

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



United Republic of Tanzania Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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Summary

WFP Tanzania passed the half-way mark of its four-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-21. Under the CSP, WFP works with the Government to develop a better future for vulnerable families with a particular emphasis on Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger. To this end, WFP's main areas of focus are nutrition, smallholder agriculture, food assistance for refugees and capacity-building in social protection, supply chain and innovation.

Under WFP's largest programme, WFP directly reached 263,000 refugees in western Tanzania with food and nutrition assistance. The number of refugees hosted in camps was lower than in 2018 primarily because of the voluntary repatriation of Burundians. Given the Government's emphasis on restrictions on economic activity and movement outside the camps, maintaining steady food rations was a priority. Full monthly food rations were distributed most of the year, with them never dropping below 95 percent of the minimum recommended kilocalorie intake.

WFP worked to improve delivery of food assistance to refugees by reducing waiting times during distributions and scaling up the use of SCOPE, its recipient and transfer management platform.

To improve the nutritional value of the food basket, WFP invested to upgrade in-house milling facilities and a commercial mill, enabling all distributed maize meal to be fortified.

While WFP operations were funded at 81 percent – up from 54 percent in 2018 – it was forced to scale down some, particularly in the areas of nutrition and support to smallholder farmers. Due to programmatic and funding challenges WFP scaled back the number of smallholder farmer assistance recipients and geographic coverage under the Farm to Market Alliance – which provides agriculture value chain support to farmer organisations and their members.

WFP also modified the Boresha Lishe nutrition project to prioritise nutrition-sensitive interventions while reducing costs by lowering the number of recipients targeted and reducing distributions of specialised nutritious foods. Boresha Lishe is WFP Tanzania's largest nutrition project. It involves direct food assistance and multisectoral nutrition-sensitive interventions to reduce stunting, which, despite a decline in recent years, remains high at 32 percent [1].

Across all of WFP's nutrition programmes, 32,000 women and children were given specialised nutritious food to prevent malnutrition and 36,000 households received social behaviour change communication messaging to promote improved nutritional practices, with a focus on the 1,000-day approach [2].

WFP built on the success of 2018 interventions by scaling up coverage of a Climate Smart Agriculture Project helping to build resilience to the negative impacts of climate change from a few thousand farmers to almost 15,000. Under the project, WFP aims to increase climate resilience for smallholder farmers. Across its interventions for smallholder farmers, WFP helped 28,500 of them to increase productivity by practicing climate-smart agriculture and reducing post-harvest losses. Additional growth for WFP in the agriculture sector was through the WFP Tanzania Innovation Hub, which expanded its operations to support three local agriculture-value-chain start-ups.

Highlights of WFP's promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment included gender assessments of general food distributions for refugees and the climate smart agriculture project. These activities led to action plans to address obstacles to programme access and inclusion, particularly for women.

To support national coordination efforts, WFP held leadership roles in several stakeholder bodies, including: the Agriculture Working Group; the Nutrition-sensitive Technical Working Group; the United Nations (UN) Emergency Coordination Group; the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network; and the Development Partners Groups for Nutrition and for Science, Technology and Innovation. WFP also coordinated UN agency collaboration on agriculture within the UN multisectoral Kigoma Joint Programme.

WFP efforts in supply chain were marked by a January signing ceremony at the President's office for the purchase maize held with National Food Reserve Agency. It also invested in rehabilitating 40 train wagons in partnership with Tanzania Railways Corporation, which helped to boost capacity, reduce transit times and save resources. Almost 200,000 metric tonnes of food were transported across Tanzania during the year, injecting USD 43 million into the economy.

295,084

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 16,118 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (8,220 Female, 7,898 Male)

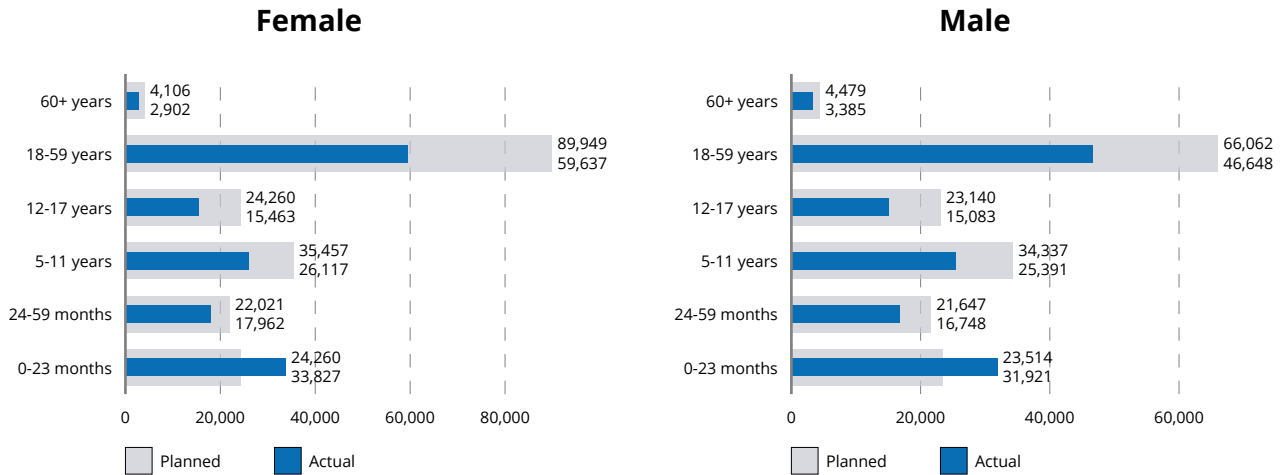


53% female

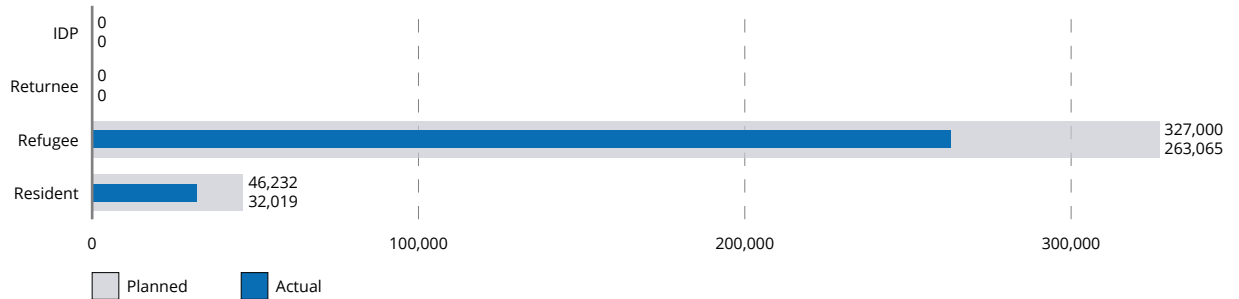


47% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

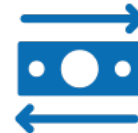


Total Food and CBT



55,243 mt

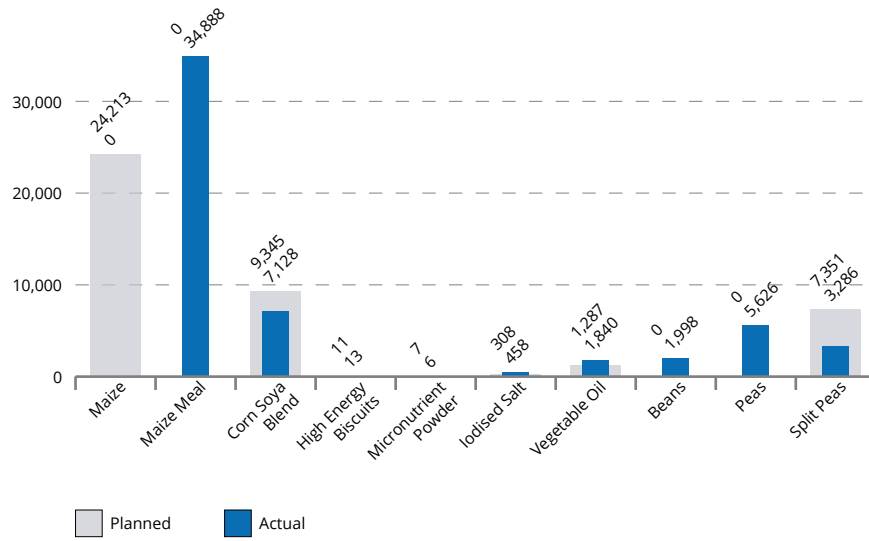
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 42,522 mt total planned



