



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief June 2023



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: 61 million

2021: Human Development Index: 160 out of 191 countries

Income Level: Lower Middle

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

In Numbers

USD 31.3 million six-month (July – December 2023) net funding requirements

46,219 metric tons of food commodities procured since January 2023

214,744 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance

51%



49%



Operational Updates

Refugee Operation: WFP provided monthly in-kind food assistance to 214,744 Burundian and Congolese refugees hosted in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps in Kigoma. Due to limited funding, food assistance was at reduced levels meeting only 50 percent of the minimum daily calorie requirement. In addition, WFP provided supplementary food to 47,179 people from nutritionally vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women, children aged below five years, and chronically ill individuals including malnourished, HIV, and TB cases. WFP also responded to the needs of 11,440 Congolese asylum seekers fleeing the ongoing unrest in the northern Kivu region.

Following the government's approval, WFP reintroduced kitchen gardens in late 2022, albeit at a small scale due to limited funding. The primary objective of this activity is to enhance the dietary diversity of nutritionally vulnerable households by enabling them to access fresh vegetables cultivated in their kitchen gardens. Adhering to the government's guidelines, 600 targeted households can grow a specific range of vegetables (kale, Chinese cabbage, amaranths, sweet potatoes, and spinach) within a limited space of 2x2 meters intended for personal consumption and not for sale.

Support to smallholders: WFP introduced forward delivery contracts to empower farmers' organizations in selling their commodities directly to WFP. Under this initiative, an agreement was signed between WFP and three farmers' organizations in Kigoma region for the delivery of 470 metric tons of beans that will be used for WFP's interventions. This initiative supports local farmers' livelihoods and builds their capacity to meet quality standards, as well as in post-harvest handling, and storage practices. This support enhances the capacity and competitiveness of smallholder farmers, enabling them to improve their agricultural practices and access new markets.

WFP launched a series of youth consultations in Dodoma and Singida regions that will engage close to 500 young men and women to understand the limitations and challenges they face in engaging in agriculture. The findings will support WFP in designing activities tailored to youth, which will contribute to job employment for targeted young men and women in selected value chains.

WFP facilitated a mission of Brazilian experts who provided support for the ongoing interventions under the Beyond Cotton Project in Mwanza region. Cotton-producing farmers received hands-on training sessions including on the construction of handloom machines using locally available materials benefitting over 100 small entrepreneurs within targeted communities.

Photo: Maria is among thousands of Tanzanians in urban areas who received WFP's cash assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs. Photo Credit: WFP/ Justice Rutenge

Contact info: Rawan Alsoudi (rawan.alabbas@wfp.org)
Country Director: Sarah Gordon-Gibson
Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Tanzania

Country Strategic Plan (2022 - 2027)

Total Requirement (In USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
363.1 m	67.8 m	31.3 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

Operational Updates (continued)

WFP has provided technical consultation to the Farm Mechanization and Value Addition Division under the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to promote farm mechanization nationwide. This consultation took place during a meeting held in Dodoma, where WFP presented and discussed multiple options for raising awareness and enhancing national capacities. Additionally, representatives from WFP and MoA met with prominent private-sector Farm Mechanization companies in Tanzania to discuss the mechanization agenda.

Nutrition: WFP continued its support to the government for the implementation of the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) Study. Notably, the study implementation plans received endorsement from the High-Level Steering Committee for Nutrition. This significant milestone marks the commencement of the study, which seeks to provide tangible evidence of the economic implications of malnutrition on education, health, and productivity outcomes. The study's outcomes will play a crucial role in informing decision-making processes about investments in human capital development. Under the supervision of the Prime Minister's Office, the study will leverage data from the Tanzania Demographic Health Survey conducted in 2022.

School Meals: WFP provided support to the Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MoEST) in preparation for the East Africa School Meals Coalition Network event. This assistance facilitated MoEST's participation in the event, which took place in Kigali, Rwanda. The event presented a platform for MoEST to showcase the progress achieved in its School Feeding Programmes since becoming a member of the Global School Meals Coalition in September 2022. The East Africa School Meals Coalition Network is creating a forum where countries can exchange experiences, address challenges, and gather insights from one another regarding the implementation of high-quality school feeding programmes. By fostering this collaborative environment, the network aims to promote shared accountability among member countries, ensuring the fulfillment of commitments made upon joining the Coalition. Ultimately, the network's overarching objective is to guarantee that every child receives wholesome and nourishing meals in school by the year 2030.

Disaster Risk Management (DRM): Following the donation of drones to strengthen the DRM surveillance systems, WFP provided advanced training to government staff to operate and maintain the drones equipping them with the practical skills on the use of devices in hazards monitoring and surveillance activities.

As part of the finalization of the Capacity for Disaster Risk Initiative (CADRI) report, technical validation workshops were held in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The workshops were led by the government departments coordinating disaster risk management activities and brought together technical staff from UN agencies, development partners, and non-governmental organizations to discuss capacity strengthening in line with CADRI report recommendations.

Donors

Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Mastercard Foundation, Norway, One UN, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, and the United States of America (in alphabetical order).