



## WFP Tanzania Country Brief

### WFP Assistance

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
<b>Country Programme</b>			
Dev 200200 (Jul 11 – Jun 2017)**	192.6 m	80.7 m (42%)	N/A
<b>Food Assistance to Refugees in North-Western Tanzania</b>			
PRRO 200603 (Jul 14 – Jun 2017)**	137 m	105 m (77%)	N/A
<b>Tanzania Country Strategic Plan***</b>			
(July 2017 – June 2021)	487.6 m	N/A	24 m

\*June - November 2017

\*\*Project ending in June, new Country Strategic Plan is under approval

\*\*\*CSP to be presented at the Executive Board in June

WFP Tanzania assists half a million people in chronically food-insecure regions through its various development programmes and assistance to refugees.

Since the 1970s, Tanzania has hosted **refugees** fleeing to north-west of the country from neighbouring states. Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps in Kigoma region currently host over 315,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees. Through its Refugee Operation, WFP provides a food basket of Super Cereal, 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.

WFP is the only agency in the country providing supplementary food rations to pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and children under the age of five. To treat Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), WFP provides a monthly take home ration of fortified blended food to these two vulnerable groups through its Supplementary Feeding Programme. To prevent stunting, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and children under two receive a monthly take home ration of Super Cereal (fortified blended food) under the Mother and Child Health and **Nutrition programme**. WFP's nutrition interventions are focused in Dodoma and Singida regions, which have high rates of stunting and wasting.

Photo Credit: WFP/ Fizza Moloo

Caption: Maize is milled at WFP warehouse in Dodoma for distribution to refugees in northwest Tanzania.

## Highlights

- Rations of maize meal will be distributed at 70% in July. Further reduction for cereals and other commodities can be anticipated from August if additional funds are not secured.
- Tanzania's Country Strategic Plan was approved in Rome by WFP's Executive Board at the 2017 Annual June Session. Implementation began on 01 July 2017.

In partnership with WFP's Munich Innovation Accelerator, WFP Tanzania is developing its function as an **Innovation Hub** for testing and scaling innovations from WFP and both the public and private sector. WFP and its partners in Tanzania are facilitating to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Through its **Market Access** initiative, WFP helps farmers transition from subsistence farming to market-oriented agriculture by connecting the demand for crops with commercial markets and by providing access to fair contracts before planting.

Supporting farmers with improved market access, as well as the means to improve their yields, can help increase household income while reducing food insecurity at the community, national and global level.

Improved market access can have a profound effect on achieving the Global Goal of achieving Zero Hunger by 2030, in addition to contributing to the other Sustainable Development Goals.

As the lead agency providing **Supply Chain** services to support the refugee operation in Tanzania, WFP co-ordinates the transportation of food and non-food items, ware-housing and clearing and forwarding formalities, and provides information to NGOs and UN agencies to help improve efficiency in transport and logistics.

## In Numbers

**315,000** refugees in need of food assistance

**50,000** smallholder farmers to be assisted through Farm to Market Alliance in 2017

**29,000** people supported with food distributions and nutrition programme in Dodoma and Singida regions

## Operational Updates

**Refugee Operation:** Tanzania is currently hosting over 315,000 refugees in official camps. The population at Nduta Refugee Camp is 126,000 and Mtendeli Refugee Camp is 50,000. (30 June, <http://data.unhcr.org/burundi>).

A pipeline break is anticipated from August for cereals and vegetable oil. If funds are not made available WFP will have to further reduce rations.

**Supply Chain:** In June, WFP received a vessel carrying 21,000 mt maize which will be supplied to different country offices in the region, after temporary storage in Tanzania. Tanzania has become an effective corridor for several landlocked countries in the region.

**Cash Based Transfers:** ECHO confirmed a contribution of Euro 2 million towards the Cash Based Transfers programme in WFP's Refugee Operation.

**Market Access:** Field trainings on Post-Harvest Management Training continue in Central and Southern Tanzania. Trainings will continue through July. The plan is to reach 50,000 farmers through 10,000 trainings.

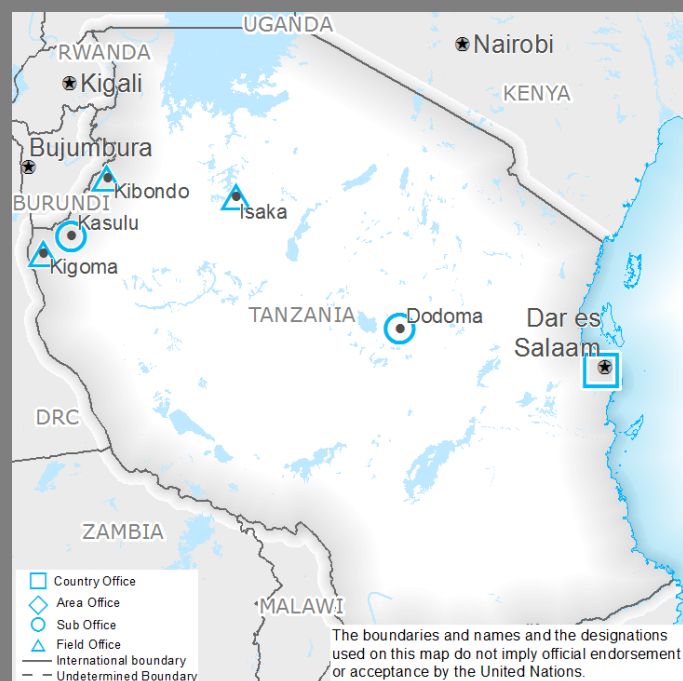
Following harvest, negotiations have started between commodity buyers and farmers on final commodity prices.

## Strategic Partnerships

**Refugee Operation:** WFP is part of a consortium of actors who provide support to refugees residing in refugee camps in Tanzania. WFP's co-operating partners include: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), World Vision Tanzania, Relief to Development Society (REDES), Tanzania Red Cross Society, Danish Refugee Council, Caritas, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Farm from a Box and Airtel.

**Country Programme:** 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, Project Concern International (PCI), Childreach Tanzania, Building Rural Income Through Enterprises (BRITEN), Rural Urban Development Initiative (RUDI), Private Agricultural Sector Support (PASS), Good Neighbours Tanzania, Kwimba District Council, Misungwi District Council, Magu District Council, Nzega District Council, Igunga District Council, Chamwino District Council, Singida Rural District Council, Bahi District Council, Bunda District Council, Ikungi District Council, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA).

## Country Background & Strategy



Tanzania is food self-sufficient at the national level. However, localised food deficits occur at regional, district and household levels mainly due to dependence on rain-fed agriculture and limited use of modern farming techniques. 80 percent of the population relies on subsistence farming and 28 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Tanzania is classified as a Least Developed Country, ranking among the lowest on the Human Development Index. According to the National Nutrition Survey (2015), 35 percent of children under the age of five are stunted in Tanzania.

Over the last three years, Tanzania's economy has grown at a rate of 7 percent annually, driven mainly by telecommunications, financial services, 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: **53.5 million**

2015 Human Development Index:  
**151 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower**

Chronic malnutrition:  
**34.7% of children between 6-59 months**

## Donors

**DEV 200200 (2016/17):** Belgium, European Union, Republic of Korea, and One UN

**PRRO 200603 (2016/17):** France, Canada, USA, Germany, CERF, UK, Japan, ECHO, Belgium, Switzerland, Ireland, Denmark and Italy.

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Further information: [www.wfp.org/countries/tanzania](http://www.wfp.org/countries/tanzania)