

SAVING
LIVES
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LIVES



Tanzania Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2017 - 2021

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

With the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-21 fully operational, World Food Programme (WFP) Tanzania reached 300,000 refugees with direct food and nutrition assistance, 33,000 smallholder farmers with market access support, and 40,000 women and children with specialised nutritious food to prevent malnutrition. It also intensified capacity strengthening activities with the Government of Tanzania. More than half of 2018 recipients were women, and WFP worked to reinforce the gender-sensitivity of its programmes and staff.

Capitalising on the foundation of the CSP's launch in July 2017, WFP Tanzania availed of and created opportunities to shift the perception of its role as not only a leader in humanitarian efforts but also as a key player in national development and resilience-building.

A major achievement was the strengthening of WFP's supply chain, in turn helping to further develop the national supply chain. WFP led the reopening of the rail-ferry-rail corridor to Uganda across Lake Victoria, which had laid dormant for ten years. The reopening of the corridor saved money and transport time and showed considerable potential to attract investment by the private sector. Efforts to develop the supply chain led to efficiencies for WFP operations in Tanzania and in neighbouring countries, and a record increase in the amount of food WFP was able to purchase in the country, fostering lasting economic impact.

As Tanzania continues to move towards middle income status, WFP's work in agriculture focuses on transforming smallholder farmers into valued actors in the economic cycle. WFP coordinated United Nations agencies collaboration on agriculture within the framework of the United Nations' multisectoral Kigoma Joint Programme. In the more arid central areas of Tanzania, WFP began a climate-smart initiative with sorghum growers on post-harvest loss reduction and access to agricultural inputs, markets and financing opportunities.

Capacity strengthening across the social protection, supply chain, and nutrition sectors supported Tanzania's development objectives, while WFP Tanzania's Innovation Field Hub promoted the testing, development and scale-up of new approaches to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2.

In north-west Tanzania, WFP delivered life-saving food and nutrition assistance to all refugees living in three camps. This year saw a reduction in the refugee population due to fewer arrivals and the continuation of voluntary returns to Burundi. This decline in population, combined with new donor contributions, allowed WFP to re-establish full food rations in late 2018 after an extended period of reduced assistance.

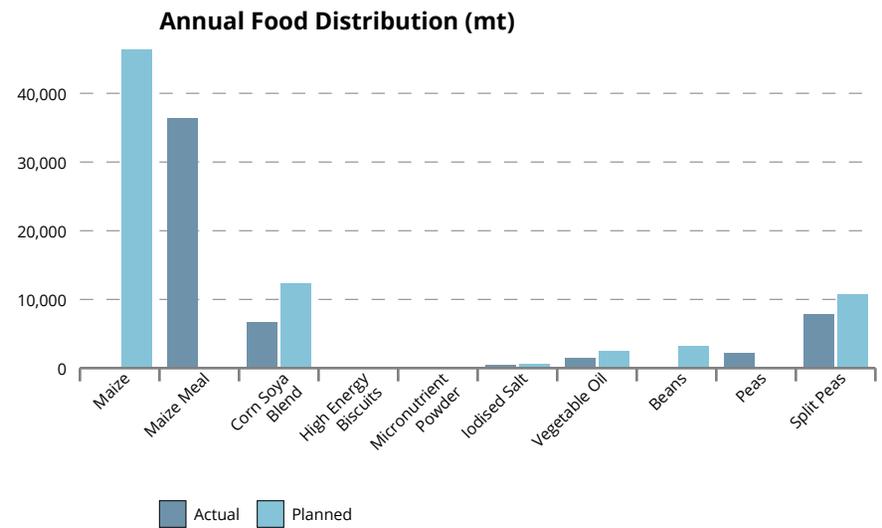
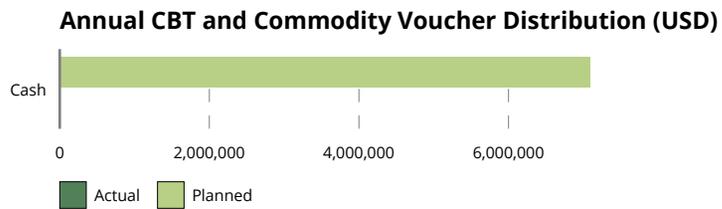
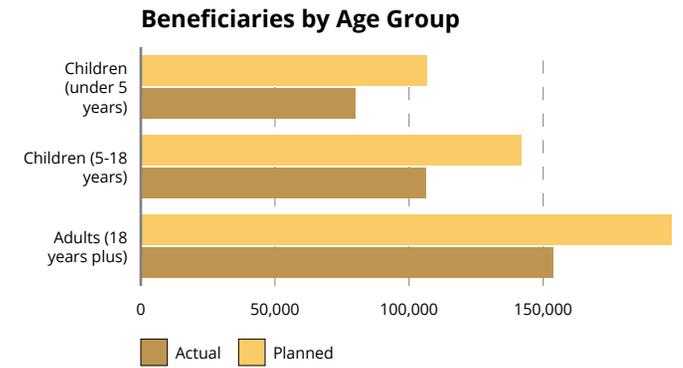
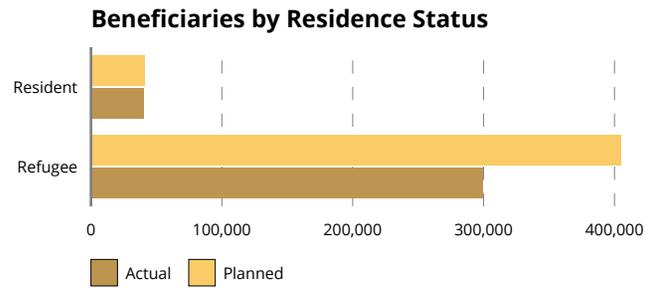
In 2018, WFP Tanzania emphasised improving the quality of assistance for refugees. Milling facilities were upgraded to enable the fortification of maize flour, and SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary management system, was introduced in the

camps.



339,565
total beneficiaries
in 2018

54% female
 46% male



Context and Operations



World Food Programme (WFP) operations in Tanzania cover the focus areas of crisis response, root causes and resilience building. Key activities include work with refugees, nutrition, smallholder farmers, social protection, innovation, climate change, disaster risk reduction and supply chain — each of them based on technical gaps and WFP’s comparative advantages.

In recognition of the stable context and increasing capacity of government institutions, WFP’s Country Strategic Plan emphasises a shift from direct implementation to technical support, while maintaining direct interventions in key sectors and geographic areas of the country.

The United Republic of Tanzania is a politically stable country of 55.6 million people with strong economic growth of around 7 percent in recent years. However, only 2 percent of this growth is attributable to agriculture, a sector which engages most of the rural population. Over 28 percent of the population lives in poverty, with a significant disparity between rural and urban populations: 33 and 4 percent, respectively. The national productive social safety net reaches about 1.3 million of the poorest households.

Agriculture is hampered by low productivity and constraints in accessing markets, quality inputs, finance, insurance, technology and land. These constraints disproportionately affect women. While Tanzania is food-sufficient at the national level, localised food deficits occur at regional, district and household levels. Dependency on rain-fed small-scale agriculture also heightens the potential impact of climate change, which is expected to cause an increase in average temperatures by 2.5°C or more [1] by 2060.

