



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief January 2019



Operational Context

Tanzania is food self-sufficient at the national level, however, 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. Seventy-four percent of rural Tanzanians are engaged in agriculture while agriculture only constitutes 28.4 percent of the country's GDP. One in ten Tanzanians lives below the food poverty line, and one in three children is chronically malnourished. 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

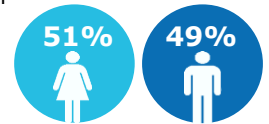
In Numbers

2,000 smallholder farmers trained on Good Agriculture Practices for growing sorghum in central Tanzania

87,400 pregnant and nursing women and children under the age of five supported with improved access and use of nutritious food

US\$55.9 m twelve-month funding shortfall

276,400 refugees and asylum seekers receive food assistance in camps in Tanzania



Operational Updates

Local Procurement: On 04 January 2019, WFP Tanzania Country Representative was invited by the President of the Tanzania to the State House for a signing ceremony with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) to purchase 36,000 mt of maize. The maize was part of over 160,000 mt of food commodities procured in Tanzania, which injected USD 60 million into the local economy for procurement and supply chain services using the Tanzania corridor. Video from the event can be found here: <https://youtu.be/FliCnMJ3NtE>

Refugees: For January, food rations were maintained at 100 percent. This is the third month refugees and asylum seekers received full rations since they were reduced in February 2017. WFP continues to fundraise so that food rations do not need to be reduced later in 2019.

WFP provides a general food basket to 276,400 Congolese and Burundian refugees hosted Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps in Kigoma region. The food basket consists of maize meal, Super Cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt to meet a minimum dietary requirement of 2,100 Kcal per person per day. WFP's food assistance is the main source of livelihood for refugees.

A pilot to use SCOPE, WFP's digital platform for beneficiary management, reached 2,000 households. SCOPE 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>

Photo Credit: Ikulu

Caption: At the Statehouse, WFP Country Representative, Michael Dunford, and Acting Chief Executive Officer of the National Food Reserve Agency, Vumilia Zikankuba, sign an agreement for WFP to purchase 36,000 mt of maize.

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Twelve Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
343 m	116.3 m	55.9 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

Kigoma Joint Programme: In January, Norwegian Ambassador to Tanzania, Ms. Elisabeth Jacobsen, visited Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) activities in northwest Tanzania. During the visit, it was announced that Norway is contributing USD 7 million of funding towards UN Tanzania. A portion of this is to go to support WFP’s work on reducing post-harvest losses and coordinating the agriculture component of KJP.

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 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 (2018/19)

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