order to determine the best agronomic options to weather to regions local government. The programme is currently being implemented in Dodoma, markets and increase household incomes. To improve productive potential of the farmland, link farmers to farmers’ resilience to climate change, improve schemes, dams, and growth at the household level. Investment in irrigation developing community assets to stimulate econom programme in WFP’s Food Assistance for Asset Creation (FFA) Pilot in Ikungi and Bunda districts in Dodoma and Singida regions, which have high rates of stunting and wasting.

In 2015, WFP launched a Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Pilot in Ikungi and Bunda districts in Dodoma and Singida regions to enable the local government and schools to manage a school meals programme and procure food locally from smallholder farmers. HGSF creates greater community ownership of school feeding programmes by increasing the number of livelihoods that it supports.

Since the 1970s, Tanzania has hosted refugees who fled to north-west Tanzania from neighbouring countries. Nyarugusu, Ndua and Mtendeli Refugee Camps in Kigoma region currently host 200,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees. Through its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), WFP provides a food basket of fortified blended food (Super Cereal) to 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.

On the nutrition front, WFP is the only agency in the country providing supplementary food rations to pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, and children under 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.

WFP Tanzania assists half a million people in chronically food-insecure regions through its Market Access, Food for Assets, Nutrition, School Meals and Refugee support activities.

Through its market access initiatives, 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.

WFP’s Food Assistance for Asset Creation (FFA) programme in rural communities is aimed at developing community assets to stimulate economic growth at the household level. Investment in irrigation schemes, dams, and feeder roads helps strengthen farmers’ resilience to climate change, improve the productive potential of the farmland, link farmers to markets and increase household incomes. The FFA programme is currently being implemented in Dodoma, Tabora and Mwanza regions.

Under its climate change initiative, WFP works with local government in Dodoma, Arusha and Manyara regions to provide access to information on climate and weather to enable farmers and livestock keepers to determine the best agronomic options to pursue in order to mitigate effects of climate change.

WFP Tanzania Country Brief
Operational Updates

- **Kagera Earthquake**: A UN joint assessment team was deployed to determine the scope of damage and provide recommendations for the stakeholders.

- **Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey**: A joint UNHCR-WFP Nutrition Survey is currently underway to determine the nutrition status of the refugee population in Nduta, Nyarugusu and Mtendeli Refugee Camps.

Challenges

- The refugee operation will need to reduce rations as early as November if new contributions are not received. WFP has launched a funding appeal to development partners. The PRRO urgently requires 26.3 million for the next six months.

Partners

- **Protracted Relief and Recovery 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, CARITAS Kigoma, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Tanzania Water & Environment Sanitation (TWESA), Relief to Development Society (REDESO) and Danish Refugee Council.

- **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 Neighbors Tanzania, Kwimba District Council, Misungwi District Council, Magu District Council, Nzega District Council, Igunga District Council, Chamwino District Council, Singida Rural 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. Approximately 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), almost 35 percent of children under the age of five are stunted in Tanzania.

Over the last three years, Tanzania’s economy has grown at the 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.

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Donors

**DEV 200200 (2015/16)**: Korea, Belgium and One UN

**PRRO 200603 (2015/16)**: France, Canada, USA, Germany, CERF, UK, Japan, ECHO and Belgium