**WFP TANZANIA**

**PARTNERSHIP ACTION PLAN**

**CONTENTS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SECTION 1** | **Introduction** | |
| **SECTION 2** | **Strategic Results, Outcomes and Partnership Actions** | |
| **SECTION 3** | **Key Stakeholders** | |
|  | **A** | **Government** |
|  | **B** | **Traditional and New Donors** |
|  | **C** | **UN Agencies** |
|  | **D** | **Private Sector** |
|  | **E** | **Civil Society** |
|  | **F** | **International Financial Institutions** |
|  | **G** | **Media and Communications** |
| **SECTION 4** | **Forecast** | |
| **Annex 1** | **Partnership Matrix** | |

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set forth in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) is positioning itself to reinforce national efforts to achieve *SDG 2, Zero Hunger, and SDG17, Partnership.* This approach is outlined in WFP’s new Corporate Strategic Plan (2017-2021).

The implementation of WFP’s Corporate Strategic Plan is manifested at the country level through the development and implementation of Country Strategic Plans (CSPs). The development of the CSP 2017-2021 is an opportunity for WFP Tanzania to reposition itself and become a strategic partner for Tanzania to achieve the SDGs.

Effective positioning requires communication and advocacy to the government, donors, civil society, UN agencies and the private sector. Engagement with stakeholders on WFP Tanzania’s CSP began in 2015 with a *Strategic Review of Food and Nutrition Security Framework* in Tanzania which was guided by the Prime Minister’s Office and conducted by a national think tank. The review included consultation with the Government of Tanzania and its agencies, development partners, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These consultations were accompanied by sector level studies in nutrition, social protection, agriculture and gender which involved consultations with relevant national agencies and donors at the technical level.

This Action Plan articulates opportunities for partnership and resource mobilization that emerged from these engagements. The plan was developed through consultation with WFP staff and utilises a partner mapping exercise conducted to identify areas of donor interest in the country (Annex 1). WFP’s four year budget (2017-2020) for the CSP is US$ 453.9 million.

1. **Strategic Results, Outcomes and Partnership Actions**

The CSP is framed around five Strategic Results. Specific partnership actions have been identified for each of the five Strategic Results.

**Strategic Result 1:** Access to Food

**Strategic Outcome:** Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis.

**Four Year Cost: US$ 388.3 million**

**Current Resource Partners:** Canada, Denmark, European Union (EU), France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, UK, US

**Future Prospects:** Belgium, Japan, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sweden.

**Key Actions**

1. Continue engagement with traditional donors who fund WFP’s humanitarian portfolio;
2. Nurture relationships with new donors who have recently come on board. This will diversify the donor portfolio (In particular, leverage the good relationship with the UK Department for International Development (DFID) to engage new donors);
3. Identify opportunities for multi-year partnerships with donor emphasizing the benefits of being able to plan ahead, given the chronic situation of the refugees;
4. Utilise the introduction of Cash Based Transfers (CBTs) as an opportunity to sustain interest in WFP among donors and other stakeholders (media);
5. Explore joint funding opportunities for the refugee operation with United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) under the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP);
6. Engage in policy dialogue, especially with respect to duration solutions. Market WFP as a key partner for durable solutions/settlement approach (e.g. CBT, Solutions Alliance);
7. Continue with joint planning of the refugee-host communities project in Kigoma region with UN agencies; and
8. Continue engagement with the Government on operational matters.

**Strategic Result 2:**  End all forms of malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome:** Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021.

**Four Year Cost: US$ 32.9 million**

**Current Partners:** EU

**Future Prospects for Nutrition:** Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Children’s Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), UK, Ireland, Germany, US.

