

SAVING
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Tanzania

Annual Country Report 2017

Country Strategic Plan (CSP)

July 2017 – June 2021

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200603

July 2014 – June 2017

Country Programme (CP) 200200

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World Food
Programme

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Foreword by the Country Director

This has been a momentous year for the World Food Programme (WFP) in Tanzania marked by innovation, growth, and strong partnership, all in support of hundreds of thousands of Tanzanians and refugees present in the country.

The launch of WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was a key undertaking for the organisation in 2017. The CSP was developed based on a strategic review conducted in close collaboration with the Government and months of consultations with stakeholders. The new CSP lays the foundation for WFP Tanzania to support the Government in an evolving context with all elements leading towards transition to national ownership and a gradual reduction of the role of WFP in the traditional sense of hands-on implementation.

It has also been an exciting year for Tanzania. Economic growth over the last decade and progress in its development agenda has the country on track to obtain its goal of reaching middle-income status by 2025. However, despite an expanding economy, the growth is not uniform with the majority being concentrated in urban areas while pockets of food insecurity persist throughout the country. Stunting rates remain high at 34 percent, and smallholder farmers lack access to quality inputs, market opportunities, and post-harvest loss prevention technologies. These concerns were areas identified to guide WFP's efforts under the CSP.

In 2017, WFP provided value chain support to over 50,000 smallholder farmers throughout the country, 45 percent of which were women. Through the Farm to Market Alliance, WFP, in partnership with the private sector, helps farmers transition from subsistence farming to market-oriented agriculture by connecting the supply of crops with commercial markets and by providing access to fair contracts before planting as well as postharvest loss prevention technologies.

This year, WFP also supported close to 28,000 pregnant and nursing women and children under the age of two through the Boresha Lishe nutrition project. Under the project, participants receive supplementary nutritious food, complemented by nutrition education, to treat moderate malnutrition and prevent stunting.

Recognizing the challenge to find new ways to fight hunger and malnutrition, WFP Tanzania launched an innovations field hub. The hub aims to foster, test, refine, and scale up innovations that contribute to achieving Zero Hunger. Several exciting innovations were launched in 2017, which cut across sectors and support WFP and its partners to make progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Though WFP has more than 50 years of experience supporting refugees and displaced people worldwide, new challenges in meeting the food needs of these populations are emerging. Through most of the year, WFP Tanzania's refugee programme was critically underfunded which resulted in WFP being forced to reduce rations throughout the year for the more than 300,000 refugees living in Tanzania. Funding shortfalls and their resulting effects on the food and nutrition security of the refugees remains one of the major concerns for WFP going into 2018.

In 2017, the UN community came together to implement a more holistic response to the refugee situation, benefitting both refugees and host communities. In support of the refugee hosting region of Kigoma, and under the "Delivering as One" banner, 16 UN Agencies launched the Kigoma Joint Programme to provide development assistance to host communities in the three districts

hosting camps. WFP, as the United Nations Country Team Chair of the Thematic Results Group for Resilience, led the development of the Kigoma Joint Programme and is also the lead agency for the agriculture component.

Given the growing complexity of problems facing the world's vulnerable populations, including 800 million people without enough to eat, it has become evident that we all have a role to play in reaching Zero Hunger. WFP Tanzania looks forward to continued close partnership with the Government, donors, UN, NGO, civil society, and all stakeholders striving to build a more resilient and prosperous nation.

Looking ahead to 2018, WFP is optimistic that by building on its experiences, lessons learned, and strong partnerships, the organisation will be able to continue to provide strong support to national stakeholders and effectively support the government of Tanzania in making measurable progress towards its national SDG targets.

Michael Dunford

WFP Tanzania
Representative and Country Director

Executive summary

With the launch of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2017, WFP embarked on a new path, emphasising a shift from direct implementation to technical support with a view to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 and 17. Designed in consultation with a wide array of stakeholders and technical experts, the CSP aims to leverage WFP's comparative advantages in support of national goals to ending hunger and malnutrition. WFP's approach is oriented around five Strategic Objectives:

- 1) Refugees and other acutely food-insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis;
- 2) Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2021;
- 3) Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030;
- 4) Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis; and,
- 5) 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.

Significant achievements against these five Strategic Objectives were realized in 2017.

In western Tanzania, WFP supported over 315,000 refugees in three camps with lifesaving food and nutrition assistance. Throughout the year, refugees faced ration reductions for general food distribution due to funding constraints. However, efficient management and flexible funding mechanisms allowed WFP to minimize ration fluctuations and avoid a full break. Prioritization of full supplementary feeding rations ensured that nutritious food was still available to young children and pregnant and lactating women. Programme monitoring indicated only a small decline in household food consumption since the year previous, but a sharp increase in the number of coping strategies used by households to alleviate food insecurity. This suggests the vulnerability of refugee households has increased, putting them at higher risk should ration reductions continue and their ability to cope becomes exhausted.

A cash transfer programme, introduced at the end of 2016, was scaled-up in 2017, eventually reaching close to 30,000 vulnerable refugee households. Although the programme was unexpectedly halted, some preliminary evidence suggests that cash recipient households may have benefitted from improved food consumption and dietary diversity.

The Boresha Lishe nutrition programme reached more than 18,000 children aged 6-59 months and about 9,800 pregnant and lactating women living in rural areas of Dodoma and Singida regions with specialised nutritious foods. In 2017, this nutrition-specific component was complemented with household-level nutrition-sensitive activities through a new partnership with Save the Children.

More than 50,000 smallholder farmers benefitted from increased access to markets, inputs, finance, training, and post-harvest loss techniques through the Farm to Market Alliance, a consortium that links public and private partners in support of smallholder agriculture in Tanzania. Forty-five percent of smallholders reached through the Farm to Market Alliance were women.

WFP's expertise in supporting smallholder farmers was extended to the Kigoma Joint Programme, where WFP leads the agriculture theme. The joint programme is supported by 16 UN agencies working in concert to support development in refugee-hosting communities.

Through engagement with the Tanzanian Social Action Fund, WFP is providing technical assistance on food assistance for assets, nutrition, cash transfers, and gender to the Productive Social Safety Net, reaching six million Tanzanian households living in poverty.

Aiming to foster, test, and scale-up new approaches to achieving zero hunger, WFP established an innovations field hub in 2017. The field hub has already established a portfolio of five projects, including the Global Learning XPRIZE, where WFP's expertise in emergency IT is applied to a competitive endeavour aimed at improving learning outcomes for children in remote villages through technology.



Introduction

Country context and response of the government

The United Republic of Tanzania, founded in 1964, is a politically stable, democratic, least developed country of 55 million people. Years of strong economic growth of around 7 percent per annum have positioned Tanzania well to meet national targets of middle-income status by 2025. However, growth has not been equitable and high levels of poverty persist throughout the country.

Economic growth has been concentrated in relatively few sectors, with only 2 percent of growth attributable to agriculture, a sector which engages almost 90 percent of the rural employed population. Now at 28 percent, the proportion of the population living below the poverty line has declined overall, however rapid population growth, another key challenge facing Tanzania, prevents the absolute number of people in poverty from decreasing proportionally. The decline in poverty was more apparent in urban areas - at 33 percent, rural poverty far outweighs urban poverty (4 percent). About 11 percent of the rural population lives in extreme poverty¹.

Although national aggregate food production is adequate, the food supply offers little diversity and most Tanzanian households cannot afford a nutritious diet. Coupled with limited economic opportunities to escape poverty, these factors enable food insecurity and malnutrition to persist in Tanzanian households.

Stunting affects about a third of Tanzanian children aged 6-59 months on average, with many regions exceeding the 40 percent threshold of serious public health concern². Anaemia affects almost 60 percent of young children, with no decline since 2010. In women, the prevalence of anaemia has increased, now reaching 45 percent. Acute malnutrition remains below 5 percent nationally but pockets of higher prevalence are distributed throughout the country. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread, due in large part to a diet heavily reliant on unfortified staple foods. These trends, coupled with rapidly rising rates of overweight and obesity, indicate that Tanzania is in the midst of a nutrition transition.

The majority of rural households depend on small-scale agriculture for their livelihoods, which is characterized by low productivity and hampered by constraints in accessing markets, inputs, finance, insurance, technology, and land rights. These barriers are amplified for women smallholders, who make up the majority of the agricultural workforce and are also responsible for care and feeding practices in the home.

Dependency on rain-fed small scale agriculture also heightens the impact of climate change. Tanzania has already experienced a 1°C increase in temperature since 1960, and it is expected that by 2060 average temperatures will be 2.5°C higher³. An increasing vulnerability to climatic events, in particular droughts and floods, accompany this change in climate. With a predominantly domestic food supply and a majority of the population directly dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods, addressing climate change in Tanzania is critical to achieving Zero Hunger.

¹ National Bureau of Statistics, Household Budget Survey 2011/12.

² MoHCDGEC, National Bureau of Statistics, Demographic and Health Survey 2015

³ UNDP Climate Change Profile Tanzania (http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/climate/projects/undp-cp/UNDP_reports/Tanzania/Tanzania.lowres.report.pdf)

While most of the extreme poor are supported through the well-established national Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) programme, these households, as well as others living below or near the poverty line, are extremely vulnerable to shocks.

At the national level, there is some evidence of progress towards gender equality though many gaps still remain. According to the 2017 Global Gender Gap Index Report, the Gender Development Index scored Tanzania at 0.7 placing it 9th out of 30 sub-Saharan African countries. The Tanzania Mainland Government upholds gender as one of its priority cross-cutting issues, and women comprise 36 percent of all Parliamentarians, placing Tanzania amongst the top 25 countries in the world for representation of women in parliament. More than 38 percent of Tanzanian women own assets such as a house, and over 34 percent have ownership over land². However, women in Tanzania have land plots that are on average 40 percent smaller than those of men⁴. For similar work, women earn an average of 63 percent of men's salaries and overall incomes for women are 72 percent of men's. Literacy is higher among men (83 percent) than women (73 percent). About 35 percent of women participate in major household decisions. There is also evidence to suggest that attitudes and or tolerance towards violence against women and girls in Tanzania are still unchanged.

In addition to the domestic population, Tanzania is host to over 300,000 refugees, mainly Burundian and Congolese, in the western region of Kigoma. National refugee policies restrict refugee movement and livelihood opportunities; thus this population is entirely dependent on WFP to meet their food and nutrition requirements. In 2017, the removal of prima facie refugee status recognition and voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees began in response to a perceived stabilised situation in their home country. By the end of 2017, about 13,000 refugees had been repatriated to Burundi.

National objectives towards industrialisation of the economy are laid out in the National Five Year Development Plan II (FYDP II) and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025). These policies recognize the need to address issues of food security and nutrition to achieve economic targets and are supported by sectoral policies like the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) and the second Agricultural Sector Development Plan (ASDP).

The official launch of the NMNAP in 2017 marked a significant shift in national nutrition policy and strategy. The Action Plan was well received in both domestic and international nutrition communities, in particular, due to its evidence-based design, emphasis on multisectoral coordination, and the establishment of a single monitoring framework. Importantly, the NMNAP also provides a single action plan against which stakeholders can align. This, along with participation platforms such as Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) and REACH, has supported the continual improvement in nutrition stakeholder coordination.

The agriculture sector has also been a key focus area, and there is increasing recognition, evident in the ASDP 2, of the important role of smallholder farmers in the economy. Continued investments in large-scale infrastructure, including the development of a standard gauge railway, will serve to improve supply chain and market linkages. A national scheme of bulk fertilizer importation aims to support farmer's access to fertilizers at affordable prices.

⁴ World Bank, 2015. The cost of the gender gap in agricultural productivity in Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Several national policy instruments were under development in 2017, including a revised Disaster Risk Reduction Policy, the ASDP 2 (which will have a particular focus on smallholders), guidelines on Climate-Smart Agriculture, and the second phase of the PSSN programme.

The government and development partners currently face challenges and capacity gaps that limit the effectiveness of programmes, particularly at the local level. According to the 2015/16 Zero Hunger Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition, food security and nutrition programmes lack effective coordination, as does social protection. The review also found gaps in addressing challenges faced by smallholder farmers and a need for a food-systems approach to food security. The Government has developed multi-sector approaches to address coordination and aims to link social services and production. Additional external reviews conducted in 2016 found that structural gaps remained in the areas of nutrition, smallholder farmer support, social protection and disaster management which remain to be fully addressed.

WFP's objectives and strategic coordination

The WFP Tanzania Country Strategic Plan (CSP), launched in July 2017, positions WFP as a technical leader and innovator in line with national goals to ending hunger and malnutrition, and in support of Sustainable Development Goal 2 and 17. The CSP replaced a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200603), mainly dealing with refugee assistance, and a Country Programme (CP 200200), which mainly included nutrition activities, food assistance for assets, and school meals in food insecure areas of Tanzania. Both the PRRO and CP closed in mid-2017.

The CSP was developed after an extensive period of strategic review, consultation with thematic experts, and a wide range of stakeholders. The CSP is fully aligned with and supportive of national policy objectives, including the FYDP II, TDV 2025, NMNAP, ASDP II, and PSSN II. Throughout the development of the CSP, WFP Tanzania engaged with all key stakeholders to consult and develop a consensus as to the areas in which WFP should best support the government. In anticipation of the CSP, WFP commissioned a gender situational assessment to inform the portfolio design. The CSP's gender marker of 2a indicates a potential to contribute significantly to gender equality

WFP operates in partnership with the Government to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030. At the national level, WFP works with line ministries and related institutions, including the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), the Government's Disaster Management Agency, the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA). At the local level, WFP works with district governments to provide programmes in areas that are food insecure.

In recognition of the stable context and increasing capacity of government institutions, the CSP emphasizes a shift from direct implementation to technical support while maintaining direct interventions in key sectors and geographic areas of the country. Thematic areas of focus, such as smallholder farmers, nutrition, social protection, climate change, disaster risk reduction and supply chain have been identified on the basis of technical gaps and WFP's comparative advantages. The CSP was developed with a goal towards eventual exit and handover by 2030.

Emphasizing capacity development across all CSP programme pillars, WFP supports stakeholder capacities by adopting a multi-stakeholder, holistic, systems-strengthening approach. This supports change in the individual, organisational and enabling environment domains and enables WFP to engage, if and as needed, along one or more of the five critical pathways of its framework for country capacity strengthening. These entail supporting stakeholder capacities in: (1) policies and legislation; (2) institutional effectiveness and accountability; (3) strategic planning and financing; (4) programme design, delivery and monitoring and evaluation; and (5) engagement and

participation of communities, civil society and private sector and fostering a national research agenda.

The Tanzania CSP is unique for its standalone objective on innovation. Through a partnership with the WFP Innovations Accelerator in Munich, and spurred by the increasing recognition of the need to seek non-traditional approaches to achieve Zero Hunger, WFP Tanzania has now established an innovations field hub.

A key pillar of the CSP is an emphasis on partnerships, supporting SDG 17. WFP works alongside UN partners through the UNDAF II, to address the themes of resilience, inclusive growth, and healthy nation. WFP is the chair of the Resilience Thematic Results Group. WFP also leads the Agriculture theme of the Kigoma Joint Programme, launched in 2017. This UN-led programme brings together 16 UN partners across six thematic areas to address the root causes of under-development and poverty in the refugee-hosting region of Kigoma.

