



WFP Tanzania Country Brief

June 2018

Operational Context

Tanzania is food self-sufficient at the national level. However, 74 percent of the population live in rural areas with 28 percent of the population living below the poverty line. Localised food deficits occur at regional, district and household levels mainly due to dependence on rain-fed agriculture and limited use of modern farming techniques. Over the last three years, Tanzania's economy has grown at a rate of 7 percent annually, driven mainly by telecommunications, financial services, 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: **53.5 million**

2015 Human Development Index:
151 out of 188

Income Level: **Lower**

Chronic malnutrition: **34.7% of children between 6-59 months**

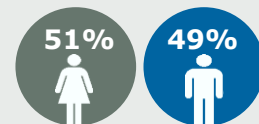
In Numbers

300,000 refugees living in camps in Tanzania

50,000 smallholder farmers to be assisted through Farm to Market Alliance

31,000 pregnant and nursing women and children under the age of two supported with food distributions and nutrition sensitization

US\$42.3 m six months (July-December 2018) net funding requirements



Operational Updates

- **Refugees:** Rations are currently being distributed at 88 percent of the recommended 2,100 kcal per person per day. WFP is actively raising funds with the aim to return to full rations as prolonged reductions have far-reaching and potentially life-altering consequences for refugees.
- **Nutrition:** Under Boresha Lishe project, the formation of 292 care groups was completed to facilitate nutrition focused education, demonstrations and communication. WFP continued the enrolment of beneficiaries in SCOPE to strengthen data and beneficiary management. Trainings have been completed for over 100 district and clinic health officials who will be using SCOPE. For more information on SCOPE check [here](#).
- WFP and GAIN as the Co-Convenors of the SUN Business Network conducted a joint workshop in Dar es Salaam on working with private sector to address malnutrition. Over 13 countries were represented in the 3 day workshop.
- **Smallholder Farmers:** Under Farm to Market Alliance, trainings on post-harvest handling and storage were completed during the course of the month. Aggregation of maize will start in July and is expected to continue through September.
- Trainings on post-harvest handling and storage have started for farmers in Kigoma under the UN's Kigoma Joint Programme. Over 3,000 farmers are expected to be trained through July.

Main
Photo

Credit: WFP/ Max Wohlgemuth
Caption: Mtendeli Refugee Camp

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WFP Tanzania Country Strategy

Total needs next six months (in USD)	Needs resourced next six months (in USD)	Funding requirements next six months (in USD)
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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

42.3 m	33.5 m	8.8 m
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WFP Country Activities

Support to Refugees: Tanzania currently 300,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees at Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps in Kigoma region. WFP provides a food basket of cereals, SuperCereal (fortified blended food), pulses, vegetable oil and salt to each refugee. WFP assistance is the main source of food for refugees.

SO 1 WFP also runs a Supplementary Feeding Programme in all three camps to provide additional nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women, children under five years, people with HIV/AIDS and hospital in-patients. In addition, hot meals are served to newly arriving refugees at transit and reception centres, and high energy biscuits provided to those in transit.

Nutrition: To prevent stunting, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and children under two years receive a monthly take home ration of SuperCereal under the Mother and Child Health Nutrition programme, implemented in Dodoma and Singida regions. The communities also receive support to improve diet diversification through production of diversified crops and behaviour change communication.

SO 2 Under the Maisha Bora project, the construction of rainwater harvesting tanks and the provision of inputs for school and community gardens helps to improve the food security in the districts of Longido and Simanjiro in northern Tanzania.

WFP also supports the Government to accelerate implementation of the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) by improving data collection and capacity through a catalyst team which facilitates multi-sector collaboration at the district level.

Support to Smallholder Farmers: Through its Market Access initiative, WFP helps farmers transition from subsistence farming to market-oriented agriculture by connecting the demand for crops with commercial markets and by providing access finance and fair contracts before planting. WFP supports farmers with the means to improve their yields and reduce post-harvest losses, increasing household income while reducing food insecurity at the community, national and global level.

SO 3

Support to Government and Service Provision: WFP works with the Government through the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to push forward the social safety net programmes including seasonal livelihood programming and public works projects.

SO 4 WFP provides information to Government, private sector, NGOs and UN agencies to help improve efficiency in transport and logistics. WFP also provides common ICT services to 21 UN agencies operating in Dar es Salaam under the One UN initiative.

Innovation Field Hub: In partnership with WFP's Munich Innovation Accelerator, WFP Tanzania is developing its function as an Innovation Field Hub for testing and scaling up of innovations from WFP and both the public and private sector.

SO 5

Operational Updates (continued)

Supply Chain: In June, WFP facilitated the movement of humanitarian cargo from Dar es Salaam port through Tanzania Railway and Mwanza Port across Lake Victoria into Uganda, a route that had been dormant for 10 years. The route reduces transit time by over 50% and costs by 40%. WFP will work with Tanzania authorities to further expand this transportation route.

Challenges

Refugees: Chronic funding shortfalls have led to rations for General Food Distributions being distributed at only 88 percent of the recommended kilocalories. WFP is actively raising funds with the aim to return to full rations as prolonged reductions have far-reaching and potentially life-altering consequences for refugees.

Strategic Partnerships

WFP is part of a consortium of actors which provide support to refugees residing in refugee camps in Tanzania. WFP's co-operating partners include: World Vision Tanzania, Relief to Development Society (REDESO), Tanzania Red Cross Society, Danish Refugee Council, Caritas, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Médecins Sans Frontières.

WFP works with several line ministries and has formal partnerships with NGOs and local government authorities at the district level. Partners include: CEFA Tanzania Registered Trustees, Childreach Tanzania, Building Rural Income Through Enterprises (BRITEN), Rural Urban Development Initiative (RUDI), Private Agricultural Sector Support (PASS), Good Neighbours Tanzania, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), Save the Children and the district councils of: Kwimba, Misungwi, Magu, Nzega, Igunga, Chamwino, Singida Rural District Council, Bahi, Ikungi and Bunda.

Kigoma Joint Programme: A UN Joint Programme has been developed by the WFP-led Resilience Thematic Results Group (TRG) under the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II). The programme, involving 16 UN agencies, targets refugee host communities in three districts. WFP is leading the agriculture sub-component.

Donors (2017/18)

Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Union, France, Republic of Korea, One UN, USA, Germany, UK, Ireland, Global Learning XPRIZE and Sweden.