**Prospects for Cash Based Transfers:** Sweden, UK, US, USAID, World Bank

**Key Actions**

1. Strengthen WFP’s voice in policy dialogue and other advocacy forums with evidence-based nutrition information from ‘Fill the Nutrient Gap’ and other studies;
2. Strengthen a presence in the nutrition information management space;
3. Illustrate WFP’s comparative advantage to operationalize large-scale food-based interventions (for donors interested in WFP’s operational role in nutrition) by leveraging the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme;
4. Use the EU-funded Nutrition-Agriculture Project to interest other donors, particularly European ones, to help close the funding gap in this project;
5. Advocate to donors that in the new CSP, nutrition cuts across all the programme areas and advocate for support to nutrition-sensitive initiatives;
6. Explore joint funding opportunities with UNICEF through CIFF; and
7. Identify innovation opportunities in Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM), SCOPE, adaptive programming, etc.

**Strategic Result 3:** Smallholder productivity

**Strategic Outcome:** Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030.

**Four Year Cost: US$ 21.4 million**

**Current Partners:** Rockefeller, UK (DFID Food Trade Programme)

**Future Prospects:** African Development Bank, Agricultural Markets Development and Access to Financial Services (AMDT), Belgium, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, China, Denmark , EU, Finland, Germany, Ireland, , Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK,DFID, US, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Bank.

**Key Actions**

1. Develop joint strategy with Agricultural Markets Development Trust (AMDT) for maize value chain work;
2. Continue engagement with USAID’s Feed the Future programme and identify opportunities for collaboration;
3. Engage Rockefeller on Yield Wise Project on post-harvest loss and market access programme;
4. Strengthen partnership with Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), private sector traders and private sector input companies;
5. Explore multi-year funding opportunity with DFID, SDC and Belgium;
6. Engage with Ministry of Agriculture and the World Bank on agricultural policy advocacy and implementation support; and
7. Support smallholder productivity in refugee host communities in Kigoma region with UN agencies, government and donors.

**Strategic Result 4:** Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome:**Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis.

**Four Year Cost: US$ 8.1 million**

**Current Partners**: Korea**,** Belgium

**Future Prospects for Resilience and Social Protection:** The Adaptation Fund, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, EU, Green Fund, Irish Aid, JICA, Rockefeller, Sweden, USAID, World Bank.

**Future Prospects for Disaster Preparedness and Management:** Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Germany + donors funding specific sectors where disaster has occurred.

**Key Actions**

1. Harness World Bank support in moving WFP’s Social Protection agenda forward;
2. Explore Green Climate Funds (GCF), Adaptation Fund and other climate change funding windows to implement resilience interventions;
3. Engage with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) on agriculture programmes to implement climate smart agriculture;
4. Leverage WFP’s role as a coordinator of UN Resilience TRG and advocate for resource mobilisation for disaster related interventions and capacity building activities;
5. Utilise WFP’s VAM capabilities to illustrate WFP’s comparative advantage to coordinate vulnerability analysis; and
6. Explore joint funding opportunities with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) in responding to food security related emergencies.

**Strategic Result 5**: Enhance Global Partnership

**Strategic Outcome:** WFP and its partners in Tanzania and beyond are facilitated to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

**Four Year Cost: US$ 3.3 million**

**Current Partners:** XPrize, Innovation Accelerator Unit in Munich

**Future Prospects:** Amazon, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (Digitization related); Rockefeller, Google, local private sector actors

**Key Actions**

1. Build on identified opportunities identified among US corporate philanthropies;
2. Develop WFP Tanzania as a hub to field test innovations through continued engagement with WFP HQ and the Innovation Accelerator Unit in Munich;
3. Explore opportunities within South-South Cooperation; and
4. Explore opportunities with the various WFP Centres of Excellence
5. **KEY STAKEHOLDERS**

This section highlights WFP’s goals in engaging with key stakeholders groups and proposes key actions needed to engage with some of the main partners. At the national level key stakeholders include the government and its agencies, development partners and the private sector. At the local level, stakeholders include Local Government Authorities (LGA) and NGOs.

