



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

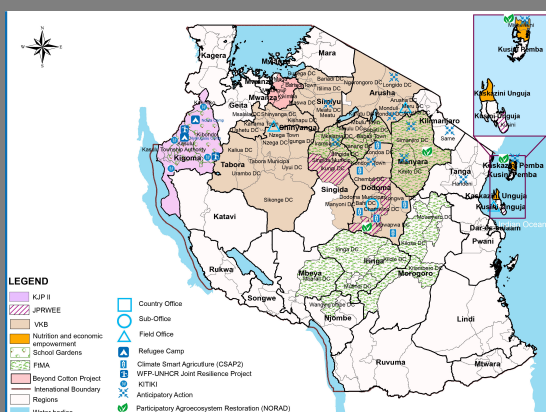
WFP Tanzania Country Brief July 2024



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 the 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.

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) has been present in Tanzania since 1963.



Population: 61 million

2022: Human Development Index:
167 out of 193 countries

Income Level: Lower Middle

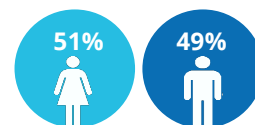
Chronic malnutrition: 31.8% of
children aged 6-59 months.

In Numbers

USD 24.1 million six-month (Aug 2024 – January 2025)
net funding requirement

86,150 mt of food commodities procured since the
beginning of 2024

322,751 Tanzanians and
refugees benefited from WFP's
development and humanitarian
interventions



Operational Updates

Sunflower Value Chain: Under the Kilimo Tija Kigoma project, in collaboration with Good Neighbours Tanzania and Small Industries Development Organization, WFP supported capacity strengthening of sunflower processors in Kigoma region. Topics covered included good processing practices, marketing, packaging and branding, record keeping and management.

Rural Women Economic Empowerment: To address the demand for multi crop threshers, women's groups were linked to the supplier, IMARA Tec, to facilitate access to the technology, which will improve efficiency in agricultural processes. There is also a growing demand for hermetic bags which will be supplied at a reasonable price. Hermetic bags are vital for improved food storage at the household level, given benefits such as freshness in preservation, longer shelf life, and pest protection. To improve household diet diversity, training sessions were conducted on establishing kitchen gardens, which were attended by 211 individuals (180 women and 31 men). Topics covered included soil preparation, manure application, organic pesticide use and irrigation techniques. Some 74 households received vegetable seeds and basic irrigation kits to establish and maintain their kitchen gardens in an effort to support food security and nutrition at the household level.

Agroecosystem Restoration: In Simanjiro, Michiweni and Chamwino districts, WFP works with cooperating partners, Susustainable Agriculture Tanzania and WeWorld, to reduce the impact of climate change on assets created under the public works programme. A baseline survey was conducted in the three target districts to measure the current state of key programmatic outcomes such as household food security, adaptation and resilience to climate change shocks, smallholder farmer productivity and cross-cutting issues such as gender, protection and accountability. Training on regenerative agriculture was conducted for 600 lead farmers in Simanjiro and Chamwino districts.

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Woman in Kigoma with a tub of freshly harvested sunflower seeds.
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	134.4 m	24.1 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)

Nutrition: Social Behaviour Change (SBC) Formative Research Study is underway in collaboration with the Zanzibar's Ministry of Education and Vocational Training. The study focuses on determining knowledge, perceptions and practices that affect the adoption of positive nutrition practices among school-aged children and adolescents. The findings of the study will provide evidence to enable the development of a SBC strategy which will guide the development of programmes implemented by government and other stakeholders.

School Feeding: WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Education Science and Technology in Tanzania Mainland to conduct the first ever National School Feeding Conference in collaboration with stakeholders. The two-day conference, graced by the Minister for Education, Science and Technology, provided a platform to discuss the financing, sustainability, use of data for decision making and involvement of private sector.

Refugee Operation: Rations are currently being distributed at 82 percent of the kilocalories. The annual Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) exercise took place in collaboration with UNHCR. The purpose of this survey is to monitor the food security situation in the refugee camps and examine both short and longer-term effects (outcomes) of food and other types of assistance including education, water and sanitation, and health on the overall well-being of refugees. The survey also collects information related to gender, protection and accountability for beneficiaries. CHS helps WFP, UNHCR, and other partners to make informed decisions to develop and refine strategies to enhance household food security through appropriate interventions. Information collected also serves as background to the Joint Assessment Mission. Preliminary findings of the 2024 CHS will be made available in August.

Gender Mission: WFP's Regional Bureau (Johannesburg) conducted a gender mission to support staff and co-operating partners to integrate gender, protection and inclusion into its programmatic work. The mission conducted gender, protection and inclusion training across four locations (Kasulu, Shinyanga, Arusha, and Dar es Salaam), with participation of 46 WFP staff members (21 female, 25 male) and 23 personnel from cooperating partners (10 female, 13 male). Training participants were introduced to gender transformative tools and social norms training materials, such as the Gender Action Learning System. Two field visits were carried out in Shinyanga and Arusha regions which involved the mission's direct engagement with project participants, community leadership and youth.

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).