



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief November 2019



Operational Context

While Tanzania is largely food secure and is oftentimes a commodity exporter, there are occasional pockets of food shortages at the regional, district and household levels. This is 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 contributes 28 percent of the country's GDP. One in ten Tanzanians live below the food poverty line and one in three children is chronically malnourished. Diets are generally lacking diversity, and nutritious diets remain unaffordable for the majority of households. Over the last three years, Tanzania's economy has grown at a rate of 7 percent annually, driven mainly by telecommunications, financial services, tourism, 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**

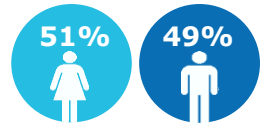
Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: **31.8% of children between 6-59 months**

In Numbers

USD 20.4 million six-month funding shortfall

236,000 refugees and asylum seekers hosted camps in Tanzania (UNHCR data as of 31 October)



Operational Updates

Support to refugee communities: WFP provides a general food basket to 236,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees hosted in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps in Kigoma region. The food basket consists of maize meal, fortified nutritious products, 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, thereby making its uninterrupted continuation essential. WFP is currently fundraising for its refugee operation where the budget requirement is US\$ 66.5 million for 2020.

In October 2019, 2,294 Burundian refugees and asylum seekers were supported to voluntarily repatriate. This brought the total to 78,394 refugees and asylum seekers who have been supported to voluntarily repatriate since September 2017 (Source: data.unhcr.org).

Smallholder Farmers: Under the Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP) in Dodoma Region, WFP trained 14,877 farmers in November on Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) for the 2019/20 planting season.

WFP implements CSAP in the central, drought-prone central corridor of Tanzania. The project uses an integrated approach that addresses the inter-linked challenges of food security and climate change.

Innovation: In November, the WFP Tanzania Innovation Hub partnered with WFP Innovation Accelerator and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) for a high-intensity innovation bootcamp hosted in Dar es Salaam. WFP worked with local facilitators and mentors who guided the 10 participating teams from around the world. Two of the participating teams were from Tanzania.

The bootcamp focused on human-centred design and lean start-up methodologies to strengthen the teams' solutions on Increasing Demand for Vaccination Services. More on the bootcamp and participating teams can be found [here](#).

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Photo: WFP trains farmers in Kongwe District, Dodoma Region on Good Agriculture Practices (GAP). Photo: WFP/Mwanzo Millinga

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
343 m	137 m	20.4 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

Nutrition: In November, WFP Tanzania participated in the 2019 SUN Movement Global Gathering in Kathmandu, Nepal. WFP was part of a consortium representing Tanzania including Prime Minister’s Office, President’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government, Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, UNICEF, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania (PANITA) and members of Parliament.

The theme of the meeting was “Nourishing People and Planet Together” acknowledging that globalisation, urbanisation, inequities, humanitarian crises and climate shocks are driving unprecedented negative changes in people’s nutrition around the world.

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 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.

Donors

Canada, Denmark, European Union, Germany, Global Learning XPRIZE, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea, One UN, United Kingdom, UN CERF, United States of America (*in alphabetical order*)