



World Food Programme

# WFP Tanzania Country Brief

November 2020

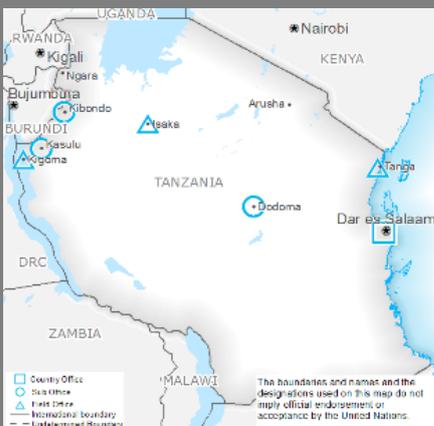
SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES



## Operational Context

While Tanzania is largely food secure and is oftentimes a commodity exporter, there are occasional pockets of food shortages at the regional, district and household levels. This is mainly due to dependence on rain-fed agriculture and limited use of modern farming techniques. Seventy-four percent of rural Tanzanians are engaged in agriculture while agriculture only contributes 28 percent of the country's GDP. One in ten Tanzanians live below the food poverty line, and one in three children is chronically malnourished. Diets are generally lacking diversity, and nutritious diets remain unaffordable for the majority of households. Over the last three years, Tanzania's economy has grown at a rate of 7 percent annually, driven mainly by telecommunications, financial services, tourism, transport and construction. The discovery of large reserves of natural gas and crude oil offers promise of a new and significant revenue stream for the Tanzanian economy.

WFP has been present in Tanzania since 1963.



Population: **58 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **159 out of 189 countries**

Income Level: **Low**

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

## In Numbers

**USD 20.5 million** six-month funding shortfall for the Country Strategic Plan

**USD 16.4 million** six-month funding shortfall for refugee assistance

**240,000** refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance



## Operational Updates

**Support to refugee communities:** WFP reduced rations to 68 percent of the minimum required Kcal. This is the third significant ration reduction in 2020 and comes at the height of the lean season, risking deterioration in the health of this population. If no additional funding is forthcoming, WFP will have to further reduce rations. A Joint Assessment Mission took place in November 2020, and included the Ministry of Home Affairs, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, NGO partners and donors. The aim was to assess aspects of refugee assistance including nutrition, health and protection. Voluntary repatriation increased from 4,216 in October to 5,373 in November.

**Smallholder Farmers.** The Climate Smart Agriculture Project facilitated off season Income generating activities. This included providing seeds and simple irrigation by gravity pumps for vegetable gardens. Pumps reduce labour costs, improve water use efficiency and increase production. The beneficiaries were mainly women and youth. This activity will support nutrition and enable beneficiaries to become more resilient to food security. This project also supported 16 gender awareness training sessions (102 women 106 men, 97 youth) in Bahi district, which led to the development of a District Action Plan.

A post season assessment was conducted of the collaboration with ABinBev to assess the results of the programme and the sustainability of the interventions. The assessment revealed increased sorghum productivity from 2 to 9 bags of 100kg and access to reliable markets for 1,300 smallholder farmers in Kongwa District. There was a recommendation to scale the programme in 2021 season to reach 4,400 farmers.

Through the Kigoma Joint Programme WFP handed over post-harvest equipment to community warehouses to improve the economic wellbeing of the people of Kigoma. Maize shellers and palm oil and kernel processing equipment will enable the simplification of various tasks and improve the quality of farm produce.

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Photo: Home Gardens, Boresha Lische Project, Chamwino, Dodoma  
WFP/Mwanzo Millinga

## Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

| Total Requirement (in USD) | Allocated Contributions (in USD) | Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 356.8 m                    | 169.5 m                          | 20.5m                                |

## Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis.

**Focus area:** Crisis Response

## Activities:

- Provide cash and/or food-based transfers to refugees living in official camps.
- Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue.
- Provide cash and/or food-based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic

## Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021.

**Focus area:** Root Causes

## Activities:

- Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition
- Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition.

## Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

**Strategic Outcome 3:** Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030.

**Focus area:** Root Causes

## Activities:

- Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers
- Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers

## Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome 4:** Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis

**Focus area:** Resilience Building

## Activities:

- Provide capacity support to government food security institutions
- Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners

## Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership

**Strategic Outcome 5:** WFP and its partners in Tanzania and beyond are facilitated to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030

**Focus area:** Resilience Building

## Activities:

- Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted beneficiaries

**Nutrition:** WFP started working with PANITA, an umbrella organization for CSOs working in nutrition in Tanzania. The partnership covers advocacy for nutrition and capacity strengthening of ward and village leaders to be more accountable for nutrition in their areas. The partnership also includes identifying advocates to work with champions in parliament to advance the nutrition agenda in the country. In addition, WFP facilitated trainings to community health workers on delivery of Social Behavior Change Communication messages to ensure quality of services provided. WFP also supported training on planning and budgeting for nutrition sensitive interventions to nutrition focal points and planning officers from nutrition sensitive sectors.

**Innovation:** The WFPx project has been progressing well over the last few months, despite the COVID-19 challenges which transformed the project into an entirely virtual one. WFP has been working with 8 Tanzania-based and 1 Nairobi-based local innovators since August to generate 100 moonshot ideas for food security in 2030 African megacities with a focus on Dar- es- Salaam. In October, the team filtered these ideas and landed on 15 promising food-system-related moonshot ideas. In November the innovators pitched these ideas to a panel of judges from Tanzania and across the globe. The judges selected six ideas which the innovators will further develop and prototype over the next four months.

**mVAM:** National monitoring of food security through mVAM indicates that ninety percent of the urban populations in Tanzania have an acceptable level of food consumption. The dashboard is available through Hunger Map Live, which is updated daily: <https://hungermap.wfp.org/>

**Supply Chain:** Food stock level in the country reached record high to 60,000 mt including about 40,000 mt for Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). WFP Tanzania presented its transport management project implemented with the Tanzania Medical Stores Department to the Global Health Supply Chain Summit 17-19 November.

## Strategic Partnerships

WFP is part of a consortium of stakeholders supporting food security for refugees. WFP's partners include: UNHCR, World Vision Tanzania, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Danish Refugee Council, and Médecins Sans Frontières. In agriculture and nutrition, WFP works with several line ministries, NGOs and local government authorities at the district level, including Farm Africa, FaidaMali, Sustainable environment management Action, Tanzania Home economics association, Research, Community and Organizational Development Associates and district councils of Chamwino, Singida Rural, Bahi and Ikungi.

## Donors

Canada, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea, One UN, United Kingdom, United States of America (in alphabetical order)