



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
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WFP Tanzania Country Brief June 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

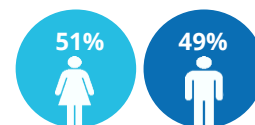
Chronic malnutrition: 31.8% of
children aged 6-59 months.

In Numbers

USD 22.6 million six-month (July – December 2024) net funding requirements

83,678 metric tons of food commodities procured since the beginning of 2024

261,528 Tanzanians and refugees benefited from WFP's development and humanitarian interventions



Operational Updates

Food Fortification: WFP, in collaboration with the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center and the Kigoma Regional Secretariat, trained six maize millers and eleven government officers on food fortification. The training included readiness assessments, and five qualified millers will receive equipment for fortification practices. Radio and community campaigns will continue to raise awareness and demand for fortified maize flour.

School Gardens: Through school garden initiatives, over 35,000 primary school pupils in Kasulu and Kibondo districts in Kigoma received meals from their school farms' harvests. WFP and World Vision Tanzania provided guidance on maintaining these gardens, including the introduction of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes in collaboration with the International Potato Centre.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Under the Kigoma Joint Programme Phase II, WFP, in collaboration with IOM and Kigoma Regional Secretariat, conducted a week-long DRR capacity strengthening workshop for focal persons from all eight districts of Kigoma region. Thirty-five participants were trained in disaster preparedness and response, culminating in a simulation exercise to equip them with essential response skills. WFP also supported the development of district-specific disaster preparedness and response plans (DPRPs) in six targeted districts under its Anticipatory Action (AA) Project, focusing on risk, vulnerability, and capacity assessment. These DPRPs will help identify triggers and thresholds based on early warning indicators. The AA is a forecast-based financing mechanism that enables government and stakeholders to take preventive measures for particular hazards before disasters occur, thus minimizing their impact.

Social Protection: A three-day national workshop on Adaptive Social Protection was organized by WFP and partners to enhance the responsiveness of social protection systems to shocks. This workshop followed the launch of the National Social Protection Policy, advocating for a flexible and adaptive approach.

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WFP Country Director and COSTECH Director General shaking hands after signing an MoU marking a significant milestone in fostering creativity and promoting local agricultural innovations in Tanzania.
Photo credit: @WFP/ Esther Mngodo



Country Strategic Plan (2022 - 2027)

Total Requirement (In USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
367.5 m	134.4 m	22.6 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 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 to 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)

Clean Cooking Energy: WFP, in partnership with the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC), local governments, and OffgridSun, launched the Clean Cooking for Communities in Kigoma Project. This initiative aims to support 5,000 households with improved biomass cookstoves, reducing firewood usage by 50-70 percent and mitigating deforestation.

Agroecosystem Restoration: WFP, in collaboration with the Tanzania Social Action Fund, conducted 19 community consultations across three districts, completing 31 community-based participatory planning sessions for the Agroecosystem Restoration project. These consultations aim to engage communities in planning and implementing climate-smart public works. Additionally, WFP and UNCDF conducted a joint mission to the three target districts to identify areas of integration and complementarity.

Rural Women Economic Empowerment: Under this project, WFP finalized disseminate plan for the social and behavioral change communication messages through two identified radio vendors: Dodoma FM and Standard Radio (Singida), which have significant listenership in both urban and rural areas. These messages will be broadcasted through in-studio sessions, jingles, and will be further disseminated by nutrition promoters. Additionally, WFP conducted follow-ups on a total of 25 demonstration plots, comprising 1 Quality Protein Maize, 11 Sorghum, 8 Sunflowers, 3 Beans, and 2 Orange Flesh Potatoes, covering a combined area of 20.5 acres. This aimed to assess crop performance, identify pests and diseases, and make necessary adjustments to crop management practices.

Youth in Agribusiness: TAHA, with support from WFP, conducted a Gender Trajectory Training workshop for lead farmers, district community development officers, district extension officers, ward executive officers, and village chairpersons in the Arusha and Manyara regions. The workshop focused on gender equality, gender mainstreaming, and inclusive engagement of community members in gender and development activities. Stakeholders were also sensitized on the significance of promoting women and youth engagement in the horticulture value chain and agribusiness.

Partnerships for Innovation: WFP and the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) signed a three-year memorandum of understanding to foster innovation and promote local solutions. This partnership, with a budget of USD 80,000, aims to enhance agricultural productivity, food security, and livelihoods in Tanzania.

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