Due in large part to a diet heavily reliant on unfortified staple foods, micronutrient deficiencies are widespread. Women’s diets often lack diversity, and food insecurity at household level increases the risk of child malnutrition. Stunting affects about one third of Tanzanian children aged 6-59 months, with many regions exceeding the 40 percent threshold of serious public health concern.[2] Anaemia affects almost 60 percent of young children, with no decline since 2010, while its prevalence among women has reached 45 percent.

WFP actively engages in national nutrition coordination platforms, including the Development Partners Group for Nutrition, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), and Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH). Under REACH, United Nations partners are engaged in activities that facilitate the implementation of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan.

For decades, Tanzania has been a traditional host to refugees from the region. In 2018, 300,000 refugees were accommodated in camps in the northwest of the country. There was no reception of asylum seekers from Burundi, and restrictions were imposed on those seeking to enter through Burundi and

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

In March 2018, a second tripartite agreement (Government of Burundi, Government of Tanzania and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - UNHCR) was signed regarding the voluntary repatriation of 2015-2017 Burundian refugees, setting a target of 72,000 returns by the end of the year. The two Governments pledged to promote return to Burundi as a durable solution. UNHCR and partners assist voluntary repatriations provided that refugees have full access to information on their options. Over the course of 2018, almost 43,000 refugees were helped to return.

In 2018, tighter controls were instituted on refugee movement outside the camps, restrictions were placed on business involving refugees and locals and there was a reduction in the frequency of common market days. These measures, however, were relaxed by the end of the year.

WFP operates in partnership with the Government to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with emphasis on SDG2: Zero Hunger and SDG17: Partnerships for the Goals. At the national level, WFP works with line ministries and related institutions, including the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government's Disaster Management Agency, the Tanzania Social Action Fund, the National Food Reserve Agency, Tanzania Railways Corporation and Tanzania Ports Authority. At the local level, WFP works with district governments to provide programmes in areas that are food insecure.

Tanzania is a United Nations Delivering as One country. In this framework, a strong planning and coordination mechanism exists for the United Nations' work in the country, as framed by the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP 2), which incorporates the activities of all United Nations agencies to address the themes of resilience, inclusive growth, and a healthy nation. WFP is the chair of the Resilience Thematic Results Group. WFP also leads the Agriculture theme of the Kigoma Joint Programme, a United Nations-led programme bringing together 16 United Nations partners across six thematic areas to address the root causes of under-development and poverty in the refugee-hosting region of Kigoma.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Despite funding shortfalls, the World Food Programme (WFP) achieved considerable results and reached approximately 350,000 beneficiaries with direct food assistance and 36,000 smallholder farmers with value chain support. WFP's operations in Tanzania received 54 percent of its planned budget of USD 88.3 million.

WFP distributed essential food assistance each month to all refugees living in the camps. To cope with funding shortfalls, rations for general food distributions were reduced; the average monthly ration over the year was 86 percent of the minimum recommended kilocalorie requirement. It was a priority for WFP to return refugee rations to 100 percent. This was achieved in October, coinciding with the start of the lean season.

The food pipeline was managed with a rolling three-month outlook to minimise month-to-month fluctuations in rations distributed that could lead to inefficiencies in the distribution process and uncertainty among refugees, with reduced ability to manage their rations. While general food distribution rations were reduced due to funding constraints, supplementary rations of nutritious foods were prioritised and provided in full throughout the year in recognition of the vulnerability of nutrition beneficiaries. Likewise, rations for hospital inpatients were maintained at 100 percent throughout the year.

A budget revision was undertaken in the first half of 2018 to reflect a decrease in the number of refugees in Tanzania following a slow-down in new arrivals and the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees. The budget revision reduced the budget of WFP's four-year Country Strategic Plan from USD 455.7 million to USD 343.2 million.

Close to USD 10.2 million of Internal Project Lending (WFP's financing mechanism based in forecast contributions) was made available throughout the year to the refugee operation. This advance financing was instrumental in allowing WFP to start procurement of food while waiting for contributions to be confirmed, therefore reducing delays in the delivery of commodities.

Under Strategic Objective 2, the five-year Boresha Lishe nutrition programme was fully funded in 2018, but lacks adequate resources for full implementation beyond 2019. With these shortfalls on the horizon, WFP Tanzania strengthened fund raising efforts in 2018 and took action at the end of the year to begin downsizing the program.

Smallholder farmer activities under Strategic Outcome 3 faced unexpected funding shortfalls for the Farm to Market Alliance programme. The lack of funding resulted in a downsizing of support in the 2018/19 agricultural season. Other funding allowed WFP to continue smallholder farmer activities through the United Nations Kigoma Joint Programme, to start a climate-smart agriculture

pilot in Dodoma and to launch Phase II of the Global Framework for Climate Services project.

Activities under Strategic Objective 5 were well-resourced throughout 2018, allowing the Innovation Field Hub to officially launch and to partner with regional and global innovation events such as Sahara Sparks and the Lake Victoria Drone Challenge.

United Nations funds received from Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and One UN were instrumental in filling shortfalls for the refugee operation and funding smallholder farmers activities.

A WFP Headquarters allocation for emergency preparedness enabled WFP to work with the Government of Tanzania and other partners on preparedness measures to contain any eventual spread of Ebola Virus Disease across the border from eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

In 2018, WFP hosted several missions from Headquarters and the Regional Bureau aimed to help better communicate and advocate to partners. A social media mission and communications strategy mission helped WFP improve messaging and develop an action plan, while a partnership mission explored new opportunities in that area.

Programme Performance

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

In 2018, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided essential food assistance to 300,000 refugees in the camps of Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli in Kigoma region. Refugees received assistance in the form of monthly food distributions while in-patients received ready meals, as did refugees at border entry points, transit centres and reception centres. High-energy biscuits were distributed while in transit.

Funding constraints throughout the year caused fluctuations in refugees' monthly rations. When full rations were available, the food basket included 2,100 kcal per person per day in the form 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 iodised salt.

Through a Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP), WFP provided support to nutritionally vulnerable refugees in the three camps. The Programme covered treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and malnourished antiretroviral therapy (ART) recipients, stunting prevention through blanket supplementary feeding to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months, and prevention of micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 24-59 months. PLWs received a take-home ration of Super Cereal with sugar (150 grams per day). Children aged 6-23 months received Super Cereal Plus (200 grams per day), ART patients received Super Cereal without sugar (200 grams per day) and children aged 24-59 months were provided one half of a 1g sachet of micronutrient powder per day.

All SFP programmes are complemented with Social and Behaviour Change Communication. Over 56,000 mothers and caregivers were exposed to nutrition messaging to support good nutrition practices at home.

Positive steps were taken towards the restart of cash-based transfers which had been suspended in August 2017 at the request of the Government. WFP submitted a concept note on vouchers which the Government received favourably. WFP plans to start implementation of a voucher programme in 2019, subject to final approval by the Government.

SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary management system, was introduced in December 2018 to improve beneficiary management and reporting. The pilot reached 726 households with plans for a full rollout in 2019. A data sharing agreement between WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) enabled the secure exchange of digital information that is needed for SCOPE to operate. Under the pilot, WFP reached

households more efficiently compared with manual beneficiary management.