* 1. **Government**

**Background:** WFP works closely with the Government at both the national and local levels. At the national level, WFP works with line ministries and related institutions, including Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), Disaster Management Department, National Food Reserve Agency and Tanzania Ports Authority. At the local level, WFP works closely with district governments who are in some cases implementing partners for WFP in food insecure areas of the country. Under the new CSP, WFP Tanzania will increasingly shift to an enabling role by fostering local knowledge and enhancing technical capacity strengthening of government systems for monitoring in the case for example TFNC, analysis and mapping of food insecurity, disaster risk reduction, programming and nutrition mainstreaming in social safety nets.

**Goal*:*** PositionWFP as a relevant partner in order to provide technical support to the Government.

**Key Actions**

1. Engage with government and partners on support required within policy priorities.
2. Identify opportunities in sector plans that WFP can support; and
3. Engage regularly with the Prime Minister’s office and relevant line ministries - Home Affairs, Agriculture, Health and Nutrition and Transport.
   1. **Donors**

**Background:** WFP has been dependent on traditional donors and needs to diversify its donor base, for which a number of key opportunities exist. First, over the last six months, a number of new donors have come on board to plug pipeline breaks in WFP’s refugee operation as a result of the Burundi crisis. Secondly, over the last few years, donors have shifted away from General Budget Support and moved towards sectors and initiatives of interest, providing funding directly to individual organizations to help operationalize their objectives. Thirdly, thematic areas outlined in the CSP are in line with donor interests in the country, providing potential opportunity to mobilize funds for those areas of intervention which align with donor interests.

**Goal:** Identify donor priorities and objectives that WFP can help operationalize.

**Key Actions**

1. Engage with both traditional and new donors to identify potential opportunities;
2. Review donor strategies to determine medium and long-term donor priorities;
3. Strengthen current partnerships through regular dialogue;
4. Explore possibilities for multi-year partnerships with donor emphasizing the benefits of being able to plan ahead, for example DFID, Sweden, World Bank;
5. Ensure donor reporting requirements are systematically met;
6. Ensure donor visibility requirements are met; and
7. Seek opportunity to take donors to the field and the port to showcase WFP’s work on the ground.
   1. **UN Agencies**

**Background:** The UN in Tanzania is one of eight countries implementing the Delivering as One (DAO) reform. Under this initiative, the UN plans, implements and reports as one in order to achieve greater coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The mechanism to achieve this is the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) which is the UN’s business plan for Tanzania. UNDAP II runs concurrently with the Government’s second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP 2015-2021), and WFP’s planning will be in alignment with both processes through the CSP. Activities in UNDAP II are clustered into four Thematic Result Groups (TRGs), namely, Inclusive Growth, Healthy Nation, Resilience, Democratic Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality. WFP chairs the Resilience TRG. The Resilience TRG addresses (i) Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction; and (ii) Refugees and Migrants. Under UNDAP I, WFP was engaged in the following Programme Working Groups: (i) Economic Growth; (ii) Social Protection; (iii) Emergencies; (iv) Nutrition and (v) Refugees.

Some donors are using One UN as a funding mechanism, including Canada, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

**Goal:** Have a prominent role in the UN Development Group that allows WFP to leverage collaboration and funding opportunities in line with mutual objectives.

**Key Actions**

1. Implement the joint proposal for refugee-host communities in Kigoma region with UN agencies linked to small holder productivity;
2. Explore joint funding opportunities with UNHCR and IOM for the refugee operation, under the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP);
3. Explore joint funding opportunities with FAO and IFAD in responding to food security emergencies; and
4. Explore joint funding proposals on nutrition with UNICEF
   1. **Private Sector**

**Background:**

Launched in 2000, the United Nations Global Compact is a call to companies around the world to align their strategies and operations with ten universal principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption, and to take action in support of broader UN goals.

