



World Food Programme

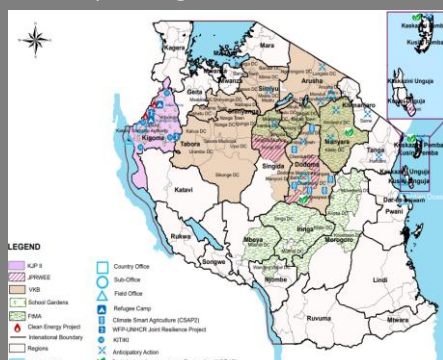
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief October 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.



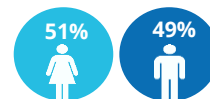
Population: 67 million

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



324,590 people benefited from WFP's humanitarian and development interventions

65,055 mt of food commodities procured since the beginning of 2025

USD 32.7 million six-month net funding requirement (November – April 2025)

Operational Updates

- **Refugee Operation:** WFP provided monthly in-kind food assistance to 186,025 Burundian and Congolese refugees hosted in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps in Kigoma. Due to limited funding, food assistance was at reduced levels meeting only 65 percent of the minimum daily calorie requirement. In addition, WFP provided supplementary food to 42,627 people from nutritionally vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women, children aged below five years, and chronically ill individuals including malnourished, HIV, and TB cases.
- Support to children affected by severe acute malnutrition transitioned back to UNICEF following the replenishment of its Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food supplies. During the period of stock shortages, WFP temporarily stepped in to ensure continuity of lifesaving treatment. Since May, this emergency support enabled 83 children to continue receiving critical nutritional care, preventing treatment disruptions and mitigating the risk of deterioration in their health status.
- **Nutrition:** WFP conducted fortification awareness sessions in ten schools located near two milling facilities in Kasulu Township Council where fortification services are available. A total of 131 teachers participated, gaining practical knowledge on the health and nutrition benefits of consuming fortified maize flour. In parallel, WFP supported the Ministry of Health in finalizing the National Implementation Guidelines for Food Fortification—a key instrument for putting Tanzania's revised fortification regulations into practice and expanding nationwide access to micronutrient-rich foods.
- **School Based Programmes:** In collaboration with Zanzibar's Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT), WFP supported the dissemination of the National School Feeding Guidelines to pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in Zanzibar. WFP facilitated workshops in Pemba and Unguja aimed at increasing awareness of the guidelines and providing a platform for dialogue and capacity building, with a particular focus on aligning school feeding practices with national standards. The workshop reached 90 participants from both Unguja and Pemba.
- In Kibondo, WFP collaborated with the Regional AIDS Control Coordinator to train 20 teachers involved in the school garden project. The sessions equipped teachers with knowledge on HIV prevention and life skills to share with students through school health and nutrition clubs. Teachers also received comic books to help promote positive behaviour among adolescents.

Photo: WFP hands over the Kasanda warehouse to Kakonko District rehabilitated with support from the UN Kigoma Joint Programme Photo

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WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2022 - 2027)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
381 m	171 m	32.7 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.

- **Smallholder Farmers:** Under the UN Kigoma Joint Programme: WFP handed over a rehabilitated warehouse in Kasanda Village to Kakonko District, reinforcing efforts to strengthen agricultural infrastructure in Kigoma. The upgraded facility provides 1,500 farmers with improved storage capacity of up to 350 metric tons, supporting better food quality, reduced post-harvest losses, and enhanced access to markets.
- **Adaptive Social Protection:** WFP co-facilitated a technical workshop with the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) and the World Agroforestry Centre to strengthen the social protection system against climate shocks. The workshop focused on designing technical guidance for TASAF's Public Works Programme to ensure climate actions are integrated effectively. This work contributes directly to building a more resilient national safety-net system, so that communities are better able to withstand future climate risks.
- **Innovation:** WFP is installing a Kitchen-in-a-Box at a primary school in Dar es Salaam. The goal is to provide durable and low-cost infrastructure for safe and hygienic food preparation. The kitchen is expected to be fully operational when students return to school in January. This is an important step toward improving energy efficiency and safety in school meal preparation.
- WFP is working with the Commission of Science and Technology to support agri-tech startups. A workshop on business development was organised by Business Registration and Licensing Agency for nine start-ups. Three of the start-ups will be piloted with WFP-supported smallholder farmers.
- **Supply Chain:** Under the Africa Centre for Disease Control *Saving Lives and Livelihoods* initiative, WFP trained 452 health workers across four zonal hubs - Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mbeya, and Mwanza - on temperature-sensitive supply chain management. The training covered risk mitigation, cold chain optimization, data management, and quality assurance systems. This support contributes towards strengthening national capacity to handle vaccines and other temperature-sensitive health commodities.
- **Research, Assessment and Monitoring:** The 2025 Community Household Survey (CHS) report conducted in the refugee camps shows a deteriorating food security situation, following a ration reduction to 50 percent of the minimum kilocalorie requirement in 2025 at the time of the survey compared to 75 percent during the 2024 CHS. The percentage of households with insufficient food consumption has increased to 38 percent in 2025 from 27 percent in 2024, while the use of food consumption based coping strategies, measured by the Reduced Coping Strategies Index increased to 25 in 2025 from 17.8 in 2024. Households adopting crisis and emergency livelihood coping slightly increased to 22 percent in 2025 from 19 percent in 2024, indicating increased stress and deteriorating food security. According to the essential needs analysis, almost all refugees (98 percent) are classified into highly vulnerable and extremely vulnerable groups due to limited capacity to meet basic needs without assistance.

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