



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

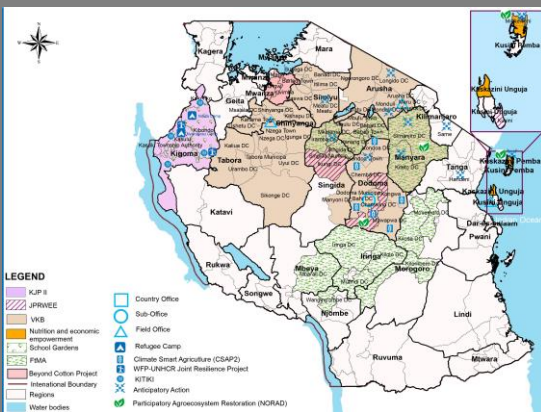
WFP Tanzania Country Brief September 2024



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

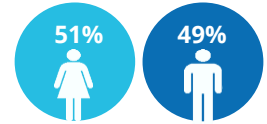
Chronic malnutrition: 31.8% of
children aged 6-59 months.

In Numbers

US\$ 17.7 million six-month (October 2024 – March 2025) net funding requirement

109,368 mt of food commodities procured since the beginning of 2024

304,446 Tanzanians and refugees benefited from WFP's development and humanitarian interventions



Operational Updates

Assessment on the Impact of El Niño: A joint assessment by the Government of Tanzania, FAO and WFP examining the *Impact of El Niño on Agricultural Production and Livelihoods in the United Republic of Tanzania in the 2023-2024 Season* (May 2024) shows that Tanzania experienced severe and widespread flooding caused by the El Niño phenomenon. This affected more than 51,000 households and displaced over 200,000 people. The floods caused extensive loss and damage to crops at a total of 240,709 metric tons valued at US\$ 69 million and to the livestock sector amounting to a loss of 90,000 livestock equating to US\$ 62 million across 14 affected districts. As the crop sector accounts for approximately 25 percent of Tanzania's total gross domestic product, while the livestock sector contributes around 7 percent, the damage and loss caused by El Niño represent a significant setback to Tanzania's agricultural sector and overall economy.

Anticipatory Action: WFP organized a workshop in Dodoma with government stakeholders to pave the way forward for anticipatory action planning in 10 pilot districts. Outcomes included recommendations integrating roles and responsibilities for anticipatory action into national disaster risk management structures and the development of district action plans linked to pre-defined thresholds and triggers.

WFP together with the Government of Tanzania participated in the Southern Africa El Niño Anticipation After Action Review (ENAAAR) held in Johannesburg, South Africa. This regional review focused on evaluating anticipatory action activations for drought across six SADC member states in relation to the 2023-24 El Niño. The event brought together the southern Africa anticipatory action community to reflect on performance, share lessons, and create a joint vision for scaling up anticipatory action across the region

Climate Resilience: Under the Agro-Ecological Restoration Project, cooperating partners WeWorld and Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania finalized action plans for implementing activities in Chamwino, Simanjiro, and Micheweni districts in Dodoma, Manyara and Pemba North regions respectively. Some 3,000 participants were selected and registered to engage in asset creation activities such as the construction of charco dams, gully rehabilitation, tree planting and composting.

Under the Kigoma Resilience Project, WFP conducted a monitoring mission to 13 villages. To date, 43,000 meters of *fanya juu/fanya chini* (terracing) have been completed. Two charco dams are currently under excavation while two previously completed dams are undergoing maintenance. Some 300 composting pits have been completed and new sites for gully treatment have been identified. Preparations are underway for agroforestry nurseries with a target of planting 80,000 fruit trees and 50,000 Gliricidia trees this year in the Kasulu and Kibondo districts.

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Youth farmer in Shinyanga, a beneficiary of the Vijana Kilimo Biashara programme 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	17.7 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 prioritised 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.

Refugee Operation: In mid-August, ration sizes increased from 82 percent of the minimum kilocalorie requirement, following a previous rise from 60 to 75 percent in mid-June. This positive trend is attributed to increased donor contributions. The 2024 Community Household Survey (CHS) conducted in August has concluded, with preliminary results showing improvements in refugees' food security. Households with insufficient food consumption decreased from 32 to 27 percent. Similarly, households resorting to extreme consumption-based coping strategies dropped from 71 to 39 percent, and those using extreme livelihood-based coping strategies declined from 28 to 19 percent. According to the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), the percentage of food-insecure households decreased slightly from 34 to 32 percent, while food-secure households increased from 1 to 4 percent. Findings also show that refugees are more reliant on WFP's food rations as the main source of livelihood than in previous years, with an increase from 79 percent in 2023 to 82 percent in 2024. The level of reliance on WFP food assistance as the primary livelihood is therefore high regardless of food security status.

Smallholder Farmers: Under the Kilimo Tija Kigoma (KITIKI) project, WFP handed over warehouse equipment to 35 Agricultural and Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS) in the Kigoma region in coordination with the cooperating partner Good Neighbors Tanzania. Assets handed over included tricycles, bicycles, smartphones, moisture meters, fire extinguishers, mechanical weighing scales, pallets, tarpaulins and sieving tables. The provision of productive assets is part of ongoing efforts to support the AMCOS to collectively aggregate and market agricultural produce.

Under the Vijana Kilimo Biashara (VKB) project, WFP conducted a youth-in-work assessment in the Dodoma and Singida regions, interviewing 15,000 participants. In the Simiyu region, buyers have been identified with a potential demand of 200,000 metric tons (mts) of sorghum and 60,000 mts of sunflower seeds. Additionally, WFP has partnered with the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute to train 40 youth to produce quality-declared seeds. Under the *Climate Smart Agriculture Project*, training on post-harvest handling and storage has been conducted for 131 lead farmers and extension officers, who are supporting 2,866 farmers in target districts in Dodoma region.

School-Based Programmes: WFP and Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) held a project inception meeting aimed at accelerating clean cooking transitions in schools across Tanzania. The meeting was attended by the Deputy Permanent Secretary (Environment) from the Vice President's Office, and officials from the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCM). The initiative will integrate electric cooking solutions in primary schools replacing firewood which causes deforestation, raises health concerns and emits carbon. The project will explore how carbon finance can create a self-sustaining model, setting the groundwork for long-term sustainability.

Nutrition and HIV: In collaboration with the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, WFP conducted a training on nutrition assessment, counselling, and support for healthcare workers who serve People Living with HIV (PLHIV) in Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps. The training, attended by 22 participants, aimed to enhance the quality of care for PLHIV by improving knowledge and skills in counselling and care at the facility level.

Innovation: WFP signed agreements with Sokoine University of Agriculture and the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology to promote innovation in agricultural and food systems. Additionally, under the "Every Drop Counts" initiative, WFP is testing oil dispensers in the refugee camps which aims to improve efficiency in oil distribution.

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)