The benefits that private sector can bring include cash and expertise which can help WFP implement with greater efficiency and impact. Topics of mutual interest include supply chain, agriculture and zero hunger. The Country Office has started engaging with a number of private sector philanthropies in the US, including Amazon. Another area that the private sector can support is innovations. In this regard, a number of initiatives are in the pipeline, namely WFP Innovation Centre for Food and Nutrition Security for Refugees and Host Communities in Tanzania which is exploring livelihood opportunities for both refugees and host communities through the “Farm from a Box” initiative.

**Goal:** Identify opportunities to work with third parties which aim to address SDG 2.

**Key Actions**

1. Utilise XPrize, Farm from a Box initiatives to leverage interest from other corporations;
2. Continue engagement initiated with Amazon and other corporate philanthropies; and
3. Develop WFP Tanzania as a hub to field test innovations through continued engagement with WFP HQ and the Innovation Accelerator Unit in Munich.
   1. **Civil Society**

**Background:** Building strong partnerships is essential to ending hunger. In 2016, WFP collaborated with 12 NGOs in Tanzania to implement activities in both the development and refugee contexts of which 30 percent are national NGOs. WFP relies on NGOs for their vital knowledge about beneficiaries and their capability to reach beneficiaries. WFP activities implemented by NGOs in Tanzania have included capacity building of farmer groups, nutrition related social behaviour change communication, community-based resilience projects and General Food Distribution in refugee contexts.

In 2016, WFP in Rome started engaging faith-based and faith-inspired organizations on Zero Hunger, under the Agenda for Humanity as agreed at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in 2016. This has been driven by intersection of unprecedented need and inadequate solutions to ending hunger, and the moral call to feed the hungry and care for humanity which lies at the heart of all major religions.

**Goal:** Strengthen the partnership with the civil society to facilitate the implementation of the CSP.

**Key Actions**

* Assess partners on their gender competencies
* Identify key areas of NGO partnership that need strengthening, such as, gender competencies, complementing monitoring and evaluation
* Strategic engagements with gender equality committed and competent civil society organisations in Tanzania on food and nutrition security
* Strengthen capacity of local NGOs/civil society to improve the sustainability of WFP’s interventions;
* Explore new opportunities with organisations, such as BBC Media Action to add value to the implementation of the CSP; and
* Enhance strategic engagements with the faith-based partners in Tanzania on food and nutrition security.
  1. **International Financial Institutions**

**Background:** Key sectors in the World Bank’s strategy are agriculture and social protection, which align with WFP’s CSP. Farm to Market Alliance (formerly Patient Procurement Platform) is already engaging with the International Finance Corporation on data related initiatives. In addition there could be potential opportunities to explore with African Development Bank, which focuses on infrastructure and agricultural development, notably post-harvest losses.

**Goal:** Offer technical support to help design and operationalize World Bank projects

**Key Actions:**

* Explore opportunities to engage with Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF);
* Leverage on the good relationship with DFID to help push WFP interests forward in the social protection fora; and
* Engage with Ministry of Agriculture and World Bank on agricultural policy advocacy and implementation support.
* Explore opportunities with the African Development Bank in agriculture.
  1. **Advocacy and Communications**

**Background:** Since the early 1990s, there has been a media boom in Tanzania, with media outlets having increased from two to 800 newspapers, one to 26 television stations and one to over 85 radio stations.[[1]](#footnote-1) WFP can leverage this opportunity to increasequantity and depth of media coverage.

**Goal:** Increase WFP’s profile in the media by targeting four key audiences: donors, government, the general public and beneficiaries on the role WFP plays, the potential it brings and how WFP is supporting the Government to achieve SDG 2.

**Key Actions**

* Expand WFP’s communications network to reach a wider variety of media outlets by building mutually beneficial relationships with the media;
* Increase donor visibility in Tanzania by (i) proactively engaging with donors to gain a better understanding of their preferences for visibility; (ii) implementing visibility activities in partnership with donors and WFP donor capital units; and (iii) increasing awareness among beneficiaries through branding and messaging so they know the source of funding for the food assistance;
* Utilise social media platforms to reach targeted audiences through the use of WFP Tanzania Twitter Account, UN Twitter and Facebook Page and, where possible, donor social media accounts; and
* Document and disseminate the work of WFP through photos, videos and print (reports, stories).