In December 2018, WFP distributed fortified maize flour in Nyarugusu camp. WFP upgraded its milling infrastructure and worked with its private sector milling partner to receive certification from the Government. This was a significant achievement given that all maize distributed to refugees is locally milled and the fortification industry in Tanzania is underdeveloped. Maize flour fortification is a key intervention to address the high incidence of micronutrient deficiencies in the refugee population.

WFP and its partners undertook regular monitoring of the refugee operation to track programme performance and promote accountability. Monitoring exercises included quarterly household surveys, weekly and monthly reports of key indicators, and regular site visits.

Achievement of food security outcomes were below baseline values, due in large part to the sustained ration reductions. Beginning in early 2017 and lasting until October 2018, the refugees did not receive a full ration. In contrast, baseline values were collected in 2016 after a sustained period of full rations.

Quarterly refugee household surveys conducted in 2018 revealed a significant improvement in food consumption within the year and highlighted important seasonal trends. Due to a combination of the lean season (November to April) and rations falling to their lowest levels from August 2017 to March 2018, a notable deterioration in household food security was observed. An assessment conducted in March 2018 revealed that the proportion of households with poor food consumption increased to 18 percent, compared to 4 percent in August 2017. The usage of negative coping behaviours was also widespread in that period, indicating households were under considerable stress trying to support food consumption. A follow-up assessment in August 2018 showed significant improvement. The proportion of households with poor levels of food consumption returned to just 4 percent, and lower levels of coping behaviour were observed. This progress can be attributed to the onset of the harvest season combined with the increase in refugee rations.

While food security indicators have declined since baseline, nutrition consumption indicators have remained relatively stable over the same period. This positively reflects the decision by WFP to prioritise supplementary feeding rations at 100 percent throughout the year. Compared to the 2015 Demographic and Health Survey, the proportion of refugee children aged 6-23 months who consumed a diet that met frequency and diversity recommendations exceeded that of the host region (8 percent) and Tanzania overall (9 percent). About 50 percent of refugee women also consumed a diet of adequate diversity. Performance of the SFP continued to exceed corporate targets for coverage and adherence. However, the high coverage of the Moderate Acute Malnutrition



treatment programme signalled a need to review admission criteria to ensure only eligible beneficiaries are enrolled.

To complement the enhanced monitoring of the refugee operation in 2018, and in support of data-driven decision-making, recommendations from all assessments were consolidated into one comprehensive action plan. Significant achievements against the action plan include the return to full general food distribution rations, improvement of infrastructure, higher quality maize meal, fortification of maize meal, the introduction of third-party food basket monitoring and the provision of electronic weighing scales.

Strengthening the gender component of the refugee operation was a key focus in 2018. An analysis of gender roles and of the experiences of those with special needs in terms of food distribution was conducted. Also, monitoring tools were modified to better capture these dimensions.

To achieve objectives under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP works with cooperating partners including UNHCR, the United Nation's Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Agencies work together to provide basic services and protection to refugees, and coordinate activities with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Strategic Outcome 02

Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021

The World Food Programme (WFP) continued to provide nutrition services to vulnerable populations in Bahi, Chamwino, Ikungi, and Singida rural districts through the Boresha Lishe project, and in Simanjiro and Longido districts through the Maisha Bora project. The focus of Boresha Lishe interventions remained the prevention of stunting and the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) through the provision of specialised nutritious foods, Social Behaviour Change Communication, sensitisation on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) best practices and the production of nutritious foods. Maisha Bora's focus was prevention of stunting, support for WASH and HIV prevention. These interventions reached 40,000 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. More than 33,000 women and caregivers availed of nutrition training, nutrition status assessment, counselling and follow-up.

Boresha Lishe's nutrition-specific interventions were implemented by health care workers in 40 local government health facilities where pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months received a monthly take-home ration of Super Cereal (250 grams per day) and Super Cereal Plus (200 grams per

day) respectively, to prevent stunting. To treat MAM, a daily ration of 200 grams of Super Cereal Plus was provided to children with MAM aged 6-59 months and a ration of 230 grams of Super Cereal without sugar and 20 grams of oil was provided to moderately malnourished PLWs. During the distribution of specialised nutritious foods, community health workers from each of the health facilities provided complementary services to recipients.

The overall quantity of food distributed in 2018 under Boresha Lishe was lower than anticipated due to pipeline breaks in May and June and by a lower-than-expected number of beneficiaries. The pipeline breaks were caused by new regulatory requirements for commodities transported across the Tanzanian border. To avoid future breaks, a buffer was added in the procurement process timeline.

Post-distribution monitoring indicated that the stunting prevention programme for children 6-23 months reached beneficiary coverage of 84 percent, a considerable increase over previous years and well above corporate targets. Sensitisation efforts continued to ensure that adherence matched the coverage, resulting in a notable increase in intended recipients regularly attending distributions: from 67 percent at baseline (October 2016) to 82 percent in 2018. The proportion of children 6-23 who consumed a minimum acceptable diet was only slightly lower than baseline (October 2016), when children were receiving the same food entitlement. At 22 percent, beneficiaries demonstrate a much higher level of acceptable diets compared to the most recent regional data available. Considerable progress was evident in the proportion of women who consumed adequately diverse diets, now reaching 50 percent.

Coverage of the MAM treatment programme was below target and had declined since baseline (December 2016), likely due to the difficulty of case-finding in rural settings. However the recovery, default, mortality and non-response rates were within target and had improved since baseline (December 2016).

In partnership with Save the Children and four local community-based organisations, WFP interventions delivered Social and Behavioural Change Communication sessions to 146 village-based care groups, covering: maternal, infant and young child and adolescent nutrition (MIYCAN), WASH, cooking demonstrations, agriculture production, handling and storing and financial savings skills through Village Community Banking (VICOPA). To facilitate the adoption of improved practices, the following were distributed to participants: chickens, seeds, tools, solar driers and VICOPA start-up kits. These asset transfers were accompanied by additional trainings covering agriculture, nutrition and data management. Groups trained included local civil society organisations staff, government agriculture extension and community development officers, and agriculture and nutrition promoters.



To ensure local ownership and the sustainability of activities, WFP nutrition interventions continued to engage community leaders through village councils and assemblies. Community influencers and multisectoral district teams were involved in planning and supervising activities.

SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary management system, was introduced to track the progress of project participants. All 40 health facilities received equipment and training to use SCOPE, and government officials at different levels were sensitised by WFP on the importance of the system. As a result, 33,000 beneficiaries were registered in SCOPE as of December 2018. Additional software developments are needed to improve automation of beneficiary eligibility tracking.

Under Maisha Bora, WFP used a multi-sectoral approach and to collaborate with different partners with the goal of structurally improving food security in the target districts of Simanjiro and Longido. While other partners covered water access, income generation and livestock management, WFP led the nutrition component. WFP implemented nutrition interventions at community and school levels while strengthening the capacity of local government authorities in the planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of nutrition interventions. All 15 target villages received nutrition education to promote positive behaviour change. WFP also helped 14 schools to maintain vegetable and fruit gardens as well as WASH promotion activities. Mobile clinics were initiated in 69 out of 78 targeted sub-villages to improve access to health services, reaching over 12,000 people.

WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of government at local, district and national level in two areas: multisectoral collaborations and data management. At district level, WFP participated in nutrition steering committee meetings and provided training to members. At the national level, a catalyst team was formed through a WFP-Boston Consulting Group (BCG) collaboration, "Smart Simplicity", aimed at accelerating implementation of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan. The catalyst team performed an assessment of the availability of tools at all health facilities in the country, which indicated that over 60 percent were not adequately equipped to measure stunting. The "Smart Simplicity" collaboration initiated the development of an online platform, hosted within the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center website, to provide public access to nutrition information.

To enhance nutrition policies and strengthen capacities, WFP worked closely with several government agencies, including the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center, the Prime Minister's Office and President's Office Regional Administrative and Local Government. WFP was part of key technical working groups responsible for the implementation of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan. In 2018,

WFP chaired the Development Partners Group (DPG) for nutrition.

Strategic Outcome 03

Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030

Strategic Outcome 3 is focused on supporting smallholder farmers to tackle the challenges of low production, post-harvest losses and lack of access to credit and fair markets. In 2018, the World Food Programme (WFP) worked with 33,000 smallholder farmers (43 percent of them women) through the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP), the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) and a climate smart agriculture project focusing on sorghum.

The KJP was launched in 2017 to support local populations in refugee-hosting areas and is implemented by 16 United Nations agencies across six themes. WFP coordinates the agriculture theme and hosts six staff from other United Nations agencies in its sub-office in Kibondo.

The KJP aims at increasing the quality and quantity of agricultural output through a value chain approach. In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the International Trade Center (ITC), and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the programme targets smallholder farmers in the Kigoma region. By raising marketable surplus, farmers are enabled to plant, harvest and sell high-quality crops to boost their income and increase their food security.

In addition to coordination, WFP's other key responsibility under the KJP is to reduce post-harvest losses through training and access to affordable storage and value-adding systems. WFP trained close to 5,000 farmers (64 percent of them women) in post-harvest handling and storage techniques and linked farmers to suppliers of post-harvest handling equipment. Through the programme, farmers purchased equipment including hermetic bags (3,600 units) and tarpaulins (1,300 units) with a 37.5 percent subsidy paid by WFP.

The FtMA is a consortium of eight global public and private sector partners including Bayer, Grow Africa, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Rabobank, Syngenta, Yara International, the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and WFP. WFP and its cooperating partners reached 26,000 smallholder farmers (40 percent of them women) with at least one of the 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. The farmers enrolled under FtMA are members of formal farmer organisations that hold less than five acres of land.

Under FtMA, WFP's local cooperating partners trained close to 17,000 farmers (43 percent of them women) in good agricultural practices and post-harvest handling and storage. Farmers were introduced to new technologies and suppliers, and purchased over 4,000 hermetic bags and 900 tarpaulins. A year-end survey revealed that the post-harvest losses of FtMA-trained farmers had decreased by nearly 50 percent compared to the baseline (November 2016). FtMA farmers also demonstrated better adherence to good practices relating to the correct application of inputs and the use of protective gear when applying agricultural chemicals compared to non-FtMA farmers.

Nearly 7,000 farmers (25 percent of them women) engaged by WFP under FtMA accessed credit from banks and input providers totalling some USD 2.3 million. Weather insurance was provided in conjunction with the bank loans. Forward delivery contracts were signed with commercial buyers by 74 farmer organisations — by year-end almost 9,000 mt were sold through these contracts, including purchases by WFP.

Another focus of FtMA in 2018 was to improve information management. Digitalisation of information from smallholder farmers was streamlined across the four pathways, which enabled real-time monitoring.

These achievements were realised against a backdrop of shifting maize prices, uncertain funding and coordination challenges that limited the number of farmers reached. This constrained the scope of interventions and limited field presence. As a result, outputs did not reach the 2018 targets.

Surplus inventory resulting from a maize export ban in 2017 followed by high maize yields in Tanzania and neighbouring countries led to a sharp drop in maize prices by mid-2018. As the market price dipped below the floor price for forward delivery contracts, buyers were discouraged from honouring contracts. This put severe financial pressure on smallholder farmers who had counted on repaying loans based on floor prices.

In response to price, funding and coordination challenges, WFP and its partners took several mitigation actions. To support smallholder farmers affected by low prices, FtMA partners contributed USD 150,000 towards the repayment of loans and WFP facilitated negotiations between farmer organisations, buyers and lenders. Additionally, WFP purchased 6,500 mt of maize at competitive market prices from smallholder farmers. Although 2018 was a challenging year, FtMA supported livelihoods for thousands of smallholder farmers from eight regions by using the project's full value chain approach.

In the last quarter of the year, WFP began to implement a climate-smart agricultural programme in the central corridor of Tanzania. This took an integrated approach that addressed the inter-linked challenges of food security

and climate change.

The programme started with a pilot on sorghum production in Dodoma region. Dodoma is a drought-prone area, and sorghum is a drought-resistant crop that was selected under Agricultural Sector Development Programme II as a priority food crop to address food insecurity in the region. Sorghum is a staple food in the region and has the potential to bridge food security gaps and increase income among participating households. In 2018, WFP trained over 1,600 farmers (35 percent of them women) in agricultural practices and facilitated access to 10 mt of improved sorghum seeds on loan through a revolving fund.

WFP also embarked on the formulation of the second phase of the Global Framework for Climate Services project. Launched in September 2018, Phase II aims to encourage farmers and pastoralists to use weather and climate information to improve their agronomic and livestock management practices. Use of community radio stations — which was successful in Phase I in reaching Maasai communities — will be broadened by establishing radio listening hubs for special groups including youth and women.

Across all WFP's agriculture projects, local government authorities and extension officers are involved in trainings and implementation, thus strengthening engagement, compliance with relevant underlying policy, and legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks.

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

The World Food Programme (WFP) provides institutional capacity-strengthening and service delivery to different government entities, including the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and the Tanzania Railways Corporation. WFP capacity support is channelled via several programmatic areas, including resilience-building, food security, gender equality, disaster risk reduction and economic growth.

WFP finalised its direct implementation of social safety net schemes through the successful conclusion of the Saemaul Undong project in Dodoma region. Moving forward, WFP aims to transition away from direct implementation in social protection to providing technical support, which offers stronger potential to achieve impact at a national scale.

Throughout the year WFP provided technical advice to TASAF, the main implementing agency of the Government's Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN),

which reaches 1.3 million households. This was achieved by deploying WFP expertise to the TASAF technical team. Areas of work included technical support to TASAF staff, joint monitoring missions, and strengthening aspects of TASAF public work activities related to the environment, gender and nutrition. In partnership with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), WFP trained 278 TASAF facilitators from 5 districts to improve public works planning, implementation, coordination and monitoring of community asset creation. The trainings culminated in the publication of a handbook on how to strengthen livelihood activities through TASAF's public works. The handbook also describes a range of urban public works interventions to enhance inclusiveness, such as: watershed management, urban agriculture and social projects.

