



World Food Programme

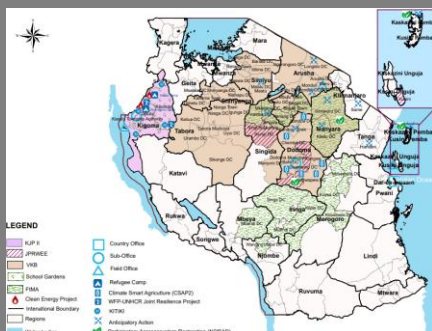
SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief September 2025



Operational Context

Following 20 years of sustained growth, Tanzania – home to 67 million people – reached an important milestone in 2020, graduating 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. Agriculture remains a cornerstone of the national economy, supporting most Tanzanians. However, climate shocks, environmental degradation, and persistent gender inequalities continue to exacerbate food insecurity and limit development progress. Since its establishment in Tanzania in 1963, the UN World Food Programme (WFP) has continually adapted its efforts to address the country's evolving needs. Today, WFP focuses on enhancing resilience, improving nutrition, strengthening smallholder productivity, and building national capacity in adaptive social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and sustainable food systems, while also providing support to vulnerable refugees. In collaboration with the Government, WFP works to empower communities and contribute to Tanzania's long-term food security and sustainable development goals.



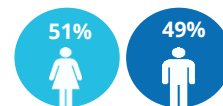
Population: 67 million

2023: Human Development Index: 167 out of 191 countries

Income Level: Lower Middle

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

In Numbers



USD 13.2 million six-month net funding requirement (Oct– Mar 2025)

52,017 mt of food commodities procured since the beginning of 2025

352,312 Tanzanians and refugees benefited from WFP's humanitarian and development interventions

Operational Updates

Refugee Operation: Due to critical funding shortfalls, the World Food Programme (WFP) continued to implement phased reduction food assistance for over 190,000 refugees in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps. In September, general food rations were reduced to 65 percent of the minimum daily kilocalorie requirement down from 75 percent in August, while rations for the Supplementary Feeding Programme for vulnerable groups were maintained at 100 percent. WFP remains deeply concerned about the impact of ration reductions on refugees' food and nutrition security, as refugees have no alternative livelihood opportunities and rely entirely on WFP's humanitarian assistance to meet their food needs.

Nutrition: The Cost of Hunger in Africa report for Tanzania was officially launched during the 11th Joint Multisectoral Nutrition Review on 30 September. With this launch, Tanzania joins 25 African countries who have conducted this study following endorsement of the study by African Heads of State. The study was coordinated through the African Union Commission with technical support from WFP. The report estimates that child undernutrition costs Tanzania approximately USD 1.5 billion annually in lost Gross Domestic Product due to its effects on education, health, and productivity.

School-Based Programmes: Canada's Secretary of State for International Development, Honourable Randeep Sarai, launched the Tanzania School Feeding Project, a WFP initiative funded by the Government of Canada and implemented in Mtwara and Lindi regions. The launch took place at the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in Dodoma. The project aims to improve nutrition, health and education outcomes among school-aged children.

Clean Cooking: In partnership with Sustainable Energy for All, WFP launched a model e-kitchen at Kibasila Primary School in Temeke District, under the Clean Cooking Transition in Schools initiative. The event was graced by Her Excellency Marianne Young, British High Commissioner to Tanzania. The project, supported by the UK funded Modern Energy Cooking Services programme, aims to transition schools from using traditional stoves and fuels to electric pressure cookers. The e-kitchen will serve as a key hands-on learning facility for schools in the vicinity as the project works to create awareness and build capacity on electric cooking in the country.

WFP organized a carbon credit workshop in Morogoro in collaboration with the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) and the Modern Energy Cooking Services. The workshop introduced participants to key concepts and fundamentals of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and its relevance to international carbon markets. Discussions covered carbon project design, measurement, reporting and verification, carbon finance, and carbon trading. A total of 16 government officials participated, representing the President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government, relevant line ministries, and the Zanzibar government.

Teachers at Kibasila Primary School celebrating the launch of the e-kitchen in their school. Photo: WFP/Kelvin Shangali

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Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Tanzania



Country Strategic Plan (2022 - 2027)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
381 m	171 m	5.9 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.

Anticipatory Action: WFP supported Meatu District in finalizing its Anticipatory Action Plan in collaboration with the District Technical Working Group. Focus group discussions were conducted in selected villages to ensure that community priorities were reflected in the plan. Opportunities were also identified to partner with local radio stations to disseminate early warning messages to enable timely access to information for all residents. This initiative underscores the district's commitment to strengthening resilience and protecting communities through proactive and inclusive planning.

Smallholder Farmers: WFP and the Bank of Tanzania launched the Certified Financial Educators Initiative, which aims to build a pool of 150 Certified Financial Educators, including youth, who will serve as champions of financial inclusion within WFP's Vijana Kilimo Biashara (VKB) project. The initiative will enable youth and smallholder farmers to improve financial management by building a savings driven culture, increasing access to credit, and investing meaningfully in the agriculture sector.

The Farm to Market Alliance onboarded 189 new Farmer Service Centres (FSCs), exceeding its annual target and bringing the total to 682 centres serving over 200,000 farmers. This includes 83 centres in new areas of Mbeya and Njombe districts. During the same period, FSCs have supported farmers to sell 13,321 metric tonnes of commodities. FSCs have also facilitated the delivery of inputs, mechanization, training, equipment and finance services worth more than TZS 1.4 billion to over 6,400 farmers, with strong engagement of women and youth.

WFP participated in the Nane Nane Agriculture Exhibitions in Dodoma, Arusha and Tabora. This year's Exhibition showcased innovations and technologies from farmers and agricultural value chain actors across Tanzania. WFP invited seven beneficiary farmers from its projects in Kigoma, Dodoma, Shinyanga, Babati, and Singida to participate in the Dodoma Exhibition. The farmers engaged with peers and stakeholders to exchange knowledge, explore new technologies, and share experiences.

Research, Assessment and Monitoring: WFP and UNHCR jointly carried out the Comprehensive Household Survey (CHS) in Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps, with data analysis now complete and report preparation in progress. WFP is finalizing its annual outcome monitoring and the Youth in Work measurement survey for the VKB project, with analysis ongoing and findings expected in Q4. Meanwhile, remote food security monitoring continues across 10 districts experiencing recurrent food insecurity, providing insights that will complement the national food security assessment planned for later this year.

Supply Chain: In preparation for its anticipated 2025 procurement of cereals and pulses, WFP organized two workshops with food vendors to provide refresher training in quality management, procurement processes and contract administration. The first session, held in Dodoma Region, engaged 76 participants, while the second one took place in Kigoma Region with 32 participants. The workshops served as a platform to develop strategies aimed at increasing purchases from smallholder farmers to ensure timely, and successful deliveries.

World Humanitarian Day: As the co-chair of the Emergency Working group, WFP joined the Government of Tanzania in commemorating the World Humanitarian Day. The theme this year was Strengthening Global Solidarity and Empowering Local Communities. During the event, WFP received an award in recognition of its leadership in promoting humanitarian principles and supporting government-led efforts to empower local communities.

Donors: Belgium, European Union, China, 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)*.