



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief September 2018



Operational Context

Tanzania is food self-sufficient at the national level. Seventy-four percent of rural Tanzanians are engaged in agriculture while agriculture only constitutes 28.4 percent of the country's GDP. 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: **55.6 million**

2017 Human Development Index: **154 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

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

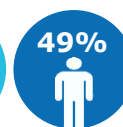
In Numbers

50,000 smallholder farmers to be supported

136,000 pregnant and nursing women and children under the age of two to be supported with improved access and use of nutritious food

US\$6.8 m six months net funding requirements

285,000 refugees to receive food assistance in camps in Tanzania



Operational Updates

Refugees: For the September distribution, rations increased from 92 to 96 percent of the recommended 2,100 kcal per person per day.

A total of 45,618 Burundian refugees and asylum seekers have been assisted to voluntarily repatriate from September 2017 through August 2018.

WFP locally signed a data sharing agreement with UNHCR in preparation of a SCOPE pilot with 1,000 refugees in November 2018. SCOPE is WFP's digital platform for beneficiary management which enables WFP to track beneficiary attendance and food distribution. More information on SCOPE can be found here:

<https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp272586.pdf>

Innovation: The application window for the Zero Hunger Zero Aids National Innovation Challenge closed in September 2018. A total of 182 applications were received. Challenge partners identified 22 finalists who will receive training before pitching to the Challenge selection committee. Challenge winners will potentially be rewarded with grants, mentorship and the chance to pilot with WFP Tanzania. The Challenge was conducted in partnership with Dar Teknohama Business Incubator (DTBI) and the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). More information on the Challenge is available [here](#).

Supply Chain: WFP has continued to utilize the Lake Victoria transport corridor, dispatching a total of 16 trains to Kampala carrying 12,800 mt of food with this route since its opening in July 2018. This corridor reduces the cost and transit time for transporting food commodities.

In September, WFP dispatched a total of 10,000 mt of food commodities to support humanitarian operations within Tanzania and in the region. Using Tanzania's transportation corridors and services inject money into the national economy.

Photo Credit: WFP/ Max Wohlgenuth

Caption: WFP supports pregnant and nursing mothers in four districts in Singida and Dodoma.

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

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
343 m	91.3 m	6.8 m

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.

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
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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

- Irish Aid has contributed EUR 1 million to support WFP activities in Tanzania. EUR 700,000 will be used to support refugees residing in northwest Tanzania with lifesaving food assistance, and EUR 300,000 will be used for a pilot in supporting smallholder farmers in the sorghum value chain in Dodoma region.
- WFP and UNHCR initiated a gender audit/review to understand gender relations in food distribution. Focus group discussions and workshops were held with camp partners as well as refugee camp leaders. Findings will help inform food assistance modalities.

Monitoring

- In September, WFP conducted a Community Household Surveillance (CHS) in the refugee camps. The CHS measures short to medium term outcomes of food distributions and other interventions over the previous 12 months.

Strategic Partnerships

- WFP is part of a consortium of stakeholders which supports food security for refugees residing in refugee camps in Tanzania. WFP's co-operating partners include: the UN Refugee Agency - UNHCR, World Vision Tanzania, Relief to Development Society (REDES), 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