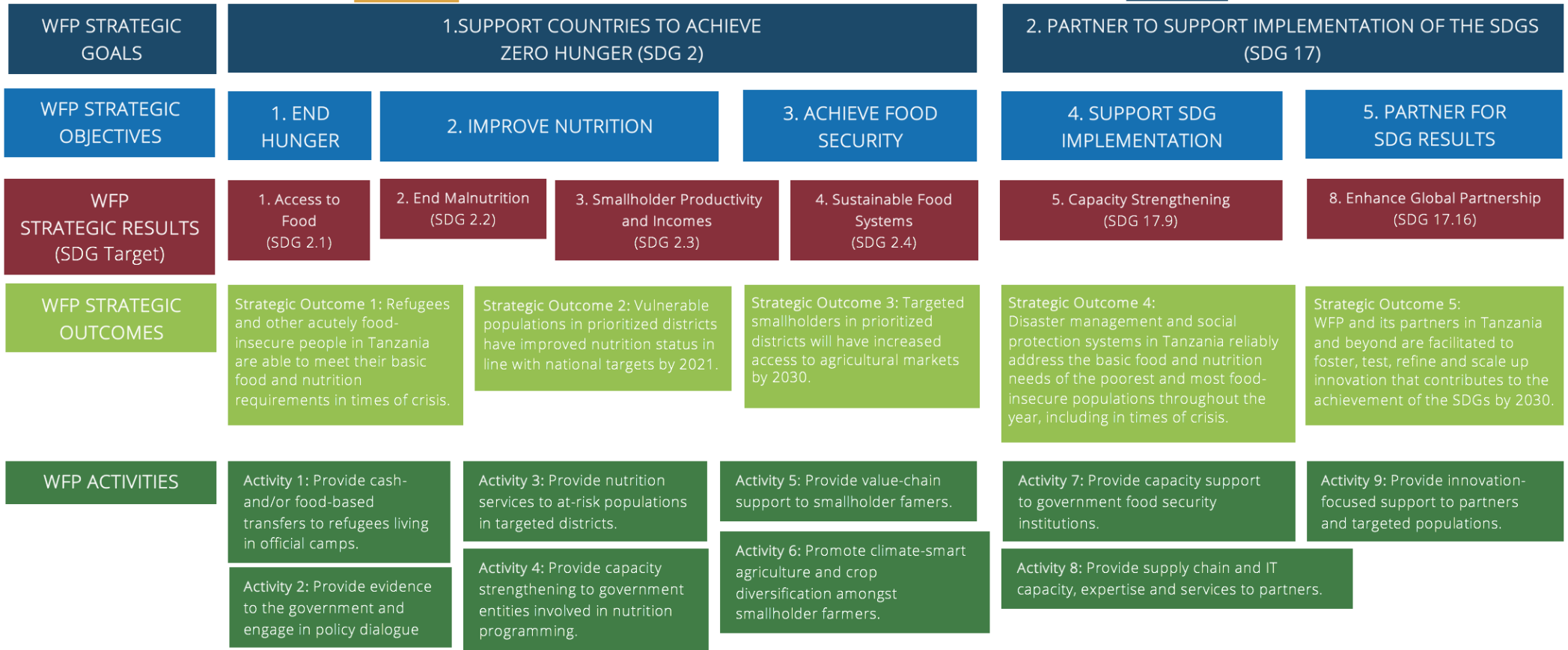
WFP has oriented its nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities to align with the NMNAP, in support of national targets on eliminating malnutrition. WFP earned membership in seven multi-stakeholder NMNAP thematic working groups, including holding the co-chair for the nutrition-sensitive theme with FAO. WFP also actively engages in the national nutrition coordination platforms of the Development Partners Group for Nutrition, SUN, and REACH. Under REACH, UN partners have supported various national level activities that facilitate the implementation of the NMNAP.

WFP Tanzania has also leveraged the corporate strategic partnership with Boston Consulting Group to pilot the Smart Simplicity approach to reduce stunting. By improving coordination and strengthening nutrition information systems at district level, Smart Simplicity aims to accelerate the reduction of stunting in Tanzania.

WFP programming under SO 3 has been guided by the second phase of the Tanzania Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP- 2) 2017-2021, which aims to increase agricultural gross domestic product, improve growth of smallholder incomes and ensure food security by 2025. WFP activities in Tanzania leverage institutional experience on supporting smallholder farmers, with a focus on a comprehensive value chain approach.

Tanzania is a “Delivering as One” country. In this framework, a strong planning and coordination mechanism is established for the United Nations’ work in the country, as framed by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2), which incorporates the activities of all UN agencies.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



WFP's response

The WFP Country Strategic Plan is centred around five Strategic Outcomes: (1) Refugees and other acutely food-insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis; (2) Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2021; and (3) Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030. (4) Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis. (5) 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.

These five Strategic Outcomes are inter-linked and aligned with the WFP Strategic Results, the Sustainable Development Goals, and government priorities and targets. Each Strategic Outcome is achieved through distinct activities. Cross-cutting issues of gender and accountability to affected populations are mainstreamed throughout, and WFP assistance is provided in a manner that promotes equality and empowerment. Continuing activities previously implemented under the Country Programme 200200 and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200603 until mid-2017 have been streamlined into the CSP as reflected in the table below.

Strategic Result (SR) / SDG Target	CSP Strategic Outcome	CSP Activity Name	Corresponding Project
SR 1 Everyone has access to food <i>SDG Target 2.1</i>	SO 1: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis	Activity 1: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	PRRO 200603: Food Assistance to Refugees in North-Western Tanzania
		Activity 2: Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue	
SR 2 No one suffers from malnutrition <i>SDG Target 2.2</i>	SO 2: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	Activity 3: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	DEV 200200: Country Programme - Tanzania (2011-2015) Components 3 and 4
		Activity 4: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition	
SR 3 Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition <i>SDG Target 2.3</i>	SO 3: Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	Activity 5: Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	Trust Fund: Farm to Market Alliance
		Activity 6: Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	Trust fund
SR 5 Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs <i>SDG Target 17.9</i>	SO 4: Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis	Activity 7: Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	DEV 200200: Country Programme - Tanzania (2011-2015) Component 2
		Activity 8: Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners	
SR 8 Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership <i>SDG Target 17.16</i>	SO 5: 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	Activity 9: Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted beneficiaries	

Under the CSP, WFP plans to implement a gradual shift from direct assistance as part of WFP projects to increased technical assistance to Government-led programmes and processes. As a result, some activities previously implemented under the CP and PRRO were discontinued or modified to reflect this shift. School meals assistance, operating under the CP on a sustainability model with increased involvement of local government and school administrations, was discontinued under the CSP and handed over to the local government. Under SO4, some residual food-for-asset activities planned to finish in December 2017, were maintained in the CSP for Year 1 and discontinued thereafter. On nutrition, the main direct assistance under Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) was integrated with a strong community and household agriculture component with an aim to guarantee durable and sustainable result upon the end of WFP direct interventions.

In 2017, WFP planned to implement all activities in the Country Strategic Plan.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provides food and nutrition assistance to refugees living in Nyarygusu, Mtendeli, and Nduta camps in Tanzania's western districts of Kasulu, Kibondo, and Kakonko, WFP also provides food to transit centres along the Burundian and Congolese borders, and reception centres for new arrivals and hospital inpatients. Nutritionally vulnerable groups in the camps – pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-59 months, and patients on antiretroviral therapy – are provided supplementary rations of fortified foods to treat and prevent malnutrition.

Unconditional food assistance, provided in line with government refugee policies and humanitarian principles was planned for refugees and asylum seekers fleeing violence and political strife in their countries of origin. General distributions consisted of a planned ration of maize, pulses, Super Cereal with sugar, oil, and salt amounting to 2100 kilocalories per person. Pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months, received supplementary daily rations of 100 grams Super Cereal (PLWs) or Super Cereal Plus (children) to prevent stunting and 200 grams of the same to treat moderate acute malnutrition. Micronutrient powder for children aged 24-59 months is provided to address micronutrient deficiencies. Under the CSP, malnourished individuals on ART received a ration of 200 grams of Super Cereal. Refugees in transit received high energy biscuits, and those at reception centres were provided hot meals. Hospital inpatients were also provided with a daily ration similar to the general ration.

A scale-up of beneficiaries in Nyarugusu camp receiving cash transfers was planned for 2017. The introduction of cash-based transfers was designed to enhance livelihoods of both refugees, who have limited legal livelihood options and thus are fully reliant on WFP support to meet their food needs, and local host communities in Kigoma, one of the poorest regions in Tanzania. The objectives of the cash transfer programme included improving the dietary diversity of refugees, empowering refugee choice and dignity around household food consumption, and supporting local host community markets.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supports 40 local health facilities in Bahi, Chamwino, Ikungi, and Singida Rural districts (Dodoma and Singida regions), to provide specialized nutritious foods to PLWs and children 6-59 months. These are traditionally considered drought-prone, food insecure areas and access to a diverse diet is unaffordable for most households.

In these regions, about one-third of children aged 6-59 months are stunted, and 4.7-5.5 percent are wasted. Children's diets are characterized by a lack of diversity and inadequate breastfeeding practices. In Dodoma, only 11.5 percent of children aged 6-23 months consume a minimum

acceptable diet. In Singida, this is even less at only 2.3 percent. More than one-third of children in Singida, and close to half of all children in Dodoma are anaemic.

Women's diets often lack needed diversity, and food insecurity at household level increases the risk of child malnutrition. Singida region has the highest prevalence (16.7 percent) of women with a body mass index below 18.5, an indicator of underweight status. In Dodoma, the rate is not far behind at 13.8 percent. Anaemia affects more than one-quarter of women in Dodoma and Singida. WFP has a long-established presence in these areas, which were amongst the key focus project zones for Country Programme 200200 until mid-2017.

The Boresha Lishe nutrition programme supports these rural health centres reach nutritionally vulnerable groups within the 1,000-day window of opportunity. To prevent stunting, PLWs and children aged 6-23 months are provided with supplementary daily rations of 250 grams Super Cereal and 200 grams Super Cereal Plus, respectively. PLWs and children aged 6-59 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) receive 230 grams of Super Cereal or 200 grams Super Cereal Plus to treat MAM. Monthly distributions of specialised nutritious foods are coupled with nutrition-focused SBCC for caregivers and encourage regular visits of rural women and children to health facilities. The Boresha Lishe programme promotes a whole-household approach through a suite of nutrition-sensitive activities in the same districts. This component, launched in 2017, is implemented through a strategic partnership with Save the Children.

In Longido and Simanjiro district, WFP collaborates with VSF, IDPs, TRias, BTC and local partners Child reach to implement the Maisha Bora project. This region has historically exhibited a higher prevalence of acute malnutrition than other mainland regions. The most recent DHS survey also reveals an extremely low attainment of minimum acceptable diet, at only 1.4 percent of children aged 6-23 months, and about 15 percent of women are underweight. Aiming to reduce stunting in pastoral communities, Maisha Bora provides a suite of complementary activities, including WASH, agriculture, and income generation. Through WFP support, women, men, girls and boys in pastoral communities receive targeted SBCC and nutrition education materials.

In Longido and Simanjiro district, pastoral communities are targeted for SBCC and receive nutrition education materials through WFP support, alongside complementary components such as WASH, agriculture, and income generation.

In response to the strong framework for action and targets set out by the NMNAP, and recognizing the need for quality district-level data on nutrition to feed into the NMNAP's monitoring system, WFP – in collaboration with the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre - partnered with the Boston Consulting Group to launch the Smart Simplicity approach to reducing stunting. The initiative was launched in Bahi district in Dodoma region and Pangani district in Tanga region, to strengthen capacities of local nutrition officers to collect and monitor quality nutrition data. A complementary focus on higher level coordination amongst key decision-makers facilitates broader gains in stunting reduction nationally.

Leveraging WFP's institutional experience in supporting smallholder farmers, Strategic Outcome 3 is centred on supporting the Tanzanian agricultural sector through a value chain approach focusing on smallholder. The agriculture sector is key to the economy, comprising about 25 percent of GDP and employing about 88 percent of the rural employed population. The vast majority (85 percent) of those engaged in agriculture cultivate less than 4 hectares of land. These small farmers face widespread challenges in accessing the necessary inputs. Support to

smallholders is crucial to boost incomes of the rural population and maintain national food security.

The Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) is a demand-led consortium of public and private value chain partners that provides access to the inputs, finance, technology, insurance, training, and purchase contracts that are often out of reach for smallholders. Recognizing important linkages between agriculture and climate change and nutrition, FTMA also promotes climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers. Through the Alliance, WFP plays a key role in catalysing large-scale, systemic change in agricultural market systems. With a particular focus on supporting women farmers, the FTMA aims to boost incomes and expand livelihood opportunities for women, men, and youth.

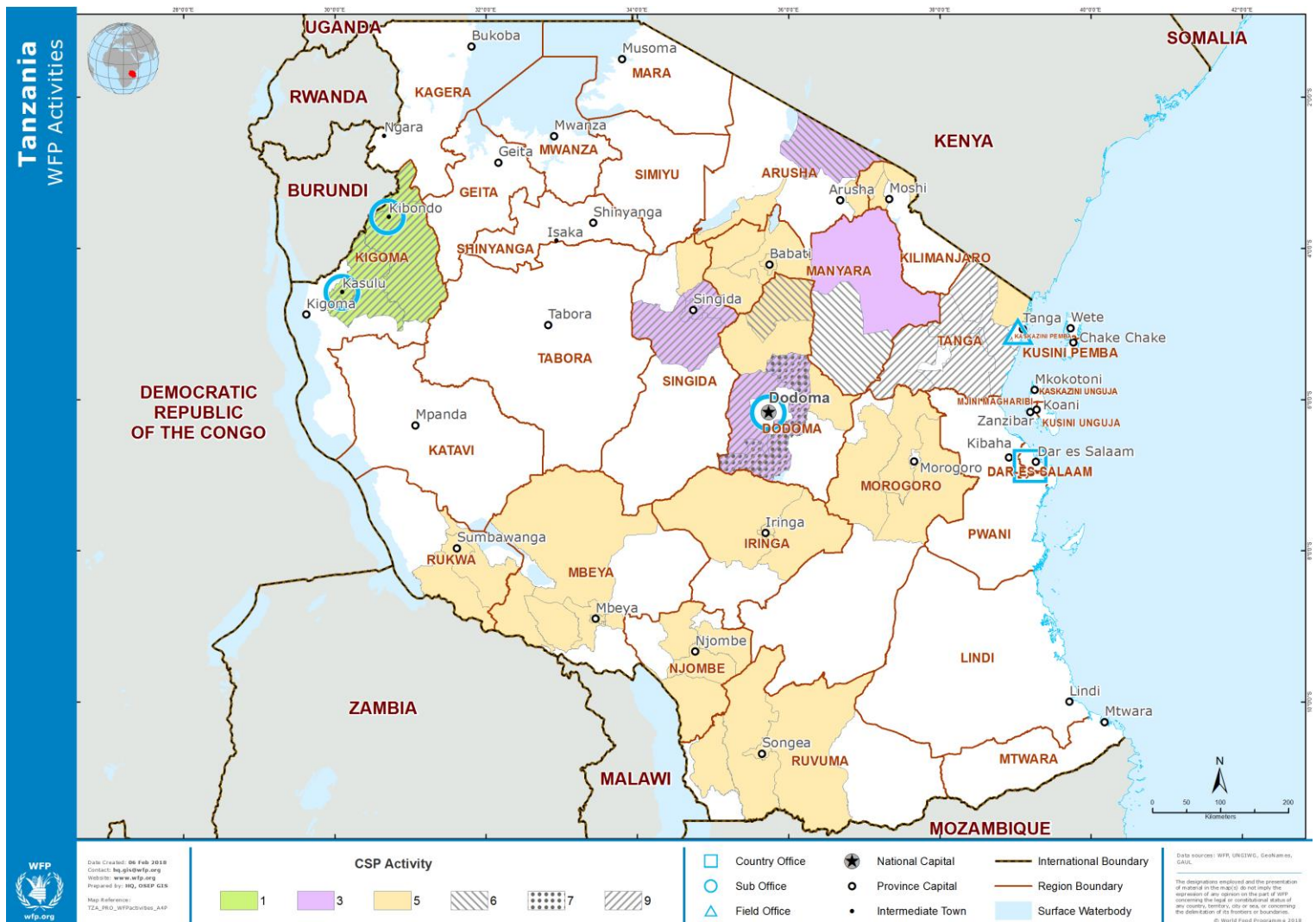
Currently, FtMA intervention operates in nine regions - Rukwa, Songwe, Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe, Ruvuma, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, and Manyara. The regions in the south are considered the food basket for Tanzania with high potential for maize farming. Northern regions were selected to complement and expand previous WFP Purchase for Progress interventions. Expansion into western regions of Tabora, Kigoma, and Shinyanga is underway to support WFP pipeline activities under Strategic Objective 1, linking relief with development. Smallholder farmers, particularly women, are primary beneficiaries of FtMA interventions. However, input suppliers, financial institutions, maize traders, and millers and other actors along the value chain also benefit from the work of the Alliance.