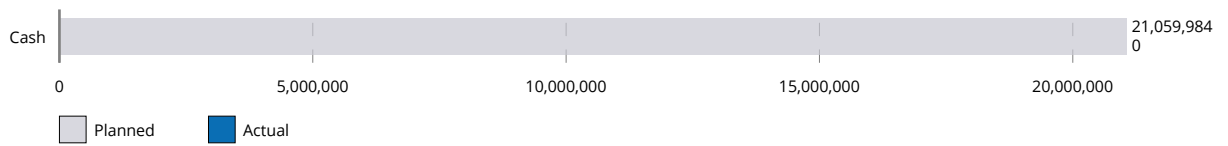
US\$ 0

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 21,059,984 total planned

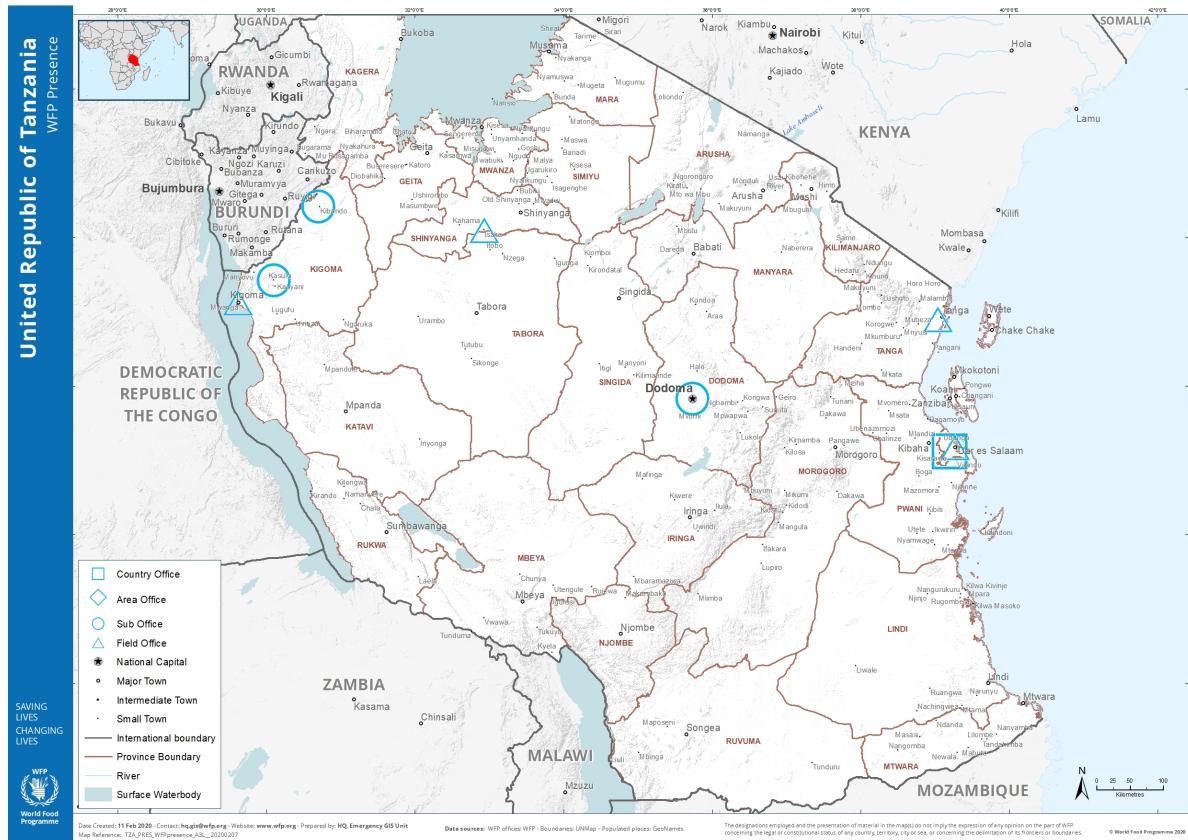
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Tanzania is a politically stable country with an estimated population of 58 million and annual economic growth averaging 6-7 percent in recent years. However, only about two percent of this growth is attributable to agriculture, a sector which engages most of the rural population. The Government relies on growth in agriculture to boost rural incomes and reduce poverty.

In 2019, the Government continued to emphasise industrialisation for economic transformation and human development as part of its second Five-Year Development Plan (2016/17 - 2020/21). Its main objective is to accelerate progress towards Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

While Tanzania is largely food secure and generally produces a net surplus, there are pockets of food shortages at the regional, district and household levels. This is mainly due to a heavy dependence on rain-fed agriculture and limited use of modern farming techniques. Low yields, poor food storage and weak market linkages contribute to significant post-harvest losses.

Following exceptionally low maize prices in 2018, and despite a good maize harvest in 2019, prices climbed throughout the reporting period. The increases were driven by the return to a more equitable balance between supply and demand, localised domestic shortages and production shortfalls elsewhere in the region, especially Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Due in large part to a diet dominated by unfortified staple foods, micronutrient deficiencies are widespread. The standard diet lacks diversity, and food insecurity at the household level increases the risk of child malnutrition. Despite a reduction in the national stunting rate of 10 percentage points between 2010 and 2018, stunting still affects 32 percent of Tanzanian children aged 6-59 months [1].

Tanzania is a United Nations (UN) Delivering as One country. In this framework, a strong planning and coordination mechanism exists for the UN's work in the country, as framed by the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II), which encompasses the activities of all UN agencies to address the themes of: i) resilience; ii) inclusive growth; iii) a healthy nation; and iv) democratic governance, human rights and gender equality. WFP leads the thematic group on resilience, which covers refugee, environmental and climate change issues.

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

WFP operations in Tanzania encompass 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. The emphasis is on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger; and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.



Contributing to SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on meeting the basic food and nutrition requirements of refugees and other acutely food-insecure people in times of crisis; Strategic Outcome 2 works to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in prioritised districts; and Strategic Outcome 3 addresses smallholder farmer production, profits and access to markets.

SDG 17 is the focus of Strategic Outcomes 4 and 5, which leverage WFP's strengths in managing supply chains, innovation and social protection to support the Government in upgrading national systems and unlocking the potential of partners in the achievement of the SDGs.

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 Tanzania Disaster Management Agency, the Tanzania Social Action Fund, the National Food Reserve Agency, the Tanzania Railways Corporation and the Tanzania Ports Authority.

WFP implemented projects in six regions in 2019, working closely with local government officials and community leaders.

In January, more than 260,000 refugees were accommodated in three camps in Kigoma region. Throughout the year, the governments of Tanzania and Burundi emphasised the aim of supporting voluntary repatriation at a rate of 2,000 refugees per week. Actual repatriation fell well short of this target. A total of 21,000 Burundian refugees and asylum seekers returned home over the course of the year.

Emergency preparedness moved to the forefront, with increased collaboration between WFP and the Government as a result of several regional emergencies.

In March and April, south-east Africa experienced two devastating cyclones. The UN Tanzania Emergency Coordination Group, chaired by WFP, was activated as Cyclone Kenneth, the second of them, approached. Turning south before making landfall in Mozambique, Cyclone Kenneth left Tanzania mostly unaffected, but it was the closest a recorded cyclone has come to striking the country.

In July, the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak in neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern by the World Health Organisation. As a result, the Government of Tanzania and other stakeholders strengthened preparedness activities and coordination mechanisms.

CSP financial overview

WFP's 2019 needs-based plan, costed at USD 83.5 million, was 81 percent resourced.

The original implementation plan, prepared in late 2018, was based on forecasts anticipating that some 75 percent of the needs-based plan would be funded. Realised resources were slightly above that forecast, and allocated across the strategic outcomes in accordance with WFP's priorities.

As the refugee response accounted for the lion's share of envisaged costs – and as a “crisis” was deemed especially urgent – it also accounts for most of the difference between the cost of the implementation and needs-based plans. This gap derives from slightly lower refugee recipient figures, less than full refugee rations for a small part of the year, and low local maize prices in late 2018 that boosted the purchasing power of donor contributions.

Funding available for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) consisted of new contributions, cash balances carried forward from 2018 and internal resource allocations. New directed contributions, totalling USD 43 million, were sourced from traditional donors including the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and Ireland. Of the resources received from donors in 2019, 78 percent were directed to the refugee operation.

WFP Tanzania continued advocating for flexible, multi-year contributions, securing a donation for 2019-20 from the United Kingdom for Strategic Outcome 1.

Funding for the CSP from WFP Headquarters included so-called “multilateral” money that accounted for four percent of total resources received, and USD 300,000 from the Immediate Response Account (IRA). The multilateral money was allocated to nutrition activities, where resourcing shortfalls were having a negative impact on more than 30,000 children and pregnant and lactating women, threatening to reverse gains made on stunting prevention. IRA funding was used to strengthen Government and WFP preparedness for a possible outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease.

A total of about USD 700,000 was received from the Farm to Market Alliance, the 2030 Fund and the Global Innovation Accelerator, among others.

An in-kind contribution was received in the form of an Inter-Agency Standing Committee Gender Capacity advisor hosted by WFP from August 2018 to July 2019.

The refugee operation benefitted from a loan of USD 2.4 million from WFP's Internal Project Lending facility that was used to purchase 25,000 metric tonnes of food from its Global Commodity Management Facility and helped limit the risk of pipeline breaks.

A dialogue was initiated with the African Development Bank and a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Tanzania Agriculture Development Bank on possible future collaboration.

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$58,578,293	\$43,504,213	\$44,464,285	\$29,679,146

In 2019, WFP provided essential food assistance to 263,000 refugees in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Camps in Kigoma region. Refugees – who are primarily from Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) – received assistance in the form of monthly food distributions while in-patients and refugees at transit centres received hot meals. Throughout the year, 21,000 refugees repatriated to Burundi - high-energy biscuits were distributed to those in transit.

WFP assisted all eligible beneficiaries. However, the numbers reached were lower than planned as arrivals expected from DRC after elections in 2018 did not materialise.

WFP exceeded its planned tonnage of food transfers because plans to re-start cash-based transfers were not implemented. WFP presented new voucher models to the Government which agreed to establish a joint working group to advance the voucher plan. Unfortunately, establishment of this group was interrupted by the refugee validation process and Tripartite Commission meeting.

In 2019, the Government instituted tighter controls over refugee movement outside the camps while closing host community and refugee common markets and restricting business activities within the camps. Consequently, food basket diversity is a concern with refugees receiving the same five commodities as part of their rations since the start of WFP's Country Strategic Plan.

Through general food distributions in the three camps, refugees received the minimum recommended calorie requirement of 2,100 kcal per person per day, comprising fortified maize meal, pulses, Super Cereal with sugar, fortified vegetable oil and iodised salt. Full rations were distributed throughout the year with the exception of five cycles with Super Cereal at 50 percent due to supply shortages. The high level of rations was important for the food security of refugees considering the restricted livelihood conditions in the camps.

