include the dissemination of the guidelines, national advocacy for the development and funding for school feeding, scale-up of school feeding, development of home-grown school feeding models, and elements of mapping and stakeholder engagement.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Post distribution monitoring was conducted in Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps to assess and provide information on the distribution systems (including SCOPE WFP's *beneficiary management system*), households, food access and the use of coping strategies by refugee households. WFP also conducted a series of focus group discussions with refugees and cooperating partners to assess the feasibility and relevance of establishing a hotline as complaint feedback mechanism.

Gender: WFP carried out a gender capacity assessment with cooperating partners to identify existing gender knowledge and skills. This was done to support cooperating partners to acquire knowledge, skills, and tools to integrate gender in their programming and promoting gender equality across their work. This is one of the key benchmarks in the implementation of WFP's Gender Transformation Programme.

Social Protection: Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) rolled out the microplanning tools for community asset creation using the enhanced Public Works Manuals that incorporated WFP's community-based participatory planning approach. The training targeted district level facilitators in all 72 TASAF operational areas (districts). WFP along with Ardhi University participated in the training held in Ruangwa and Moshi districts. Among the areas given emphasis included the use of Global Positioning System devices to take coordinates during transect walks and seasonal calendar showing rainfall patterns given the existence of unimodal and bimodal rainfall regimes in different parts of the country.

Supply Chain: From January to April 2022, a total of 117,578 metric tonnes (mt) of food commodities have been dispatched to local and regional programmes, injecting USD 8.9 million into the national economy. Additionally, close to 7,000 mt of food commodities were procured locally for WFP's operations in Tanzania and within the region, injecting approximately USD 2 million into the economy. Commodity procurement catalyzed local and export markets, particularly for smallholders farmers.

Donors

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