WFP Tanzania
Country Brief
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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 NAFAKA 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. NAFAKA 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.

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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Photo: Oyonemo (43), a refugee in Nyarugusu refugee camp, receiving her monthly ration at the food distribution point. WFP/Imani Nsamila
From January to April 2022, a total of 283,400 metric tonnes (mt) of food commodities were procured and 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.

**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)