



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
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WFP Tanzania Country Brief July 2022



Operational Context

Following 20 years of sustained growth, Tanzania – home to 60 million people, reached an important milestone in 2020, when it formally graduated from low-income to lower-middle-income country status. This achievement reflects sustained macroeconomic and political stability combined with the country's rich natural resources and strategic geographic position. Tanzania has also registered significant gains in poverty reduction with the national poverty rate falling from 34.4 percent in 2007 to 26.4 percent in 2018. Agriculture is a critical element of the national economy and provides a livelihood for most of the population. Despite sustained progress, a significant share of the population remains food insecure and malnourished. Climate change and environmental degradation threaten the achievement of long-term development objectives and gender inequalities continue to prevent the country from realizing its full economic potential.

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 22 million six-month (August 2022 – January 2023) net funding requirements for the Country Strategic Plan

202,285 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance



Operational Updates

WFP started the implementation of its [Country Strategic Plan \(CSP\) 2022 – 2027](#). WFP, through its new CSP, will continue to support government efforts in delivering equitable and inclusive economic growth for the people of the United Republic of Tanzania through investments in human capital, resilient livelihoods, and nutritious diets. The CSP is aligned with the Government's development priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework, 2022-2027. Building on its expertise, WFP will implement a diverse set of interventions including emergency food assistance, disaster risk reduction, smallholder market access, social protection, nutrition, school feeding, climate resilience, sustainable energy, and supply chain.

Smallholder Farmers: WFP, alongside the Tanzania Cotton Board, Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI), University of Campina Grande-Brazil, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, and WFP Brazil Centre of Excellence launched the Beyond Cotton Project at an event hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture of Tanzania. This South-South cooperation project seeks to improve smallholder farmers' food security and nutrition through increased productivity and sale of cotton, its by-products, and integrated food crops. The project, which is in line with national agricultural priorities, will be implemented in three districts in Mwanza region targeting 8,400 direct beneficiaries. The project will also address key constraints of the cotton sector including processing and value, pest and disease management, soil fertility, and capacity building through training and demonstration.

WFP, with FAO, IFAD and UN Women, started the preparation for rolling out the Joint Programme "Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment" (JP RWEE). The five-year programme (2022-26) will be implemented in Singida (Ikungi) and Dodoma (Chamwino) in Tanzania mainland and Kusini Unguja in Zanzibar. The project will benefit 8,000 direct beneficiaries, of which 85 percent are women, and 32,000 indirect beneficiaries including rural women, those involved in small-scale agriculture with low productivity, those with children under 5 years of age and people with disabilities in their households, as well as female head of household and young mothers.

Climate Change Adaptation: WFP jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture carried out a series of assessment missions in Chemba, Kongwa, Kondoa, Chamwino, and Mpwapwa districts in Dodoma region to assess the irrigation schemes in place. Based on the assessment, WFP will select several schemes for rehabilitation and asset creation under its Food Assistance for Asset programme. The project, planned to commence in September, will engage local communities in rehabilitation and asset creation in return for conditional cash transfers.

WFP is exploring the potential of partnering with TARI and the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics for integrating sustainable farming practices through its smallholder support interventions in the semi-arid regions of Tanzania.

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Photo: A farmer who benefited from WFP's Climate Smart Agriculture Project in Dodoma. Photo credit: @WFP Tanzania/Iman Nsamila

Country Strategic Plan (2022 - 2027)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
338.3 m	38.4 m	22 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations in the United Republic of Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

- Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors
- Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centred disaster risk management to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and responding to stressors and crises at the national and sub-national levels

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to vulnerable populations and technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social and behaviour change communication, and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods
- Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the national school feeding guidelines and implementation of home-grown school feeding models in prioritized districts

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

- Provide technical assistance to support smallholder men and women producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies, and markets
- Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging, and delivery practices
- Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building that enables them to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4: Government institutions and development partners in the United Republic of Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

- Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners and the private sector

Nutrition: WFP continued the provision of technical support to the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MoEST) in launching a National School Feeding Programme in Tanzania mainland. WFP in coordination with the MoEST, facilitated a three-day workshop that engaged relevant stakeholders including key ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and academia for the finalization of the implementation plan of the School Feeding Programme. The plan, which will be launched in the last quarter of 2022, will support the Government of Tanzania in the development of gender-transformative home-grown school feeding models and policies, which are expected to improve the consumption of nutritious food for school children and foster school attendance and retention, especially among girls.

WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre to support the implementation of the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan II, particularly in strengthening national systems to address malnutrition. WFP is also working closely with The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition and Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) for expanding private sector mobilization to address the multiple burdens of malnutrition. As a co-convenor, WFP jointly with SUN held a business stakeholder meeting engaging over 40 government and non-government organizations to discuss how can the network support the government in addressing malnutrition.

Disaster Risk Reduction: WFP, in collaboration with the Disaster Management Commission in Zanzibar, established a task force to develop a district-level Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for two targeted districts. The exercise, which will be completed in November, engages a wide range of stakeholders including key ministries, NGOs, the private sector, and civil societies. WFP will also support the development of comprehensive guidelines to mainstream disaster risk reduction activities into the district development plans. WFP will expand the coverage of its technical support in Tanzania mainland, Mtwara region.

Supply Chain: WFP continued the local procurement of food commodities including maize and sorghum, providing a reliable market for smallholder farmers. Since the beginning of 2022, WFP has injected USD 15 million into the national economy through food procurement, customs clearance, transportation, and other related logistics services.

WFP in collaboration with Tanzania Railway Corporation will be piloting a Rail Cold Chain Project intending to provide reliable, accessible, and cost-effective transportation for horticulture produce while also strengthening the retail market of fresh and nutritious products.

Refugee Response: Thanks to donors' support, WFP was able to increase the food ration from 68 percent to 80 percent of the minimum required kilocalories for all 202,285 targeted refugees living in camps in Kigoma region. The increase will ease some of the burdens that refugee households have been coping with since 2020 when rations were reduced due to funding constraints.

Resource Mobilization: WFP needs USD 22 million to continue its support to vulnerable populations through development and humanitarian interventions for the next six months (August 2022 – January 2023). Nutrition activities are currently underfunded requiring USD 3 Million to support operation.

Donors

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