



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief May 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**

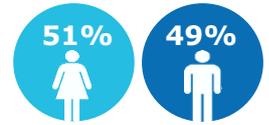
Income Level: **Low**

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

In Numbers

US\$25.9m six-month funding shortfall

259,000 refugees and asylum seekers to receive food assistance in camps in Tanzania



Operational Updates

Innovation: The Global Learning XPRIZE competition announced two winning teams of the \$15 million dollar competition: [Kitkit School](#) and [onebillion](#). WFP supported the competition's Tanzania field test with IT and logistics support in Tanga region. Finalist's software from around the world were uploaded onto new Google Pixel C tablets, donated by Google, which were distributed to 2,700 children from 170 villages. Find out more about the WFP's involvement in the competition [here](#).

Smallholder Farmers: Under the Climate Smart Agriculture Programme, over 6,000 farmers have been mobilised in central Tanzania. About 1,600 farmers were trained on good agricultural practices and facilitated access to improved sorghum seeds.

The Climate Smart Agriculture Programme is an integrated approach that addresses the interlinked challenges of food security and climate change. The programme pilots a sorghum project in Dodoma region to support smallholder farmers to improve farm productivity and hybrid seed linkage, improve post-harvest management practices at household level, promote technologies geared to reduce pre-and post-harvest loss and increase market opportunities for sorghum.

Refugees: WFP provided a general food basket to 259,000 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.

WFP continues to fund raise to avoid ration reductions in the future.

Photo Credit: WFP/ Photo Library

Caption: A farmer from Dodoma region harvests sorghum with support under WFP's Climate Smart Agriculture Programme.

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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 Funding Shortfall (in USD)
343 m	117 m	25.9

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: Data collection for mVAM for Maisha Bora nutrition project began in April and continued into May. In partnership with Enabel, WFP is collecting food security and nutrition data from project beneficiaries from Maasai population in Longido and Simanajiro districts. More on mVAM can be found here: <http://mvam.org/> and more on the nutrition project here: <http://www.maishabora-tz.org/>

Food Transport: In May, a total of 11,000 mt of mixed food was transported using the Tanzania corridor. The food was destined for WFP projects within Tanzania and other countries in the region including Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and Uganda.

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 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 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 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