WFP is currently leading the agriculture theme of the Kigoma Joint Programme 2017-2021, launched in 2017 and supported by 16 UN agencies. The Joint Programme aims to foster the humanitarian-development nexus by addressing needs of both refugees and the communities that host them. WFP's key strategic focus in this multi-sectoral programme will be on reducing post-harvest loss, through training and access to affordable storage and value-addition systems.

Strategic Outcome 4 outlines a comprehensive approach to institutional capacity strengthening on resilience, with the goal of supporting food insecure communities to better cope with stressors and shocks. Focusing on three key government institutions - Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN), the Disaster Management Department (DMD), and the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) – WFP aims to ensure food insecure communities will benefit from stronger social safety nets, improved community assets, and better infrastructure. Through technical assistance to the PSSN, which has nationwide reach and is targeted at 6 million extreme poor households, WFP aims to enhance the shock-responsiveness of safety nets and integrate food assistance for assets activities in the national social safety net programme. Working with the Disaster Management Department and the National Food Reserve Agency, WFP is supporting improved capacities on logistics for emergencies, supply chains and storage of grains, as well as systemic shock-preparedness issues.

Recognizing the underutilization of the Tanzania logistics corridor, WFP Supply Chain unit sought to promote and establish Tanzania as a regional logistics hub. This resulted in significant use of the corridor for other WFP operations in the Eastern and Southern Africa. In support of both SO 1 and SO 3, WFP supply chain aimed to purchase maize from FTMA-supported smallholder farmers for distribution at Nyarugusu, Mtendeli, and Nduta refugee camps. Plans to set up infrastructure for maize fortification in WFP-patronized mills are continuing. Another key focus in 2017 was national capacity strengthening, including through conducting a national Logistics Capacity Assessment, support to Tanzania Railways Limited, and the NFRA.

A standalone strategic outcome on innovation positions WFP at the cutting edge of the fight against hunger. Strategic Objective 5 was designed to support WFP's other strategic objectives and the government's achievement of the SDGs. In 2017, WFP aimed to establish an innovations field hub, where local and international leaders, thinkers, entrepreneurs, are supported to foster, test, refine, and potentially scale-up ideas to achieve the SDGs. Innovations launched in 2017 cover an array of thematic areas including small-scale agriculture, transport, supply chain, education, and technology while expanding WFP's reach to meet the needs of a more diverse group of beneficiaries. The Global Learning XPRIZE initiative was launched in 141 remote villages in Tanga region, where access to traditional schooling for children is constrained. The impoverished refugee-hosting community in Kigoma region benefitted from the introduction of irrigation and agricultural trainings provided through the "Farm from a Box" project. "Cargo on Demand" seeks to gain efficiencies for WFP operations and support small businesses by linking smaller local transport companies with humanitarian cargo demand. The FTMA app provides agricultural services to smallholder farmers in the coverage area of the FTMA programme to facilitate links between financial services, agriculture inputs, and commodity sales.



Resources for results

Despite challenges in resourcing across most strategic objectives, WFP Tanzania was able to achieve considerable programmatic results. In 2017, WFP activities reached 315,515 refugees with food and nutrition assistance, 49,143 smallholder farmers were linked to value chains, and 24,385 children and pregnant and lactating women received specialized nutritious foods to combat malnutrition. In total, WFP reached 373,717 beneficiaries – 199,285 women and girls and 176,433 men and boys – in 2017.

Against a need of USD 94 million, WFP's operations in Tanzania received USD 35 million in directed contributions, USD 11 million in multilateral contributions and USD 30 million was carried over from 2016. Approximately USD 20 million of the directed contributions were received in the 4th quarter of 2017. Contributions received late in 2017 were essential to secure the commodity pipeline for refugee assistance in the 1st quarter of 2018, and account for the unspent balances as of 31 December 2017 under SO 1. Several contributions will fund activities over several years; this is particularly true with contributions to SO 2 and SO 5.

Funding constraints facing the refugee operation (SO 1) were allayed in part by the lower than expected refugee population, at about 78 percent of planned. WFP took additional mitigation measures to manage limited funds by reducing the general food distribution ration, with a view to maintaining a smooth pipeline with a 3-month outlook. On average, refugees received about 67 percent of the minimum recommended minimum kilocalorie requirement throughout the year. Supplementary rations of nutritious foods and micronutrient powders were prioritized and provided at 100 percent of full entitlement throughout the year, in recognition of the increased vulnerability of nutrition beneficiaries. Likewise, rations for hospital inpatients and new arrivals in transit and at reception centres in camps were maintained at 100 percent of full entitlement.

Multilateral funding was crucial to filling the funding gap, providing 23 percent of overall funding. The entirety of this funding was directed to the refugee operation and was critical to enabling WFP to minimize ration fluctuations and maintain a reliable pipeline. The lack of bag marking requirements also reduces lead time and saves money which can be directed to other visibility materials.

In addition, close to USD 20 million in advance financing was made available to the refugee operation through Internal Project Lending and the Immediate Response Account. This funding was instrumental in allowing WFP to bridge gaps while awaiting the arrival of in-kind commodities, avoid drastic further ration reductions, and procure from the Global Commodity Management Facility to maintain stocks. Importantly, after the sudden suspension of the cash transfer programme, advance financing also enabled the immediate purchase of food, ensuring a smooth transition for cash beneficiaries back to in-kind without missing a distribution.

A new stream of funding received for Strategic Objective 2 at the end of 2016 supported the expansion of the programme's nutrition-specific objectives to include nutrition-sensitive complementary activities at the household level.

FTMA activities under SO 3 were supported through a trust fund during 2017. A diverse array of donors from public and private sectors funders have enabled FTMA to achieve sufficient resourcing levels throughout 2017 to implement programme activities.

Despite challenges in attracting funding for technical assistance and capacity development in 2017, WFP was successful in commanding more space in this area and profiling the technical support it can provide. In particular, on social protection, WFP was able to carve out a new area of work, and it is expected this will be followed by new funding opportunities in 2018.

Activities under Strategic Objective 5 were well resourced throughout 2017. The innovation field hub received sufficient funding for its core activities, sourced from both traditional donors and the private sector. All innovation projects currently in implementation phase received seed funding from the WFP Innovation Accelerator.

A resource mobilization strategy was developed to support implementation of the CSP and its budget. Considerable efforts were made in 2017 to market WFP to donors. WFP operations hosted visits from several donors, as well as visits from the private sector. WFP supported the development of a number of proposals to address the shortfalls in the refugee operation, including two funding appeals. Both the May and August funding appeals led to additional contributions which helped stabilise the pipeline. A nutrition fund raising strategy has been developed to address the shortfalls in nutrition interventions in the CSP.

The financial reports have been disaggregated by project. It is important to note that under the CSP WFP received several contributions which are intended to cover multiple years; this is particularly true with contributions to SO 2 and SO 5. Activities related to the Farm to Market Alliance (SO 3) and supply chain service delivery (SO 4) were accounted for under corporate Trust Funds and Special Accounts and do not appear in the financial report of the CSP. Additionally, commodities received against the PRRO 200603 but distributed under the CSP have not been recorded as expenditures under the CSP.

Programme performance

Strategic Result 1 – Access to food

Strategic Outcome 1 – Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis

General Food Distribution

In 2017, WFP provided 50,031 MT of life-saving food assistance to 315,515 refugees living in Nyarugusu, Mtendeli, and Nduta camps in the western region of Kigoma. The majority was provided through in-kind distributions of food through a general ration.

The food basket is designed to provide 2100 kcal per person through a daily ration of 380 grams of maize, 120 grams of pulses, 50 grams of Super Cereal with sugar, 20 grams of fortified vegetable oil, and 5 grams of iodized salt. Distributions were conducted on a monthly basis, and were administered through individual distributions in Nyarugusu camp, and through group distributions in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. In the majority of the cases, women were the food entitlement holders on behalf of their households.

Due to resource constraints, general rations were reduced for most of 2017 - on average the ration distributed was 75 percent of full entitlement, with a low of 60 percent in April. January was the only month where rations were provided in full. Efficient pipeline management ensured that distribution occurred every month on schedule and aimed to minimize month-to-month fluctuations in entitlements.

Refugees who are hospitalized are extended a daily ration that is similar to the general distribution ration. Food assistance is also provided to refugees at border entry points, transit centres, and reception centres via wet feeding and/or high-energy biscuits. These rations were maintained at 100 percent of entitlement throughout 2017.

The total number of beneficiaries reached was lower than planned (400,000) as the expected trends in refugee arrivals did not materialize. The unforeseen voluntary repatriation of about 13,000 Burundians from Nyarugusu camp also began in the second half of 2017. As a consequence of a smaller than anticipated population and reduced rations, the tonnage of food distributed was only 66 percent of the planned.

The distribution of cash transfers, introduced in Nyarugusu camps at the end of 2016, continued in 2017 eventually reaching about 30,000 beneficiaries. The transfer value of 20,000 TSH (about USD 9) per person per month) was designed to replace part of the in-kind food basket with market purchases (in-kind distribution of fortified oil and Super Cereal were retained for cash beneficiaries due to a lack of fortified foods on the market). The funds were transferred using mobile money. Beneficiaries were selected based on vulnerability - each household included at least one person with special needs (PSN). Due to a government request to suspend the programme in August, targets for beneficiary scale-up were not achieved and cash beneficiaries were immediately returned to in-kind transfers. WFP and its partners continue to advocate for a resumption of the cash transfer programme in 2018.

In accordance with the reduction of in-kind rations, monitoring assessments measuring refugee household food security noted an overall decline since the year previous. Slight declines in household dietary diversity score - from 4.3 in 2016 to 4.0 in 2017 - and the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption - 89.6 to 86.7 percent over the same period - were reported. While these changes reflect poorer dietary intakes, the overall drop is not as dramatic as might be expected during an extended period of lower food availability. At the same time, a near doubling in the coping strategies index (CSI) from 6.7 in 2016 to 12.5 in 2017 indicates that refugee households are under increased stress. The most common coping strategies employed by refugee households include reducing the number of meals eaten per day (83 percent of the households), limiting portion sizes (78 percent), borrowing food or money (56 percent), and restricting adult food intake to protect food intake of children (30 percent). The drastic increase in CSI coupled with the less dramatic declines in household food consumption patterns may suggest that refugee households are employing multiple coping strategies in order to try to maintain food consumption. This indicates a high degree of vulnerability and an increasing risk that households may turn to more unsustainable coping strategies if stress continues. Female-headed households may be at increased risk as their level of coping is similar to male-headed households but the proportion who attain acceptable levels of food consumption is 7 points lower than male-headed households.

A closer look at the sub-population of CBT recipients reveals that these households may have benefitted from improved food security outcomes, though the data is not definitive. Post-distribution monitoring surveys indicated that the Food Consumption Score among cash beneficiaries was slightly higher (56.5) than in-kind beneficiaries (51.4) and fewer cash beneficiary

households were categorized as having poor food consumption (1.4 percent) compared to in-kind respondents (4.5 percent). The Coping Strategies Index for cash beneficiaries was lower (7.7) compared to in-kind beneficiaries (12.5) indicating that cash beneficiaries were employing fewer coping strategies. However, cautious interpretation of these figures is needed due to a number of factors: cash assistance was provided at full entitlement (while in-kind assistance was subject to ration reductions); households receiving cash assistance had higher vulnerability to begin with; and the CHS survey was conducted about 1-2 weeks after the suspension of cash assistance, which is beyond the recall period of most food security indicators. Despite these conflating factors, the very sharp decline in the Coping Strategies Index is particularly notable given that cash recipient households included at least one PSN. This finding lends support to the idea that households receiving cash were likely experiencing less stress from food insecurity than their in-kind counterparts. Several assessments also indicate that the majority of refugees stated that they preferred CBT over in-kind distribution. The main reason for this preference was that it allowed them freedom of choice and the ability to diversify their diets.

To implement general food distribution, WFP works with cooperating partners. GFDs were implemented by Adventist Development and Relief Agency (Nyarugusu) and World Vision Tanzania (Nduta and Mtendeli). These NGOs also manage the extended and final delivery points. Feeding at transit and reception centres were implemented by Caritas, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, and Relief to Development Society. Tanzania Red Cross Society also managed food basket monitoring in Nyarugusu and hospital inpatient feeding at Mtendeli camp, while Medecins Sans Frontieres managed hospital inpatient feeding at Nduta camp. After a competitive bid and review process at the end of 2017, WFP Tanzania signed new field level agreements with cooperating partners for 2018-2019.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, output indicators are collected each month through cooperating partner reports. Outcome and cross-cutting indicators are collected through quarterly post-distribution monitoring and an annual Community and Household Surveillance survey, which use statistically significant samples. Data collection is done entirely through Android tablets. Wherever possible, indicators are disaggregated by age, sex, and transfer modality. All programme data collected is captured in the corporate monitoring platform (COMET) and monitoring standards are in accordance with WFP minimum requirements. In addition, regular on-site monitoring by WFP field monitors occurs at distribution points and storage facilities. Food basket monitoring is conducted by the Tanzanian Red Cross Society at Nyarugusu camp.

Alongside direct implementation, WFP engaged in policy dialogue and advocacy to the government centered on supporting enhanced livelihoods for refugees and host communities. These efforts were supported by evidence generated during regular assessments, including dedicated post-distribution monitoring assessments for the cash-based transfer programme. WFP also led a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in partnership with UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs, with representatives of NGOs, donors, UN, and government forming the field team. The JAM focused on five thematic areas – food and nutrition, livelihoods, protection, essential services, and host community. The JAM findings highlighted the issue of food ration reductions as an overarching theme, with shortfalls in rations directly, immediately, and negatively impacting many aspects of refugee life. In addition, the JAM findings reiterate that the cash transfer modality was favoured by both refugee and host communities and contributed to social cohesion between the two groups.

In 2017, important milestones were achieved in setting up the infrastructure for fortification of maize flour for refugees. Fortification is expected to start in 2018. Technical support on equipment and supply procurement, training, and certification was provided to the WFP mill as well as private

mills used by WFP operations. With fortification infrastructure in place, these mills will be ready to supply not only WFP operations with fortified maize, but also fill a gap in local food markets where availability of fortified maize is very low. In the Tanzanian population, maize is a key staple food that constitutes the largest proportion of the diet but less than 5 percent of all maize consumed is fortified.

