



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief November 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**

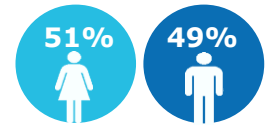
In Numbers

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\$16.6 m six months funding shortfall

288,000 refugees and asylum seekers to receive food assistance in camps in Tanzania



Operational Updates

- Refugees:** For November, food rations were maintained at 100 percent of the recommended 2,100 kcal per person per day. This is the second month refugees and asylum seekers received full rations since they were reduced in February 2017. WFP continues to raise funds so that food rations do not need to be reduced in coming months.

Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps in Kigoma region currently host over 288,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees. WFP provides a food basket of Super Cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt to meet a minimum dietary requirement of 2,100 Kcal per person per day. WFP assistance is the main source of food for refugees.

- Supply Chain:** WFP purchased 36,000 mt of maize from the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) to support the ongoing emergency in South Sudan.

A total of 11,000 mt of food was dispatched including to refugee camps in Tanzania and regional destinations including Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.

- Innovation:** WFP continues to support the Global Learning XPRIZE competition by installing learning software updates on tablets for over 2,400 children in rural Tanzania. More information on the competition can be found here:

<https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/government-and-un-team-global-learning-xprize-provide-2400-children-education-soft>

Photo Credit: WFP/ Max Wohlgenuth

Caption: WFP supports refugees and asylum seekers hosted in three camps in northwest Tanzania.

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
343 m	91.3 m	16.6 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

Monitoring

In November, WFP conducted field work for a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise for the refugee programme. The PDM was focused on monitoring the nutrition component of the refugee operation.

Visibility

In partnership with the European Union, WFP held a media event at the November Oysterbay Farmers Market to raise awareness of the Boresha Lishe Nutrition Project. In 2017, Boresha Lishe reached 28,000 pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 with specialised nutritious foods. Boresha Lishe is implemented in Bahi and Chamwino Districts in Dodoma Region and Ikungi and Singida Rural Districts in Singida Region.

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 (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