



WFP Tanzania Country Brief

WFP Assistance

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
Tanzania Country Strategic Plan			
(July 2017 – June 2021)	487.6 m	N/A	24 m

WFP Tanzania implements its activities under its Country Strategic Plan (2017-21), assisting half a million people in chronically food-insecure regions through five Strategic Outcomes (SOs).

SO1: Support to Refugees

Since the 1970s, Tanzania has hosted refugees fleeing to north-west Tanzania from neighbouring countries. Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps in Kigoma region currently host over 315,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees. WFP provides a food basket of cereals, SuperCereal (fortified blended food), pulses, vegetable oil and salt to each refugee. WFP assistance is the main source of food for refugees.

WFP also runs a Supplementary Feeding Programme in all three camps to provide additional nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women, children under five years, People with HIV/AIDS and hospital in-patients. In addition, hot meals are served to newly arriving refugees at transit and reception centres, and high energy biscuits provided to those in transit.

SO2: Nutrition

WFP's nutrition interventions are focused in Dodoma and Singida regions. Dodoma and Singida are among the regions in Tanzania with high rates of stunting and wasting. To prevent stunting, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and children under two years receive a monthly take home ration of SuperCereal and under the Mother and Child Health Nutrition programme. WFP also uses behaviour change communication activities as well as the construction of rainwater harvesting tanks and provision of inputs for school and community gardens to improve the food security in the districts of Longido and Simanjiro in northern Tanzania.

Photo Credit: WFP/ Serena Okawa
Caption: Cleaning of maize at Farm to Market Alliance aggregation centre in Dihinda Village, Morogoro.

Highlights

In response to funding appeals for WFP's refugee operation, the governments of Germany (EUR 1 million), Ireland (EUR 1 million), the United Kingdom (GBP 5 million) and the United States (USD 6.5 million) contributed funding for the operation.

Despite these contributions, WFP's refugee operation remains chronically underfunded forcing rations to be distributed at 72 percent of the recommended 2,100 kcal per person per day.

SO3: Support to Smallholder Farmers

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.

By providing improved market access, WFP supports farmers with the means to improve their yields and reduce post-harvest losses, increasing household income while reducing food insecurity at the community, national and global level.

SO4: Service Provision and Support to Government

WFP co-ordinates the transportation of food and non-food items, warehousing and clearing and forwarding formalities, and provides information to NGOs and UN agencies to help improve efficiency in transport and logistics. WFP also provides support through the Global Commodity Management Facility in Dodoma and providing common ICT services to 21 UN agencies operating in Dar es Salaam under the One UN initiative.

SO5: Innovation Field Hub

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.

In Numbers

315,000 refugees living in camps in Tanzania

51,000 smallholder farmers to be assisted through Farm to Market Alliance

29,000 pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two supported with food distributions and nutrition sensitization in Dodoma and Singida regions



November 2017

Operational Updates

Support to Refugees: Funding shortfalls have led to reducing general foods distributions to only 72 percent of the minimum monthly requirement. Additional funds are urgently required to restore full rations.

WFP continues to deliver full rations for hot meals and supplementary feeding programmes. Tanzania is currently hosting 315,000 refugees in three camps, Nyarugusu (149,894 refugees), Nduta (119,089 refugees) and Mtendeli (46,161 refugees) as of 30 November (<http://data.unhcr.org/burundi>). Almost 9,000 Burundian refugees have been assisted to voluntarily repatriate to Burundi through.

Support to Smallholder Farmers: A Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) training was concluded in the southern zone and in Manyara region. Some 29,500 out of 51,000 famers have been trained so far. Of those trained, 49 percent were women. Further trainings will be ongoing through the first quarter of 2018.

Strategic Partnerships

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 (REDESO), Tanzania Red Cross Society, Danish Refugee Council, Caritas, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Farm from a Box and Airtel.

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, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA) and the district councils of: Kwimba, Misungwi, Magu, Nzega, Igunga, Chamwino, Singida Rural District Council, Bahi, Ikungi and Bunda.

Kigoma Joint Programme: A UN Joint Programme has been developed by the WFP-led Resilience Thematic Results Group (TRG) under the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II). The programme, involving 16 UN agencies, targets refugee host communities in three districts. WFP is leading the agriculture sub-component. The Kigoma Joint Programme supports the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), officially adopted by the Government of Tanzania in July 2017.

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 (2016/17): Belgium, European Union, Republic of Korea, One UN, France, Canada, USA, Germany, CERF, UK, Japan, ECHO, Belgium, Switzerland, Ireland, Denmark and Italy.

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