WFP provided additional support to nutritionally vulnerable refugees in the three camps. The nutrition interventions covered: 1) treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6-59 months who received Super Cereal Plus; 2) malnourished persons living with HIV on anti-retroviral therapy (ART), who received Super Cereal without sugar; 3) stunting prevention through blanket supplementary feeding to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months, who received a take-home ration of Super Cereal with sugar; and 4) prevention of micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 24-59 months who were provided sachets of micronutrient powder.

Through sensitisation efforts, WFP continued to exceed the targets on the proportion of the eligible population that participated in the programme (coverage) and of those that attended an adequate number of distributions (adherence). All nutrition interventions were complemented with social behaviour change communication through which mothers and caregivers were exposed to nutrition messaging to support good nutrition practices at home. In the health centres where nutrition activities took place, plots were cleared and demonstration vegetable gardens were planted.

The number of beneficiaries of MAM treatment was 21 percent higher than planned due to a diarrhoea outbreak that took place in May and June, especially in Nduta camp. Diarrhoea can cause children to lose weight. As a result of the outbreak, coverage for screening of malnutrition becomes more thorough, causing more cases to be identified.

WFP food security assessments throughout the year indicated a slight improvement in the refugees' situation compared to 2018. This was attributable primarily to the distribution of full food rations for most of the year. Almost all nutrition targets were met with a contributing factor being WFP's distribution of fortified maize meal, especially for the prevention of anaemia.

The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption steadily increased during the year, gaining six percentage points over 2018. The proportion of children aged 6-23 months, who received a minimum acceptable diet increased nine points since 2018. Nonetheless, household dietary diversity remained low and the coping strategy index remained higher than the 2016 baseline, owing to limited access to food beyond WFP rations and the restricted livelihood conditions in the camps.

The Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) is led every year by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to assess the nutrition status of beneficiaries in the camps. Results in 2019 show that the average weighted Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence among refugees remained stable at two percent. The prevalence of

stunting in children aged 6-59 months remained high - at nearly 50 percent. Reduction of stunting remains a challenge, partly due to the fact that over half of families share their ration with other household members. WFP will continue to conduct sensitisation sessions to address this issue. While WFP's blanket supplementary feeding has helped reduce anemia among children 6-59 months, its prevalence in 2019 was above the 20 percent target for Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps.

In continued efforts to improve distribution processes and the dignity and safety of refugees, WFP built additional waiting shelters and rehabilitated food distribution centres, including enhancing drainage systems and latrines. WFP also worked to build the capacity of cooperating partner staff on food distributions, warehouse management, accountability and reporting and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse.

In June, WFP's Field Innovation Hub participated in a workshop with cooperating partners and shared how to apply innovation and human-centred design to the refugee context.

SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, scaled up from 726 households in 2018 to 19,900 in 2019. Distributions using SCOPE helped to reduce wait times and increased reporting efficiency and accuracy. Positive feedback on the system was received from beneficiaries, camp managers and cooperating partners.

In November and December, WFP piloted a distribution modality in Nyarugusu camp, where refugees were called to the distribution centres at staggered times. The initiative capitalised on the success of SCOPE, which increased their trust in WFP and its cooperating partners. Refugees' adherence to the staggered distribution times was above expectations and resulted in a further reduction of waiting times.

WFP played a central role in preparing for a potential outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease in Tanzania's refugee camps. In 2019, it led the development of standard operating procedures for food distributions in the event of an outbreak.

From August to October, the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR conducted a refugee validation exercise. A biometric identity management system was used to register all refugees in the camps. The exercise concluded that there were 10 percent less individuals than estimated by UNHCR before using the biometric identity management system. In addition, the exercise identified 5,000 cases of unregistered individuals living in the camps, who were then supported to register. The validation exercise caused the postponement of the WFP and UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission scheduled for October.

WFP received a sustainable flow of resources throughout the year, which contributed to delivering a timely and efficient response. The largest donor of the refugee operation was United States of America whose contributions were directed towards local and regional food procurement. Other key donors included the United Kingdom, Germany, Ireland, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the European Union.

Available resources represented 76 percent of the needs-based plan and were slightly above the implementation plan. While the number of beneficiaries in the needs-based plan was not significantly different than the implementation plan, the implementation plan was calculated on rations at 85 percent of the minimum kilocalorie requirements and assumed that vouchers would be rolled-out in the second quarter of 2019.

WFP's ability to reach all refugees during the year with nearly full rations while spending approximately 50 percent of the needs-based plan was possible due to fewer refugees than planned, a large carry-over stock from 2018, in-kind food transfers that were less expensive than the planned cash-based transfers, lower than planned commodity prices in early 2019 and a higher volume of local purchases resulting in transport cost savings.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide cash- and/or food-based transfers to refugees living in official camps.	4
Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue	N/A

Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$7,801,111	\$3,449,588	\$5,298,018	\$2,328,521

WFP continued providing nutrition services to vulnerable populations in Tanzania through two programmes, Boresha Lishe and Maisha Bora. Interventions directly targeted children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to prevent stunting, treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and improve nutrition awareness and practices. WFP also supported implementation of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) through activities designed to enhance collaboration and coordination.

Anticipating resourcing shortfalls, the implementation plan was costed at 44 percent of the needs-based plan, and ultimate spending was even lower despite available resources being above that of the implementation plan. This is because a significant portion of the resources were received in the first year of the five-year Boresha Lishe programme. With a view to ensuring that the project continues at a reasonable level until June 2021, WFP actively fundraised and was rewarded with a new directed contribution and multilateral allocation late in the year. Because of limited funding, WFP significantly downsized the Boresha Lishe programme, resulting in lower than planned outlays.

Boresha Lishe continued operating in Dodoma and Singida regions through 40 local government health facilities, where PLW and children aged 6-23 months received a monthly ration of specialised nutritious foods together with nutrition education. Some 32,000 households were reached.

Following the recommendations of a midterm evaluation commissioned by the European Union (the main donor to the programme), and in light of the funding shortfalls, programmatic and operational modifications were introduced. WFP adapted recipient targeting, designed a phased exit strategy, lowered project costs and prioritised nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Under stunting prevention, the amount of food distributed was modified based on seasonality and sustainability. During the non-lean season months, Super Cereal distributions were discontinued. Instead, children received micronutrient powder (MNP). In the lean season, both mothers and children received 100 grams a day of Super Cereal instead of 250 and 200, respectively.

Treatment of MAM was not affected by the programme revision. For those who were moderately malnourished, a daily ration of 200 grams/day of Super Cereal Plus continued to be provided to children aged 6-59 months, while PLWs were given 230 grams of Super Cereal and 20 grams of fortified vegetable oil.

The programme revision resulted in significantly less food distributed than planned. A global supply shortage of specialised nutritious foods in April and May also caused a brief pipeline break.

The programme revision reduced the number of people reached – both in terms of coverage and adherence - because recipients were less inclined to visit health centres when Super Cereal was not distributed. While an acceptable level of 75 percent of eligible recipients participated, the proportion was significantly lower than the 84 percent in 2018.

To mitigate the decline in number of recipients, WFP conducted awareness sessions on programme changes and the benefits of MNPs, including one-on-one counselling and advocacy meetings with village leaders. To assess the impact of the sessions, WFP conducted a survey which showed that 86 percent of recipients considered MNPs to be beneficial to their children and 90 percent were willing to continue using them. More women than men attended the SBCC sessions. While women were the initial targets of the project, men are now invited so as they can support the adoption of better nutrition practices.

While nutrition indicators at programme locations were above the national average, a deterioration was observed when compared to previous years. The proportion of targeted women and of children aged 6-23 months who had a minimum acceptable diet both declined, despite the programme's prioritisation of nutrition-sensitive activities. This could be tied to poor rainfall and below-average harvests in the project area. WFP will continue to investigate the cause of this decline and develop plans to address it.

Building on the interventions at health facilities, WFP continued to sensitise programme recipients on a variety of topics affecting their nutritional status. WFP delivered nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication sessions to 146 village care groups. Participants received information on maternal, infant and young child and adolescent nutrition (MIYCAN), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), cooking, agriculture production, handling and storing, and financial savings skills. To facilitate the embrace of better practices, recipients were provided with chicks, seeds, tools, solar driers and savings start-up kits.

In line with the nutrition mid-term evaluation recommendations, WFP conducted an awareness and practices assessment that showed an improvement in nutrition knowledge and an increased number of households eating more diverse meals, and having more hygienic homes and higher incomes.

In 2019, SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, was discontinued for nutrition interventions. The decision was taken based on the resources required to maintain the system, the Government's development of a parallel nutrition data system and the relatively low number of MAM beneficiaries.

The Maisha Bora nutrition project entered its final year of operation. WFP led the nutrition component, while other partners covered improvements in access to water, income generation and livestock development. Some 9,000 households in 15 Maasai villages in Simanjiro and Longido districts received education to encourage positive behaviour change. Fourteen schools maintained fruit and vegetable gardens and improved WASH practices. Sustainability and exit plans for Maisha Bora were drafted and adopted in discussion with stakeholders.

The end-line survey and final assessment indicated increased production and consumption of vegetables and animal foods, and increased household food consumption frequency compared to the baseline.

Due to its successful multisectoral strategy, WFP and partners were invited to present Maisha Bora at the Joint Multisectoral Nutrition Review, the main annual nutrition event in Tanzania.

WFP began a pilot to test mVAM, its mobile tool for vulnerability analysis and mapping, which allows remote monitoring of household food security and nutrition. Data was collected from a call centre in Dar es Salaam by a team of WFP-trained Maasai speakers. Lessons learnt will guide 2020 actions in this area. If funding is available, WFP plans to adopt the tool in Boresha Lishe interventions.

WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of government at local, district and national level in two key areas: multisectoral collaboration and data management.

To ensure local ownership and the sustainability of activities, WFP nutrition interventions continued to engage community leadership through village councils and assemblies. Community influencers and multi-sectoral district teams were involved in the planning, sensitisation and supervision of activities.

