



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief May 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

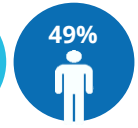
Income Level: Lower Middle

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

In Numbers

USD 8 million six-month (June – Nov 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: In May 2022, the Ministry of Home Affairs approved kitchen gardens to be established in household backyards to complement general food distribution and promote the consumption of vegetables.

Smallholder Farmers: Value chain activities continued under the Kigoma Joint Project targeting over 24,000 farmers (63 percent are women), and the Climate Smart Agriculture Programme in Dodoma, supporting 21,000 farmers (43 percent are women). The focus has been on post-harvest handling and storage training as well as equipment distribution.

Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) supported cooperating partners to field test a digital tool to vet and select farmer service centres. The tool is enabled with global position system configuration. The aim is to have 250 centres selected and onboarded by July/August 2022.

FtMA is preparing for the May-September aggregation season. In total, 30,620 metric tonnes (mt) will be aggregated through the centres (11,850 mt maize, 11,240 mt rice and 7,530 mt sunflower seeds). FtMA is profiling potential off-takers and matching their demands with projected surplus potential. In addition, a cropping strategy has been developed to guide the selection and promotion of specific crop enterprises.

Nutrition: WFP participated in the quarterly COMPACT meeting at Kinondoni district council (DC) where the district reviewed its performance against the set nutrition indicators and identified solutions in underperforming areas.

WFP handed over 106 flip charts and recipe books to the DC for onward distribution to villages. These will be used to empower communities with knowledge and strategies to prevent malnutrition.

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Photo: Offloading in-kind contributions from a train wagon at Kigoma Port. Photo credit: @WFP Tanzania

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
430.3 m	215 m	8 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

WFP supported the review of the draft national school feeding implementation plan which translates the National Guidelines on School Feeding and Nutrition Services into strategies and activities. The workshop was attended by Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government as well the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

Monitoring and Evaluation: WFP is undertaking an evaluation of the Climate Smart Agriculture Programme (CSAP) funded by Irish Aid. The review captures programme impact since its start in 2018. WFP is involving various stakeholders and partners, including farming households, extension workers, off-takers, buyers, local government authorities, as well as financial and input service providers.

WFP supported an evaluation of the Boresha Lishe project commissioned by the European Union. The objectives of the evaluation were to acquire an independent assessment of the project performance in improving food and nutrition security in four districts in Dodoma and Singida. The evaluation focused on results measured against its expected objectives. Findings show that the project has contributed to a multi-sector approach to nutrition and food security by: i) strengthening the capacities, knowledge, attitudes and practices of beneficiaries; ii) increasing production and access of nutritious foods for vulnerable groups; iii) improving coordination and information management; and iv) integrating food and nutrition security related issues at regional and district levels amongst government health workers and decision makers.

Partnerships: WFP partnered with the Disaster Management Department under the Prime Minister's Office and Tanzania Flying Labs to organize a training on the use of drones in emergency preparedness and response. Drones could also support resilience projects to map digital terrain for improved natural resource management, as well as assessment of weed and soil to support livelihood interventions requiring plantation of crops.

Donors

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