1. **FORECAST**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Donor** | **TOTAL (US$)** | **SR 1** | **SR 2** | **SR 3** | **SR 4** | **SR5** | **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** |
| **Access to Food** | **End Malnutrition** | **Smallholder Productivity** | **Strengthen Capacity** | **Enhance Global Partnership** | **2017/18** | **2018/19** | **2019/20** | **2020/21** |
|  | **TOTAL** | **176,181,699** | **135,667,065** | **13,520,681** | **20,109,756** | **6,000,000** | **1,884,197** | **46,785,297** | **43,761,005** | **43,597,218** | **43,038,179** |
| 1 | **Belgium** | **1,035,030** |  | 1,035,030 |  |  |  | 209,713 | 418,203 | 407,114 |  |
| 2 | **EU** | **10,485,651** |  | 10,485,651 |  |  |  | 2,621,413 | 2,621,413 | 2,621,413 | 2,621,413 |
| 3 | **ECHO** | **8,830,022** | 8,830,022 |  |  |  |  | 2,207,506 | 2,207,506 | 2,207,506 | 2,207,506 |
| 4 | **DFID** | **25,390,244** | 24,390,244 |  |  | 1,000,000 |  | 6,347,561 | 6,347,561 | 6,347,561 | 6,347,561 |
| 5 | **XPrize** | **884,197** |  |  |  |  | 884,197 | 427,649 | 304,623 | 151,925 |  |
| 6 | **AMDT** | **15,000,000** |  |  | 15,000,000 |  |  | 3,750,000 | 3,750,000 | 3,750,000 | 3,750,000 |
| 7 | **DFID Trade Agreement** | **609,756** |  |  | 609,756 |  |  | 609,756 |  |  |  |
| 8 | **Rockefeller** | **500,000** |  |  | 500,000 |  |  | 500,000 |  |  |  |
| 9 | **Food for Peace** | **69,200,000** | 69,200,000 |  |  |  |  | 17,300,000 | 17,300,000 | 17,300,000 | 17,300,000 |
| 10 | **USAID** | **6,000,000** |  |  | 4,000,000 | 2,000,000 |  | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| 11 | **Germany** | **13,245,033** | 13,245,033 |  |  |  |  | 3,311,258 | 3,311,258 | 3,311,258 | 3,311,258 |
| 12 | **Japan** | **8,000,000** | 8,000,000 |  |  |  |  | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| 13 | **CERF** | **2,000,000** | 2,000,000 |  |  |  |  | 2,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 14 | **World Bank** | **1,000,000** |  |  |  | 1,000,000 |  | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| 15 | **One UN** | **4,000,000** |  | 2,000,000 |  | 2,000,000 |  | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 16 | **Ireland** | **4,415,011** | 4,415,011 |  |  |  |  | 1,103,753 | 1,103,753 | 1,103,753 | 1,103,753 |
| 17 | **Denmark** | **3,200,000** | 3,200,000 |  |  |  |  | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| 18 | **France** | **1,103,753** | 1,103,753 |  |  |  |  | 275,938 | 275,938 | 275,938 | 275,938 |
| 19 | **Italy** | **883,002** | 883,002 |  |  |  |  | 220,751 | 220,751 | 220,751 | 220,751 |
| 20 | **Switzerland** | **400,000** | 400,000 |  |  |  |  | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 21 | **Private Sector** | **1,000,000** |  |  |  |  | 1,000,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
|  | **TOTAL** | **176,181,699** | **135,667,065** | **13,520,681** | **20,109,756** | **6,000,000** | **1,884,197** | **46,535,297** | **43,511,005** | **43,347,218** | **42,788,179** |

1. State of the Media, Media Council Tanzania, 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)