

COUNTRY STRATEGY

Priorities for 2011-2015

Emergency Humanitarian Action—for refugees and people who are unable to meet their basic food and nutrition needs due to disasters.

Food Security and Nutrition Support—for chronically hungry people living in extreme poverty and are more vulnerable to shocks.

Community Investments in Food Security Support—for people who are able to meet their basic food/nutrition needs but require further support to ensure their food security situation is sustainable.

In 2015, WFP will be designing a new Country Strategy to cover the period 2016-2020.



OPERATIONS

	Project Duration	Planned number of people	Total requirements (in USD)	Total received (in USD)	Total Funded (%)	6 Months Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*	Top 5 Donors
DEV 200200: Country Programme - Tanzania	Jul 11- Jun 15	2,540,600	162,794,267	65,216,671	40%	16,081,350	Multilateral funding, Canada, UN Common excluding CERF Funds, USA and Korea
PRRO 200603: Food Assistance to Refugees in North-Western Tanzania	Jul 14 - Jun 16	70,000	36,115,584	14,235,470	39%	577,346	UK, USA, Japan, ECHO and Saudi Arabia

*February-July 2015

Summary of WFP assistance:

While Tanzania has a fast growing economy, this is predominantly an urban phenomenon. A vast majority of Tanzanians reside in rural areas and rely on subsistence level farming activities, which makes them vulnerable to climatic, economic and seasonal shocks. To address this, WFP supports small-scale asset creation activities among communities to build resilience to shocks and improve their long-term food security.

To address short term hunger, WFP provides primary school children in drought prone and food insecure Dodoma and Singida regions with one meal a day through the School Meals programme (**component 1**) under the Country Programme. By supporting over 370,000 school children, WFP aims to increase attendance, improve concentration in the classroom, and reduce drop outs and gender disparity. WFP is also working with the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training to develop a hand-over strategy and national guidelines for the school feeding programme. The Food-Assistance for Assets programme (**component 2**) supports populations unable to mitigate recurring economic, climatic or seasonal shocks. The activities provide food in exchange for people's work on building rehabilitating productive assets, which in turn strengthens community resilience, reduces vulnerability and enhances local food access and food availability. The Supplementary Feeding programme To treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP provides a monthly take home ration of fortified blended foods to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under five through its Supplementary Feeding Programme (**component 3**). To prevent stunting, PLW and children under two receive a monthly take home ration of Super Cereal under the Mother/Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme (**component 4**). WFP's nutrition interventions are focused in Dodoma and Singida regions, both of which have high rates of stunting and wasting.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO): Since the 1990's, Tanzania has hosted refugees who fled to the north-western part of the country following unrest in neighbouring countries. Nyarugusu camp in Kigoma region is currently populated with Congolese refugees and a small number of Burundian refugees. WFP assistance is their main source of food. WFP provides general food distribution (GFD) and supplementary feeding programmes (SuFP). Through GFD, every 28 days, a food basket of Super Cereal, pulses, vegetable oil, and salt provides refugees with their minimum dietary requirement of 2,100 Kcal per person per day.

Purchase for Progress (P4P): P4P covers 14 districts in 10 regions and reach some 19,000 smallholder farmers, 43 percent of whom are women. To reach farmers, WFP engages with 28 Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs), which provide credit and savings accounts to smallholders. An agreement between WFP and Tanzania's National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) provides P4P-supported farmer's organizations with a potentially sustainable market for their crops.

United Nations Development Assistance Programme (UNDAP): UNDAP was launched in July 2011 to bring together a range of activities supported by the UN in Tanzania. Tanzania is the first country in the UN to pilot a Common Country Programme which was developed collaboratively by UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

ACHIEVEMENTS	ISSUES/CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP Tanzania has become a major hub for WFP's Forward Purchase Facility (FPF) in the region due to Tanzania's surplus, competitive rates, quality of maize, and location. FPF allows WFP to make advance purchases of food items at favourable prices, providing for future emergency and development needs. By purchasing in advance when prices are favourable, WFP is able to achieve cost efficiencies, reduce delivery times and shorten emergency response times. In 2014 alone, WFP procured grains valued at USD 58.6 million through FPF, injecting money directly into the local economy. Under the Global Framework for Climate Services, WFP in collaboration with other partners, is building the capacity of local government extension services to guide farmers in adapting to climate change. In the pilot district of Kiteto, farmers and livestock keepers receive weather information through their mobile phones/handsets from Tanzania Meteorological Agency, enabling them to plan agronomic practices that suit their crops and livestock. Through the project, farmers are also trained on various alternative livelihood activities to rely on if the seasonal climate is unfavorable for crop production. Activities in Kiteto are expected to be scaled-up to Longido district, and later, to Dodoma and Singida regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Food reserve Agency (NFRA) has run out of storage space after purchasing stock nearly double (85 percent) the storage capacity, posing new challenges for the government. A portion of the new purchases are temporarily stored outside the warehouse, exposing the stocks to risk of rain damage. The government has not been able to source tarpaulins that are required to cover the excess stocks. In 2014, a funding shortfall forced WFP to cut 40 percent of the primary schools from its school meals programme. If funding is not sourced, the school feeding programme is in jeopardy of being suspended. As WFP food is the only source of a nutritious meal for many children, this will have a serious effect on attendance and enrolment rates, and the ability of children to learn. Shortfalls in Food-Assistance for Assets meant that only 8 percent of the planned beneficiaries could be assisted. As a result, communities cannot invest in infrastructure that helps to make them resilient to environmental and economic shocks. WFP has been forced to decline a number of potential FFA projects in drought-prone areas where food is scarce and communities must depend entirely on the land for survival.

PARTNERSHIPS

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO): WFP is part of a broader consortium of actors who provide support to the refugees at Nyaragusu Camp. In the camp, WFP works closely with UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM under the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP), which is the business plan for the UN in Tanzania. Adventist Development and Relief Agency Tanzania (ADRA) is the implementing partner for WFP in the camp. International Rescue Committee (IRC) is responsible for education, gender-based violence prevention, and response activities. Women's Legal Aid Centre provides legal representation on behalf of refugees and other persons of concern. Tanzania Red Cross Society provides health, nutrition and medical services in the camp. Tanzanian Water and Environment Sanitation is responsible for managing the water, sanitation, and shelter in the camp. Radio Kwizera broadcasts radio messages to raise awareness on food distributions and other activities in the camp. The Government provides overall security and camp management.

Country Programme (CP): WFP works with several line ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC), Ministry of Health, Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), and Ministry of Education and Vocational Training. WFP's formal partnerships are directly with NGOs and local government authorities at the district level, where WFP's implementation takes place. Under the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, WFP established a partnership with Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) to provide entrepreneurship development, and time saving technologies that work for women. WFP also established a partnership with Yara Tanzania, a private sector company, who provides agronomic expertise and training related to the use of fertilizer to improve agricultural practices and production of smallholder farmers' groups. The KOICA-funded Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities project focuses on income generating activities, improving community leadership, and building basic infrastructure in FFA communities. For example, activities include building a girls dormitory for secondary students, renovating three dispensaries in Dodoma region and providing quarterly trainings for communities on post-harvest management, community management and participatory leadership.

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

At the national level Tanzania is food self-sufficient. However, localized 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. According to World Bank poverty estimates, there are approximately 12 million poor people living in Tanzania, which is approximately the same number as in 2001. Some 28 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Tanzania is classified as a Least Developed Country ranking among the lowest in the Human Development Index (HDI).

Forty-two percent of children under the age of five are stunted in Tanzania, and the country overall suffers from high rates of malnutrition. 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.

