



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

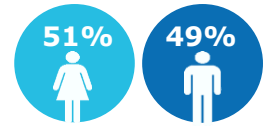
# WFP Tanzania Country Brief March 2020



## In Numbers

USD 28.5 million six-month funding shortfall

239,000 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance in February



## Operational Updates

**Support to refugee communities:** Under the refugee response, WFP is working on modifying food and nutrition distribution in camps to decrease contact between beneficiaries as well as between beneficiaries and cooperating partners to reduce exposure and transmission of COVID-19 within camps. WFP has increased the days between GFD from 28 to 42, and adjusted food basket quantities to ensure a 42-day supply of food commodities to decrease the frequency of large groups in the camps.

Social distancing measures and handwashing stations are in place at distribution sites. WFP is working to design and fabricate hoppers to be used in the pre-packaging of pulses at distribution sites.

WFP provides a general food basket to approximately 239,000 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.

**Supply Chain:** WFP is leading the logistics pillar to support the Ministry of Health-led response. WFP was requested to coordinate the logistics response of development partners and agencies by identifying logistical needs, bottlenecks and gaps of the international community in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In February and March, WFP delivered 48,000 metric tonnes of food to projects in Tanzania and neighbouring countries including Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan 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: Social distancing is used by refugees during food distributions at WFP Final Distribution Points. Photo: WFP/Flora Kabola

## 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

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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	145.9 m	28.5 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:** Nutrition education activities have been postponed. However, the treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) will continue. In order to avoid overcrowding, MAM beneficiaries will now only go to health facilities on an appointment basis. WFP is also adjusting the size of the care groups in its nutrition programme to ensure social distancing.

**Smallholder Farmers:** In the interest of social distancing, trainings for farmers have been postponed on post-harvest management and nutrition-sensitive agriculture. WFP is looking into different strategies to address this. More emphasis is being placed on aggregation and marketing activities to ensure that farmers continue to sell their crops and generate income.

**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)