Supplementary Feeding and Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies

In addition to general food distribution, WFP, with partners Tanzanian Red Cross Society (Nyarugusu) and World Vision Tanzania (Mtendeli and Nduta), provided specialised nutritious foods to 61,762 children aged 6-59 months and 22,657 pregnant and lactating women. In recognition of the importance of fortified foods during key periods of growth and development and the enhanced vulnerabilities of the women and children eligible for supplementary feeding, WFP prioritized individual rations of specialised nutritious foods despite serious resource constraints. Throughout 2017, supplementary feeding and micronutrient rations were maintained at 100 percent of entitlement. Similar to general distribution, the number of beneficiaries reached through supplementary feeding programmes was less than anticipated due to a reduction in refugee arrivals.

In order to address high levels of chronic malnutrition, WFP continued to support implementation of stunting prevention programmes through blanket supplementary feeding. In line with the 1,000-days approach, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months received a monthly take-home ration of Super Cereal with sugar (100 grams/day) premixed with oil (20 grams/day) and Super Cereal Plus (100 grams/day), respectively. To prevent micronutrient deficiencies, children aged 24-59 months were provided with one half sachet of micronutrient powder per child per day.

WFP also supported the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) targeting children aged 6-59 months. Identification of MAM cases was done at health facilities, reception centres, and at the community level by health and nutrition staff through anthropometric measurements (Weight for Height Z-Scores and/or Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)). Children presenting with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) are referred to SAM centres. Moderately malnourished children are admitted and receive a 200 grams per day take-home ration of Super Cereal Plus.

All nutrition distributions are accompanied by information on correct ration usage. Supplementary feeding centres also integrate a Social and Behaviour Change component for caregivers, to promote appropriate care and feeding practices, WASH, and other complementary practices. Health care workers have been trained on the importance of MNPs, and infant and young child feeding and hygiene, so that they are better equipped to educate the community. The refugee camps also host 'nutrition days' which target men, women, and influential people in the camps to ensure they are aware and supportive of nutrition initiatives.

During a period of prolonged ration reduction, decreased food availability at household level and increased the potential for sharing of supplementary nutritious rations heightens concerns of an increase in malnutrition. Compared to 2016, the UNHCR-led Standard Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) reports that global acute malnutrition has increased to 6.1 percent in Nduta but remains in the "acceptable" category (<5 percent) in Nyarugusu. Stunting has declined somewhat but remains at or above the threshold for critical public health significance (≥ 40 percent) in all camps. Anaemia prevalence remains above the threshold for critical public health significance with rates over 40 percent across the camps for children (6-59 months). Anaemia prevalence among non-pregnant women (15-49 years) remains near 30 percent for most camp populations. Infant and

Young Children Feeding (IYCF) practices have deteriorated, with rates of exclusive breastfeeding declining in all camps over the past year, particularly in Nyarugusu, which dropped from approximately 89 percent in 2016 to 71 percent in 2017. Early initiation of breastfeeding has also declined in all camps, the largest in Nyarugusu where early initiation fell from close to 90 percent in 2016 to 75 percent in 2017.

The proportion of children enrolled in the stunting prevention programme who consumed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) is only slightly lower than the previous year's measure (21 percent vs 24 percent). The small decline in MAD in the midst of long-term ration reductions and evidence from the SENS showing a decline in breastfeeding practices, and attainment of more than 90 percent coverage and adherence for the programme, lend support to the possibility that prioritizing children's nutritious rations at full entitlement may have helped to protect their food consumption. The prevalence of MAD in children enrolled is nearly three times higher of the host region of Kigoma (7.5 percent), which may indicate the attainment of appropriate food consumption beyond what can be expected in a given context. In PLWs, the stunting prevention programme contributed to more than 50 percent of women achieving minimum diversity in their diet.

MAM treatment performance rates remain within Sphere standards, though at 85 percent are slightly below the target of 90 percent.

The introduction of micronutrient supplementation using micronutrient powders (MNPs) for children aged 24-59 months began in January 2017. Initially, this programme faced challenges with pick-up rates and acceptability, reflected in distributions for the first half of the year at only 25 percent of planned. After a dedicated sensitization campaign, which targeted both men and women, and the adjustment of the distribution modality to allow pick-up during general food distribution, there was a dramatic increase in the number of beneficiaries collecting MNPs. At year-end, distribution was at 55 percent of the planned. This is also reflected in the increase in coverage measured in the most recent PDM survey.

Output and outcome monitoring of nutrition activities are conducted using the same methodologies as general distribution activities. For outcome monitoring, special attention is paid to sampling the target beneficiary population to achieve representativeness of the sample as much as possible.

Strategic Result 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2 – Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aimed to provide nutrition services to at-risk populations. This was achieved through two programmes – i) Boresha Lishe, located in Bahi, Chamwino, Ikungi, and Singida Rural districts and ii) Maisha Bora, located in SImanjiro and Longido districts. WFP also engaged in efforts to strengthen national stakeholder capacities on nutrition and support evidence generation for nutrition decision makers.

Through Boresha Lishe, WFP supported 27,976 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in 40 rural health facilities, covering about 146 villages, to prevent stunting and

treat moderate acute malnutrition through the provision of specialised nutritious foods, in accordance with the 1,000-days approach.

PLW and children aged 6-23 months received a monthly take-home ration of Super Cereal (250 grams/day) and Super Cereal Plus (200 grams/day), respectively, to prevent stunting. To treat moderate acute malnutrition, a daily ration of 200 grams of Super Cereal Plus was provided to children aged 6-59 months with MAM, and a ration of 230 grams of Super Cereal without sugar and 20 grams of oil is provided to moderately malnourished PLWs. Rations were distributed at local health facilities, encouraging beneficiaries to attend and receive complimentary services.

The overall quantity of food distributed was lower than anticipated. This was due to several factors, including a lack of supply early in 2017 causing a cessation of distributions, reaching fewer beneficiaries than anticipated, and programme adherence not meeting targets of 66 percent. Now at 18 percent, minimum acceptable diet has declined since 2016, possibly linked to a decline in programme coverage and adherence. About 41 percent of women attained minimum dietary diversity.

Additionally, Boresha Lishe started a partnership with Save the Children to support households in 146 villages in the catchment areas of the health facilities with nutrition-sensitive interventions focusing on small agriculture, village savings and loans groups, and nutrition-focused SBCC. In 2017, Save the Children conducted a baseline assessment covering nutrition, agriculture and livelihoods that will serve as the basis for designing context-specific complementary interventions.

The Maisha Bora project brings together a diverse group of partners working across five different multi-sectoral programme pillars with the aim of improving food security and nutrition amongst pastoralists in northern regions of Tanzania. WFP supports the provision of SBCC and nutrition education materials to increase awareness of the importance of consuming a diverse diet. The SBCC component is implemented both at the community level, targeting men and women, and local leaders and influencers, as well as in 14 schools, targeting school-age children. Through the Maisha Bora project, an array of nutrition-sensitive activities were implemented in 2017, including the establishment of mobile clinics in remotes villages, planting of fruit trees to promote dietary diversification, training on post-harvest storage and solar driers, and construction of hand-washing stations to encourage good hygiene practices.

Significant achievements in strengthening national stakeholder capacity and supporting evidence-generation for nutrition were spearheaded by WFP in 2017.

The Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, started at the end of 2016, aimed at understanding the causes of malnutrition in Tanzania through a multi-sectoral lens, in line with the priorities of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP). The analysis was conducted in partnership with the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, and focused on barriers to nutrient intake, both at household level and in key target groups identified in consultation with stakeholders: children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls.

WFP was invited to present the results at the Joint Multisector Nutrition Review, the key annual meeting of the Tanzanian nutrition community. In attendance was a multi-stakeholder group of over 300 nutrition practitioners, local, regional, and national government, development partners, and donors. One of the key findings shared was the estimation that almost 60 percent of Tanzanian households cannot afford a nutritious diet, highlighting the need to leverage both social protection platforms to support and market-based interventions that reach beyond just the poorest households.

The Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis provided a platform to engage closely with TFNC, strengthening WFP's relationship with government counterparts and key stakeholders. This exercise also enabled WFP to highlight in-house capabilities on nutrition analysis and technical support.

WFP's corporate partnership with the Boston Consulting Group was leveraged in Tanzania to support the implementation of the NMNAP through Smart Simplicity. Working closely with PMO, TFNC, and PORALG, the Smart Simplicity approach aims to bolster the implementation architecture set out by the NMNAP, and strengthen the capacity of the government to achieve NMNAP targets. After five months of consultations with key stakeholders, the Smart Simplicity project was launched, focusing on four key actions:

1. Establishment of a national-level "Catalyst Team" jointly-based in TFNC and PORALG. The team will provide insights and guidance for PMO and Multisectoral Technical Working Group for Nutrition and manage and implement Smart Simplicity activities
2. Procurement and rollout of anthropometric equipment to every health facility to ensure that stunting data is available in every health facility
3. Strengthening of nutrition data systems at district level
4. Enhanced collaboration approach between nutrition stakeholders at region and district level

By the end of 2017, the Smart Simplicity Catalyst Team had already been established and a training on multi-stakeholder collaboration in Bahi district was completed. The project will continue in 2018 with procurement and roll-out of anthropometric equipment, Catalyst Team ramp-up, and collaboration model testing.

Within the country office, capacity on nutrition has significantly increased, beginning with the establishment of a nutrition unit with a dedicated team in place. The nutrition team worked throughout 2017 to support and capacitate sub-office staff, in particular on nutrition monitoring with a view to improving programme performance.

A combination of efforts in 2017 served to raise the profile of the WFP country office in the Tanzania nutrition community. WFP is now recognized as a key technical support body for TFNC, and relationships with TFNC, other government bodies, and stakeholders have been significantly strengthened. WFP is now increasingly being offered a "seat at the table" on issues ranging from multi-sectoral coordination, nutrition information systems and evidence generation, policy development, and technical support on project implementation. In 2017, WFP played an important role in the development of national guidelines on the Integrated Management of MAM, spearheading the development of chapters relating to the treatment of MAM, community engagement, and nutrition in emergencies in partnership with UN, NGO, and academic institutions.

Strategic Result 3 – Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 3 – Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030

Strategic Outcome 3 is focused on supporting smallholder farmers in Tanzania through two main programmes: the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) and the Kigoma Joint Programme. Support to smallholders is key to boosting rural incomes and ensuring adequate domestic food production.

The Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) was formed to support more productive, inclusive, resilient and profitable food crop markets for all stakeholders in Tanzania, particularly smallholder farmers. Global members include the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, Bayer, Grow Africa, the International Finance Corporation, Rabobank, Syngenta, Yara, and WFP. FtMA employs a holistic value chain approach to transform existing practices of production, handling, communication and trading through four strategic pathways: (i) providing access to affordable input and output finance; (ii) providing access to improved farming practices; (iii) providing access to improved post-harvest handling, storage and crop aggregation; and (iv) providing access to fair markets.

Tanzania FtMA operations in 2017 covered all four strategic pathways, reaching 49,143 smallholder farmers through a variety of activities. The main activities were post-harvest training and equipment distribution, aggregation and marketing linkage through forward delivery contracts (FDCs), good agricultural practice (GAP) training, input loan facilitation, and input distribution.

In recognition of the important role of women smallholders to household livelihoods, FtMA strives to reach 50 percent women participation in project activities. In 2017, 45 percent of the FtMA smallholder farmers were women. FtMA continues to integrate gender in its operations, including through interventions which foster gender equality and women empowerment.

In 2017, training on post-harvest handling and storage (PHHS) training reached 49,143 farmers of which 46 percent were women. Alongside PHHS training, farmers were also introduced to hermetic technologies whereby 1,151 silos, 28,401 tarpaulins, and 80,000 bags were supplied to farmers to address post-harvest loss.

Close to 40,000 farmers (43 percent women) attended trainings of good agronomic practices (GAP). The GAP training helped farmers access agricultural inputs through an input loan facility. 10,000 hectares of farm land is now under good farming practices, and 204 metric ton of seeds, 3,900 metric ton of fertilizers, and 16,000 litres of chemicals (herbicides and insecticides) have been supplied to farmers. Government extension participated in the training thus strengthening government engagement, and compliance with relevant underlying policy, and legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks.

FtMA supported 80 farmer organizations to access an input loan facility with a portfolio totalling TSH 6.5 billion (USD 2.86 million). Anecdotal data indicates that about 60 percent of farm labour is dedicated to weeding – this labour is mostly done by women. By utilising women farmers were relieved from manual weeding and were thus able to do other income-generating activities.

Among those surveyed after PHHS and GAP training, approximately 95 percent of participating farmers rated the training workshops as “excellent”. Similarly, there is positive feedback on FtMA performance according to end of season survey of key stakeholders including smallholder farmers, farmer organisations, buyers, input partners, and field officers from implementing partner NGOs.

Seventy-one Farmer Organisations signed Forward Delivery Contracts and 9,634 metric tonnes of maize was sold to FtMA buyers through FDCs. Input loans totalling TSH 6.2 billion in value were taken by 753 farmer organisations. Input partners in southern regions have supplied 3,015 metric ton of fertilisers and 195 metric ton of quality seeds to farmers in the south.

WFP Tanzania Supply Chain, in coordination with FTMA, launched a new initiative to purchase food from FTMA-supported smallholder farmers. Creating a link between relief and development, 1,500 MT was delivered to the refugee operation for use in the general food distribution. The WFP-appointed mill served as the aggregation centre for smallholder farmers and helped to make timely payments to the farmers’ organisation as they could not afford to sell their maize on credit.

Leveraging experience gained supporting smallholder farmers through FtMA, WFP leads the agriculture theme of the Kigoma Joint Programme 2017-2021, launched in 2017 and supported by 16 UN agencies. Through a system of assured market access, the programme seeks to increase smallholder farmer engagement across the entire value chain, unlocking services downstream (e.g. inputs, extension, loans, insurance). In partnership with FAO, ITC, and UNCDF, the programme will target smallholder farmers who currently operate on a semi-subsistence basis with a total landholding of less than two hectares. By raising their marketable surplus, the programme makes it possible for farmers to plant, harvest and sell enough high-quality crops to boost their income and increase food security. WFP’s key focus will be on reducing post-harvest loss, through training and access to affordable storage and value-adding systems.

Strategic Result 5 – Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4 – Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis

In 2017, the Tanzania CO provided key technical support to the lead national social protection agency, the Tanzania Social Action Fund. At the beginning of 2017, WFP was working on social protection only sporadically. By the close of the year, WFP was contributing technical assistance in areas of food assistance for assets/public works, nutrition, cash transfers and gender to the national social safety net programme, which reaches 6 million Tanzanian households.

In 2017, WFP emerged as an increasingly valuable contributor, taking up a new role as a key partner to TASAF in providing technical assistance. Areas of support included joint monitoring missions and strengthening gender- and nutrition-sensitive aspects of TASAF public work norms. WFP is also supporting TASAF capacity through training on Seasonal Livelihood Programming and Community Based Participatory Planning. These two key FFA tools, together with the Integrated Context Analysis, form the 3 Prong-Approach to Livelihood-based Programming. Application of these tools will help enhance capacity of the community to identify key challenges and priorities in terms of finding local solutions to the food and nutrition related problems.

WFP has established a work plan with TASAF that will enhance food security and nutrition outcomes and shock-responsiveness of its programming in years to come. The ground work laid in 2017 will allow WFP Tanzania to pursue innovations in the coming year to accelerate the realization of SDG2 in Tanzania through the national safety net.

Over the course of 2017, food assistance for assets activities were conducted in Chamwino district, distributing approximately 407 MT of food to 5,500 beneficiaries in Fufu, Suli and Chiboli villages. Lessons-learned from this programme were directly translated to the public works component of the Productive Social Safety Net in order to build up national, district and local capacity in resilience.