WFP worked with the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), the Prime Minister's Office and the Office of the President of Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG) to enhance nutrition policies and strengthen capacities.

Following the 2018 adoption at its behest of the Smart Simplicity model [1] developed by the Boston Consulting Group to help accelerate implementation of the NMNAP, WFP continued to provide capacity strengthening to support collaboration and coordination. At the national level a team, using Smart Simplicity principles, developed a library to consolidate nutrition-related information in a centralised system at the TFNC.

At district level, WFP participated in nutrition steering committee meetings, provided technical support to members and conducted trainings for health facility staff and community health workers. To improve data management, height measuring tools were distributed to all health facilities in Chamwino. This is expected to yield more reliable stunting statistics, thereby better supporting the identification of mitigation actions and the allocation of resources, and providing a model for further expansion.

Throughout the year, WFP actively engaged in national nutrition coordination platforms, including the Development Partners Group for Nutrition and the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network. In addition to co-chairing the nutrition-sensitive technical working group under the NMNAP, WFP worked to ensure that nutrition was also mainstreamed into its other interventions. This included the development of nutrition-sensitive smallholder farmer training manual and strategy.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming	3
Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	3

Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,151,668	\$3,434,247	\$3,024,724	\$1,834,849

In line with Sustainable Development Goal 2, WFP recognises the importance of supporting smallholder farmers to increase their productivity and market access in order to achieve Zero Hunger.

WFP reached almost 28,500 smallholder farmers through four programmes: the Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP), the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP), the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) and the Global Framework for Climatic Services (GFCS).

Smallholder farmer activities were only 73 percent resourced. By prioritising activities and downsizing the FtMA programme, the CSAP, KJP and GFCS proceeded at planned levels. However, implementation of these activities did face challenges as the timing of the contributions did not align with the agriculture calendar. As a result, 40 percent of available resources were carried over to 2020.

The CSAP was implemented in Dodoma, one of the regions most susceptible to drought in Tanzania [1], with the aim of increasing climate resilience. Through the project, WFP promoted drought-tolerant crops – sorghum in particular for this phase – and the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices. The project was implemented in Bahi, Kongwa, Mpwawa and Kondoa districts, which were chosen as areas optimal for growing sorghum.

Throughout the year, WFP strengthened the capacities of 15,000 smallholder farmers and 150 government extension workers from the selected districts. During the training sessions, participants followed WFP manuals on topics such as good agronomic practices, climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest handling and the reduction of post-harvest losses. Additionally, WFP enabled farmers to access drought-tolerant hybrid sorghum seeds by linking them to private sector suppliers. Due to poor rainfall in the project area, the majority of households' harvests were below average. Most of the participants used the limited harvest for their own consumption, so only a limited quantity of sorghum was available for sale.

Assessments conducted before and after the trainings demonstrated that key messages had registered, increasing the chances of them being applied. A survey on post-harvest handling and storage (PHHS), conducted at the end of the 2018/19 farming season, revealed behaviour change on PHHS practices: 62 percent of farmers reported using tarpaulins to protect sorghum during harvesting, and 69 percent did so while threshing it. Post-harvest losses decreased from 40 percent (as per a 2018 WFP study) to 27 percent.

WFP made efforts to improve its training materials, and more importantly, added a module on nutrition-sensitive agriculture to further promote dietary diversity and the production of more nutritious foods. The office of the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture expressed interest in integrating this manual into its training programmes for 2020.

In Kigoma region, WFP implements the KJP, a multi-sectoral UN initiative launched in 2017 to address development and human security challenges in refugee-hosting areas. It is implemented by 16 UN agencies across six themes. WFP leads the agriculture theme, aimed at increasing the quality and quantity of farm output through a value chain approach. The agriculture theme is implemented in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the International Trade Centre (ITC), and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). WFP coordinated a review of the KJP methodology and implementation strategy to address the demands of the host community, Government and donors.

Under KJP, WFP and partners trained 40 government extension officers and 9,100 farmers from 365 farmer groups on PHHS. Farmers were linked to manufacturers and suppliers of post-harvest hermetic equipment. The farmer groups were trained on good governance and leadership to support the upgrading of its registration status to Agricultural Markets Cooperative Societies (AMCOS) [2]. In addition, WFP distributed assets to five AMCOS, including maize- and bean-shelling machines, moisture analysers, scales, pallets, fumigation tarpaulins and wheelbarrows.

In the last quarter of the year, WFP began negotiations to purchase 500 metric tonnes of beans from smallholder farmers supported by Enabel, the Belgian development agency. The beans were to be distributed as part of food rations in the neighbouring refugee camps. This was a pilot initiative in collaboration with Enabel and the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) aimed at increasing market opportunities for farmers in Kigoma.

Between 2018 and 2019, FtMA operations were significantly downsized due to programmatic and funding challenges: from 17,000 beneficiaries to 1,300. Nevertheless, the Alliance linked eight farmer groups in Rukwa and Ruvuma regions with the TADB, to access input loans. Additionally, WFP built on partnerships with the private sector established under FtMA to connect KJP and CSAP farmers with post-harvest loss prevention equipment providers.

WFP continued to implement the GFCS programme in the districts of Longido, Kiteto and Kondoa. A total of 107 government agriculture extension officers were trained on Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) [3], which focuses on climate-change adaptation interventions. At the same time, the extension workers trained farmers and pastoralists in their respective locations on how to use climate services from the Tanzania Meteorological Agency and to identify the best farming practices based on seasonal forecast information.

In the implementation of GFCS, WFP worked with Farm Radio International (FRI) in two programmatic areas. FRI provided technical assistance to community radio stations to ensure farmers and pastoralists received seasonal forecasts and other technical information to enable better decision-making on agronomic practices. Secondly, FRI



linked the radio stations with expert agricultural researchers and government officers so they could respond to questions from farmers raised by the broadcasts. Thirty-five radio programmes were broadcast and 3,500 interactions with farmers reported. To ensure that radio programmes equally targeted women, a gender advisor guided the process. Some of the broadcasters were women.

With WFP support, the Government of Tanzania engaged in South-South and triangular cooperation with the Government of Brazil through the “Beyond the Cotton initiative” that aims to link smallholder cotton farmers to reliable markets and most importantly, enhance farmers’ livelihoods. In 2019, the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil organised a technical study visit to Tanzania and other participating countries to develop country-specific project frameworks which encompassed a view of the whole cotton farming system, linking agriculture, nutrition, poverty reduction and local development. After the visit, experts from participating countries worked together to solve specific challenges, exchange knowledge on policies and gain exposure to new technology.

In June 2019, WFP was nominated to co-chair the Agriculture Working Group in Tanzania, giving WFP a leadership role in this dynamic and strategic sector.

WFP’s target is to have at least 50 percent women participants in its agriculture programmes. Of all farmers reached in 2019, 47 percent were women. This reflects challenges at household level, where decisions on matters like attending trainings are often made by men. In 2020, WFP plans to conduct sensitisation sessions to encourage more female participation.

Another challenge faced by women in agriculture is the long working hours that limit their ability to carry out other household duties. In this regard, under CSAP and KJP, WFP provided access to labour-saving technologies such as threshers, wheelbarrows and winnowing machines.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	3
Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	3

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,503,256	\$1,587,889	\$1,060,182	\$589,799

WFP’s focus is building resilience to shocks by identifying new mechanisms to achieve sustainable social protection outcomes and enhancing national systems. To these ends, it provides capacity support and services that enable the Government, United Nations (UN) agencies and other partners to progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

WFP continued to invest in improving supply chain performance by providing capacity support to the Tanzania Railways Corporation and the Lake Victoria Corridor - which was re-opened in 2018 with WFP’s support - and by nurturing strategic public-private partnerships. WFP invested USD 600,000 of internal funding in the rehabilitation of 40 rail wagons to help build commercial interest in transport by rail and lower the cost of moving food in the region. Across WFP’s operations in East Africa, this initial investment has to date reduced such costs by USD 2 million.

Almost 200,000 metric tonnes of food were transported during the year for WFP’s food assistance programmes in Tanzania and neighbouring countries, resulting in an injection of over USD 43 million into the national economy. Twenty thousand metric tonnes were locally purchased, at a cost of USD 8.9 million.

In partnership with the University of Dar es Salaam, WFP trained 1,000 commercial truck drivers on HIV, nutrition, gender and Ebola awareness, as well as operational and accounting matters. Several trucking companies confirmed that their drivers’ productivity increased as a result of the training. The government plans to make it available to all Tanzanian drivers through the University’s network.

WFP signed an agreement with the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) aimed at enhancing national capacities on climate change adaptation. If funding is available, it will strengthen the ability of the National Food



Reserve Agency to manage its stocks and help improve the maize supply chain for smallholder farmers.

During the implementation of the Supply Optimisation through Logistics Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) project, WFP identified gaps in the last-mile delivery of Tanzania's health supply chain. While SOLVE was phased out in June 2019, WFP initiated a project with the Ministry of Health to improve the Medical Stores Department's management of its fleet of 200 trucks. A pilot project was launched in two zones to test a simplified fleet management data tracking system designed by WFP. The pilot also includes the building of capacity to enable transport to be outsourced.

WFP's Information Technology unit contributed to the UN Delivering as One initiative by managing a common internet infrastructure and a common mobile telephone contract on behalf of all other UN agencies in the country.

WFP played a key role in supporting national preparedness for a potential outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease and was one of the stakeholders in related emergency preparedness and response meetings chaired by the World Health Organisation. A concept of operations – including an emergency response plan in case of an outbreak – was approved by all WFP Tanzania units.

WFP co-chairs the Emergency Coordination Group (ECG), which is tasked with coordinating efforts of all UN agencies in emergency preparedness and response plans. ECG falls under the umbrella of the UN Development Assistance Plan and supports the Government in building resilience against various hazards such as floods, earthquakes, cyclones, epidemics and landslides.

