



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

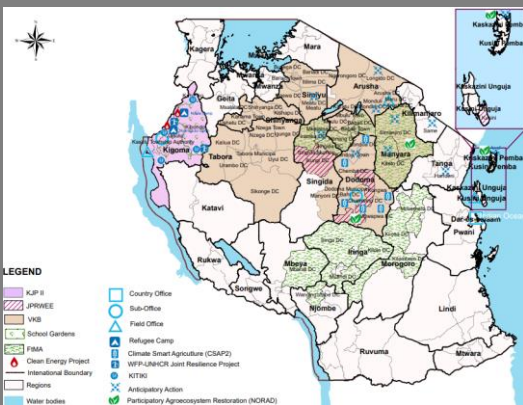
WFP Tanzania Country Brief November 2024



Operational Context

Following 20 years of sustained growth, Tanzania – home to 67 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: 67 million | 2022: Human Development Index: 167 out of 193 countries |
| Income Level: Lower Middle | Chronic malnutrition: 31.8% of children aged 6-59 months. |

Contact info: Fizza Moloo (fizza.moloo@wfp.org)
Deputy Country Director: Christine Mendes
Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Tanzania

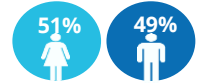
Farmer in Kilosa harvesting crops.
Project. Photo credit: WFP/Jacob Maduki

In Numbers

USD 10.4 million six-month net funding requirement (December 2024 – May 2025) representing 23 percent of total requirements

148,046 mt of food commodities procured since the beginning of 2024

339,118 Tanzanians and refugees benefited from WFP's humanitarian and development interventions since the beginning of 2024



Operational Updates

Refugees and Host Communities: WFP is distributing food rations at 82 percent of the minimum required daily kilocalories (2,100 Kcals) to refugees living in camps in Tanzania and continues to advocate for additional funding to increase support. The month of November saw a low number of voluntary repatriations. In Nyarugusu Camp, under the Kilimo Tija Kigoma (KITIKI) project, WFP distributed 300 charcoal briquettes to special needs households, enhancing energy access for vulnerable families and promoting sustainable energy solutions.

WFP, in collaboration with the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCM) and Offgridsun, is preparing to distribute 5,000 'Jiko Rafiki' energy-efficient cooking stoves to Tanzanian refugee hosting communities. These stoves are designed to reduce emissions, improve fuel efficiency, and ease the strain on local resources. As part of these efforts, 30 local officers completed a three-day training on carbon project design and management in November, led by NCCM. This training builds local capacity to support the rollout and ensure the sustainability of these initiatives.

Disaster Risk Management: In the Pemba region of Zanzibar, WFP facilitated the development of anticipatory action plans, engaging key government sectors to enhance preparedness and coordination in disaster response. In the districts of Longido and Monduli, WFP supported the creation of emergency preparedness plans tailored to regional needs.

Adaptive Social Protection: WFP participated in the Productive Social Safety Net Program (PSSN III) identification mission organized by the Tanzania Social Action Fund and the World Bank. The mission focused on shaping the next phase of the PSSNIII programme, which aims to enhance social protection systems across Tanzania. Emphasis was placed on integrating climate change adaptation and resilience strategies into the programme's framework, ensuring that the PSSN can effectively support communities facing environmental challenges.

Nutrition: WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health in Mainland Tanzania to validate the revised Food and Nutrition Policy. First introduced in 1992, the policy is being updated to address current nutrition challenges and priorities, with launch anticipated in 2025.

WFP also supported the Government of Tanzania through the Prime Minister's Office and the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre to advance the [Cost of Hunger in Africa study](#). During this period, WFP facilitated the validation of data sets and findings with key government ministries and agencies. The study will reveal the economic toll of malnutrition on education, health, and productivity, providing a compelling case for greater investment in human capital.



Country Strategic Plan (2022 - 2027)

| Total Requirement (in USD) | Allocated Contributions (in USD) | Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 367.5 m | 138.4 m | 10.4 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.

School-Based Programmes: In Zanzibar, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in the ongoing development of a gender-responsive social behavior and change strategy to promote positive nutrition and hygiene practices among school-aged children and adolescents. Based on earlier research, the strategy focuses on addressing barriers and integrating gender perspectives to drive sustainable behavior change and improve health and nutrition outcomes.

Resilience Building: Through the *KITIKI project*, 825 members of agricultural marketing cooperative societies received training in leadership, management, and entrepreneurship to improve cooperative governance and operations. Additionally, financial literacy training was provided to 535 participants across three districts to enhance economic resilience. The project also supported local cooperatives in Kakonko and Kasulu districts to aggregate and sell 55 metric tons of yellow beans.

Under the *MUKI project*, WFP held a regenerative design training in Kibondo District, Kigoma Region, for 53 participants, including government officials, NGO staff, and community members. The training combined theory and fieldwork, focusing on sustainable practices to restore ecosystems and enhance resilience.

In Sura Village, Meru District, as part of the *Vijana Kilimo Biashara (VKB) project*, the Tanzania Horticultural Association secured permits, engaged local stakeholders, and established community ownership for a new carrot washing facility under construction. This hub will provide farmers with a dedicated space to wash and grade produce, enhancing quality and market readiness.

Furthermore, Rikolto, a new partner in the Singida and Dodoma regions, began activities by verifying village savings and loan associations, lead farmers, and producer groups. Their efforts focus on financial literacy, economic empowerment, and improving market access to strengthen community microfinance systems and village-based knowledge clusters.

Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM): WFP finalized and disseminated the findings of the second round of *remote food security monitoring* across 30 vulnerable districts, including 25 in mainland Tanzania and 5 in Zanzibar. These districts hold strategic importance for WFP Tanzania due to their chronic food insecurity, vulnerability to natural disasters, and relevance to key projects. The findings revealed a general improvement in food security across most districts, with better food consumption and reduced coping strategies following the harvest season. [Access the report](#)

The *Community and Household Surveillance (CHS)* report for the refugee programme was finalized, with results presented to WFP, UNHCR, and donors. Broader dissemination to government stakeholders, partners, and beneficiaries is ongoing. The report highlighted notable improvements in refugee food security, driven by an increase in food rations from 50 percent of the intended caloric intake in 2023 to 75 percent in 2024. Households with insufficient food consumption (poor and borderline) decreased from 32 percent to 27 percent, and the Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) score dropped from 26.6 to 17.8, signaling a decline in extreme coping strategies and reduced stress.

Supply Chain: The Tanzania country office maintains a stock level of 18,740 MT of corporate maize stocks under the global commodity management facility and continues to supply drought-affected countries, including Malawi and Zambia in southern Africa, as well as the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan.

Donors

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