In early 2018, WFP strengthened TASAF's capacity through a one-week training of trainers in Chamwino district, where the Seasonal Livelihood Programming tool from the WFP Three-Pronged Approach [1] was presented. In the session, new resilience building tools were introduced to TASAF staff and lessons identified during the session were included in the public works component of the PSSN.

The success of the training led to closer collaboration with TASAF and, as the planning for the next phase of the PSSN progressed, WFP strengthened its technical support for the public works component, promoting other tools from the Three-Pronged Approach, such as Community Based Participatory Planning, to enhance asset ownership and maintenance at household and community level. WFP also introduced new technologies to TASAF by piloting the Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS), which employs satellite technology to monitor and measure PSSN public works to rehabilitate degraded landscapes. If funding is secured, TASAF plans to implement these tools in the PSSN in 2019.

By the end of the year, WFP had developed a portfolio of activities fully endorsed by TASAF that, if funded in 2019, will contribute to strengthening communities' resilience and livelihoods and promote gender equality, while enhancing the monitoring and evaluation tools of the national social protection programme.

WFP maintained its coordination role in the resilience thematic group of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAP) which brings together several United Nations stakeholders in Disaster Risk Reduction. WFP is also key in supporting national preparedness for a potential outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease, present in neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo.

In 2018, WFP focused on improving supply chain performance in Tanzania by nurturing strategic partnerships with national stakeholders and advocating for the importance of supply chain for economic development. Support to the Tanzania Railways helped to restore confidence in the Tanzania railway market. A memorandum of understanding between WFP and Tanzania Railways was drafted and is to be signed in 2019. It is aimed at rehabilitating 40

railway wagons, which will enhance WFP capacity to deliver food at lower costs elsewhere in the region.

To support regional deliveries, WFP facilitated the opening of the Lake Victoria Corridor, allowing a train loaded in Dar es Salaam to deliver cargo to Kampala via a Lake Victoria ferry crossing. The project was recognised as an attractive government investment in enhancing regional economic activity through transport cost and time savings. Due to demand for the new rail-ferry-rail link, Lake Victoria Marine Services decided to expand its fleet's capacity.

WFP maintained a strategic partnership with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) by exploring opportunities to develop a web-based commodity tracking system for NFRA, by helping the agency rotate its stocks through WFP purchases and by sponsoring a study tour to China on management of national grain reserves.

The Supply Optimisation through Logistics, Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) project aims at understanding the gaps in Tanzania's supply chain that affect the availability of health commodities at the point of need. As an enabling partner, WFP acts as the in-country strategic advisor for the initiative. During the year, using tools introduced by the SOLVE project, the government brought together local, regional and national staff and stakeholders in the health supply chain and led the process of identifying challenges and recommendations to strengthen the health supply chain. Combined with assessments and technical analysis, seven activities were prioritised for potential implementation, starting in 2019.

In partnership with the University of Dar es Salaam, WFP provided training to almost 400 commercial truck drivers. The course covered important topics such as HIV, nutrition, gender and child protection that can have direct and indirect effects on productivity. Private logistics and retail companies have since approached the University to participate in such a training course.

Supply chain services were provided to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for its food deliveries to South Sudan. WFP custom-cleared ICRC food shipments in the port of Dar es Salaam and transported them to Juba.

WFP's Information Technology unit contributed to the United Nations Delivering as One initiative in Tanzania by setting a common internet infrastructure for all agencies in the country. An 11 percent cost reduction across United Nations agencies was achieved as a result of this integration. The team assessed the status of the United Nations' security communications system in Zanzibar and drafted an improvement plan that is to be implemented in 2019.

Strategic Outcome 05

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

The World Food Programme (WFP) Innovation Field Hub aims to foster, test, refine and scale up innovations to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. This is done by working with leading global technology players and local innovators who seek to disrupt the food and agriculture status quo. Work in innovation has the potential of yielding a breakthrough towards future Tanzanian food value chains, creating impact to promote awareness, availability, access and affordability of food.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the XPRIZE Foundation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), WFP continued to run the 15-month Global Learning XPRIZE challenge in Tanga region. This USD 15 million competition aims for children living in remote areas of Tanzania to access autonomous learning tools based on open source software. Through WFP logistical and IT support, close to 2,700 children in 170 villages used electronic tablets to learn basic literacy and numeracy skills. WFP also trained participants in these villages in the use of tablets and how to charge them with solar power, contributing to the sustainability of the initiative.

In 2017, WFP provided a grant to Farm from a Box Inc. to pilot their "smart agriculture" farming initiative in Kalimungoma village of Kigoma region. The Farm from a Box is a modified shipping container consisting of a solar-powered cold storage unit, drip irrigation tools and soil and water sensors. A second phase of the project in 2018 engaged 80 farmers (over 60 percent of them women) from the refugee-hosting community for a full farming season. Farmers were supported to plant an array of 11 crops, including several rich in micronutrients, and trained in how to process and package produce, use drip irrigation to improve productivity and diversify their diet. On average, farmers harvested an extra 70 kilograms in addition to their usual crop. Ninety-five percent of farmers reported that they experienced a boost in income and 100 percent reported that the quantity and diversity of food consumed by their household increased due to their participation in the project. At the end of the year, the cooperating partner was preparing the transfer of the "box" to the community, to ensure it would be autonomously run by the farmers in 2019.

The Innovation Field Hub also ran a national innovation challenge in partnership with the Dar Teknohama Business Incubator and the Data for Local Impact initiative, together with USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation and the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). From over 180 applications

promoting agri-tech and nutrition innovations, partners narrowed down the list to identify potential finalists. A group of five were selected to pitch their innovations at Sahara Sparks, one of the Africa's leading innovation forums, co-sponsored by WFP in October 2018. The winners are to be announced in 2019 and will have an opportunity to further develop their ideas and pilot with WFP or other organisations.

WFP became a partner in the Lake Victoria Drone Challenge along with the World Bank, Deloitte, John Snow, Inc. and other actors in the Tanzania innovation ecosystem. The Challenge offers an opportunity to better understand the potential of using drones in logistics activities and to propel their use for positive economic and social impact. The challenge will take place in 2019, consisting of a symposium, exposition and flying competitions.

The Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), in collaboration with WFP's Innovation Accelerator in Munich, developed and tested a digital software called the FtMA App. Its objective is to digitalise all FtMA activities, under Strategic Outcome 3, to support smallholder farmers. The application allows FtMA's field officers to register farmer's personal data, collect harvest information, place equipment and input orders (such as for seeds, fertilisers and pesticides), and to submit loan information. It also generates summary reports on all activities. By the end of 2018, 23,000 farmers had been registered with the application.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Pursuing the commitments made in the Country Strategic Plan, the World Food Programme (WFP) has further integrated gender equality and the empowerment of women into its country-wide programmes and in improving its ability to monitor and track gender indicators.

To strengthen gender-sensitivity and awareness of our programming, the monitoring toolkit for food assistance programmes was updated to facilitate the capture of key data elements related to gender. As a result, WFP has been able to shed light on key gender issues faced by beneficiaries.

In the refugee operation, an assessment early in the year found that while 92 percent of food ration cards were in women's names, 87 percent of households reported that their head of household was a man. These findings up-end the commonly-held belief that the issuance of rations cards in women's names interferes with traditional gender roles in refugee households. More than half of refugees support the issuance of ration cards in women's names, citing proper food management, reduced sales of food, respect for women and improved decision-making at household level as reasons for their preference.