In the area of social protection, WFP focused on enhancing institutional relationships with Government - specifically the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) - and development partners that contribute to social protection mechanisms. Efforts were made to determine the technical assistance that WFP would provide to TASAF when implementing the second phase of its Productive Social Safety Nets (PSSN II) programme. The two areas identified were :1) technical assistance to enhance the quality of the community planning of public works; and 2) modern monitoring systems.

Due to significant delays and uncertainty around the launch of the PSSN II, WFP was not able to implement its capacity strengthening activities envisioned in a proposal of the 2030 Transition Fund.

To achieve nationwide impact, WFP and TASAF agreed to blend TASAF's community resilience planning methodology with WFP's Community Based Participatory Planning in all the national and sub-national training of trainers' sessions to be delivered in 2020.

In the area of resilience-building, WFP participated in a Headquarters-led Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) Adaptation to Urban Settings project in collaboration with Tanzania's Ardhi University, with which it signed a Memorandum of Understanding in the second quarter of the year. The choice of Ardhi University as the main partner is in line with WFP's longer-term strategy to hand over its corporate Three-Pronged Approach tools to relevant local institutions.

The Three-Pronged Approach is a programming methodology developed by WFP and partners to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction and preparedness. Gender equality among participants is mandatory for this exercise to ensure planning adequately reflects community views.

Within the SLP Adaptation to Urban Settings initiative, four SLP exercises were carried out in rural, peri-urban and urban areas across the country, involving 350 participants ranging from community members to local decision-makers. The evidence generated from the exercises will allow WFP to advocate for the integration of the SLP methodology in the same urban areas targeted by the PSSN II.

In December, WFP Headquarters' Emergencies Division delivered an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) training at Ardhi University for 15 participants including Ardhi University faculty, disaster risk reduction graduate students and WFP staff. The national analysis provided by the ICA will support future planning by WFP and other stakeholders, including the identification and targeting of the most appropriate programmatic strategies with respect to resilience-building, disaster risk reduction, and social protection. It is envisaged that the analysis will also contribute to the development of the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

Available resources covered 71 percent of the needs-based plan, but only 56 percent was utilised. Social protection activities were well-funded against the needs-based plan. The high planning figures were mainly due to anticipated supply chain service provision for partners, the largest part of the budget, not proceeding. Low expenditure in relation to available resources is due to multiyear funding received in 2019 for activities which are to continue into 2020.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners	1

Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	3
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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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,030,186	\$1,273,218	\$936,882	\$579,051

WFP believes that innovation is crucial to improving the lives of those furthest behind. Bold, creative innovations in technology, nutrition and agriculture have the potential to create extraordinary, life-changing impact for millions of people.

To this end, WFP's first Field Innovation Hub (the Hub) was established in Tanzania in 2017. The Hub complements the global WFP Innovation Accelerator (the Accelerator). Now in its third year, the Hub has laid the groundwork for catalysing Tanzania's innovation ecosystem and changing the way WFP approaches both current and future operations. Key to establishing this was WFP's unique commitment to innovation in low resource environments, which requires the adaptation of standard tools and methodologies. As a result of its efforts, WFP has emerged as a trusted partner within the local innovation ecosystem and as an organisation that can bring pilots and scale-ups to remote areas. These efforts on innovation are essential to ensure there is enough food to feed the growing world population. In these efforts, WFP continues to advocate for dedicated innovation funding.

The Hub's work in Tanzania focuses on four areas: 1) catalysing the Tanzania Innovation ecosystem; 2) piloting innovation projects; 3) supporting innovation scale-ups; and 4) building partnerships.

Available resources covered 91 percent of WFP's needs based plan and expenditures incurred represented only 54 percent. This low utilisation of resources is a result of cost-sharing mechanisms promoted by the Hub and by the partnership with the Accelerator, which directly funded some of the Tanzania projects.

WFP contributed to the successful closure of the Global Learning XPRIZE, a five-year worldwide competition to develop software for children to self-teach basic reading, writing and arithmetic. Five software organisations were selected by the XPRIZE Foundation to test their software solutions in Tanzania. For the field test, WFP provided logistical and IT support, including the installation and updating of software, the distribution of tablets and the installation of solar charging systems. The tablets were used by 2,700 children in 170 villages. By the end of the field test, evidence showed that the number of children able to manage the basics of reading increased from less than 10 percent to 45 percent, and the number who could add single digits increased from 23 percent to 66 percent. In May, the XPRIZE Foundation announced the winners of the competition – onebillion and Kitkit School – which both received USD 5 million grants to scale up their innovations.

Another project the Hub completed in 2019 was Farm from a Box. The pilot deployed a modified shipping container equipped with smart agriculture technology and irrigation tools to Kalimungoma village in Kigoma region. While the pilot was implemented primarily in 2018, the container and the tools were handed over in 2019 to the 80 smallholder farmer households that participated. During the piloting, WFP was able to demonstrate the technical feasibility of the project, with farmers reporting an increase in diet diversity and income. All participating farmers consumed a vitamin A-rich diet; 75 percent of households cultivated new crops; and 74 percent of farmers gained new knowledge of sustainable agricultural practices. Lessons learnt during the implementation will help WFP strengthen future innovation project exit strategies and ensure their sustainable development in remote areas.

In partnership with the Accelerator, the Hub launched three innovation sprints, with the goal of helping local start-ups in the agriculture sector validate their business models through a short partnership with WFP. The start-ups supported in 2019 were NINAYO, Sibesonke and Sanku.

NINAYO is a digital platform with 38,000 registered users (27 percent women, 61 percent youth) that connects smallholder farmers to markets and quality agricultural inputs. In the past four years the platform registered transactions totalling USD 1.3 million. The platform aims to empower farmers by linking them to more affordable agro-inputs, providing them access to good agronomic practices and increasing their sales prices through the digital network. In 2019, WFP linked NINAYO to 500 farmers in Dodoma so they could increase the platform's impact and test new ways of interacting with farmers. The testing was to continue into 2020.

Sibesonke is a mobile digital platform with over three million users that provides farmers with useful information such as weather forecasts and access to agricultural inputs, including fertiliser and seeds. The Hub is working with Sibesonke



to grow its business by linking farmers to largescale buyers, and, with WFP’s support, in 2019 identified such buyers in Tanzania.

Sanku developed a novel business model that enables small and medium-sized mills to fortify flour at a competitive price point compared to non-fortified flour. The Sanku model utilises dispensers which add specific amounts of fortified pre-mix during milling. The dispensers are remotely monitored to ensure quality and safety. The technology has the potential to reduce stunting and malnutrition and is in line with the Government’s priority of improving nutrition through locally fortified staples. In 2019 WFP linked the start-up to local government authorities and supported it by installing micronutrient pre-mix dispensers at eight milling facilities in the Kigoma region. They produced a combined 250 metric tonnes a month. WFP also provided technical expertise to improve Sanku’s mechanisms to partner with new millers.

One of the Hub’s key achievements during the reporting period was conducting a Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Innovation Bootcamp, in collaboration with the Accelerator. The bootcamp focused on strengthening the capacity of 10 innovator teams from around the globe on human-centred design and lean start-up methodologies [1]. A total of about 100 innovators, mentors and facilitators participated. Two of the participating teams were from Tanzania and each team received a USD 100,000 grant to scale up their innovations.

In late 2019 the Hub launched a local innovation challenge called *Dada, Shamba na A.I.* – “women, farmers and A.I. (artificial intelligence)” – to identify and test innovative solutions that improve the income or productivity of female smallholder farmers in Tanzania. The challenge called for Tanzanian non-governmental organisations to pair with start-ups from elsewhere and submit joint innovations. The activity was to continue in 2020.

In 2019 the Hub ran the ZeroHunger/ZeroAIDS national innovation challenge in partnership with the Dar Teknohama Business Incubator and the Data for Local Impact initiative. The competition was funded by USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation and the US President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Three winners were announced out of eight finalists. These were Jembe (a technology that uses drone imagery to prevent yield loss by identifying crop disease or nutrient deficiencies), Joint Pesa (financial inclusion for smallholder farmers through digital saving groups) and Nono (a producer of affordable, nutrition-sensitive porridge for children). They received funding to further develop their innovations.

Throughout the year, the Hub provided technical support to partners in numerous additional bootcamps, start-up incubation programmes and innovation challenges, including an Innovation Week organised by the Human Development Innovation Fund.

The Hub also contributed to innovation efforts by other United Nations (UN) agencies. Especially relevant is a UN Innovation Safari organised by WFP in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office and the UN Innovation Network [2]. This inter-agency activity was a six-week training programme attended by 35 staff from 12 UN agencies.

WFP served also as co-chair of the Tanzanian Development Partners Group for Science, Technology and Innovation, through which it offered technical capacity to partners to advance policy recommendations, facilitate strategy sessions and engage with the local innovation ecosystem.

A monitoring framework for WFP’s innovation activities is under development.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted population	3

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

According to the 2018 Global Gender Gap Index, Tanzania ranked 71 out of 149 countries, indicating a high gender disparity between men and women. Women in Tanzania continue to bear the burden of unpaid household and farm work. Over 90 percent of economically active women are engaged in agriculture, producing about 70 percent of the country's food requirements [1].

Overall, the gender and age marker indicator shows that gender is fully integrated across all WFP activities in the Country Strategic Plan.

During the reporting period WFP continued to host an Inter-Agency Standing Committee Gender Capacity advisor to support United Nations gender activities by all agencies in Tanzania. The advisor supported initiatives on transformative behavioural change in the refugee camps. Engaging men along with women supported the empowerment of women to take over some household decision-making, especially related to food resources. WFP gender indicators show a positive trend in this regard.

