



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief December 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

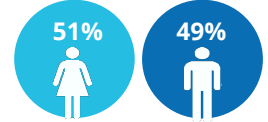
Chronic malnutrition: 31.8% of children aged 6-59 months.

In Numbers

USD 13.3 million six-month (January – June 2024) net funding requirements

34,986 metric tons of food commodities procured since January 2023

198,988 Burundian and Congolese refugees supported under WFP's humanitarian interventions



Operational Updates

Hanang Emergency: The World Food Programme (WFP), in its role as the chair of the UN Emergency Coordination Group, provided inter-agency leadership during the floods and mudslides emergency in Hanang district in December. According to the preliminary report of the Rapid Needs Assessment, 9,374 people have been affected. The death toll stands at 89, with 139 injured and 766 displaced. WFP complemented the Government's food assistance by providing three-month rations of beans and vegetable oil to the affected population in Gedambi, Jorodom, Ganana and Kateshi. WFP received funding from the United States Agency for International Development and the Swiss Development Cooperation to support the Hanang emergency.

Refugee Response: Preliminary findings of the 2023 Joint Assessment Mission were shared with development partners at a meeting organised by WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). At this meeting UN agencies advocated for additional resourcing for refugees' basic needs.

Climate Resilience: Under the UNHCR-WFP Climate Resilience Project, implemented in partnership with the Danish Refugee Council, communities created 48 assets to address environmental degradation and climate-related disasters in Kasulu and Kibondo districts in Kigoma region. Community participants were engaged in tasks such as leveling charco dam embankment, constructing inlets and outlets, fencing two charco dams and planting 8,600 fruit trees, as well as vegetation for soil stabilization and water conservation. The cash-based transfer modality was used to pay the 1,127 beneficiaries (51 percent female). Some 2,500 smallholder farmers (64 percent female) from targeted communities benefited from training on climate smart agriculture/perma garden, aimed at enhancing sustainable agricultural practices.

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Photo: Hanang resident affected by floods and mudslides carries food assistance home to his family. WFP/Ally Ngombesazi



Country Strategic Plan (2022 - 2027)

Total Requirement (In USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
367.5 m	115.2 m	13.3 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)

Support to Smallholder Farmers: Under the Kilimo Tija Kigoma project, WFP's partner Good Neighbours Tanzania provided training on market linkages to 245 participants (34 percent female) from 35 Agriculture Marketing Cooperative Societies. In addition, post-training monitoring visits are being conducted to assess knowledge uptake among the 10,000 smallholder farmers trained on good agricultural practices.

In Dodoma region, 7,558 smallholder farmers (70 percent female) received training on crop production and management. Training on nutrition sensitive agriculture was provided in 29 villages. Kilimo Bondo, a digital platform, allowed 24 farmers to order 46 kgs of seeds, thus promoting connections between farmers and input suppliers. Additionally, Tanzania Breweries Limited/APECK International started the distribution of 9 tonnes of sorghum seeds to 1,606 contract farmers (43 percent female) in 24 villages.

Nutrition: WFP participated in a technical workshop facilitated by the Ministry of Health to assess the current National Food and Nutrition Policy. The workshop aimed at reviewing the evaluation report, a crucial step in the process of updating the policy. The objective was to incorporate new areas of focus that align with nutritional trends, both nationally and globally. The updated policy will consider advancements in technology for delivering nutrition-related interventions, taking into account cross-cutting issues such as climate change.

School Feeding: WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) to conduct a workshop to develop national commitments for the Global School Meals Coalition, of which Tanzania became a member in September 2022. The draft has been shared with MoEST for endorsement and subsequent submission to the Global Secretariat. The workshop was also used to initiate the process of aligning the School Feeding Guidelines (from the mainland) with the Southern Africa Development Community School Meals Guidelines.

WFP supported Zanzibar's Ministry of Education and Vocational Training to conduct a five-day teacher training workshop on school health and nutrition in Pemba. Over 162 teachers from all primary schools participated in the training, which aimed to empower them with knowledge and skills to foster positive nutrition and health behaviours among school children. The goal is to enhance overall health and nutrition and reduce the burden of malnutrition currently existing among school going children in Zanzibar. WFP intends to extend this support to more schools and teachers in Pemba, including secondary schools, if additional funding is forthcoming.

Donors

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