A follow-up assessment further revealed the extent to which refugee women bear a disproportionate burden in household activities. In the majority of households, women alone or women with children were responsible for going to market, fetching firewood and collecting water. In addition to the time burden, which can be significant for some tasks, protection risks are amplified when women must travel outside the camp.

Since August 2018, WFP has been hosting an Inter-Agency Standing Committee Gender Capacity advisor to support gender activities by agencies in Tanzania. The focus has been on building the capacity of United Nations staff and partners on gender-responsive programming in refugee camps, conducting a gender audit and facilitating a network on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse for the United Nations in Tanzania.

To better understand the social context of women and men's roles as they relate to food distribution, the Gender Capacity advisor led a gender-focussed review of vulnerabilities and around food distribution in refugee camps. This revealed how food distributions can be effectively targeted to both women and men, which will be incorporated into future plans.

WFP organised gender capacity-strengthening sessions for staff and partners to improve their understanding of the concept of gender and apply it to specific

gender action plans. In particular, gender analysis was included in smallholder farmer support activities under Strategic Objective 3. Also, on the newly adopted Gender and Age Marker tool, the Country Strategic Plan scored 3 out of 4, demonstrating that gender equality and the empowerment of women are integrated in country programmes.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

All programmatic activities are designed to ensure the safety and security of recipients to the maximum extent possible. For the refugee operation, the World Food Programme (WFP) has instituted several protection mechanisms. These include making distribution sites safe by building waiting shelters, improving crowd control, strengthening standard operating procedures, improving the food basket monitoring process, conducting on-site and post-distribution monitoring and promoting the use of complaints and feedback mechanisms.

Ninety-four percent of refugees reported that they have experienced no protection challenges while accessing WFP assistance. Challenges cited were related to theft, long waiting times, verbal harassment, ill-treatment by distribution staff and physical or verbal assault. Cooperating partners conducted trainings for food-distribution staff on the rights of refugees to food and dignified treatment. WFP pursued efforts to ensure refugees were aware of reporting mechanisms.

WFP and its partners worked to reduce waiting times by making distributions faster and more efficient. A reduction in average waiting time of one hour was achieved in 2018. The extension of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary management system, to all refugees is expected to further improve waiting times.

Gathering firewood emerged as a key protection challenge in the 2017 Joint Assessment Mission.[1] The majority of the households use firewood as their major source of cooking fuel and 89 percent cited it as their main problem during meal preparation. On average, refugees spend 4.5 hours collecting firewood. Refugees are encouraged to collect in groups to minimise the possibility of exposure to harm. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as lead agency on the issue, continues to explore alternative cooking fuels.

Through its initiatives for host communities, WFP seeks to reduce tensions between host and refugee communities and promote peaceful co-existence.

One in five refugee households includes at least one person with special needs. Each distribution site has a dedicated chute to serve them. They are also



provided with transport from distribution sites by an NGO partner. In 2018, WFP hosted an expert mission which supported the development of case studies for disability inclusion.

For those receiving supplementary food assistance under Strategic Objective 2, 90 percent reported that they did not experience any protection challenges going to/from or at programme sites, a decline from baseline (October 2016). To minimise risk associated with long distance travelling to/from distribution sites, distributions for pregnant and lactating women and children are scheduled on the same day and early enough to avoid having to travel in darkness. Under the Boresha Lishe nutrition project, notice boards and suggestion boxes were distributed to improve information-sharing and opportunities for giving feedback.

WFP Tanzania launched a country training on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse for both WFP and its implementing partners. The training was aimed at raising awareness and strengthening mechanisms to address sexual exploitation and abuse issues. These efforts led to a plan to guide future work.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Strong accountability to the populations served is a core principle guiding how the World Food Programme (WFP) operates in Tanzania. For humanitarian assistance, third-party food basket monitoring of distributions was strengthened, enabling WFP to track, and beneficiaries to verify, before leaving the distribution site the food received against their entitlement.

For the refugee operation, complaints and feedback desks, present at all WFP food distribution sites, are used to address specific concerns about the distribution process, such as missing or incorrect documentation or issues with the ration received. A general complaints and feedback desk is also staffed in each camp. Despite extensive sensitisation by WFP partners, just under half of survey respondents indicated they were aware of a help desk for food distribution issues. Further sensitisation efforts are needed so recipients know where and how to have their concerns dealt with.

Compared to 2017, the proportion of refugees expressing satisfaction with the distribution process doubled to 71 percent. The level of satisfaction steadily increased each quarter and can be attributed to improved distribution infrastructure, increasing rations, improved information-sharing and increased

monitoring and support during distributions.

Recipient feedback from gender and protection focus groups was used to enhance new partnership arrangements and improve advocacy on protection-related issues.

Fluctuations in monthly rations throughout the year due to funding constraints created accountability challenges. In 2018, the proportion of refugees who reported knowing their entitlement was 62 percent, a decrease of 20 points from the previous year. Nonetheless, efforts made by WFP to strengthen information-sharing meant they usually received important messages about distributions. Three-quarters of refugees said they received information about their entitlements, with the majority acknowledging they had been informed before the distribution date and close to 80 percent reporting they had received information about changes in rations. The main channels of communication were posters, camp leaders, food committees and WFP's food distribution partners. About 70 percent of respondents confirmed that they had seen posters with ration entitlements posted at distribution sites.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, 73 percent of Boresha Lishe project beneficiaries reported having been informed about programme selection criteria, their entitlements and the duration of the programme. That represented a decline of about ten points from baseline, which could be attributed to the change in programme design. There was an improvement in beneficiary awareness over 2017, likely due to increased sensitisation efforts, including through SCOPE (WFP's beneficiary management system) registration efforts.

For Strategic Outcome 3, through trainings, field implementation and follow-up, smallholder farmers were advised about safe handling, storage and application of agriculture chemicals. During post-harvest trainings, farmers learned about proper techniques and advances such as hermetic bags, tarpaulins and moisture meters to minimise the risk of aflatoxin and produce contamination.

Success stories

On 2 July, in the port of Mwanza, on the Tanzanian shore of Lake Victoria, the sound of horns announced the departure of MV Umoja — Unity in Swahili — headed for Port Bell, Uganda.

The shipment marked the re-opening of the rail-ferry-rail corridor on Lake Victoria, which had been closed for 10 years. It consisted of 18 train wagons of vegetable oil donated by USAID/Food for Peace.

The wagons had travelled for two days on the Tanzanian Rail system from Dar es Salaam and would continue their journey to their final destination on the Ugandan network to support World Food Programme (WFP) humanitarian operations in the country.

The reopened route reduces transit time by over 50 percent and costs by 40 percent, meaning WFP can get food more quickly and cheaply to those in need in regional, landlocked countries.

Tanzania's transport corridor – by road, rail and ferry – serves humanitarian and emergency efforts by facilitating the movement of life-saving food for millions of people affected by conflict, drought and flooding. WFP has offices at Dar es Salaam port and Kigoma Port to support these movements. While the Tanzania corridor helps WFP deliver food to vulnerable populations, it also has local impact even when the food is destined for other countries.