Under the refugee operation, WFP assessments indicated women were responsible for most household tasks. Food ration card holders are women in 86 percent of cases, meaning they are the ones mainly responsible for collecting food from distribution sites. On behalf of their households, 58 percent of women went to the market, 44 percent collected water and 70 percent collected firewood.

To ease the burden of women with young children during food distributions, the Danish Refugee Council established child-friendly spaces at relevant points in Mtendeli and Nduta camps. The spaces enabled older children return to school instead of caring for their younger siblings during distributions. However, some women still need help from their children to carry food home. WFP and partners initiated sensitisation of male spouses to have them assume at least some of the burden of carrying food home, and fetching firewood and water.

An effort was made to increase male participation in the Maisha Bora and Boresha Lishe nutrition programmes, which reached some 53,700 households. Activities included forming male peer groups for nutrition education and encouraging men to accompany their wives and children to health facilities and to take part in the nutrition activities to improve dietary diversity.

A gender gap assessment of WFP's Climate Smart Agriculture Project was conducted during the year. Findings identified challenges related to strong cultural norms limiting women's access to land, finance and markets. Although the project target was 50 percent female participation, women constituted only 36 percent. WFP plans to incorporate gender awareness education in all project trainings and involve district council gender departments in the mobilisation of women farmers in 2020.

The WFP Innovation Hub has set gender targets to ensure that women-centred innovations are part of its portfolio. During the reporting period WFP launched the challenge *Dada, Shamba na A.I.* - "women, farmers and A.I. (artificial intelligence)" - to identify and test innovative solutions that improve the income or productivity of women smallholder farmers. The Hub is also proactively promoting women-led innovations and seeking to achieve gender balance in all events.

Protection

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

WFP has a responsibility to do all it can to protect people it is supporting, especially – but not only – women, children and marginalised and disenfranchised groups. WFP works to ensure food assistance activities do not increase protection risks.

In efforts to ensure Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), WFP and partner staff undergo PSEA training, and a WFP-hosted Inter-Agency Standing Committee Gender Capacity advisor facilitated the establishment of the United Nations (UN) PSEA Network.

In the refugee camps, WFP conducts regular assessments such as Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) and Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) which identify food-related protection issues.

According to the 2019 CHS, the percentage of households reporting protection challenges for food distribution remained steadily low at 6 percent. Challenges included theft, verbal harassment, ill treatment by distribution staff and assault while travelling to or from distribution sites.

Although cooking fuel is not directly WFP's responsibility in the camps, it has been one of the most consistent protection challenges related to food.



According to 2019 CHS findings, firewood is the main source of cooking fuel for 90 percent of households. Wood harvesting sites are often far from refugee homes, which can expose refugees - particularly women - to protection and security risks, including fines by authorities, beatings and rape. To support UNHCR's efforts to address this, WFP promotes the use of locally made wood-saving stoves and promotes time-saving cooking techniques like soaking pulses and using lids. Despite refugees' preference for beans over yellow split peas, WFP periodically distributes yellow split peas, which have shorter cooking time. In partnership with UNHCR, WFP also advocates for the provision of firewood to vulnerable populations, and funding for a durable solution to this challenge.

Prompted by an end-2018 case study it conducted into the extent to which disabled people are included in its activities, WFP worked with cooperating partners to ensure transport from food distribution sites was available. WFP also installed waiting shelters for persons with disabilities.

Data privacy and protection are guaranteed by WFP across all its processes and systems and the WFP Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy were followed. With the increase in the number of recipients registered under SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, new digital data protection issues emerged during the reporting period. Each month, UNHCR shares an electronic list of individuals eligible for food distributions; personal data is minimised to only that required for the right person to be reached with the right entitlement. The information is directly loaded into SCOPE, and strong safeguards are included in the agreement to ensure protection and privacy.

Under Boresha Lishe nutrition programme, WFP conducted PDM of those receiving food assistance, with 98 percent saying they felt safe participating in the programme. Furthermore, no safety issues were noted as regards travelling to or from distribution sites. WFP also conducted a farmer feedback survey with Climate Smart Agriculture Project participants. Similarly, no protection issues were flagged.

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

In 2019, WFP enhanced processes to ensure involvement in decision-making by the most vulnerable. WFP focused on increasing access to information, recipient engagement and Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs).

For the refugee operation, complaints and feedback desks, at all WFP food distribution sites, are used to address specific concerns about the distribution process, such as incorrect documentation or issues with rations received. Recipients are informed how and where to lodge complaints by posters, public announcements, refugee zone leaders and food committee members. There is a staffed complaints and feedback desk in each camp.

The proportion of households aware of the presence of CFMs in the camps increased from 44 percent in August 2018 to 60 percent in August 2019. Similarly, the proportion of households using CFM for food-related issues increased during the reporting period: from 13 percent in March to 22 percent in August. Of those who used CFM, 80 percent reported receiving a timely response and 73 percent were satisfied with the response.

While long waiting times had been one of the most consistent complaints, SCOPE, WFP's recipient and transfer management platform, enabled reductions. This was thanks to the staggering of distribution times in November and December.

In August, 78 percent of interviewed households acknowledged being informed in advance about their food distributions, including distribution dates, food types and ration levels. Seventy-nine percent of households reported satisfaction with the distribution process, up from 71 percent in 2018. The improvement was mainly due to WFP introducing Food Basket Monitoring (FBM), SCOPE and digital weighing scales.

FBM is a third-party process, with recipients having their food weighed and measured against their entitlement. The commodities with largest discrepancies were salt and vegetable oil. Cooperating partners have now redesigned scoops to increase accuracy.

WFP's nutrition projects continued to involve village councils and community members in implementation and decision-making. Boresha Lishe introduced notice boards for information-sharing and suggestion boxes for feedback collection. Feedback collected from participants during focus group discussions and monitoring sessions were addressed in review meetings and actions were incorporated into implementation.

WFP piloted mVAM, WFP's mobile tool for vulnerability analysis and mapping, for the first time in Tanzania with Maasai participants in the Maisha Bora programme. The tool allows remote monitoring of household food security and nutrition, making it possible to obtain insights from isolated locations. The enumerators making the phone calls were Maasai speakers, to cover language barriers, and, with the programme mainly targeting women, 90 percent of enumerators were women.

WFP Tanzania introduced measures to further ensure that useful data is regularly extracted from operations and fed into its programmes. This included the introduction of automated reports on distribution process, FBM, food prices, output indicators and other assessments. The information enabled decision-makers to efficiently monitor, identify trends and take timely action on issues that directly affect recipients.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

The impact of climate change on Tanzania's agricultural production has been one of the main drivers of food insecurity. Frequent drought and localised flooding have reduced food availability and diversity. This issue is exacerbated by a lack of irrigation systems, making farmers dependent on rainfed production. Measures taken by the Government and development partners to counter the effects of climate change are hindered by activities such as deforestation.

WFP's interventions to increase resilience to climate change focus on smallholder farmers and are aligned with national frameworks, namely the National Adaptation Plan for Action and the National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS). The NFCS focuses on the use of meteorological information to reduce the impact of erratic weather on livelihoods. Relevant WFP projects are the Climate Smart Agricultural Project in Dodoma and the Global Framework for Climatic Services.

The WFP smallholder training manuals were improved by the incorporation of climate-smart farming guidance.

Under the refugee programme, the high dependency on firewood as the main source of cooking fuel is a cause of deforestation around the camps. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is leading actions to limit the damage. To reduce the amount of fuel needed in the camps, WFP advocates the use of more fuel-efficient stoves, the soaking of beans and the use of lids to cover food while it is cooking.

In an effort to reduce its carbon footprint, WFP continued using solar panels at the Country Office in the Dar es Salaam. This accounted for 11 percent of the total power consumed and reduced carbon dioxide emissions by 24.6 tonnes. WFP is using solar energy at the refugee camps to run security lights.

Under the leadership of the One United Nations Operation Management Team, WFP introduced in July a car-sharing app for staff from five UN agencies in Dar es Salaam and in western regions.

In Her Own Words

Stories from three recipients of WFP assistance.

—Hilda Madeje is a single mother of four from Dodoma. She is supported under the Climate Smart Agriculture Project.

Being a sorghum farmer is in my blood. My parents farmed sorghum and so did my grandparents. The same techniques were passed from generation to generation.

While the way we farmed stayed the same, over time the rainy seasons became shorter and more unpredictable. At first, we thought it was only a bad couple of seasons. We were waiting for a rebound year, but it never came. I was at a loss. Farming sorghum was my living.

WFP started working with us two years ago. We learned how to better prepare and maintain our land and how to manage our harvests to reduce losses. WFP also brought a new type of sorghum seed that grows well even with less rain.

This last season, we did not get much rain again, but I was surprised. My harvest was okay. I was not only able to take in enough to feed my family, but I sold some to make repairs on the house and send my eldest daughter on a computer course.

—Husna David, is woman truck driver in her 40s who carries WFP food to neighbouring countries.

Earlier this year, I attended a two-day WFP training course. We learned about managing cargo as well as essential documents and custom clearances.

It was unlike other trainings. It was about more than driving. We learned how to eat more nutritiously and how better nutrition, good health and rest can make me a better driver. We even dealt with how to protect ourselves from diseases like HIV and Ebola – which are real dangers considering all the people we meet on the road.

Since I was 19, I wanted to be a driver. I was a single mom working at a sugar company. While there, I saw a woman driving a tractor with a huge load of sugar cane. I was inspired.

I knew right there that I wanted to be like her. I wanted to drive.

I left my job, practised and got a license. After eight months and job-hunting visits to five companies, I convinced one to give me a chance. I got my first job as a driver.

After almost 20 years of driving, I particularly like taking cargo to different countries and meeting other drivers. We cook together and tell stories. They often ask me to cook rice, because we cook it best in Tanzania!

No one can tell me women cannot be drivers.

—Hawa Mahumbi is a member of the Pambana Village Community Banking (VICOBA) group under WFP's Boresha Lishe Nutrition Project in Singida.

