In Numbers

USD 26.1 million six-month (August 2023 – January 2024) net funding requirements

21,200 metric tons of food commodities procured since January 2023

207,300 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance

Operational Updates

Nutrition: The World Food Programme (WFP) signed a Joint Action Plan with the Benjamin Mkapa Foundation (BMF) for a nutrition programme and women’s economic empowerment in Zanzibar. Under this partnership, BMF and WFP will work together to strengthen social, and behaviour change communication and roll out community-led approaches to address malnutrition in Zanzibar. BMF will also conduct a comprehensive analysis of local marketing options to enable women seaweed farmers to increase income.

WFP hosted a mission from its African Union Global Office to provide technical support for the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study. The COHA study will estimate the social and economic impact of child undernutrition in Tanzania focusing on health, education, and labour/productive sectors. The study's findings will provide evidence to inform policy dialogue and highlight the importance of preventing child undernutrition.

School Meals: Through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation Opportunity Fund, WFP received funding to support an off-grid rural school to access clean energy for school feeding and education. WFP has installed a solar system to power lighting in Kigadye Primary School, Kasulu District which has enabled 2,300 pre-primary and primary school children including 800 evening adult learners to access light for education. The solar system is also powering a borehole to provide clean water for drinking, sanitary purposes, cooking and irrigation for a school garden enabling year-round supply of food for school feeding.

Refugee Operation: WFP distributed the ration at 50 percent of the daily kilocalorie requirement to refugees and asylum seekers hosted in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps in north-west Tanzania. Data collection for the annual community household survey, which assesses the food security situation, was completed in both camps. WFP is conducting a study on cooking energy access and use among the refugees and the host community in Kigoma. Conducted by the University of Dar es Salaam, the study will shed light on challenges faced by refugees and host communities related to cooking and propose solutions on how these can be addressed.

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
Income Level: Lower Middle
201: Human Development Index: 160 out of 191 countries
Chronic malnutrition: 31.8% of children aged 6-59 months.

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Photo: Learners during evening studies enabled by solar powered lighting installed by WFP.
Photo Credit: Egberth Bashweka
**WFP Country Strategy**

**Country Strategic Plan (2022 - 2027)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>363.1 m</td>
<td>116 m</td>
<td>26.1 m</td>
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**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 respond 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)**

**Support to smallholders:** WFP's Vijana Kilimo Biashara (VKB) project conducted youth consultations in six districts in Dodoma and Singida. Over 500 male and female youth participated and identified challenges affecting them in relation to youth employment and entrepreneurship in agriculture value chains. The project will aim to address one of the issues, particularly those related to access to land, social division of labour, access to technology, digital solutions, and financial services.

VKB identified 59 private aggregators who are bulking significant volumes of sorghum and sunflower and supplying to off-takers in Dodoma and Singida towns. The project made direct link between smallholder farmers and aggregators, which resulted in more than 1,000 farmers selling 2,500 mt of quality crops at competitive prices.

The Beyond Cotton Project, supported under South-South Cooperation with Brazil, has exceeded its targets in technical assistance on farming practices reaching 9,000 farmers, representing 107 percent of the planned target. The project is now in the knowledge adoption phase and expansion of acquired technologies to other farmers beyond targeted populations in Mwanza region.

WFP's Kilimo Tija Kigoma project started to conduct a conflict scan assessment to gain an understanding of the relationship between refugees and host communities, as well as existing and potential conflicts between the two groups. The results of the assessment will guide the project in defining activity plans to improve relations between host communities and refugees in Kigoma. The project also completed a capacity assessment of 35 agricultural marketing cooperative societies in the target districts. The results of this assessment will inform capacity building plans related to record keeping, leadership & governance, marketing skills and access to financial services.

**Supply Chain (Logistics & Procurement):** WFP organized a workshop for food suppliers to enhance their understanding of sustainable food safety and quality. The workshop was attended by 120 people comprising of smallholder farmer organisations, food traders, Ministry of Agriculture, the National Food Reserve Agency, Cereals and other Produce Board and Tanzania Bureau of Standards. Attendees had an opportunity to network with key players in the food sector potentially opening doors for future collaboration in the food business.

**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).