



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief October 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

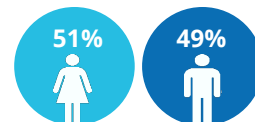
Chronic malnutrition: 31.8% of
children aged 6-59 months.

In Numbers

USD 21.4 million six-month (November 2023 – April 2024) net funding requirements

34,820 metric tons of food commodities procured since January 2023

207,855 Tanzanians and refugees supported under WFP's development and humanitarian interventions



Operational Updates

School Feeding: WFP has handed over the Climate Smart School Meals project at Kigadye Primary School to the Kigoma Region Authority during an event attended by the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Tanzania. This project, funded by the Government of China through the South-South Triangular Cooperation and WFP China Centre of Excellence, has equipped the off-grid school with a solar system. The system powers lighting equipment, providing access to quality education for 2,300 pre-primary and primary school children, including 800 evening learners. Moreover, the solar system is connected to a borehole, ensuring year-round access to clean water supply for drinking, sanitation, cooking, and irrigation for a school garden.

WFP, in partnership with the Benjamin Mkapa Foundation and Zanzibar Maisha Bora Foundation, hosted an inception workshop for the Nutrition and Women Economic Mkapa Project in Zanzibar. This initiative, covering north Unguja and Pemba Islands, is focused on improving household nutrition and creating economic opportunities for seaweed farmers through value chain addition, benefiting 67 communities and involving 90 community health workers. Subsequently, a workshop was conducted to review the Village Health and Nutrition Days Guidelines for Zanzibar, a tool for promoting positive nutrition behaviour at the community level to increase the consumption of nutritious food.

Climate Resilience: Asset creation activities under the WFP-UNHCR Climate Resilience Project in Kigoma have been implemented. These activities included planting fruit trees and constructing inlets and outlets in dams benefiting targeted communities at risk of disasters and/or affected by environmental degradation and contributing to their adaptation to climate change. In addition, 1,227 community members who were involved in creating community assets received cash-based transfers. In October, a joint monitoring mission, involving delegates from the Belgium Embassy, was conducted. This mission included asset mapping for the 10 targeted villages in utilizing drone technology.

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

Photo: Climate Smart School Meals project handover at Kigadye Primary School in Kigoma, Tanzania.
WFP/Desta Laiser

Country Strategic Plan (2022 - 2027)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
363.1 m	112.1 m	21.4 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)

Support to smallholders: WFP has completed the good agriculture practices training benefiting 6,671 smallholder farmers (70 percent women) under its project for strengthening smallholder's agriculture value chain, gender equality, and peace in refugee hosting districts in Kigoma. In addition, WFP is carrying out a capacity assessment of sunflower processors involving 27 processors, with the report expected to be available by the end of the year. In line with the humanitarian component of the project, WFP has procured beans for its food assistance programme in refugee camps from local agricultural marketing cooperative societies in Kigoma.

WFP in collaboration with Farm Africa, supported off-season income-generating activities in Dodoma region. Capacity building on modern beehive making, value addition, and off-season vegetable production have reached 48 groups achieving 74 percent of the annual target.

Disaster Risk Management: To enhance the country's preparedness in anticipating, responding, and recovering from shocks like droughts and floods, WFP introduced the Anticipatory Action initiative engaging a diverse base of government institutions, at the national and district levels. This included the Prime Minister's Office - Disaster Management Department, the Vice President's Office - Environment, the President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government Tanzania, the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, along with Tanzania Meteorological Authority. Stakeholders actively participated in developing specific plans for each institution, creating roadmaps, and establishing agreements to build capacity and implement interventions effectively. A study was also conducted to find practical solutions and opportunities to strengthen readiness, response, and recovery abilities within different government departments and local authorities, all aligned with the Anticipatory Action initiative.

In preparation for the anticipated El Niño-influenced rainfall, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Disaster Management Commission in Zanzibar to develop El Niño Contingency Plan (October 2023 – April 2024). The contingency plan was developed through a participatory approach involving disaster risk reduction experts from government ministries, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, and civil society organizations.

Donors

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