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.

Operational Updates

Smallholder Farmers: Under the Beyond Cotton Project, launched in July, WFP conducted a mission in Mwanza region to meet with relevant stakeholders, discussing challenges, and identifying beneficiaries. In coordination with the District of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Cooperatives Office, Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute, and Tanzania Cotton Board, WFP visited nine Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies in Misungwi, Kwimba, and Magu districts, identified potential beneficiaries and discussed major bottlenecks preventing them from increasing production and sales. Some of the challenges identified included pest management, cost of production, payment delays, and price volatility of cotton, which WFP aims to tackle through the project.

WFP, in collaboration with Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum, facilitated a value chain analysis validation workshop in Dodoma which was attended by the Ministry of Agriculture and other government institutions. Through this workshop, WFP and the Government discussed possible interventions to strengthen the food system and value chain in targeted regions.

Climate Change Adaptation: WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Mpwapwa, Kongwa, and Kondoa districts. The MoU aims at facilitating the creation and rehabilitation of community assets that reduce the food-related impact of external shocks such as drought while building the capacities of targeted communities on climate-smart agriculture practices.

Nutrition: WFP participated in the 6th Annual Nutrition Compact Meeting that was chaired by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania; H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan. The high level of attendance demonstrated the increased political will on the country’s nutrition agenda and created a platform for the signing of performance contracts with Regional Commissioners. WFP also used this avenue to highlight its continued support of the Government’s nutrition agenda.

As part of its technical support to the Government, WFP co-chaired the quarterly meeting on the Nutrition Sensitive-Thematic Working Group alongside the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.

In Numbers

USD 28.8 million six-month (Oct – Mar 2023) net funding requirements

54,000 metric tons of food commodities procured, injecting USD 22.5 million into the national economy since January 2022

194,741 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance

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.

Operational Updates

Smallholder Farmers: Under the Beyond Cotton Project, launched in July, WFP conducted a mission in Mwanza region to meet with relevant stakeholders, discussing challenges, and identifying beneficiaries. In coordination with the District of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Cooperatives Office, Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute, and Tanzania Cotton Board, WFP visited nine Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies in Misungwi, Kwimba, and Magu districts, identified potential beneficiaries and discussed major bottlenecks preventing them from increasing production and sales. Some of the challenges identified included pest management, cost of production, payment delays, and price volatility of cotton, which WFP aims to tackle through the project.

WFP, in collaboration with Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum, facilitated a value chain analysis validation workshop in Dodoma which was attended by the Ministry of Agriculture and other government institutions. Through this workshop, WFP and the Government discussed possible interventions to strengthen the food system and value chain in targeted regions.

Climate Change Adaptation: WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Mpwapwa, Kongwa, and Kondoa districts. The MoU aims at facilitating the creation and rehabilitation of community assets that reduce the food-related impact of external shocks such as drought while building the capacities of targeted communities on climate-smart agriculture practices.

Nutrition: WFP participated in the 6th Annual Nutrition Compact Meeting that was chaired by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania; H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan. The high level of attendance demonstrated the increased political will on the country’s nutrition agenda and created a platform for the signing of performance contracts with Regional Commissioners. WFP also used this avenue to highlight its continued support of the Government’s nutrition agenda.

As part of its technical support to the Government, WFP co-chaired the quarterly meeting on the Nutrition Sensitive-Thematic Working Group alongside the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.

In Numbers

USD 28.8 million six-month (Oct – Mar 2023) net funding requirements

54,000 metric tons of food commodities procured, injecting USD 22.5 million into the national economy since January 2022

194,741 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance

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.

Operational Updates

Smallholder Farmers: Under the Beyond Cotton Project, launched in July, WFP conducted a mission in Mwanza region to meet with relevant stakeholders, discussing challenges, and identifying beneficiaries. In coordination with the District of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Cooperatives Office, Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute, and Tanzania Cotton Board, WFP visited nine Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies in Misungwi, Kwimba, and Magu districts, identified potential beneficiaries and discussed major bottlenecks preventing them from increasing production and sales. Some of the challenges identified included pest management, cost of production, payment delays, and price volatility of cotton, which WFP aims to tackle through the project.

WFP, in collaboration with Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum, facilitated a value chain analysis validation workshop in Dodoma which was attended by the Ministry of Agriculture and other government institutions. Through this workshop, WFP and the Government discussed possible interventions to strengthen the food system and value chain in targeted regions.

Climate Change Adaptation: WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Mpwapwa, Kongwa, and Kondoa districts. The MoU aims at facilitating the creation and rehabilitation of community assets that reduce the food-related impact of external shocks such as drought while building the capacities of targeted communities on climate-smart agriculture practices.

Nutrition: WFP participated in the 6th Annual Nutrition Compact Meeting that was chaired by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania; H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan. The high level of attendance demonstrated the increased political will on the country’s nutrition agenda and created a platform for the signing of performance contracts with Regional Commissioners. WFP also used this avenue to highlight its continued support of the Government’s nutrition agenda.

As part of its technical support to the Government, WFP co-chaired the quarterly meeting on the Nutrition Sensitive-Thematic Working Group alongside the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.

In Numbers

USD 28.8 million six-month (Oct – Mar 2023) net funding requirements

54,000 metric tons of food commodities procured, injecting USD 22.5 million into the national economy since January 2022

194,741 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance
Strategic Outcome 1: Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Result 1:** Accumulating food reserves to 3.45% of the population

**Activities:**
- Provide food and/or cash-based transfers from other agencies, social networks, support for income-generating activities, and livelihood coping strategies. The assessment incorporated new variables including support from other agencies, social networks, support for income-generating activities, and livelihood coping strategies. The assessment further explored vulnerability aspects, livelihood generating activities, and livelihood coping strategies. The assessment incorporated new variables including support from other agencies, social networks, support for income-generating activities, and livelihood coping strategies.

**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

**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

**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

Operational Updates (continued)

WFP concluded the data collection of its Community and Household Surveillance assessment carried out in refugee camps. This annual assessment provides a comprehensive overview of the food and nutrition security situation of targeted refugee households and measures the short-to-medium-term outcomes of food assistance and other interventions in the Nyarugusu and Nduta camps. The assessment incorporated new variables including support from other agencies, social networks, support for income-generating activities, and livelihood coping strategies. The analysis is still ongoing with special emphasis on gender, disability, vulnerability, access to credit, assets ownership, and expenditure as a proxy for household income, among other issues. Results will be available in early 2023.

WFP started reviewing applications submitted under the 2023-24 call for proposals for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for the implementation of the food and nutrition security activities in refugees' camps. Applications received through the UN Partner Portal will be assessed in line with the NGO partnership guidance and technical evaluation tools. Upon the completion of the competitive exercise process, WFP will be signing new annual field level agreements with identified partners in December 2022.

Donors

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