During 2017, WFP continued to support the government in strengthening its disaster management capacities, ensuring timely and adequate preparedness, response and recovery plans are in place. WFP coordinated the resilience thematic group of UNDP which brings together several UN stakeholders in DRR. The resilience group facilitated joint programming to address government priorities in DRR. Through the National Platform for DRR, WFP, participated in the review of national disaster management policy and strategy to ensure issues of supporting vulnerable populations were adequately captured.

Working with a wide array of stakeholders, the supply chain unit engaged in efforts to strengthen capacities with relevant government institutions. Potential cooperation was identified at the national and corporate level through engagement with NFRA, railways, post office, National Institute of Transport, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, International Committee of the Red Cross. By promoting the Tanzania Corridor, WFP was able to inject an additional USD 21 million in the Tanzanian economy and provided important foreign exchange for the country. The cargo throughput from Tanzania corridor reached 200,000 MT in 2017 from 75,000 MT in 2016. Tanzania functioned as a regional hub for food transport.

The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), which was implemented as pilot phase starting in 2014, came to completion in August 2017 with positive impact to farmers and pastoralists. Most farmers and pastoralists received training on best practices in using weather and climate information disseminated by Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) to improve their agronomic practices. Significant efforts were made to ensure inclusiveness in training and education – trainings were timed to allow both women and men to participate, community radio educational programmes were aired at various times to ensure both women and men had opportunity to hear it, the use of local language on community radio programme ensured all farmers and pastoralists could understand the content.

WFP was involved in the formulation of phase II of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) which will be launched in March 2018 for two years. This project will scale up intervention in areas previously covered under Phase I of the GFCS project. The formulation process benefited from the evaluation report that identified the successes, challenges, and lessons learned.

During the first half of 2017, WFP also supported the government to implement a Home-Grown School Feeding pilot project in 40 schools in Ikungi and Bunda regions. While a cash transfer to the government for local food purchase was planned, due to challenges in procurement, WFP was requested to instead provide food in-kind. Staple foods of maize and beans, plus fortified oil, were complemented in Ikungi district by school gardens, which grew a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. In Ikungi schools, lunch was provided through WFP support, while a breakfast meal was provided through the community. In the majority of Bunda schools, a lunch was provided through WFP support. From January to June, this project reached 26,748 school children with 151

MT of food. Though a shift in government priorities meant that home-grown school feeding was not carried over into WFP's CSP portfolio, the government has continued to engage with WFP on lessons learned to inform future policies.

Strategic Result 8 – Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 5 – 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

With the start of the CSP, the first official innovation was launched at the WFP country office – the establishment of a distinct strategic objective focused on fostering, testing, refining, and scaling up innovations to support achievement of the SDGs. The first success under this unique strategic outcome was opening of an innovations field hub at the WFP country office with two main objectives:

- I. Position Tanzania as a testing ground for innovative ideas identified and supported by WFP Innovation Accelerator in Munich.
- II. Identify new innovations locally-sourced through the country office and external partners in the Tanzanian startup ecosystem.

By the end of 2017, the innovation hub has successfully built a diverse portfolio of five projects, including four pilots already implemented on the ground – Global Learning XPRIZE, Farm to Market Alliance app, Cargo on Demand, and Farm from a Box.

Global Learning XPRIZE: WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, UNESCO, and the XPRIZE Foundation, is supporting a competition to develop open-source software that will enable children with limited access to school to teach themselves basic reading, writing, and arithmetic. The software is loaded onto tablets that have been provided by Google and distributed to school-age children. The USD 15 million competition is being piloted in 141 remote villages in the Tanga region. WFP is applying its expertise in emergency IT services to support in these villages, including leading the installation of software on to 2,500 tablets and building infrastructure such as solar chargers to support the project's objectives. After the 15-month pilot, the software that yields the best results with children will win the competition.

Farm to Market Alliance app: helps farmer organizations and SMEs deliver agriculture services to farmers through the FTMA market place app. The app was launched in July 2017 and has more than 15,000 farmers registered on the platform, of whom 20 percent are women.

Cargo on Demand: a simple and scalable online platform that matches demand for humanitarian and development cargo to the capacity of local transport companies. Cargo on Demand tested the concept in late 2017 and the team is currently working on the next product iteration. The project aims to gain efficiencies for WFP's humanitarian supply chain activities while supporting local small businesses who are traditionally excluded from such markets.

Farm from a Box: a Silicon Valley startup that offers a complete, off-grid toolkit for community farming. Farm from a Box that landed in Kalimongoma village, Kigoma region in September 2017 and currently 55 farmers are being trained on modern smart agriculture technics and how to replicate these on their own plots using local materials. Thirty percent of the participants are female farmers and 30 percent are youth. Farm from a Box provides a solar powered irrigation system which will enhance farmer's ability to grow food and earn money in the dry season. Farm from a Box supports a host community near to Nyarugusu refugee camp to expand their livelihood opportunities

The WFP innovations field hub established a partnership with the Dar Teknohama Business incubator (DTBi) supported by Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, through which a full innovations ecosystem review was completed. This partnership will also enable WFP to run a nationwide open innovation challenge in 2018, inviting local innovators and entrepreneurs to submit their ideas for solutions to hunger and nutrition challenges in the country. Close relationships between DTBi and Tanzania commission for science and technology will also allow the filed innovation hub to identify opportunities to integrate projects from its portfolio into existing governmental programmes.

Innovation projects currently being explored in Tanzania have the potential to positively impact 750,000 beneficiaries in the upcoming year providing vital access to market and new tools to smallholder farmers and education to remote populations while stimulating the local innovation ecosystem. In addition, the above ongoing projects, in 2017 the WFP innovations field hub began planning for two initiatives to be rolled out in 2018. ColdHubs, a Nigerian startup with "plug and play" solar-powered cold rooms for off-grid storage of perishable foods, is set to launch in the Mtwara region in partnership with the Aga Khan Foundation. Working with local farmers and women's groups, the ColdHub has potential to contribute to household food security though boosting incomes and increasing shelf life of perishable foods.

Cross-cutting commitments

Progress towards gender equality

The CSP is designed to ensure gender is a cross-cutting issue and well-integrated into all aspects of WFP's projects. Programmes are designed to target the needs of those most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, in particular women and children. Programme monitoring has mainstreamed the collection of age- and sex-specific indicators wherever applicable. Engagement with local authorities, policy advocacy activities, and technical assistance across all strategic outcomes also promotes a gender lens. All field level agreements and service contracts include gender and protection planning and a provision for partners to abide by WFP's gender policy. In December 2016, the Country Office developed a Gender Action Plan including external (programme) and internal (country office) targets to achieve gender equality in WFP's actions as well as in the workplace.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, a Community and Household Surveillance survey undertaken in September 2017 indicated that the majority (75 percent) of ration cards in the refugee operation are issued in the name of women. The proportion of women entitlement bearers was about 15 percentage points higher in Nyarugusu as compared to Nduta and Mtendeli. The main reason for this difference was the use of group distribution in the latter two camps, which makes collecting rations more challenging for women. In 2018, WFP is planning a gender-sensitive assessment on the feasibility of changing distribution modality in these camps. The majority of respondents (83 percent) supported issuing ration cards in women's name, a considerable increase from the previous year (63 percent). The increase could be attributed to greater awareness among the community on the reasons for issuing ration cards in women's names, including that the action is not intended to deny men their roles as heads of households.

WFP endeavours to attain equal gender representation on refugee food committees and other similar decision making entities in the community and households, helping to increase women's voices and empower them to make decisions on how to use food assistance in the household. In 2017, 42 percent of food committee members were women, a slight drop from the previous year. In 2018, WFP will engage new cooperating partners who will manage the functioning of the food committees – WFP will sensitize partners on the importance of improving women's representativeness in these committees. In the majority of households, decisions about the use of food and cash were made by either women alone (45 percent) or both men and women (38 percent). This may be attributable in large part to the issuance of rations to women.

As part of a call for new cooperating partners in 2017, WFP specifically requested that proposals include a gender mainstreaming strategy that is aligned with the WFP Gender Policy. Integrated strategies were required to be in place for all activities, to ensure that:

- women, men, girls and boys benefit from (and are not disadvantaged by) food assistance programmes, projects and activities that are adapted to their different needs, interests, capacities and vulnerabilities;
- women and men (and girls and boys, as applicable) participate equally in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender-transformative food security and nutrition policies, programmes and projects;
- women and girls have increased leadership and decision-making power regarding food security and nutrition in households, communities and societies; and,

- food assistance does no harm to the safety, dignity and integrity of the women, men, girls and boys receiving it, and is provided in ways that respect their rights and does not reinforce oppressive gender stereotypes.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, post-distribution monitoring showed that decision making with respect to the use of distributions was made by women in 67 percent of households. This is likely linked to the fact that women are entitlement holders for supplementary feeding and more likely to attend the health clinic during distributions. Men are increasingly seen as a key target group for nutrition SBCC, as men who are aware and appreciate the importance of nutritious foods, breastfeeding, and care practices can support the household in making decisions that support good nutrition. Through the complementary nutrition-sensitive activities to be rolled out in 2018, which target the whole household and include SBCC and nutrition education, the Boresha Lishe programme aims to help close this gap.

The Farm to Market Alliance activities under Strategic Objective 3 have been reoriented under the CSP to mainstream gender in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of smallholder farmers in Tanzania are women. A key activity undertaken in 2017 was the training of over 49,000 farmers on good agronomic practices (GAP) and 30,000 farmers on post-harvest handling and storage (PHHS). Women participants comprised 46 percent of farmers attending the GAP training and 43 percent of the PHHS training.

Under strategic Outcome 4, working with TASAF, WFP was able to advocate for establishing gender-sensitive work norms for TASAF public works. The Saemaul Undong activities supported women and youth to pursue greater independence and build their capacity, helping to open up new opportunities for women to seek enhanced livelihoods for their households.

Innovations launched by the field innovation prioritized gender-sensitive actions wherever possible in their programming. Farmers participating in Farm from the Box were selected with the gender- and youth- targets in mind. Approximately, 30 percent of the participants are female farmers and 30 percent are youth. By the end of 2017, the sex ratio of children enrolled in the XPRIZE Global learning project was slightly skewed towards boys. However, XPRIZE is adjusting tablet distributions for 2018 to balance those received by boys and girls. In 2018, the field innovation hub will streamline gender in its other core activities such as support of local entrepreneurs. An additional marketing effort focused on attracting innovation solutions developed by female entrepreneurs will be made, and a special prize for female entrepreneur will be awarded in planned national innovation challenge.

Protection

WFP has instituted several mechanisms to ensure protection and accountability to the affected population. It has continued to ensure that the 'do no harm' approach is observed in all its programmes and interventions.

Protection is a key concern for activities under Strategic Objective 1 and all programmatic activities are designed to ensure the safety and security of beneficiaries to the maximum extent possible. Since extended periods of ration reductions can exacerbate protection risks, WFP, along with partners, strengthened efforts on protection in 2017. Mitigation measures taken by WFP, including the protection of supplementary feeding rations for nutritionally vulnerable populations, and strengthening sensitization on ration entitlements, were implemented with protection objectives in mind.

WFP-led monitoring surveys in 2017 reported that about 94 percent of refugees say that they are able to access WFP assistance without protection challenges. Additionally, 90 percent report that they consider travelling to the distribution point and the distribution point itself to be safe. For indicators of protection challenges and safety at distribution points, a slightly smaller proportion of women responded positively, suggesting some further efforts will be needed to meet protection needs of women in line with those of men.

Protection issues related to the scale-up of CBTs were also anticipated and managed early on. As the CBT programme targeted PSNs, WFP worked closely with UNHCR protection unit to ensure that beneficiaries were not exposed to additional vulnerability through the provision of cash. At the distribution point, the International Rescue Committee was engaged to assist those with disabilities to collect cash and the Ministry of Home Affairs was present to ensure security at every distribution. The CBT service provider was mandated to ensure security escorts for vehicles carrying cash.

People with special needs are prioritized at food distribution through the provision of a designated area, and transport assistance is available at all distributions.

At the end of 2018, new Field Level Agreements were signed with cooperating partners under SO 1. As part of these FLAs, CPs were required to include a protection plan, which covered key aspects of protection including provision for security at distribution sites, and awareness of the risk of exploitation and abuse of power, especially in periods of reduced rations. The majority of beneficiaries (97 percent) reached under Strategic Objective 2 were able to access WFP's assistance without protection challenges.

Accountability to affected populations

Strong accountability to populations we serve is a core principle that guides the way WFP does business in Tanzania. In the refugee operation, litigation desks are present at all WFP food distribution sites, staffed by WFP, UNHCR and cooperating partner staff, which aim to resolve technical issues related to food distribution such as incorrect ration cards. Dedicated complaint mechanisms were also available at all CBT distribution points, staffed by an inter-agency team of UNHCR, IRC, and WFP. In 2017, a grievance desk was also established. The grievance desk is staffed by a third party and is intended mainly to address refugee complaints on staff misconduct and other related issues.

Although feedback mechanisms are in place, more work is needed to ensure refugees are aware of them and feel comfortable to use them. In the Community and Household Surveillance 2017 survey, only 45 percent of respondents indicated that they were aware of such feedback mechanisms. This is a slight decrease from 2016, where 47 percent reported they were aware.

About 70 percent of refugees were adequately informed of their food entitlements. This was significantly higher for males (77 percent) than females (61 percent), which is concerning since women comprise the majority of ration card holders. This may reflect in part the fact that ration entitlements fluctuated several times through the year. Sensitization efforts, including through posters, announcements, and public meetings, women's groups, and community leaders, continued to ensure beneficiaries were informed of up-to-date ration entitlements.

Given that the proportion of refugees who are informed of their entitlement is considerably higher than the proportion who are aware of feedback mechanisms, WFP will explore linking sensitization on feedback mechanisms to that of entitlements. CBT sensitization sessions continued throughout 2017 amongst the entire refugee population ensure both in-kind and CBT beneficiaries were aware of the cash modality, transfer value, and beneficiary selection. Sessions also presented

budgeting and promoting gender-sensitive decision-making at household level. Host communities and traders were similarly sensitized throughout the scale-up period to ensure harmonious implementation.

Difference we make – Story of Marietta Peter

Marietta Peter is a farmer from Myundu hamlet in Singida rural. When she was pregnant with her second child she went to the St. Carolus Health Clinic for a check-up and found out that she was underweight and anaemic, two serious issues which could impair the healthy development of her unborn baby.

Under the guidance of the nurses and health officers, Marietta was enrolled in WFP's Boresha Lishe project for pregnant mothers and children under the age of two. Under the project, Marietta received specialized nutritious foods – vegetable oil and porridge mix – fortified with vitamins and minerals including vitamins A and D, iron and zinc to help meet her daily nutrient requirements.

The aim of the Boresha Lishe project is to prevent stunting in children under two years and to support pregnant and lactating women so they use health facilities more frequently. The first 1,000 days of life, from conception to the end of the second year, are the most critical for a child's development.

Under the project, Marietta also began visiting the health centre twice a month for regular check-ups as well as monthly nutrition education trainings. The Boresha Lishe trainings cover how to cook with the provisions of fortified foods, better hygiene practices and the importance of clean water and other techniques to ensure children receive enough nutrients.

"I learned so much during the trainings," Marietta said. "These things weren't taught to me before. I didn't know about the impact the food I eat can have on the baby or that not getting enough nutrients can have irreversible effects on his development."