In any given week, 50 trucks are on the road in Tanzania carrying WFP food but, over the last two years, the organisation has increasingly begun using the railway network.

Local Procurement of Food

When it is possible and prices are favourable, WFP buys food locally— typically salt, beans and cereals. In 2018, WFP purchased over 160,000 mt of food, injecting USD 60 million into the economy.

Food purchased in Tanzania is stored at WFP warehouses in Isaka and Dodoma that serve WFP operations in both Tanzania and the region. The warehouses allow WFP to make advance purchases of food, so that it will be readily available in the event of an emergency. The pre-positioning of food at such warehouses generates regular demand for local maize, sustaining prices and encouraging smallholder farmers to increase production.

The People We Serve

While WFP Tanzania manages the transportation of food assistance for millions of vulnerable people in neighbouring countries, it has a primary responsibility to provide food assistance to 300,000 refugees – mostly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo – hosted in northwest Tanzania. WFP distributes

monthly rations of maize meal, pulses, salt, oil and fortified blended food to refugees to meet the minimum calorie requirements.

“The food is essential because we have no other way to make money or provide for the family,” said Uwimana, a father of two and refugee from Burundi. “Without food you can't live.”

In addition to general rations, WFP also provides supplementary nutritious foods to pregnant and breastfeeding women to support the growth and development of children under 5 years of age such as Uwimana's children, Ombeni and baby Uwimana who is 6 months old.

“We are trying to plan our lives, but it is hard to know the future,” said Uwimana. “My ambition is for our children to attend school and have careers that make them happy. It's hard to think about these things without a home, but I want them to have a life like children should.”

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

1. The total number of annual beneficiaries reflects those receiving unconditional resource transfers. Under Strategic Outcome 3 (smallholder farmers) an additional 33,000 farmers received support through WFP.
2. Under general food distributions for Strategic Objective 1, maize was procured, then milled and then distributed to refugees as maize meal.
3. CBT was planned for 2018 but not implemented due to government suspension of cash transfer activity.

Cover page photo: © WFP/Zainul Mzige

Maize aggregation for smallholder farmers in Matimira village in Songea Region.

Context and operations

[1] UNDP Climate Change Profile Tanzania:

http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/climate/projects/undp-cp/UNDP_reports/Tanzania/Tanzania.lowres.report.pdf.

[2] Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, National Bureau of Statistics, Demographic and Health Survey 2015.

The interactive map needs to be zoomed in order to view all activities and field offices of WFP Tanzania.

Strategic outcome 01

Calculation of coverage of MAM treatment is based on a desk calculation which relies on an estimate of MAM prevalence for refugee children aged 6-59 months from the 2018 Standard Expanded Nutrition Survey (the most recent data available). The MAM prevalence measure is taken once per year and thus does not reflect fluctuations in MAM cases throughout the year.

Strategic outcome 02

1. Outcome indicators for Supplementary Feeding Programme, under Strategic Objective 2, refer to the following programmes:

- i) Stunting prevention for children aged 6-23 months: Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet; Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) (Dodoma and Singida); Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence).
- ii) Stunting prevention for pregnant and lactating women (PLW): Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women.
- iii) MAM treatment for children aged 6-59 months: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) (Dodoma and Singida -MAM).

2. Calculation of coverage of MAM treatment is based on a desk calculation which relies on an estimate of MAM prevalence for Dodoma and Singida region from the 2015 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (the most recent data available). The regional MAM prevalence in the 2015 DHS thus may or may not accurately reflect the MAM prevalence in 2018 for the four districts covered by the programme.

Strategic outcome 03

For the indicator "Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems", the figure showing in the table represents volume in metric tons (mt).

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The Three-Pronged Approach is a programming methodology developed by WFP and partners for strengthening the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness.

Protection

[1] Assessment conducted by UNHCR and WFP every two years to assess the food and non-food needs of refugees.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	208,837	156,539	75.0%
	female	237,395	183,026	77.1%
	total	446,232	339,565	76.1%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	87,908	65,875	74.9%
	female	109,773	87,608	79.8%
	total	197,681	153,483	77.6%
Children (5-18 years)	male	68,720	51,614	75.1%
	female	73,182	54,670	74.7%
	total	141,902	106,284	74.9%
Children (under 5 years)	male	52,209	39,050	74.8%
	female	54,440	40,748	74.8%
	total	106,649	79,798	74.8%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	405,178	299,139	73.8%

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	41,054	40,425	98.5%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis			
Maize	46,349	0	-
Maize Meal	0	36,420	-
Corn Soya Blend	8,697	4,813	55.3%
High Energy Biscuits	5	9	187.6%
Micronutrient Powder	8	6	76.9%
Iodised Salt	582	437	75.0%
Vegetable Oil	2,377	1,498	63.0%
Beans	3,204	5	0.2%
Peas	0	2,240	-
Split Peas	10,724	7,888	73.6%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021			
Corn Soya Blend	3,677	1,851	50.3%
Vegetable Oil	55	2	4.6%
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: 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			
Maize	0	0	-
Vegetable Oil	0	0	-
Beans	0	0	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis			
Cash	7,090,199	0	-

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
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				
Output E: Targeted refugees and other beneficiaries receive cash and/or food, benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition and/or receive supplementary nutritious foods in order to improve their nutritional status				
Act 01. Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	62000.0	54357.0	87.7
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	26000.0	24284.0	93.4
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				
Output E: Vulnerable individuals benefit from improved knowledge in behavioural and/or agricultural practices for better nutrition in order to improve their nutritional status				
Act 03. Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	26280.0	27100.0	103.1
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	35510.0	33705.0	94.9
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				
Output F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP value chain support in order to have improved access to profitable markets and increase their incomes				
Act 05. Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers				
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	57000.0	32751.0	57.5
Output G: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from increased availability of financial and insurance services in order to increase production and incomes				
Act 05. Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers				
Number of commercially viable financial products and services developed	unit	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of people insured	individual	5033.0	6511.0	129.4
Number of public, private and public-private partnerships for financing hunger solutions	unit	5.0	6.0	120.0
Amount of premium paid	US\$	77481.0	61863.0	79.8
Total sum insured, by access modality (insurance for assets or cash)	US\$	2278859.0	1819509.0	79.8

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
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				
Output C: Food insecure people benefit from improved government capacity in safety net development and management in order to have improved access to their basic needs				
Act 07. Provide capacity support to government food security institutions				
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance, by type (technical workshops, meetings at national and sub-national level)	activity	3.0	2.0	66.7
Number of people trained	individual	300.0	278.0	92.7
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3.0	2.0	66.7
Output C: Food insecure people benefit from the government's improved ability to scale up safety net provision in times of shocks in order to ensure that they continuously meet their basic needs				
Act 07. Provide capacity support to government food security institutions				
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance, by type (technical workshops, meetings at national and sub-national level)	activity	3.0	2.0	66.7
Number of people trained	individual	300.0	278.0	92.7
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3.0	2.0	66.7

