WFP Tanzania Country Brief February 2024

World Food Programme

WFP

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES



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 lowincome 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.



In Numbers

USD 12.7 million six-month (March – August 2024) net funding requirements

2,800 metric tons of food commodities procured since the beginning of 2024

245,000 Tanzanians and refugees benefited from WFP's development and humanitarian interventions



Operational Updates

Climate Adaptation and Resilience: WFP has initiated its Participatory Agroecosystem Restoration project to enhance the food and nutrition security of vulnerable Tanzanians affected by climate shocks in Dodoma and Manyara in Mainland and Pemba in Zanzibar. In preparation, WFP organized a climate-smart public works Training of Trainers workshop to enhance the capacity of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) and local government authorities in integrating climate considerations into the planning of public works projects. Furthermore, WFP, in collaboration with TASAF and various stakeholders, conducted a community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercise in four out of the ten selected villages. Community members were chosen based on predetermined criteria, with assistance from district and village authorities, to ensure the inclusion of diverse groups such as women, men, and youth. The CBPP exercise serves as a foundation for future expansion into different districts and villages under TASAF's Productive Social Safety Net program for the 2024/2025 public works implementation.

Disaster Risk Management: WFP provided financial and technical support to the Government through the Disaster Management Department of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO-DMD) to conduct an After-Action Review (AAR) for the Hanang Emergency Operation that occurred in December 2023 following devastating mudslides. Approximately 35 partners from Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies, UN Agencies, donors, and International/Non-Governmental Organizations directly or indirectly involved in the emergency response in Hanang convened in early February in Dodoma for a two-day workshop. The workshop aimed to review the processes involved in responding to the needs of the affected population, identifying strengths, challenges encountered, and proposing strategies for improvement in future responses. An Action Plan was developed, outlining a matrix of gaps to be addressed, activities to be implemented within an agreed timeline, and required resources. The report and action plan are currently under review by the Government for validation and endorsement.

Contact info: Rawan Alsoudi (rawan.alabbas@wfp.org) Country Director: Sarah Gordon-Gibson Further information: <u>www.wfp.org/countries/Tanzania</u> **Photo:** WFP handed over a three-wheeler to women groups benefiting from WFP's smallholder farmers interventions in Dodoma. WFP/ Desta Laiser

WFP Country Strategy



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)

Nutrition: WFP extended its technical expertise and financial support to the Ministry of Health in Mainland to facilitate the review of the Food and Nutrition Policy of 1992 to reflect the current situation and context, aligning it with emerging global, regional, and country priorities. The workshop focused on drafting policy statements for the revised policy and developing an implementation strategy for the proposed policy statements, which will be validated before being endorsed by the cabinet.

WFP, in collaboration with Benjamin Mkapa Foundation, Zanzibar Maisha Bora Foundation, and the Ministry of Health in Zanzibar, conducted a high-level advocacy session to increase institutionalization and financing for nutrition interventions. Chaired by the First Lady of Zanzibar, Her Excellency Maryam Mwinyi, the session brought together key stakeholders from the government, non-governmental organizations, and UN agencies who devised high-level strategies to enhance the coverage and quality of nutrition interventions on the island. This dialogue is particularly timely as Zanzibar grapples with various nutrition-related challenges affecting all age groups, such as anemia, obesity among women of reproductive age, and other micronutrient deficiencies.

Support to Smallholder Farmers: Under the Kilimo Tija Kigoma project, WFP organized farmers' field day events in Kasulu, Kibondo, and Kakonko districts to facilitate linkages between value chain actors, including smallholder farmers, agro-dealers, cooperative leaders, and government agriculture and extension officers. Strengthening these linkages is one of the key approaches of WFP's Smallholder Agricultural Market Support interventions to empower farmers to become competitive players in the food system.

Under the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment, WFP finalized tools for conducting assessments of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs). The assessment aims to gather information on VSLAs including leadership and governance, financial management, record-keeping and documentation, group dynamics and conflict resolution, external relations and networking, capacity-building needs, and vision and sustainability strategy. Additionally, the assessment will collect information on VSLAs' membership status, saving cycles, the value of loans, resource mobilization, assets, and liabilities, as well as the provision of dividends. WFP also handed over a three-wheeler to women groups benefiting from WFP's support in Dodoma.

Donors: Belgium, China, the European Union, Germany, Ireland, Mastercard Foundation, Norway, One UN, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States of America *(in alphabetical order).*