Receiving supplementary food encourages the mothers to attend the trainings despite their busy workload in tending to home and farm activities. "Boresha Lishe has enabled us to help the mothers and children increase their nutrition intake and to make a difference in their lives that we couldn't before," said Neema Swai, the nutrition focal person for Singida Rural district.

On 13 April, Marietta gave birth to a healthy baby boy named Samson and they will continue to receive rations of fortified foods until Samson reaches two years of age. "I feel so fortunate to be part of this project," said Marietta. "Thanks to the assistance from Boresha Lishe our kids are healthy, strong, and have a bright future."



Management performance and value for money

With the adoption of the Integrated Road Map, WFP embarked on a transformational corporate-wide change in the way it does business. Shifting from a project-based approach to a coherent country portfolio required considerable management efforts to ensure a smooth transition. The success of this transition was due in large part to country office support units who took on the challenge in order to enable WFP to better serve our beneficiaries and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

WFP Tanzania applies a Value for Money approach across operations. For WFP Tanzania, 'value' is about making the best choices in converting resources into inputs and ensuring that those inputs are transformed into the best possible outputs in order to achieve the intended results. Value for money is a concept that we intuitively contemplate in our everyday work and Tanzania CO always operates with due attention to considerations of effectiveness, economy, efficiency and equity. This is reflected in WFP's corporate policies and guidelines, and Tanzania CO's risk management and management performance, all of which are predicated on the principles of value for money, and ensures accuracy and reliability of the financial and operating data. The Tanzania Country Strategic Plan reinforces results-based management in order to achieve our focus on the effectiveness of the programmes and in achieving results'.

In light of resource constraints for activities under Strategic Objective 1, WFP Tanzania strived to maintain rations at the highest level possible while minimizing month-to-month fluctuations and ensuring a minimum three-month availability of the pipeline. The goal was to keep WFP's output as high as possible while minimizing disruptions in beneficiary entitlements, which can be a source of strife. All food was procured, delivered, transported, and distributed on time as per the planned annual general food distribution schedule.

The availability of multilateral funding also strongly supported the success of the country office in maintaining the pipeline for the refugee operation. The lack of restrictions on the funds received meant that WFP could apply it to programmatic areas where the most efficient gains could be achieved.

At the end of 2017, new FLA partners were selected for SO1 activities. Partners were chosen through a competitive process and successful organizations worked closely with WFP to ensure budgets and implementation plans were realistic and in line with WFP priorities. Partners also bring their own financial contributions, further stretching the WFP dollar. Monitoring packages for partners were streamlined to ensure timely and efficient reporting of outputs, strengthening accountability of partners and allowing WFP greater transparency and oversight over partner performance.

The Supply Chain unit also led efforts in the country office on gains in efficiencies. By effectively implementing the Supply Chain strategy, the WFP supply chain unit made substantial cost-efficiency gains and saved USD 3.5 million for all country offices involved. The CO also changed transport contracting processes, resulting in some transportation rates decreasing by almost 40 percent.

Across operations, warehouse losses were below 0.2 percent thanks to strong supply chain protocols, backed up by on-site monitoring. In line with WFP's strategy of outsourcing and engaging the private sector, 40 percent of WFP's milling operation was outsourced. This adjustment helped to meet the additional demand of the refugee population influx during 2017, and improved the quality of maize meal being produced by WFP's own mills.

The launch of the CSP in Tanzania was accompanied by significant efforts to sensitize various stakeholders. The communications unit spearheaded efforts to disseminate information about the CSP through multilateral and bilateral presentations to donors, government stakeholders, and development partners, as well as through traditional print media and modern approaches like live Twitter chats.

WFP utilized both social and traditional media to build the profile of WFP Tanzania and to position the organization as a leader in its work with refugees, nutrition, smallholder farmers, supply chain and innovation with the aim of achieving Zero Hunger by 2030. The CO expanded its communications network to increase coverage through media house visits, media visits to WFP operations and interviews with the press. In 2017, two op-eds were published in a leading English daily. WFP Tanzania also increased its engagement with the public through social media including a live Q&A with the Country Representative.

Significant efforts were directed at fundraising in 2017. Field visits by both donors and private sector served to increase visibility of WFP operations. Two funding appeals were mounted for the refugee operation to address the shortfalls. Both the May and August funding appeals led to additional contributions, which although did not fully plug the gap, nevertheless did help stabilise the pipeline at 72 percent of the required kcal.

The Finance Unit successfully carried out migration of resources from old projects to the Country Portfolio Budget. Oversight missions were conducted, with 95 percent of recommendations implemented by the end of the year. The Finance Unit also implemented several reforms intended to improve accountability and transparency and reduce risk. This includes the establishment of an invoice tracking system, which has reduced processing time to two days, and adjustments to the process of payments to sub-offices which has resulted in a decline in the use of operational advances in lieu of modalities that offer greater oversight.

The Tanzania CSP was designed with a staffing strategy in mind. The Human Resources unit supported the CSP transition process, by ensuring an appropriate workforce is in place to ensure business continuity while focusing on CSP planning. The HR unit led a staff review and developed a new organizational structure to effectively align with the CSP requirements. Following a talent mapping exercise, critical roles and gaps for short-and long-term needs were identified. All roles identified as immediate needs were hired in 2017. The CO also organized e-recruitment training for recruiters, hiring managers, and interviewers to strengthen the recruitment process. Staff engagement in the IRM process was encouraged and supported by strong efforts from management. Training and capacity building of CO and sub-office staff continued to ensure appropriate skills are in place to meet the CSP objectives

The IT unit supported programmatic outcomes across the CSP and played a particularly important role in the roll-out of the Global Learning XPRIZE innovation. The ICT Unit managed the installation of solar charging stations in 140 remote villages in Tanga. Programming and distribution of 2,400 tablets loaded with educational software to school-age children is in its final stage. To reduce costs

associated with travel and provide dedicated support to the programme, a field office staffed by IT support assistances was opened in Tanga in support of the Global Learning XPRIZE activities.

Risk management

The CO identified two high risks, including a challenging funding environment and Congolese refugee influx. The risk on challenging funding environment affected the operation where refugee received an average of 75 percent of the recommended kilocalories (2,100). The CO put in place various mitigation measures to reduce the impact of this risk, including donor appeals, organising field visits with donors to show the activities and to increase visibility, monitoring of all expenditures to match with priorities and considering possibilities of collaboration with other partners. The risk of refugee influx caused the CO to take two key mitigation measures: (1) updating the EPRP with estimated 10,000 refugees crossing from DRC and (2) establishing a roster of staff to be deployed in case of emergency. The Congolese refugee influx was moderate at an average of 700 per month, and did not necessitate additional mitigation measures since they were accommodated within existing planning figures.

Risk register summary

Provide cash and/or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages		
Main Risks identified at the beginning of the year	Risk category	Risks at the end of the year
Challenging funding environment	Contextual	High
Congolese refugee influx	Contextual	High
Burundian refugee influx	Contextual	Medium
Less than voluntary return of Burundian refugees	Contextual	Medium

Annex 1 – Country Strategic Plan data

1. Resource Inputs from Donors

TZ 01 Donor	Cont.Ref.No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (MT)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00541-16	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	21.930
Canada	CAN-C-00541-17	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	40.395
European Commission	EEC-C-00626-02	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	1,539.98
Germany	GER-C-00692-02	MAIZE	-	1,478.75
Israel	ISR-C-00012-02	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	21.7
Korea, Rep. of	KOR-C-00141-01	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	9.15
Korea, Rep. of	KOR-C-00141-01	HIGH ENERGY BISCUITS	-	5.00
Korea, Rep. of	KOR-C-00141-01	IODISED SALT	-	166.53
Netherlands	NET-C-00123-02	Veg.Oil	-	83.174
Sweden	SWE-C-00295-04	IODISED SALT	-	180.00
United Kingdom	UK -C-00369-05	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	423.50
United Kingdom	UK -C-00369-05	MAIZE	-	3,310.45
United Kingdom	UK -C-00369-05	SPLIT PEAS	-	792.00
United Kingdom	UK -C-00369-05	Veg.Oil	-	72.80
United Kingdom	UK -C-00374-01	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	1,283.50
United Kingdom	UK -C-00374-01	HIGH ENERGY BISCUITS	-	5.00
United Kingdom	UK -C-00374-01	MAIZE	-	2,600.00
United Kingdom	UK -C-00374-01	SPLIT PEAS	-	1,280.00
United Kingdom	UK -C-00374-01	Veg.Oil	-	411.67
USA	USA-C-01362-01	MAIZE	-	9,583.45
Grand Total			-	23,308.97

2. CSP Beneficiary data

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned Male	Planned Female	Planned Total	Actual Male	Actual Female	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Male	% Actual v. Planned Female	% Actual v. Planned Total
Total Beneficiaries	203,856	248,779	452,635	162,076	183,297	345,373	79.5%	73.7%	76.3%
Total Beneficiaries	203,856	248,779	452,635	162,076	183,297	345,373	79.5%	73.7%	76.6%
By Age Group:									
Children (under 5 years)	75,239	78,517	153,757	36,900	52,793	89,692	49.0%	67.2%	58.3%
Children (5-18 years)	56,293	59,910	116,203	41,792	27,626	69,418	74.2%	46.1%	59.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	72,324	110,352	182,675	83,385	102,878	186,263	115.3%	93.2%	102.0%
Total Beneficiaries	203,856	248,779	452,635	162,076	183,297	345,373	79.5%	73.7%	76.3%

By Residence Status			
Refugees	400,000	315,515	78.9%
Residents	52,635	29,885	56.8%
Total Beneficiaries	452,635	345,373	76.3%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food									
Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis									
Act 1 Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official									
Beneficiary Type	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People receiving resource transfers	66,000	16,000	80,000	63,103	5,887	63,103	78.88%	36.79%	78.88%
Inpatients receiving resource transfers	8,000		8,000	7,526		7,526	94.08%		94.08%
Participants	66,000	16,000	80,000	63,103	5,887	63,103	78.88%	36.79%	78.88%
Beneficiaries*	330,000	80,000	400,000	315,515	29,435	315,515	78.88%	36.79%	78.88%
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs									
Strategic Outcome 4: Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis									
Act 7 Provide capacity support to government food security institutions									
People receiving resource transfers under assets creation	1,281		1,281	1,100		1,100	85.87%		85.87%
Participants	1,281		1,281	1,100		1,100	85.87%		85.87%
Beneficiaries	6,405		6,405	5,500		5,500	85.87%		85.87%
Total Participants	67,281	16,000	81,281	64,203	5,887	64,203	78.99%	36.79%	78.99%
Total Beneficiaries	336,405	80,000	406,405	321,015	29,435	321,015	78.99%	36.79%	78.99%
<i>*The original was that out of 400,000 beneficiaries 80,000 were to receive exclusively cash, although in the implementation received both food and cash</i>									

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food									
Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis									
Act 1 Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps (SO1)									
	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
ART clients receiving resource transfers	1,500		1,500	1,074		1,074	71.6%		71.6%
Children receiving resource transfers**	84,000		84,000	61,762		61,762	73.5%		73.5%
Stunting prev (6 - 23months)	32,000		32,000	28,212		28,212	88.16%		88.16%
MND prev (24 - 59months)	48,000		48,000	31,130		31,130	64.85%		64.85%
MAM treat (6 - 59months)	4,000		4,000	2,420		2,420	60.50%		60.50%
Pregnant and lactating women receiving resource transfers	26,000		26,000	22,657		22,657	87.14%		87.14%
Total SO1	111,500		111,500	85,493		85,493	76.68%		76.68%
<i>**combines the stunting prev, MND prev and MAM treat</i>									

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition									
Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021									
Act 3 Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts (Malnutrition prevention and treatment activities)									
Children (6-23 months)	21,750		21,750	17894		17894	82.27%		82.27%
Children (24-59 months)	4921		4921	241		241	4.90%		4.90%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	19,561		19,561	9841		9841	50.31%		50.31%
Total beneficiaries	46,232		46,232	27,976		27,976	60.51%		60.51%

3. Transfers (food and cash)

Annual food distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned distribution (MT)	Actual distribution (MT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis			
Beans/Peas	7,390.240	5,178.148	70.07%
Corn Soya Blend	4,514.145	2,366.066	52.41%
High Energy Biscuits		4.741	
Iodised Salt	309.102	240.766	77.89%
Maize Meal	25,050.180	15,625.504	62.38%
Micronutrient Powder	4.231	2.309	54.57%
Vegetable Oil	1,326.641	925.886	69.79%
Subtotal	38,594.539	24,343.420	63.07%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021			
Corn Soya Blend	1,853.798	560.383	30.23%
Vegetable Oil	27.501	1.134	4.12%
Subtotal	1,881.299	561.517	29.85%
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 04: Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis			
Beans	80.703	33.760	41.83%
Maize	461.160	195.350	42.36%
Vegetable Oil	34.587	12.886	37.26%
Subtotal	576.450	241.996	41.98%

Annual Cash-Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution

Commodities	Planned distribution (USD)	Actual distribution (USD)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis			
Cash	5,920,200.00	264,420.64	4.47%
Total	5,920,200.00	264,420.64	4.47%
Total Country	5,920,200.00	264,420.64	4.47%

4. Indicators

Outputs

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis				
Act 1 Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	26,000	21,127	81.3%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021				
Act 3 Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	19,561	9,032	46.2%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	40	40	100%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030				
Act 5 Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	50,000	49,143	98.3%
Number of commercially viable financial products and services developed	unit	2	1	50%
Number of people insured	individual	4000	3713	92.8%
Number of public, private and public-private partnerships for financing hunger solutions	unit	3	3	100%
Amount of premium paid	US\$	45,000	30,294	67.3%
Total sum insured, by access modality (insurance for assets or cash)	US\$	1,500,000	1,026,900	68.5%
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 04: Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis				
Act 7 Provide capacity support to government food security institutions				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	160	160	100%
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	1,500	1,500	100%
Volume (m3) of sand/sub-surface dams constructed	m3	120,000	120,000	100%

Outcome Indicators

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
			Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food														
Strategic Outcome 01 - Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis														
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Refugee camps - Tanzania	Base Value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Year end Target: 2017.12	7.45	6.45	6.75	13.1	12	12.25	≤7.45	≤6.45	≤6.75			
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Refugee camps - Tanzania	Base Value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Year end Target: 2017.12	94.99	87.38	89.67	81.35	88.56	86.79	≥94.99	≥87.38	≥89.67			
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Refugee camps - Tanzania	Base Value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Year end Target: 2017.12	3.34	7.69	6.39	14.55	8.64	10.09	≤3.34	≤7.69	≤6.39			
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Refugee camps - Tanzania	Base Value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Year end Target: 2017.12	1.67	4.93	3.94	4.1	2.8	3.12	≤1.67	≤4.93	≤3.94			
MAM Treatment Default rate	Refugee camps - Tanzania	Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report				2.61	2.61	2.61	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15

		Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06												
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Refugee camps - Tanzania	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Refugee camps - Tanzania	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	0	0	0	2	2	2	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Refugee camps - Tanzania	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	100	100	100	95.39	95.39	95.39	>75	>75	>75	>75	>75	>75
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women	Refugee camps - Tanzania	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12			53.5						>53.5			
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Refugee camps - Tanzania	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12	23.4	23.2	24.1	21.4	19.4	21.2	≥23.4	≥23.2	≥24.1			
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Refugees - MAM	Base Value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	85	85	85	85.32	85.32	85.32	>85	>85	>85	>90	>90	>90

