



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Tanzania Country Brief January 2020



## 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: **58 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **159 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

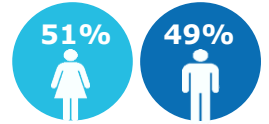
Chronic malnutrition: **31.8% of children between 6-59 months**

## In Numbers

**USD 20.8 million** six-month funding shortfall

**28,500** smallholder farmers supported in 2019

**241,700** refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance in December



## Operational Updates

**Support to refugee communities:** WFP provides a general food basket to approximately 241,700 Congolese and Burundian refugees hosted 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 total requirement for 2020 is US\$ 66.5 million and the current 12-month shortfall is US\$ 50 million.

**Innovation:** The WFP Tanzania Innovation Hub conducted a joint UN Innovation Night on 23 January. The night was hosted in partnership with UN Innovation Network and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Tanzania. UN Innovation Night brought together UN and other key actors in the Tanzania innovation ecosystem to exchange ideas, learn from each other and establish new connections. The night also marked the end of an eight-week Tanzania Innovation Safari, which was designed to build innovation capacities through hands-on training and partnership development for X teams across 13 UN agencies. During the Innovation Night, the teams presented their ideas to an audience of government representatives, development partners and the private sector.

For more information read the news release [here](#).

**Supply Chain:** In January, WFP delivered 13,000 metric tonnes of food to projects in Tanzania and neighbouring countries including Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda.

In 2019, almost 200,000 metric tons of food were transported for WFP's food assistance programmes in Tanzania and neighbouring countries injecting over USD 43 million to the national economy.

Photo: Participants in WFP's Boresha Lishe nutrition project water vegetables at the community garden in Kinyeto Village, Singida Region. Photo: WFP/Mwanzo Millinga

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**Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)**

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
<b>343 m</b>	<b>144.6 m</b>	<b>20.8 m</b>

**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

**Smallholder Farmers:** In 2019, WFP reached almost 28,500 smallholder farmers through four programmes: the Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP), the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP), the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) and Global Framework for Climatic Services (GFCS). Throughout its smallholder farmer interventions, WFP supported farmers to increase their market access and productivity by practicing climate smart agriculture and reducing post-harvest losses.

**Nutrition:** Throughout all of WFP’s nutrition programmes, 32,000 women and children were supported with specialised nutritious food to prevent malnutrition and 36,000 households were reached with social behaviour change communication messages to promote improved nutrition focusing on the 1,000-day approach. Inadequate nutrition during a child’s first 1,000 days, referring to the time from a child’s conception through to his or her second birthday, can irreversibly hamper cognitive and physical development.

**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.

**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*)