In Numbers

US$25.9m six-month funding shortfall

259,000 refugees and asylum seekers to receive food assistance in camps in Tanzania

Operational Context

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. Seventy-four percent of rural Tanzanians are engaged in agriculture while agriculture only constitutes 28.4 percent of the country’s GDP. One in ten Tanzanians lives below the food poverty line, and one in three children is chronically malnourished. 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.

Operational Updates

Innovation: The Global Learning XPRIZE competition announced two winning teams of the $15 million dollar competition: Kitkit School and onebillion. WFP supported the competition’s Tanzania field test with IT and logistics support in Tanga region. Finalist’s software from around the world were uploaded onto new Google Pixel C tablets, donated by Google, which were distributed to 2,700 children from 170 villages. Find out more about the WFP’s involvement in the competition here.

Smallholder Farmers: Under the Climate Smart Agriculture Programme, over 6,000 farmers have been mobilised in central Tanzania. About 1,600 farmers were trained on good agricultural practices and facilitated access to improved sorghum seeds. The Climate Smart Agriculture Programme is an integrated approach that addresses the interlinked challenges of food security and climate change. The programme pilots a sorghum project in Dodoma region to support smallholder farmers to improve farm productivity and hybrid seed linkage, improve post-harvest management practices at household level, promote technologies geared to reduce pre-and post-harvest loss and increase market opportunities for sorghum.

Refugees: WFP provided a general food basket to 259,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees hosted Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps in Kigoma region. The food basket consists of maize meal, Super Cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt to meet a minimum dietary requirement of 2,100 Kcal per person per day. WFP’s food assistance is the main source of livelihood for refugees.

WFP continues to fund raise to avoid ration reductions in the future.

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Photo Credit: WFP/ Photo Library
Caption: A farmer from Dodoma region harvests sorghum with support under WFP’s Climate Smart Agriculture Programme.
Operational Updates (continued)

Monitoring: Data collection for mVAM for Maisha Bora nutrition project began in April and continued into May. In partnership with Enabel, WFP is collecting food security and nutrition data from project beneficiaries from Maasai population in Longido and Simanajiro districts. More on mVAM can be found here: http://mvam.org/ and more on the nutrition project here: http://www.maishabora-tz.org/

Food Transport: In May, a total of 11,000 mt of mixed food was transported using the Tanzania corridor. The food was destined for WFP projects within Tanzania and other countries in the region including Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and Uganda.

Strategic Partnerships

WFP is part of a consortium of stakeholders which supports food security for refugees residing in refugee camps in Tanzania. WFP’s co-operating partners include: the UN Refugee Agency - UNHCR, World Vision Tanzania, Relief to Development Society (REDESO), Tanzania Red Cross Society, Danish Refugee Council, Caritas, Norwegian Refugee Council and Médecins Sans Frontières.

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, Childreach Tanzania, Building Rural Income Through Enterprises (BRITEN), Rural Urban Development Initiative (RUDI), Private Agricultural Sector Support (PASS), Good Neighbours Tanzania, Norwegian Church Aid and Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), Save the Children and the district councils of: Kwimba, Misungwi, Maqu, Nzega, Igunga, Chamwino, Singida Rural District Council, Bahi, Ikungi and Bunda.

Kigoma Joint Programme: A UN Joint Programme has been developed by the Resilience Thematic Results Group 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.

Donors (2018/19)

Canada, Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Republic of Korea, One UN, UK, USA and Global Learning XPRIZE