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Refugees - MND	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	85.25	85.64	85.45	97.27	96.21	96.73	≥89.73	≥89.62	≥85.25	>90	>90	>90
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Refugees - stunting CH	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	89.27	89.73	89.51	98.51	98.62	98.57	≥89.73	≥89.27	≥89.51	>90	>90	>90
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Refugees - MND	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	72.17	71.93	72.05	95.07	94.17	94.62	≥66	≥66	≥66	≥66	≥66	≥66
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Refugees - stunting CH	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	95.97	95.97	95.97	92.15	92.62	92.23	≥66	≥66	≥66	≥66	≥66	≥66
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition														
Strategic Outcome 02 - Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021														
MAM Treatment Default rate	Dodoma and Singida	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	3	3	3	2.49	2.49	2.49	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Dodoma and Singida	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Dodoma and Singida	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Dodoma and Singida	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	91.05	91.05	91.05	91.57	91.57	91.57	>75	>75	>75	>75	>75	>75
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Dodoma and Singida	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12			41.47						>41.47			
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Dodoma and Singida	Base Value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12	24.9	24.9	24.9	16.4	19.4	18.3	>24.9	>24.9	>24.9			
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Dodoma and Singida	Base Value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	76.3	76.3	76.3	72.25	67.88	70.05	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Dodoma and Singida - MAM	Base Value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06	49	49	49	42.4	42.4	42.4	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Dodoma and Singida	Base Value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12	67.69	66.67	67.19	54.86	48.41	52.43	>66	>66	>66			

Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 03 - Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030

Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Tanzania	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2017.12	11	14	25	11	11	11	>50	>50	>50			
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Tanzania	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey	0	0	0	85	85	85						
Rate of post-harvest losses	Tanzania	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2017.12			12						<10			
Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems	Tanzania	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2017.12			2365			8278			>10000			

Cross-Cutting Indicators

Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Footnote	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
					Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Cross Cutting Result: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity																
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	Dodoma and Singida			Base Value: 2016.10 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12	100	100	100	96.5	96.5	96.5	=100	=100	=100			
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	Refugee camps - Tanzania			Base Value: 2017.08 Year end Target: 2017.12	94.15	87.7	92.6				=100	=100	=100			
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	Dodoma and Singida			Base Value: 2016.10 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12	84.3	84.3	84.3	65.1	65.1	65.1	>70	>70	>70			
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	Refugee camps - Tanzania			Base Value: 2017.08 Year end Target: 2017.12	77.3	60.5	70.1				>70	>70	>70			
Cross Cutting Result: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population																
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men	Dodoma and Singida			Base Value: 2016.11 Latest Follow-up: 2017.11 Year end Target: 2017.12	-	-	20	-	-	24.85	-	-	≥25			

Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Footnote	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
					Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men	Refugee camps - Tanzania			Base Value: 2017.08 Year end Target: 2017.12	-	-	41.6				-	-	≥25			
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men	Dodoma and Singida			Base Value: 2016.11 Latest Follow-up: 2017.11 Year end Target: 2017.12	-	-	10	-	-	7.99	-	-	=25			
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men	Refugee camps - Tanzania			Base Value: 2017.08 Year end Target: 2017.12	-	-	12.8				-	-	=25			
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women	Dodoma and Singida			Base Value: 2016.11 Latest Follow-up: 2017.11 Year end Target: 2017.12	-	-	70	-	-	67.16	-	-	≥50			
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by	Refugee camps - Tanzania			Base Value: 2017.08 Year end Target: 2017.12	-	-	45.5				-	-	≥50			

Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Footnote	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target			
					Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	
transfer modality / Decisions made by women																	

5. Procurement

CSP – excluding GCMF			
	QTY MT		
Commodities	Local	Regional/International	Total
MAIZE	2,180.55		2,180.55
IODISED SALT	346.530		346.53
Total	2,527.08	-	2,527.08

Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Activity 1 -GCMF	QTY MT			
Commodities	Local	International	Regional	Total
HIGH ENERGY BISCUITS	-	10.00		10
MAIZE	-	11,610.350	1,982.750	13,593.1
SPLIT PEAS - YELLOW	-	2,072.00	-	2072
CORN SOYA BLEND	-	837.85	21.93	859.77
VEGETABLE OIL	-	567.61	-	567.60
VEGETABLE OIL - PALMOLIEN	-	-	-	0
Total	-	15,097.802	2,004.680	17,102.482
Activity 3 - GCMF	QTY MT			
Commodities	Local	International/Regional	Regional	Total
CORN SOYA BLEND	-	1,539.98	40.40	1,580.38
Total	-	1,539.982	40.395	1,580.377

Annex 2 – Project Specific Data

1. Resource Inputs from Donors

TZ PRRO 200603			Purchased in 2017 (MT)	
Donor	Cont.Ref.No.	Commodity	In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00546-33	MAIZE	-	966.35
Denmark	DEN-C-00201-01	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	638.41
Denmark	DEN-C-00201-01	IODISED SALT	-	180
France	FRA-C-00248-01	MNP	-	3.8
France	FRA-C-00248-01	Veg.Oil	-	89.999
Germany	GER-C-00629-02	MAIZE	-	3292.5
Germany	GER-C-00629-02	Veg.Oil	-	5.424
Immediate Response Account	IRA ADV NOT REPAID	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	2637.99
Immediate Response Account	IRA ADV NOT REPAID	MAIZE	-	933.55
Immediate Response Account	IRA ADV NOT REPAID	SPLIT PEAS	-	2199.5
Immediate Response Account	IRA ADV NOT REPAID	Veg.Oil	-	398.38
Italy	ITA-C-00200-06	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	211.5
Netherlands	NET-C-00123-02	SPLIT PEAS	-	2408
Netherlands	NET-C-00123-02	Veg.Oil	-	203.29
United Kingdom	UK -C-00261-04	IODISED SALT	-	118.15
United Kingdom	UK -C-00261-04	MAIZE	-	216.22
United Kingdom	UK -C-00261-04	Veg.Oil	-	3.349
USA	USA-C-01292-01	MAIZE	-	13160.5
Grand Total			-	27,666.91

DEV 200200			Purchased in 2017 (MT)	
Donor	Cont.Ref.No.	Commodity	In-Kind	Cash
European Commission	EEC-C-00626-01	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	498.99
WPD	WPD-C-03562-09	MAIZE	-	214.25
WPD	WPD-C-03562-09	Veg.Oil	-	8.008
Grand Total				721.25

2. Beneficiary data

Annual Country Beneficiaries

PRRO 200603 Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	162,460	187,540	350,000	143,870	162,653	306,523	88.60%	86.70%	87.60%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	54,741	57,151	111,892	28,940	39,641	68,581	52.90%	69.40%	61.30%
Children (5-18 years)	47,265	50,605	97,870	46,061	38,421	84,482	97.50%	75.90%	86.30%
Adults (18 years plus)	60,454	79,784	140,238	68,869	84,591	153,460	113.90%	106.00%	109.40%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	162,459	187,541	350,000	139,756	166,767	306,523	86.00%	88.90%	87.60%

CP 200200 Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	23,534	32,966	56,500	24,233	34,969	59,202	102.97%	106.08%	104.78%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Food for Education)	14025	13475	27,500	13,205	13,543	26,748	94.15%	100.50%	97.27%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Food for Assets)	0	0	0	2,205	2,295	4,500			
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding)	980	2,020	3,000	154	708	862	15.71%	35.05%	28.73%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.4-MCHN)	8,529	17,471	26,000	8,669	18,423	27,092	101.64%	105.45%	104.20%

Comp.1-Food for Education									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	14,025	13,475	27,500	13,205	13,543	26,748	94.15%	100.50%	97.27%
By Residence status:									
Residents	14,025	13,475	27,500	13,205	13,543	26,748	94.15%	100.50%	97.27%
Comp.2-Food for Assets									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	-	-	-	360	405	765	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	-	-	-	855	765	1,620	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	-	-	990	1,125	2,115	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	-	-	-	2,205	2,295	4,500	-	-	-
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	392	408	800	71	74	145	18.11%	18.14%	18.13%
Children (24-59 months)	588	612	1,200	107	112	219	18.20%	18.30%	18.25%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	1,000	1,000	-	542	542		54.20%	54.20%
By Residence status:									
Residents	980	2,020	3,000	154	708	862	15.70%	35.00%	28.70%
Comp.4-MCHN									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	8,529	8,878	17,407	8,669	8,751	17,420	101.60%	98.60%	100.10%
Adults (18 years plus)	0	8,593	8,593	-	9,672	9,672	0	112.60%	112.60%
	8,529	17,471	26,000	8,669	18,423	27,092	101.64%	105.45%	104.20%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

PRRO 200603									
Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	34,300	35,700	70,000	29,198	32,107	61,305	85.13%	89.94%	87.58%
Inpatients receiving food assistance	2,870	4,130	7,000	2,921	3,348	6,269	101.78%	81.07%	89.56%
Total participants	34,300	35,700	70,000	29,198	32,107	61,305	85.13%	89.94%	87.58%
Total beneficiaries	171,500	178,500	350,000	145,990	160,535	306,525	85.13%	89.94%	87.58%

CP 200200									
Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Food for Education									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	13,475	14,025	27,500	13,205	13,543	26,748	98.00%	96.60%	97.30%
Total participants	13,475	14,025	27,500	13,205	13,543	26,748	98.00%	96.60%	97.30%
Total beneficiaries	13,475	14,025	27,500	13,205	13,543	26,748	98.00%	96.60%	97.30%
Comp.2-Food for Assets									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	-	-	-	355	545	900	-	-	-
Total participants	-	-	-	355	545	900	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	2,205	2,295	4,500	-	-	-

Nutrition Beneficiaries

PRRO 200603									
Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	686	714	1,400	527	556	1,083	76.80%	77.90%	77.40%
Children (24-59 months)	1,029	1,071	2,100	932	946	1,878	90.60%	88.30%	89.40%
Total beneficiaries	1,715	1,785	3,500	1,459	1,502	2,961	85.10%	84.10%	84.60%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	13,720	14,280	28,000	11,829	13,019	24,848	86.20%	91.20%	88.70%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	22,750	22,750	-	19,064	19,064	-	83.80%	83.80%
Total beneficiaries	13,720	37,030	50,750	11,829	32,083	43,912	86.20%	86.60%	86.50%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (24-59 months)	20,580	21,420	42,000	11,495	15,087	26,582	55.90%	70.40%	63.30%
Total beneficiaries	20,580	21,420	42,000	11,495	15,087	26,582	55.90%	70.40%	63.30%

CP 200200									
Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	392	408	800	71	74	145	18.11%	18.14%	18.13%
Children (24-59 months)	588	612	1,200	107	112	219	18.20%	18.30%	18.25%
Adults (18 years plus)		1,000	1,000		498	498		49.80%	49.80%
By Residence status:									
Residents	980	2,020	3,000	178	684	862	18.16%	33.86%	28.73%
Comp.4-MCHN									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	8,529	8,878	17,407	8,669	8,751	17,420	101.64%	98.57%	100.07%
Adults (18 years plus)	0	8,593	8,593	-	9,672	9,672		112.56%	112.56%
Total	8,529	17,471	26,000	8,669	18,423	27,092	101.64%	105.45%	104.20%

3. Transfers (food and cash)

Annual food distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned distribution (MT)	Actual distribution (MT)	% Actual vs. Planned
PRRO 200603 (Jan - Jun)			
Beans	7,075.00	6,286.00	88.85%
Corn Soya Blend	4,194.00	2,300.00	54.84%
High Energy Biscuits	22.00	6.00	27.27%
Iodised Salt	296.00	265.00	89.53%
Maize Meal	23,992.00	15,844.00	66.04%
Micronutrient Powder	4.00	1.00	25.00%
Vegetable Oil	1,278.00	986.00	77.15%
TOTAL PRRO	36,861.00	25,688.00	69.69%
CP 200200 (Jan - Jun)			
Comp.1-Food for Education			
Beans	40.43	28.00	69.26%
Maize	69.30	118.00	170.27%
Vegetable Oil	13.34	5.00	37.49%
Subtotal	123.06	151.00	122.70%
Comp.2-Food for Assets			
Beans	0	20	
Maize Meal	0	135	
Vegetable Oil	0	10	
Subtotal	0.000	165.000	
Total	576.450	406.996	70.60%
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding			
Corn Soya Blend	113.00	12.00	10.62%
Vegetable Oil	4.00	1.00	25.00%
Subtotal	117.00	13.00	11.11%
Comp.4-MCHN			
Corn Soya Blend	1,026.00	694.00	67.64%
Subtotal	1,026.00	694.00	67.64%
TOTAL CP	1,843	1,265	68.66%
TOTAL PRRO+CP	38,704	26,953	69.64%

Annual Cash-Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution

PRRO 200603			
Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	2,842,020	571,329	20.10%
Total	2,842,020	571,329	20.10%

CP 200200			
Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Food for Education			
Cash	150,437	-	-
Total	150,437	-	-

4. Indicators

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.2-Food for Assets				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Linear meters (mL) of stone bunds constructed	Linear Meter	1,500	1,500	100.00%
Volume (m3) of sand dams constructed	Ha	120,000	120,000	100.00%
Comp.4-MCHN				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	40	40	100.00%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	10,000	9,343	93.40%

Outcome Indicators

PRRO 200603 Outcome Indicators				
Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)	>75.00	96	-	
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>				
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)	<3.00	0	-	
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>				
MAM treatment default rate (%)	<15.00	3.7	-	
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>				
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)	<15.00	0	-	
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	>90.00	87	-	
<i>MTENDELI CAMP (MAM TREAT), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)	>75.00	98.2	-	

PRRO 200603 Outcome Indicators			
Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up
NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring			
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)	<3.00	0	-
NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring			
MAM treatment default rate (%)	<15.00	1	-
NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring			
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)	<15.00	0	-
NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring			
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	>90.00	85	-
NDUTA CAMP (MAM TREAT), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, <i>Secondary data</i>			
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)	>75.00	100	100
NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring			
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)	<3.00	0	0
NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring			
MAM treatment default rate (%)	<15.00	0	0
NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring			
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)	<15.00	0	0
NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring			
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	>90.00	83	87
NYARUGUSU CAMP (MAM TREATMENT), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.12, <i>Secondary data</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>Secondary data</i>			
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals			
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score	1.04	5.2	-
MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring			
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	1.24	6.2	-
MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring			

PRRO 200603 Outcome Indicators			
Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	0.52	2.6	-
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Diet Diversity Score	>3.90	3.9	-
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)	>3.80	3.8	-
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)	>4.14	4.14	-
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	1.21	6.33	-
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	1.18	5.92	-
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	1.27	6.33	-
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score	0.92	4.6	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	1.16	5.8	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	0.36	1.8	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Diet Diversity Score	>3.93	3.93	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)	>3.86	3.86	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)	>4.11	4.11	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			

PRRO 200603 Outcome Indicators			
Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	1.33	7.2	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	1.29	6.45	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	1.44	7.2	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score	0.3	1.5	2
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	0.34	1.7	2.6
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	0.22	1.1	0.8
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Diet Diversity Score	>4.60	4.6	4.3
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)	>4.60	4.6	4.2
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)	>4.60	4.6	4.5
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	2.1	10.52	8.64
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	2.14	10.68	7.02
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			

PRRO 200603 Outcome Indicators			
Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	2.02	10.09	8.64
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet	>18.90	18.9	-
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	>66.00	68.5	-
<i>MTENDELI CAMP (MND), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	>70.00	85.2	-
<i>MTENDELI CAMP (MND), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	>66.00	97.1	-
<i>MTENDELI CAMP (STUNTING), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	>70.00	89.5	-
<i>MTENDELI CAMP (STUNTING), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet	>18.00	18	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	>66.00	66.6	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP (MND), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	>70.00	78.2	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP (MND), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	>66.00	91.2	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP (STUNTING), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	>70.00	82.8	-
<i>NDUTA CAMP (STUNTING), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet	>27.30	27.3	30.5
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>			
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	>66.00	87	83.1

