



World Food Programme

SAVING
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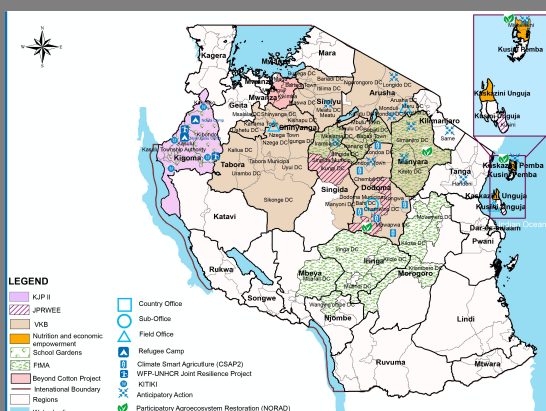
WFP Tanzania Country Brief March 2024



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

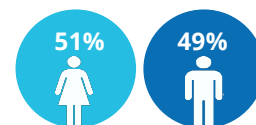
Chronic malnutrition: 31.8% of children aged 6-59 months.

In Numbers

USD 14.3 million six-month (April – September 2024) net funding requirements

2,810 metric tons of food commodities procured since the beginning of 2024

243,000 Tanzanians and refugees benefited from WFP's development and humanitarian interventions



Operational Updates

Partnerships: On the occasion of International Women's Day, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the American Chamber of Commerce co-hosted a clean cooking event in Dar es Salaam. The event aimed at promoting dialogue among the private sector, clean cooking stakeholders and gender advocacy groups. It showcased clean cooking solutions available in the country and discussed key insights including barriers impeding the adoption of clean cooking solutions, importance of empowering women in the clean cooking value chain and the challenges faced by public primary schools in transitioning to clean cooking.

Nutrition: The Government of Tanzania is currently undertaking the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study, aimed at assessing the impact of malnutrition on education, health and economic productivity. Following primary and secondary data collection across the country, a workshop was conducted for data review and validation. This workshop, facilitated by the COHA National Implementation Team, served as a crucial step to identify and address errors, inconsistencies and inaccuracies in the data. The objective was to ensure data integrity and reliability before proceeding with the analysis. Led by the Prime Minister's Office and supported by a national consultant, COHA receives technical and financial assistance from WFP.

Refugee Operation: WFP and UNHCR are currently formulating a joint action plan following feedback received from the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 2023 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) report. The action plan will enable agencies to track the implementation of JAM recommendations. The JAM report is in the final stages of review and will be available for circulation to all key stakeholders in April.

Contact info: Fizza Moloo (fizza.moloo@wfp.org)
Country Director: Sarah Gordon-Gibson
Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Tanzania

Farmer beneficiary from the Beyond Cotton Project in Mwanza region. Photo credit: WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

Country Strategic Plan (2022 - 2027)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
367.5 m	129.7 m	14.3 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)

Climate Adaptation and Restoration: Under the Agroecosystem Restoration project, kick-off meetings were held with new partners, marking the commencement of planned activities in Simanjiro, Chamwino and Michiweni districts. A meeting was also held with Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) in Dodoma to finalise the rollout plan for community-based participatory planning in 26 targeted villages. The plan, synchronized with TASAF's microplanning and community consultation schedule, is expected to start implementation in April.

Support to Smallholder Farmers: The *Kilimo Tija Kigoma* project team visited 13 Agriculture Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS) to assess the status of crop aggregation in order to forecast potential quantities for local procurement in 2024. The visit revealed that the training provided has motivated the AMCOS, prompting them to enhance operations and formulate business plans focusing on collective aggregation and marketing. The project is also monitoring farmers who underwent training in 2023, and offering continuous technical support to optimize crop performance in the current agricultural season.

Under the *Kigoma Joint Programme II*, WFP organized information sessions on collective aggregation to encourage farmers to aggregate and market their produce collectively. The sessions reached 863 farmers in Kasulu and Uvinza districts. Leaders of successful agricultural cooperatives from neighboring districts were invited to share their stories. A notable outcome of these sessions is that Upendo AMCOS opted to aggregate beans harvested from the current season and to sell them collectively.

A closing ceremony was held for the *Beyond Cotton Project*, a south-south cooperation initiative between Tanzania and Brazil. The project focused on improving productivity of cotton farming, promoting its by-products as well as intercropped foods, and enhancing nutritional security for smallholder farmers in three districts (Magu, Misungwi and Kwimba) in Mwanza region. Over 10,000 farmers benefited from this project.

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*).