



WFP Tanzania Country Brief May 2020

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



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**

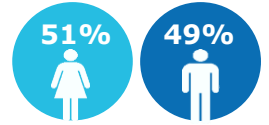
Chronic malnutrition: **31.8% of children between 6-59 months**

In Numbers

USD 18 million six-month funding shortfall for Country Strategic Plan

USD 34 million estimated funding requirement for WFP COVID-19 response

238,000 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance in April



Operational Updates

Support to refugee communities: WFP provides a general food basket to approximately 238,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees hosted Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps in Kigoma region. The food basket consists of cereals, 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.

As a precaution regarding the COVID-19 global pandemic, WFP began distributing maize meal, rice and pulses in pre-portioned quantities for the food distribution starting 18 May. WFP had already moved from a 28-day distribution cycle to a 42-day cycle to decrease the frequency of large groups in the camps. Additionally, the number of distribution days has been doubled from five to ten to further reduce the number of individuals at distribution centres at any one time. Social distancing measures and handwashing stations are also in place at distribution sites.

Food Security: In April 2020, a food security assessment in Dar es Salaam was jointly undertaken by WFP, Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) and the Government to understand food security status and market functionality to inform potential COVID-19 response in Tanzania. A summary of key findings was released in May and can be found [here](#).

Humanitarian Air Service: As of 01 June, commercial airlines began resuming regular passenger flights to Tanzania. Therefore, WFP has discontinued its flights between Addis Ababa and Dar es Salaam. The humanitarian air service was launched on 15 May and performed three flights in and out of Tanzania, transporting UN officials, diplomats and health personnel at a time when no commercial passenger planes were servicing the country.

Photo: WFP beneficiary sells produce from WFP supported community garden. 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)
343 m	162 m	18 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 May, WFP and Japan issued a news release marking a contribution of US\$1.5 million from Japan to the Boresha Lische Nutrition project. More information can be found here:

<https://www.wfp.org/news/japan-and-wfp-partner-fight-malnutrition-tanzania>

The Boresha Lische project aims to improve access to and use of nutritious food by 30,000 women and children through social behaviour change communication, diversification of food production and distribution of specialized nutritious foods. The project also works to improve knowledge on nutrition, dietary diversity and practices in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Activities are complemented by promoting the raising of small-scale livestock, planting diverse crops and mobilizing VICOBA.

In the interest of social distancing, nutrition education activities have been postponed. However, the treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) continues.

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.

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

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, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Danish 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: Farm Africa, FaidaMali, and the district councils of: Chamwino, Singida Rural District Council, Bahi and Ikungi.

Donors

Canada, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Japan, One UN, United Kingdom, United States of America (*in alphabetical order*)