PRRO 200603 Outcome Indicators			
Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up
NYARUGUSU CAMP (MND), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring			
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)			
NYARUGUSU CAMP (MND), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>70.00	86.3	93.5
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions			
NYARUGUSU CAMP (STUNTING), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>66.00	92	99.6
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)			
NYARUGUSU CAMP (STUNTING), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>70.00	92.1	96.3

CP 200200 Outcome Indicators				
Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Food for Education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
IKUNGI AND BUNDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>98.00	98	99.57	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
IKUNGI AND BUNDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>98.00	98	99.43	-
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
IKUNGI AND BUNDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>98.00	98	99.71	-
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
IKUNGI AND BUNDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	6	5	2.5	2.98
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
	6	5	2.45	2.81

CP 200200 Outcome Indicators				
Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<i>IKUNGI AND BUNDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring</i>				
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>IKUNGI AND BUNDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring</i>	6	5	2.56	3.15
Comp.2-Food for Assets				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAMWINO, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring</i>	3.34	18	-	41
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAMWINO, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring</i>	8.34	41.7	-	30
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CHAMWINO, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.20	4.2	-	3.2
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>CHAMWINO, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.70	3.7	-	2.8
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>CHAMWINO, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.60	4.6	-	3.6
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>CHAMWINO, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<7.60	7.9	-	5.6
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>CHAMWINO, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<8.70	8.7	-	5.2
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>CHAMWINO, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<10.50	10.5	-	4.8

CP 200200 Outcome Indicators				
Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CHAMWINO, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring				
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>93.00	93	91	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	0	0	0	-
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<3.00	3	3	-
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<4.00	4	6	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	>70.00	68	49	-
Comp.4-MCHN				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2017.06	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring	>70.00	72.4	76.3	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring	>70.00	35.6	24.9	-

Cross-cutting indicators

PRRO 200603 Gender Indicators			
Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	25	38.2	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	25	12.2	40.8
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	25	28	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	>50.00	48.1	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	>50.00	72	49.2
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	>50.00	50.7	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Base value: 2016.07</i>	25	13.7	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	25	12.6	10.1
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Base value: 2016.07</i>	25	21.3	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees <i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	20	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees <i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	46	42

Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees	>50.00	40	-
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>			
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	50	20	-
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>			
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	60	50	42
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>			
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	50	40	-
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>			
PRRO 200603 Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators			
Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	80	40.1	-
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>			
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	80	83	58.7
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>			
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	80	43.3	-
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>			
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	90	95.7	-
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>			
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	90	98.6	93.6
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07</i>			
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	90	97.2	-
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>			
PRRO 200603 Partnership Indicators			

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up	
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)	=400,000.00	-	
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>			
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)	=200,000.00	-	
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06</i>			
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)	=450,000.00	-	
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06</i>			
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	1	-	
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07</i>			
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	1	-	
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06</i>			
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	1	-	
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06</i>			
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	100	-	
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06</i>			
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	100	-	
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06</i>			
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	100	-	
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06</i>			

CP 200200 Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Food for Education				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees	50	40	-	-

<i>IKUNGI AND BUNDA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2017.06</i>				
Comp.2-Food for Assets				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	25	26.2	-	20
<i>CHAMWINO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05</i>				
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	50	55.4	-	76.2
<i>CHAMWINO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05</i>				
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	25	18.4	-	3.7
<i>CHAMWINO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05</i>				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees	50	40	-	33.8
<i>CHAMWINO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05</i>				
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	50	40	-	33
<i>CHAMWINO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05</i>				
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	25	15	15	-
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10</i>				
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	50	65	60	-
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10</i>				
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	25	17.5	20	-
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10</i>				
Comp.4-MCHN				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	25	15	10	-
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10</i>				

Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	50	65	70	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	25	17.5	20	-
CP 200200 Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators				
Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Food for Assets				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAMWINO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05</i>	90	78.6	-	78
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHAMWINO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05</i>	100	100	-	96.3
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	90	94.5	84.3	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	100	100	100	-
Comp.4-MCHN				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	90	94.7	83.4	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
	100	100	100	-

<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10</i>				
CP 200200 Partnership Indicators				
Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up		
Comp.1-Food for Education				
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	100	50		
<i>IKUNGI AND BUNDA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06</i>				
Comp.2-Food for Assets				
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	1	-		
<i>CHAMWINO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06</i>				
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	100	-		
<i>CHAMWINO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06</i>				
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding				
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	4	-		
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06</i>				
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	100	-		
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06</i>				
Comp.4-MCHN				
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	4	-		
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.06</i>				
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	100	-		
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.06</i>				

5. Procurement

Single country PRRO (200603)			
QTY MT			
Commodities	Local	Regional/International	Total
CORN SOYA BLEND		2373.5	2,373.50
IODISED SALT	298.15		298.15
MICRONUTRIENT POWDER		3.8	3.80
Total	298.15	2,377.30	2,675.45

Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Single country PRRO (200603) - GCMF			
QTY MT			
Commodities	Local	Regional/International	Total
MAIZE	6,238.90	12,330.22	18,569.12
SPLIT PEAS	-	4,607.950	4,607.95
CORN SOYA BLEND	-	1,114.400	1,114.4
VEGETABLE OIL - PALMOLIEN	-	700.446	700.446
Total	6,238.900	18,753.016	24,991.916

CP 200200				
Commodities	QTY MT		Total	
	Local	Regional/International	IP-GCMF	
CORN SOYA BLEND			498.997	499.00
VEG OIL			8.008	8.01
MAIZE			214.250	214.25
Total	-	-	721.26	721.26
% of Total	0%	0%	100%	

Annex 3 – Country-specific data

1. Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (MT)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00541-16	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	21.930
Canada	CAN-C-00541-17	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	40.395
European Commission	EEC-C-00626-02	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	1,539.98
Germany	GER-C-00692-02	MAIZE	-	1,478.75
Israel	ISR-C-00012-02	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	21.70
Korea, Rep. of	KOR-C-00141-01	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	9.15
Korea, Rep. of	KOR-C-00141-01	HIGH ENERGY BISCUITS	-	5.00
Korea, Rep. of	KOR-C-00141-01	IODISED SALT	-	166.53
Netherlands	NET-C-00123-02	Veg.Oil	-	83.174
Sweden	SWE-C-00295-04	IODISED SALT	-	180.00
United Kingdom	UK -C-00369-05	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	423.50
United Kingdom	UK -C-00369-05	MAIZE	-	3,310.45
United Kingdom	UK -C-00369-05	SPLIT PEAS	-	792.00
United Kingdom	UK -C-00369-05	Veg.Oil	-	72.80
United Kingdom	UK -C-00374-01	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	1,283.50
United Kingdom	UK -C-00374-01	HIGH ENERGY BISCUITS	-	5.00
United Kingdom	UK -C-00374-01	MAIZE	-	2,600.00
United Kingdom	UK -C-00374-01	SPLIT PEAS	-	1,280.00
United Kingdom	UK -C-00374-01	Veg.Oil	-	411.67
USA	USA-C-01362-01	MAIZE	-	9,583.45
Canada	CAN-C-00546-33	MAIZE	-	966.35
Denmark	DEN-C-00201-01	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	638.41
Denmark	DEN-C-00201-01	IODISED SALT	-	180
France	FRA-C-00248-01	MNP	-	3.8
France	FRA-C-00248-01	Veg.Oil	-	89.999
Germany	GER-C-00629-02	MAIZE	-	3292.5
Germany	GER-C-00629-02	Veg.Oil	-	5.424
Immediate Response Account	IRA ADV NOT REPAID	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	2637.99
Immediate Response Account	IRA ADV NOT REPAID	MAIZE	-	933.55
Immediate Response Account	IRA ADV NOT REPAID	SPLIT PEAS	-	2199.5
Immediate Response Account	IRA ADV NOT REPAID	Veg.Oil	-	398.38
Italy	ITA-C-00200-06	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	211.5
Netherlands	NET-C-00123-02	SPLIT PEAS	-	2408
Netherlands	NET-C-00123-02	Veg.Oil	-	203.294
United Kingdom	UK -C-00261-04	IODISED SALT	-	118.15
United Kingdom	UK -C-00261-04	MAIZE	-	216.22
United Kingdom	UK -C-00261-04	Veg.Oil	-	3.349
USA	USA-C-01292-01	MAIZE	-	13160.5
European Commission	EEC-C-00626-01	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	498.99
WPD	WPD-C-03562-09	MAIZE	-	214.25
WPD	WPD-C-03562-09	Veg.Oil	-	8.008
Grand Total			-	51,697.14

2. Beneficiary data

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned Male	Planned Female	Planned Total	Actual Male	Actual Female	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Male	% Actual v. Planned Female	% Actual v. Planned Total
Children (under 5 years)	75239	78,517	153,756	38,051	53,981	92,032	50.62%	68.79%	59.90%
Children (5-18 years)	70,318	59,910	130,228	54,997	41,169	96,166	78.21%	68.72%	73.84%
Adults (18 years plus)	72324	123,827	196,151	83,385	104,135	187,520	115.29%	84.13%	95.62%
Total Beneficiaries 2017	217,881	262,254	480,135	176,433	199,285	375,717	80.99%	76.02%	78.27%

By Residence Status			
Refugees	400,000	315,515	78.88%
Residents	80,137	60,202	75.12%
Total Beneficiaries	480,135	375,717	78.27%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People receiving resource transfer in Refugees Camps (SO1 + PRRO)									
People receiving resource transfers	66,000	16,000	80,000	63,103	5,887	63,103	78.88%	36.79%	78.88%
Inpatients receiving resource transfers	8,000		8,000	7,526		7,526	94.08%		94.08%
Participants	66,000	16,000	80,000	63,103	5,887	63,103	78.88%	36.79%	78.88%
Beneficiaries*	330,000	80,000	400,000	315,515	29,435	315,515	78.88%	36.79%	78.88%
People receiving resource transfer under Assets Creation (SO4 + CP Component 2)									
People receiving resource transfers under assets creation	1,281		1,281	1,100		1,100	85.87%		85.87%
Participants	1,281		1,281	1,100		1,100	85.87%		85.87%
Beneficiaries	6,405		6,405	5,500		5,500	85.87%		85.87%
People receiving resource transfer under School Feeding (HGSE) (CP Component 1)									
People receiving resource transfer under HGSE	27,500		27,500	26,748		26,748	97.27%		97.27%
Participants	27,500		27,500	26,748		26,748	97.27%		97.27%
Beneficiaries	27,500		27,500	26,748		26,748	97.27%		97.27%
Total Participants 2017	94,781	16,000	108,781	90,951	5,887	90,951	83.61%	36.79%	83.61%
Total Beneficiaries 2017	363,905	80,000	433,905	347,763	29,435	347,763	80.15%	36.79%	80.15%

*Planning figures reflect 400,000 in-kind beneficiaries and 80,000 cash-only beneficiaries. Actual figures reflect the implementation of the cash programme which included some in-kind commodities for cash recipients.

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis

Act 1 Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps (SO1) + PRRO

	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
ART clients receiving resource transfers	1,500		1,500	1,074		1,074	71.6%		71.6%
Children receiving resource transfers**	84,000		84,000	61,762		61,762	73.5%		73.5%
Stunting prev (6 - 23months)	32,000		32,000	28,212		28,212	88.16%		88.16%
MND prev (24 - 59months)	48,000		48,000	31,130		31,130	64.85%		64.85%
MAM treat (6 - 59months)	4,000		4,000	2,420		2,420	60.50%		60.50%
Pregnant and lactating women receiving resource transfers	26,000		26,000	22,657		22,657	87.14%		87.14%
Total SO1 + PRRO	111,500		111,500	85,493		85,493	76.68%		76.68%

**combines stunting prevention, MND prevention and MAM treatment

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021

Act 3 Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts (Malnutrition prevention and treatment activities) + CP Comp 3 & 4

Children (6-23 months)	21,750		21,750	17,894		17,894	82.27%		82.27%
Children (24-59 months)	4,921		4,921	241		241	4.90%		4.90%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	19,561		19,561	9,841		9,841	50.31%		50.31%
Total SO2 + CP Comp 3&4	46,232		46,232	27,976		27,976	60.51%		60.51%

Total Nutrition Beneficiaries in 2017	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Annual Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment activities									
Children (6-23 months)	55,350		55,350	48,055		48,055	86.82%		86.82%
Children (24-59 months)	55,321		55,321	31,842		31,842	57.56%		57.56%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	45,561		45,561	32,498		32,498	71.33%		71.33%
ART clients receiving resource transfers	1,500		1,500	1,074		1,074	71.60%		71.60%
Total nutrition beneficiaries	157,732		157,732	113,469		113,469	71.94%		71.94%

3. Transfers (food and cash)

Annual food distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned distribution (MT)	Actual distribution (MT)	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1 and PRRO			
Beans/Peas	14,465.24	11,464.15	79.25%
Corn Soya Blend	8,708.15	4,666.07	53.58%
High Energy Biscuits	22.00	10.74	48.82%
Iodised Salt	605.10	505.77	83.58%
Maize Meal	49,042.18	31,469.50	64.17%
Micronutrient Powder	8.23	3.31	40.20%
Vegetable Oil	2,604.64	1,911.89	73.40%
Sub-Total	75,455.54	50,031.42	66.31%
SO2, CP Component 3 and 4			
Corn Soya Blend	2,992.80	1,266.38	42.31%
Vegetable Oil	31.50	2.13	6.77%
Sub-Total	3,024.30	1,268.52	41.94%
SO4 and Food for Assets			
Beans	80.703	53.760	66.61%
Maize	461.160	330.350	71.63%
Vegetable Oil	34.587	22.886	66.17%
Subtotal	576.450	406.996	70.60%
CP Component 1			
Comp.1-Food for Education			
Beans	40.43	28.00	69.26%
Maize	69.30	118.00	170.27%
Vegetable Oil	13.34	5.00	37.49%
Subtotal	123.06	151.00	122.70%
Total Country	79,179.351	51,857.933	65.49%

Annual Cash-Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution

Commodities	Planned distribution (USD)	Actual distribution (USD)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis			
Cash	5,920,200.00	264,420.64	4.47%
PRRO 200603			
Cash	2,842,020.00	571,329.00	20.10%
CP 200200.C1			
Cash	150,437.00		0.00%
Total, 2017	8,912,657.00	835,749.64	9.38%

4. Procurement

Excluding GCMF

Commodities	QTY MT		
	Local	Regional/International	Total
CORN SOYA BLEND	-	2,373.50	2,373.50
IODISED SALT	644.68		644.68
MAIZE	2,180.55		2,180.55
MICRONUTRIENT POWDER	-	3.81	3.81
Total	2,825.23	2,377.31	5,202.54

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodities	QTY MT			
	Local	Regional/International	Regional	Total
MAIZE	6,238.90	24,154.82	1,982.750	32,376.47
SPLIT PEAS	-	6,679.95		6,679.95
CORN SOYA BLEND	-	3,991.22	62.33	4,053.55
VEGETABLE OIL - PALMOLIEN	-	1,276.06		1,276.06
HIGH ENERGY BISCUITS	-	10.00		10.00
Total	6,238.90	36,112.06	2,045.08	44,396.03



Cover page photo: WFP\Jen Kunz
Caption: Mother and child beneficiaries of WFP Tanzania
Nutrition Programme. Good nutrition during the first 1,000 days
has lifelong benefits for children's health and development.

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