I always wanted to go into business, selling at the Njia Panda market, but my harvests were never enough for me to go more than once or twice a year. Sometimes the rain was not enough, and sometimes the harvest was good but prices were too low.

I needed to get out of this cycle of barely getting by, so I joined the VICOBA. After paying my dues, I was able to take out a loan of USD 40. That allows me to buy vegetables from our community garden and from neighbours and then travel 80 kilometres to Njia Panda once a week. On a good day, I make USD 15. The extra money helps us give our nine children more nourishing food and buy school supplies.

Summary

[1] Tanzania National Nutrition Survey 2018.

[2] The first 1,000 days refers to the "window of opportunity" from a child's conception through to his or her second birthday. Inadequate nutrition during this time can irreversibly hamper cognitive and physical development.

Data notes:

1. The total number of annual beneficiaries reflects those receiving unconditional resource transfers. WFP reached an additional 28,500 farmers with market access support and 36,000 households with social behaviour change communication messages on nutrition.
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 2019 but not implemented due to government suspension of cash transfer activity.

Context and operations

[1] Tanzania National Nutrition Survey 2018.

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

Strategic outcome 01

1. 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.
2. The Gender and Age marker for the activity "Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue" is not showing because it was not implemented.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Innovative approach for simplifying complex processes by adapting them to context and by promoting adaptive behaviours.

Data notes:

1. The indicator "A.5 - Quantity of agricultural tools distributed" is showing the number of villages that received agricultural tools rather than the quantity of tools.
2. In indicator "A.5 - Quantity of agricultural tools", the actual figure is significantly higher than the planned because the original plan was to distribute three-month old chickens but one-day old chickens were distributed. One-day old chickens have a lower cost and more were distributed.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2010, United Republic of Tanzania.

[2] AMCOS are officially registered agricultural cooperatives in Tanzania.

[3] Manual developed by the University of Reading that combines historical climate data and forecasts with farmers' knowledge of what works in their own context, and then uses participatory planning methods to help them make informed decisions about their agricultural practices.

Data notes:

1. The total number of unique smallholder farmers reached was 28,505. There is an overlap of 14,877 between output F and C, corresponding to the beneficiaries of the Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP) which were both trained in post-harvest handling and benefited from improved availability of climate-smart agricultural services.
2. For the indicator "Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses" the follow up value is not included because the data collected in 2019 served as the baseline.

Strategic outcome 04

1. There were no food transfers in 2019. These were planned under the Saemaul project that ended in 2017.

2. Outcome indicators defined for these activities are not showing in the tables because no activities were implemented. The indicators are: "1. Number of people assisted by WFP integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening", "2. Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks", "3. Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening."

3. Indicator "H.1 Number of staff trained" shows number of commercial truck drivers trained on HIV, nutrition, gender and Ebola awareness.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Methodology that aims to shorten product development cycles to rapidly discover if a new business model is viable


[2] The UN Innovation Network is an informal, collaborative community of UN innovators with representatives from 65+ entities in over 100 countries.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] National Agriculture Policy 2019.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			30.7	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	173,503	159,086	332,589	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	134,164	128,901	263,065	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			69.3	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	173,503	159,086	332,589	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	134,164	128,901	263,065	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			31.8	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	70,574	21,980	92,554	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			4.5	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	4,348	2,183	6,531	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	28,928	27,365	56,293	

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overw eight			3.6	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	28,928	27,365	56,293	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	4,348	2,183	6,531	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			503.5	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	14,808	13,697	28,505	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			39.47	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	14,808	13,697	28,505	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	173,179	139,176	80%
	female	200,053	155,908	78%
	total	373,232	295,084	79%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	23,514	31,921	136%
	female	24,260	33,827	139%
	total	47,774	65,748	138%
24-59 months	male	21,647	16,748	77%
	female	22,021	17,962	82%
	total	43,668	34,710	79%
5-11 years	male	34,337	25,391	74%
	female	35,457	26,117	74%
	total	69,794	51,508	74%
12-17 years	male	23,140	15,083	65%
	female	24,260	15,463	64%
	total	47,400	30,546	64%
18-59 years	male	66,062	46,648	71%
	female	89,949	59,637	66%
	total	156,011	106,285	68%
60+ years	male	4,479	3,385	76%
	female	4,106	2,902	71%
	total	8,585	6,287	73%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	46,232	32,019	69%
Refugee	327,000	263,065	80%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	24,213	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	34,888	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	5,668	6,063	107%
High Energy Biscuits	11	13	117%
Micronutrient Powder	7	5	80%
Iodised Salt	308	458	149%
Vegetable Oil	1,232	1,837	149%
Beans	0	1,998	-
Peas	0	5,626	-
Split Peas	7,351	3,286	45%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	3,677	1,064	29%
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	-
Vegetable Oil	55	3	6%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Beans	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	21,059,984	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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						
		- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 01	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Refugees and other vulnerable populations receive unconditional cash and/or food-based transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements							
Output A, 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							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	21,255 0 21,255	23,094 0 23,094		
		ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	825 675 1,500	166 116 282		
		Inpatients	General Distribution	Female Male Total	3,545 2,995 6,540	6,468 4,187 10,655		
		All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	146,370 140,630 287,000	134,164 128,901 263,065		
		Children	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female Male Total	20,012 19,228 39,240	19,172 17,911 37,083		
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	13,342 12,818 26,160	13,404 12,522 25,926		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,668 1,602 3,270	2,290 1,673 3,963		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	112,200 107,800 220,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	38,791	54,175		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	21,059,984			
E.2	Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging							

	Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging		Prevention of stunting	individual	62,855	53,149		
E.3	Number of people receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling							
	Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling		Prevention of stunting	individual	26,855	23,260		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 24 - 59 months; Refugee Camps								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female Male Overall	85.64 85.25 85.45	>85.64 >85.25 >85.45	>85.64 >85.25 >85.45	95 95 95	97.90 96.60 97.20
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female Male Overall	71.93 72.17 72.05	>71.93 >72.17 >72.05	>71.93 >72.17 >72.05	97 98 97	97 95.70 96.40
Children 6 - 23 months; Refugee Camps								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	89.73 89.27 89.51	>89.27 >89.73 >89.51	>89.27 >89.73 >89.51	98.20 97.50 97.90	98.60 98.30 98.50
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	95.97 95.97 95.97	≥95.97 ≥95.97 ≥95.97	≥95.97 ≥95.97 ≥95.97	97.30 97.90 97.60	97.50 98.60 98.10
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	23.20 23.40 24.10	>23.20 >23.40 >24.10	>23.20 >23.40 >24.10	36.70 28.80 32.70	24.40 23.10 23.70
Children 6 - 59 months; Refugee Camps								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	85	≥90	≥90	102	294
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	100	>75	>75	94.50	94.40
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0	<15	<15	1.30	0
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0	<15	<15	2.60	0.80
General Population; Refugee Camps								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	87.38 94.99 89.67	≥87.38 ≥94.99 ≥89.67	≥87.38 ≥94.99 ≥89.67	83 87 86	76.40 82.80 80.40
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7.69 3.34 6.39	≤7.69 ≤3.34 ≤6.39	≤7.69 ≤3.34 ≤6.39	13 9 10	17.90 14.90 16
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.93 1.67 3.94	≤4.93 ≤1.67 ≤3.94	≤4.93 ≤1.67 ≤3.94	4 4 4	5.70 2.30 3.60
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	6.45 7.45 6.75	≤6.45 ≤7.45 ≤6.75	≤6.45 ≤7.45 ≤6.75	10.40 9.80 10	10.90 9.50 10
Pregnant and Lactating Women and Women of Reproductive Age; Refugee Camps								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Prevention of stunting	Overall	53.50	>53.50	>53.50	53.40	48.90

Strategic Outcome 02	Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	- Root Causes						
Activity 03	Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women receive specialized nutritious foods in order to treat malnutrition							
Output A	Children and pregnant and lactating women receive specialized nutritious foods in order to prevent malnutrition							
Output A, E	Vulnerable individuals benefit from improved knowledge in behavioural and/or agricultural practices for better nutrition in order to improve their nutritional status							
Output E*	Vulnerable individuals benefit from improved knowledge in behavioural and/or agricultural practices for better nutrition to improve their nutritional status							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	4,183 4,018 8,201	563 510 1,073		
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	9,420 9,050 18,470	9,739 9,471 19,210		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	7,473 0 7,473	1,495 0 1,495		
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	12,088 0 12,088	10,241 0 10,241		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	3,732	1,067		
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Number of IEC materials distributed		Prevention of stunting	non-food item	3,720	4,018		
	Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Prevention of stunting	non-food item	124	124		
	Quantity of livestock distributed		Prevention of stunting	Number	11,400	23,490		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							

	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	0	248		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	30,690	26,824		
E.2	Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging							
	Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging		Prevention of stunting	individual	40,920	24,998		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 6 - 23 months; Dodoma and Singida								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Prevention of stunting	Female	76.30	≥50	≥50	70.60	83.30
			Male	76.30	≥50	≥50	79.80	84.60
			Overall	76.30	≥50	≥50	75.20	83.90
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Prevention of stunting	Female	66.67	≥66.67	≥66.67	52	83.80
			Male	67.69	≥67.69	≥67.69	68.30	80.80
			Overall	67.19	≥67.19	≥67.19	60.70	82.30
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Prevention of stunting	Female				14.60	21
			Male				18.80	21.50
			Overall	24.90	>24.90	>24.90	16.70	21.90
Children 6 - 59 months; Dodoma and Singida								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female					
			Male					
			Overall	49	>50	>50	27.34	27.60
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female					
			Male					
			Overall	91.05	>75	>75	90.75	94
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female					
			Male					
			Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								

