



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Tanzania Country Brief October 2020

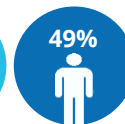


In Numbers

USD 32.2 million six-month funding shortfall for the Country Strategic Plan

USD 13.9 million six-month funding shortfall for refugee assistance

240,000 refugees and asylum seekers in camps supported with food assistance



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 countries**

Income Level: **Low**

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

Operational Updates

Fraud and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) – WFP has zero tolerance to fraud and SEA. In October WFP rolled out the IASC *Saying No to Sexual Misconduct* training. Some 350 WFP and cooperating partner staff participated in the training. Fraud training was provided to six partners with participants from both field and head offices.

Support to refugee communities: A Joint Assessment Mission is taking place from 1-16 November 2020, and will include the Ministry of Home Affairs, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, NGO partners and donors. The aim is to assess aspects of refugee assistance including nutrition, health and protection. Due to limited resources, as of September, WFP has reduced rations to 72 percent of the minimum required Kcal, risking deterioration in the health of this population. If no additional funding is forthcoming, WFP will have to further reduce rations.

Smallholder Farmers: Under the UN Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP), WFP facilitated a session on post-harvest handling and storage (PHHS) for FaidaMali and for staff of post harvest technology suppliers. The training focussed on key areas to be taken into consideration for training farmer groups on PHHS, gender and business skills. In addition, through a partnership with Digital Mobile Africa, KJP has been able to support the swift ordering and distribution of farm inputs for the 2020/21 agricultural season through the digital platform. Under the climate smart agriculture project in Dodoma, WFP facilitated training for local government staff on gender issues in Kondoa District. Furthermore, based on weather forecast information received from Tanzania Meteorological Agency, the project encouraged farmers to start key activities such as farm preparations, accessing improved Sorghum seeds and planning for timely planting.

Photo: Harvested sorghum in Dodoma.
Photo Credit: WFP/Max Wohlgenuth

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Funding Shortfall (in USD)
356.8 m	165.7 m	33 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.
- Provide cash and/or food-based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic

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

Operational Updates (continued)

Supply Chain:

In October a total of 10,000 mt of food was procured. In addition, WFP delivered 10,000 mt of food commodities to WFP operations in four countries including Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. WFP continues to lead the logistics pillar for co-ordination of COVID-19 response activities by all partners.

Nutrition: WFP started working with PANITA, an umbrella organization representing all Tanzanian CSOs working in nutrition. The partnership will cover advocacy for nutrition and capacity strengthening of ward leaders to be more accountable for nutrition in their areas. The partnership also includes identifying advocates to work with champions in parliament to advance the nutrition agenda in the country. In addition, WFP facilitated trainings at community level on delivery of Social Behavior Change Communication messages to ensure quality of services provided.

The EU ambassador visited the Boresha Lishe project during the month.

Innovation: The WFPx moonshot project for future food security in Africa is has entered phase two. Innovators are expected to come up with at least 100 moonshot solutions to address urban food security during this phase.

mVAM: National monitoring of food security through mVAM has been launched. Eighty percent of urban populations in Tanzania have an acceptable level of food consumption according to assessments, a dashboard is available through Hunger Map Live, which is updated daily: <https://hungermap.wfp.org/>

Strategic Partnerships

WFP is part of a consortium of stakeholders supporting food security for refugees. WFP's partners include: UNHCR, World Vision Tanzania, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Danish Refugee Council, and Médecins Sans Frontières. In agriculture and nutrition, WFP works with several line ministries, NGOs and local government authorities at the district level, including Farm Africa, FaidaMali, Sustainable environment management Action, Tanzania Home economics association, Research, Community and Organizational Development Associates and district councils of Chamwino, Singida Rural, Bahi and Ikungi.

Donors

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