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
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								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	7.45	9.50	≤7.45	≤7.45	Base Value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	6.45	10.90	≤6.45	≤6.45	
			overall	6.75	10.00	≤6.75	≤6.75	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	94.99	82.80	≤94.99	≥94.99	Base Value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	87.38	76.40	≤87.38	≥87.38	
			overall	89.67	80.40	≤89.67	≥89.67	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	3.34	14.90	≤3.34	≤3.34	Base Value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	7.69	17.90	≤7.69	≤7.69	
			overall	6.39	16.00	≤6.39	≤6.39	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	1.67	2.30	≤1.67	≤1.67	Base Value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, CHS Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	4.93	5.70	≤4.93	≤4.93	
			overall	3.94	3.60	≤3.94	≤3.94	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	-	0	<15.00	<15.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	-	0	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	-	0	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	0	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	0	0.80	<3	<3	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	0	0.80	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0.80	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	100.00	94.40	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	100.00	94.40	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	100.00	94.40	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	53.50	48.90	>53.50	>53.50	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	23.40	23.10	≥23.40	≥23.40	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	23.20	24.40	≥23.20	≥23.20	
			overall	24.10	23.70	≥24.10	≥24.10	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Refugees - MAM	-	-	male	85.00	294.00	>85.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	85.00	294.00	>85.00	>90.00	
			overall	85.00	294.00	>85.00	>90.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees - MND	-	-	male	85.25	96.60	≥89.73	>90.00	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	85.64	97.90	≥89.62	>90.00	
			overall	85.45	97.20	≥85.25	>90.00	
Refugees - stunting CH	-	-	male	89.27	98.30	≥89.73	>90.00	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	89.73	98.60	≥89.27	>90.00	
			overall	89.51	98.50	≥89.51	>90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
Refugees - MND	-	-	male	72.17	95.70	≥66.00	≥66.00	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	71.93	97.00	≥66.00	≥66.00	
			overall	72.05	96.40	≥66.00	≥66.00	
Refugees - stunting CH	-	-	male	95.97	98.60	≥66.00	≥66.00	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	95.97	97.50	≥66.00	≥66.00	
			overall	95.97	98.10	≥66.00	≥66.00	
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								
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Dodoma and Singida	-	-	male	3	2	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	3	2	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	3	2	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
Dodoma and Singida	-	-	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	0	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Dodoma and Singida	-	-	male	5.94	4	<3	<3	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	5.94	4	<3	<3	
			overall	5.94	4	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
Dodoma and Singida	-	-	male	91.05	94.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	91.05	94.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	91.05	94.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Dodoma and Singida	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	41.47	58.40	>41.47	>41.47	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Dodoma and Singida	-	-	male	24.90	21.50	>24.90	>24.90	Base Value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	24.90	21.00	>24.90	>24.90	
			overall	24.90	21.90	>24.90	>24.90	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Dodoma and Singida	-	-	male	76.30	84.60	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	76.30	83.30	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	76.30	83.90	>50.00	>50.00	
Dodoma and Singida - MAM	-	-	male	49.00	27.60	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	49.00	27.60	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	49.00	27.60	>50.00	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Dodoma and Singida	-	-	male	67.69	80.80	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	66.67	83.80	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	67.19	82.30	>66.00	>66.00	
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								
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
Tanzania	-	-	male	11.00	29.00	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	14.00	17.00	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	25.00	46.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops								
Tanzania	-	-	male	0	0	>10.00	>15.00	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	0	0	>10.00	>15.00	
			overall	0	0	>10.00	>15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Rate of post-harvest losses								
Tanzania	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.11, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	12.00	5.20	<10.00	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Tanzania	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2365.00	8332.00	>10000.00	>12000.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	20.00	21.00	≥25.00	≥25.00	
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.08 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	37.45	38.90	≥25.00	≥25.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	10.00	6	≤25.00	≤25.00	
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.08 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	13.10	18.20	≤25.00	≤25.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	70.00	73.00	≤50.00	≥50.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.08 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	49.45	42.90	≤50.00	≤50.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Dodoma and Singida	-	-	male	100.00	90.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2016.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	100.00	90.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	90.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	96.70	95.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2016.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.08 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	94.20	93.30	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	95.34	94.40	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Dodoma and Singida	-	-	male	84.30	0	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2016.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	84.30	73.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	84.30	0	>70.00	>70.00	
Refugee camps - Tanzania	-	-	male	70.00	67.50	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2016.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.06
			female	70.00	67.50	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	70.00	67.50	>70.00	>70.00	

World Food Programme

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Maize aggregation for smallholder farmers in Matimira village in Songea Region

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/tanzania>

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Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis	Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue	436,523	15,000	0	15,000	0	15,000
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	100,265,970	66,434,454	0	66,434,454	53,230,345	13,204,109
		Non Activity Specific	0	501,422	0	501,422	0	501,422
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			100,702,492	66,950,877	0	66,950,877	53,230,345	13,720,531

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Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming	1,160,791	150,000	0	150,000	75,933	74,067
		Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	9,951,461	9,559,515	0	9,559,515	6,049,970	3,509,545
		Non Activity Specific	0	5	0	5	0	5
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,112,253	9,709,520	0	9,709,520	6,125,903	3,583,617
3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	5,117,355	1,523,312	0	1,523,312	660,020	863,292
		Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	1,030,217	153,114	0	153,114	0	153,114
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			6,147,572	1,676,426	0	1,676,426	660,020	1,016,406

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Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	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	Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners	1,781,195	1,794,354	80,358	1,874,712	1,337,147	537,566
		Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	2,009,456	978,952	0	978,952	952,340	26,613
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,790,651	2,773,307	80,358	2,853,665	2,289,487	564,178
8	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	Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted population	1,665,111	2,550,811	0	2,550,811	1,684,999	865,811
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,665,111	2,550,811	0	2,550,811	1,684,999	865,811
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,084,515	0	2,084,515	0	2,084,515
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,084,515	0	2,084,515	0	2,084,515

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	123,418,080	85,745,454	80,358	85,825,812	63,990,754	21,835,058
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	7,343,160	6,656,727	7,128	6,663,855	3,511,095	3,152,760
		Total Direct Costs	130,761,240	92,402,181	87,486	92,489,667	67,501,849	24,987,818
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	8,738,771	5,217,245		5,217,245	5,217,245	0
		Grand Total	139,500,010	97,619,427	87,486	97,706,913	72,719,094	24,987,818

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
1	Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis	Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue	393,210	0	0
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	63,700,737	68,703,838	38,831,029
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			64,093,947	68,703,838	38,831,029
2	Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming	914,083	457,042	73,875
		Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	6,005,836	3,853,832	3,996,473
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			6,919,920	4,310,874	4,070,349

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Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	3,130,468	3,083,968	660,020
		Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	691,444	425,229	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,821,912	3,509,198	660,020
5	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	Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners	1,228,738	967,784	933,874
		Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	505,128	151,538	295,642
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,733,866	1,119,323	1,229,517

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Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
8	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	Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted population	1,202,611	736,107	735,780
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,202,611	736,107	735,780
Total Direct Operational Cost			77,772,256	78,379,339	45,526,694
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,130,977	3,485,826	2,698,558
Total Direct Costs			82,903,233	81,865,164	48,225,253
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,388,710	5,321,236	2,506,689
Grand Total			88,291,944	87,186,400	50,731,941

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Annual Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Implementation Plan

Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018.

Expenditures

Monetary value of goods and services received during the reporting period.