	Act 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	5.95	<15	<15	6.59	4
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	3	<15	<15	2.66	2
Pregnant and Lactating Women and Women of Reproductive Age; Dodoma and Singida								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Prevention of stunting	Overall	41.47	>41.47	>41.47	37.10	58.40

Strategic Outcome 03		Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030		- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes				
Activity 05	Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output F	Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP value chain support in order to have improved access to profitable markets and increase their incomes							
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	44,359	25,287		
Activity 06	Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved availability of climate-smart agricultural services and products in order to increase productivity and incomes and mitigate the negative effects of climate-change							
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	5,100	8,167		
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	4,900	9,928		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							

	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	5	5		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder Farmers; Dodoma								
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses								
	Act 05: Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	27	<27	<27		
Smallholder Farmers; Kigoma								
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses								
	Act 05: Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	26	<26	<26		

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	- Resilience Building						
Activity 07	Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
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							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	200	350		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	6		
Activity 08	Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		

Output H		Vulnerable communities in Tanzania benefit from WFP provision of supply chain and IT services to development partners and their strengthened capacity that improves the effectiveness of development and humanitarian programs						
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of staff trained		Service Delivery General	individual	1,100	1,026		

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity									
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
children 6 - 23 months Caretakers; Dodoma and Singida	Act 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Prevention of stunting	Overall	100	=100	=100	98	90	
Refugees; Refugee Camps	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Female	94.20	=100	=100	94	93.30	
			Male	96.70	=100	=100	94.10	95	
			Overall	95.34	=100	=100	94	94.40	

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 6 - 23 months Caretakers; Dodoma and Singida	Act 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Prevention of stunting	Decisions made by women	Overall	70	<70	<70	77	73
			Decisions made by men	Overall	10	<10	<10	6	6
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	>20	>20	14	21
Refugees; Refugee Camps	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	49.45	≤49.45	≤49.45	51.30	42.90
			Decisions made by men	Overall	13.10	≤13.10	≤13	16.50	18.20
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	37.45	≥37.45	≥37.45	32.20	38.90

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Pregnant and lactating Women (PLW); Dodoma and Singida	Act 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	Prevention of stunting	Overall	84.30	≥84.30	≥84.30	80	73
Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW); Refugee Camps	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Prevention of stunting	Overall	70	>70	>70	83	73
Refugee General Population; Refugee Camps	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Female	48.10	>48.10	>48.10	76.50	70.20
			Male	49.90	>49.90	>49.90	78	70.30
			Overall	48.60	>48.60	>48.60	78	70.30

World Food Programme

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Participants in WFP nutrition programme

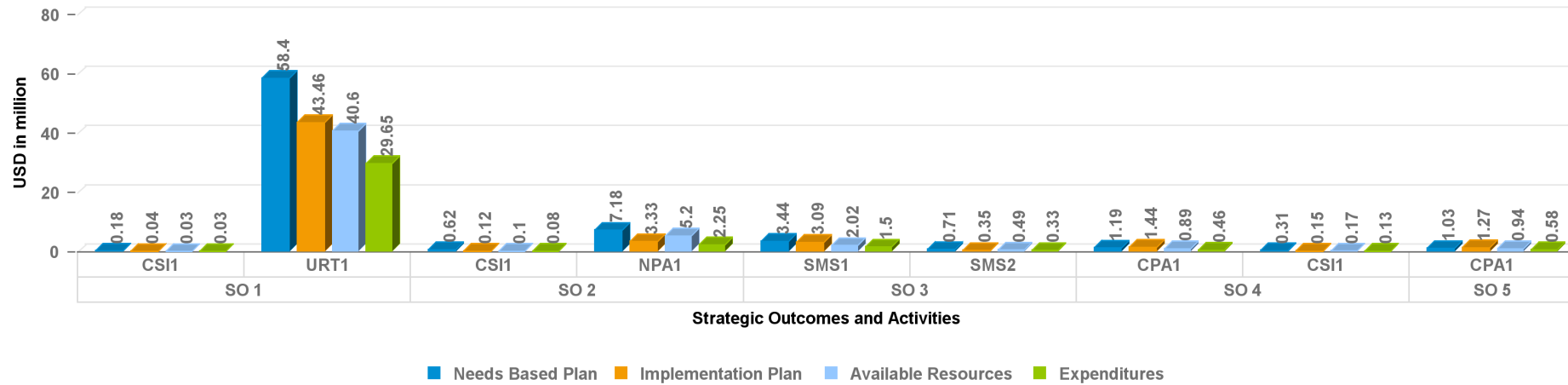
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/tanzania>

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021
SO 3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030
SO 4	Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis
SO 5	WFP and its partners in Tanzania and beyond are facilitated to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted population
CPA1	Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners
CS11	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming
CS11	Provide capacity support to government food security institutions
CS11	Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue
NPA1	Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts
SMS1	Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers
SMS2	Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers
URT1	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	175,459	43,709	30,000	30,000
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	58,402,834	43,460,504	40,602,323	29,649,146
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,831,962	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			58,578,293	43,504,213	44,464,285	29,679,146
2	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	803,976	0
	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	622,320	118,400	100,297	79,813
		Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	7,178,791	3,331,188	5,197,721	2,248,708
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,801,111	3,449,588	6,101,994	2,328,521

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Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	3,441,105	3,085,947	2,015,109	1,502,663
		Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	710,563	348,300	490,275	332,186
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	519,340	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,151,668	3,434,247	3,024,725	1,834,849
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	1,189,684	1,439,373	891,625	464,250
		Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	313,572	148,516	168,557	125,549
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,503,256	1,587,889	1,060,182	589,798

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Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	1,030,186	1,273,218	936,882	579,051
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)			1,030,186	1,273,218	936,882	579,051
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,717,078	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	4,717,078	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			73,064,515	53,249,155	60,305,146	35,011,365
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,360,865	4,051,706	5,386,017	3,900,867
Total Direct Costs			78,425,380	57,300,861	65,691,162	38,912,233
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,097,650	3,724,556	2,375,704	2,375,704
Grand Total			83,523,029	61,025,417	68,066,866	41,287,937



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

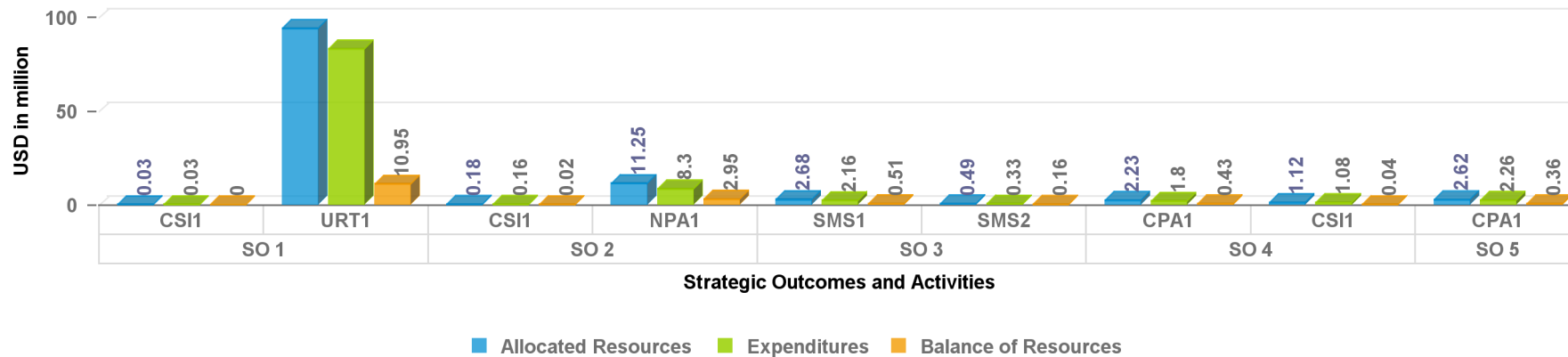
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021
SO 3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030
SO 4	Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis
SO 5	WFP and its partners in Tanzania and beyond are facilitated to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted population
CPA1	Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming
CSI1	Provide capacity support to government food security institutions
CSI1	Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue
NPA1	Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts
SMS1	Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers
SMS2	Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers
URT1	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	611,982	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	158,668,804	93,832,668	0	93,832,668	82,879,491	10,953,177
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,831,962	0	3,831,962	0	3,831,962
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			159,280,786	97,694,630	0	97,694,630	82,909,491	14,785,139

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	1,783,112	176,231	0	176,231	155,746	20,484
		Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	17,130,252	11,247,690	0	11,247,690	8,298,678	2,949,013
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	803,976	0	803,976	0	803,976
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			18,913,364	12,227,897	0	12,227,897	8,454,424	3,773,473
3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	8,558,460	2,675,129	0	2,675,129	2,162,683	512,446
		Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	1,740,781	490,275	0	490,275	332,186	158,090
	Non Activity Specific		0	519,340	0	519,340	0	519,340
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			10,299,241	3,684,745	0	3,684,745	2,494,869	1,189,876

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	2,970,879	2,228,772	0	2,228,772	1,801,396	427,376
		Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	2,323,029	1,120,897	0	1,120,897	1,077,889	43,008
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,293,907	3,349,668	0	3,349,668	2,879,285	470,383
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	2,695,297	2,621,881	0	2,621,881	2,264,051	357,831
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)			2,695,297	2,621,881	0	2,621,881	2,264,051	357,831

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,717,078	0	4,717,078	0	4,717,078
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	4,717,078	0	4,717,078	0	4,717,078
Total Direct Operational Cost			196,482,594	124,295,900	0	124,295,900	99,002,119	25,293,780
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,704,025	8,897,112	0	8,897,112	7,411,962	1,485,150
Total Direct Costs			209,186,619	133,193,011	0	133,193,011	106,414,081	26,778,930
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			13,836,420	7,592,949		7,592,949	7,592,949	0
Grand Total			223,023,040	140,785,961	0	140,785,961	114,007,031	26,778,930

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures