

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



United Republic of Tanzania Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

WFP aims to build a world free of hunger and malnutrition. To this end, WFP focuses on tackling the underlying root causes of hunger so that the people it serves can reach their full potential and contribute to economic growth. In 2020, WFP Tanzania's work to develop a better future for vulnerable families included combating malnutrition, supporting smallholder farmers, providing food assistance to refugees, and capitalising on innovative solutions for real impact.

The country hosts refugees in three camps in north-western Tanzania who rely on international aid to meet their basic needs. In 2020, WFP provided food assistance to all 240,300 refugees in camps. The food basket was designed to provide 2,100 Kilocalories (Kcal), per person per day through a monthly ration of fortified maize meal, pulses, Super Cereal, fortified vegetable oil, and salt. Due to market restrictions, WFP implemented in-kind distributions only and was unable to transition to vouchers. The refugee operation faced significant funding shortfalls, leading to ration cuts up to 32 percent of the minimum calorie requirement. However, WFP maintained its supplementary nutritional support to vulnerable groups at full rations.

WFP's assistance to smallholder farmers focused on value chain support in sorghum and maize to increase marketable yields and access to markets. More than 38,000 smallholder farmers were reached, over half of them women. The sorghum value chain support in Dodoma focused on the production and commercialisation of an improved variety of sorghum to increase the smallholder farmers' income. In Kigoma, WFP coordinated a joint programme with the Food and Agricultural Organization, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, and the International Trade Centre to support the smallholder farmers in refugee-hosting communities, and directly implemented activities to aggregate and improve post-harvest management practices, achieving 74 percent adoption rate of post-harvest equipment among the farmers. WFP also developed a training module on nutrition-sensitive agriculture to promote dietary diversity, which was integrated into the curriculum for smallholder farmers.

WFP employed multiple approaches to address nutrition challenges in the country. At the community level, WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive and specific interventions, reaching women and children by working with village and local authorities, and health centres. Across its projects, WFP aimed at increasing dietary diversity, and improving water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices. Notable this year was the launch of an initiative in partnership with the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, the Tanzania Bureau of Standards, and universities to formulate food supplements using local ingredients for stunting prevention and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. At the national level, through its advocacy work, WFP strengthened its position as a strategic partner of the Government in nutrition and led the mainstreaming of the nutrition-sensitive agenda into the Government's planning and budgeting processes.

WFP's efforts to build resilience by strengthening government capacity focused on social protection and supply chain management. WFP worked closely with national institutions, namely Ardhi University and the Tanzania Social Action Fund, to strengthen the Government's social protection system; however, activities to enhance community planning for the Government's public works programme was disrupted at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Leveraging its supply chain expertise, WFP strengthened the fleet management capacity of the Medical Stores Department under the Ministry of Health.

WFP continued to foster innovative solutions related to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). In 2020, WFP launched its WFP-X project for urban food security in megacities by 2030 starting with Dar es Salaam. Six innovators were identified to develop prototypes and test their solutions. In addition, start-ups in the agriculture sector received funding and technical assistance. WFP Headquarters also provided support in seeking innovative solutions to address challenges that have emerged as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

An effective supply chain enabled WFP to deliver food assistance, not only to WFP's operations in Tanzania but also to neighbouring countries that rely on the Tanzania corridor for the movement of food. WFP injected approximately USD 50 million into the national economy through logistics services and food procurement.

Overall, WFP assisted around 278,600 beneficiaries during the year, 54 percent of whom are women and girls. The lower-than-planned achievement was due to the anticipated increase in food insecurity caused by the COVID-19 pandemic but did not materialise as revealed by food security assessments.



278,646



54%
female

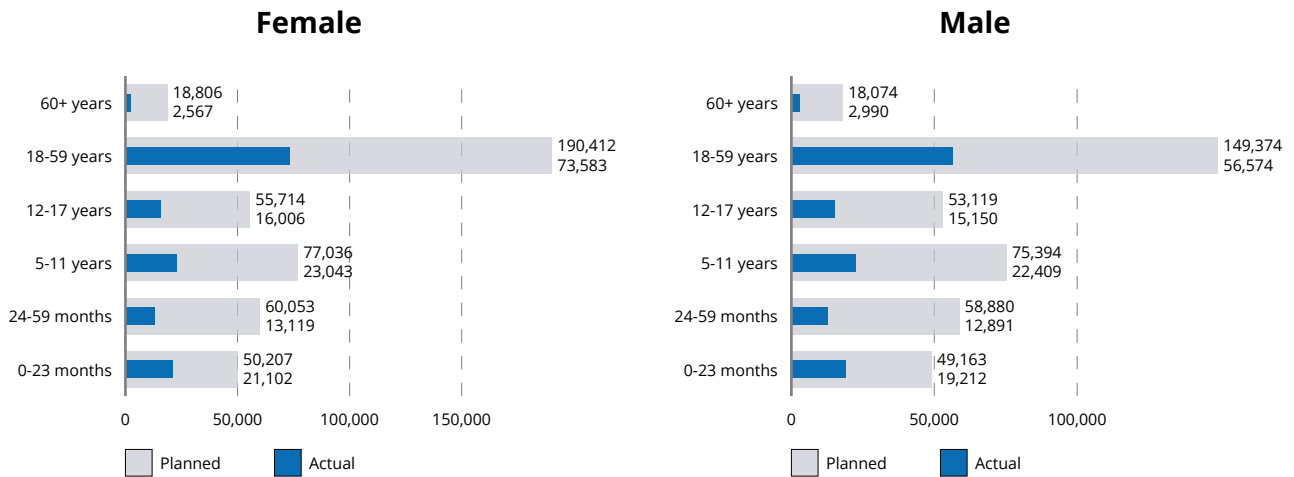


46%
male

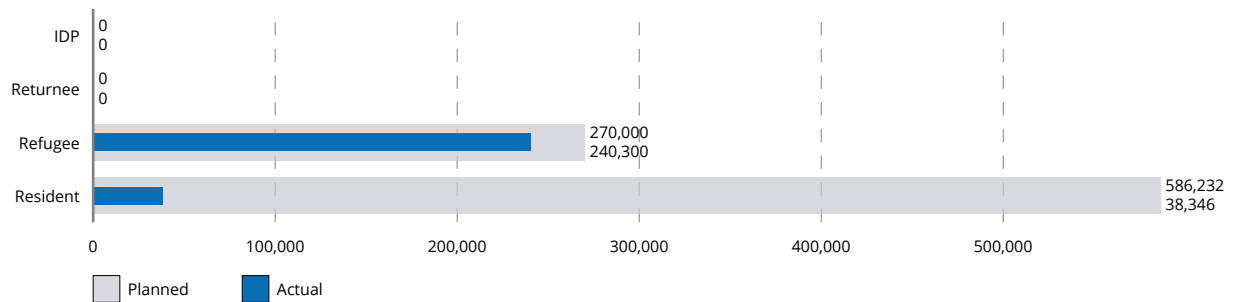
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 15,843 (51% Female, 49% Male)

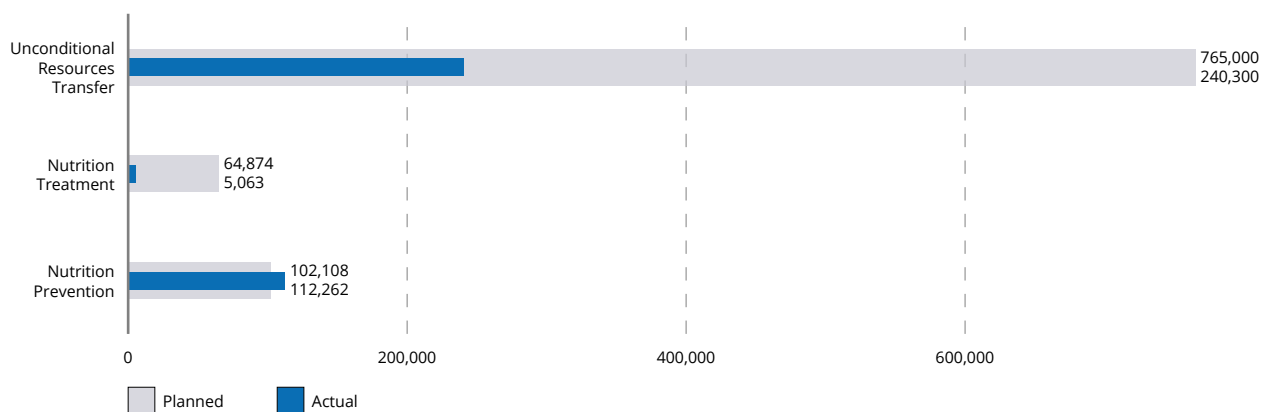
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT



45,986 mt

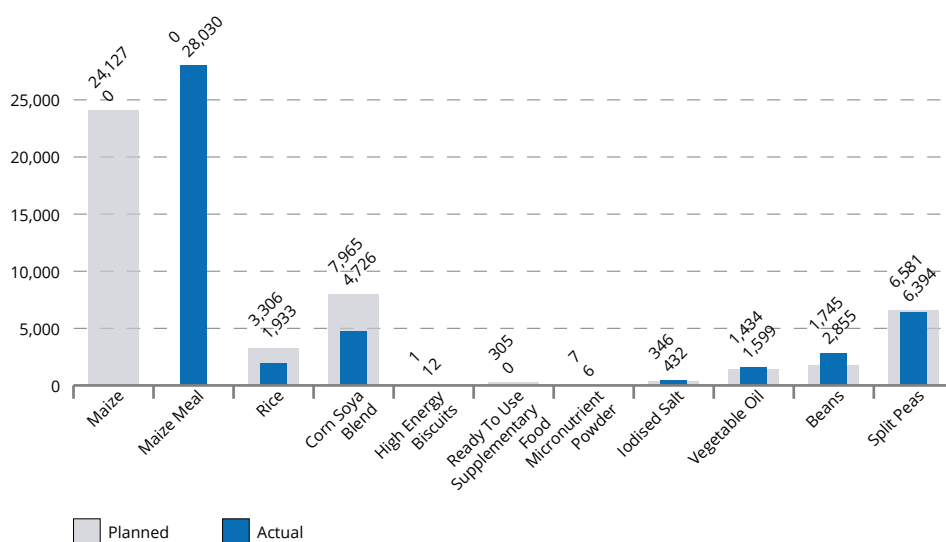
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 45,816 mt total planned



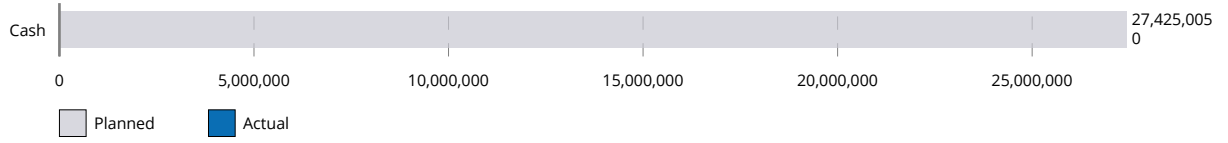
US\$ 0

total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 27,425,005 total planned

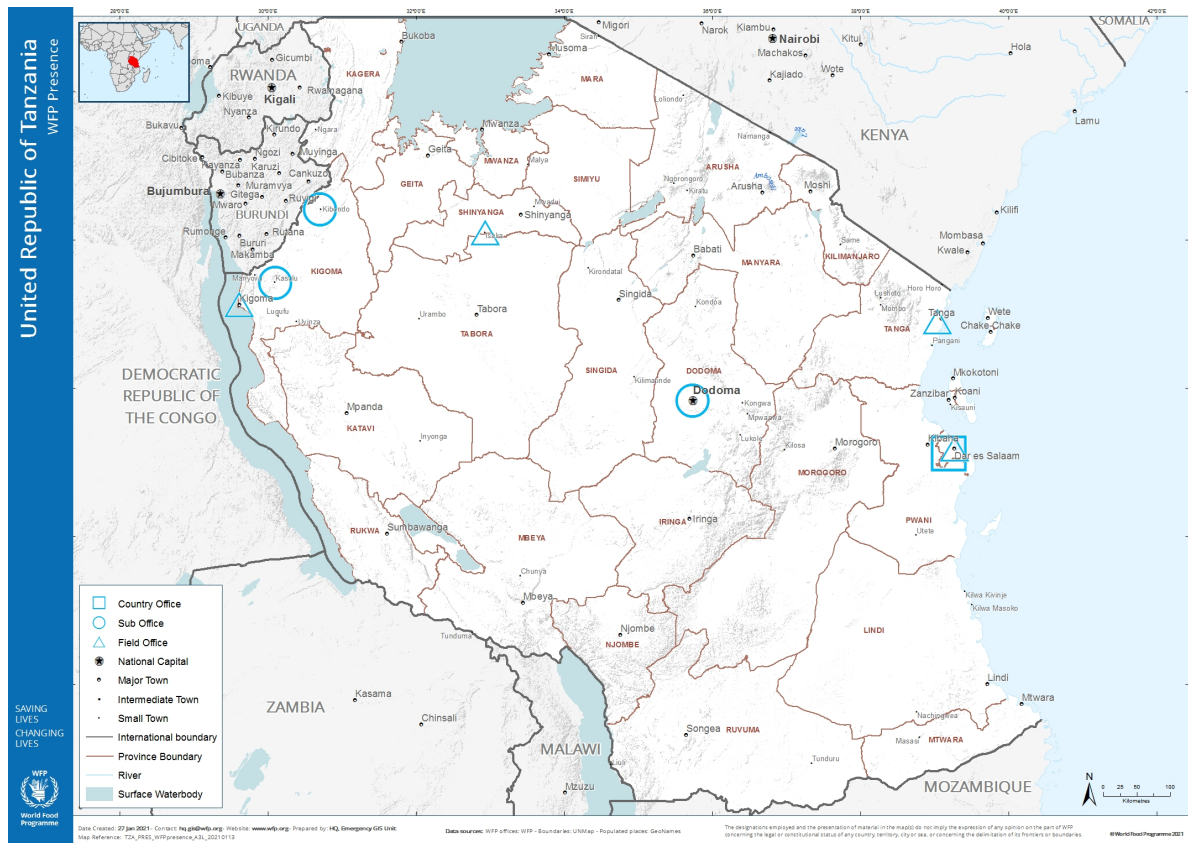
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



In 2020, Tanzania was upgraded from low to lower-middle income status. Strong economic performance enabled it to surpass the required minimum threshold to reach this status, with real gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaging 6–7 percent over the last decade. The percentage of population living below the basic needs poverty line declined from 34 percent to 26 percent. However, as population growth has been high, GDP per capita growth has been low at 3.2 percent. Additionally, structural challenges have prevented rural populations from adequately participating in and contributing to economic growth, with segments of the population facing multiple dimensions of vulnerability.

Growing population, urbanisation and improved infrastructure are generating opportunities in expanding domestic and export markets for smallholder farmers. With 66 percent of the population engaged in the agriculture sector, the growth potential is encouraging. However, smallholder farmers are locked in poverty and depend on rain-fed agriculture, which renders them vulnerable to weather-related shocks. Investment is needed to help improve product quality and volume, as well as storage and food safety. WFP is working with the Government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to unlock the potential of smallholder farmers. WFP's support aims to enable access to reliable markets to make farming communities relatively more food secure, self-reliant, and resilient to shocks.

Nutrition is a highly under-invested sector in Tanzania despite the high rate of return on investment. Although the prevalence of stunting has declined from 34.7 percent in 2014 to 31.8 percent in 2018, malnutrition remains a burden, affecting more than three million children under five. High rates of chronic malnutrition (stunting) among children are driven largely by poor infant and young child feeding practices at the household level, as well as by poor dietary diversity. Tackling Tanzania's high stunting rate is a priority for WFP. WFP works with the Government to prevent and treat malnutrition by promoting healthy and diversified diets. WFP is also investing in strengthening the government system to plan, budget, coordinate, monitor and implement nutrition interventions in line with the National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP), as well as to generate better data on gender-focused nutrition.

With the population facing multiple dimensions of vulnerability, the Government introduced the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) programme in 2012 under the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), which has enrolled over a million households, a coverage of about 10 percent of the population representing the poorest of the poor. WFP has been providing technical support to TASAF through integrated context analyses, seasonal livelihood programming, and community-based participatory planning (CBPP). The roll-out of the CBPP tool, nevertheless, has been postponed to 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Tanzania has been a host for refugees fleeing political and civil unrest in neighbouring countries for decades. Given the protracted nature of the crisis, the Government of Tanzania has been emphasising the need for long-term solutions. The governments of Tanzania and Burundi continue to stress the Tripartite Commission's August 2017 Agreement to support voluntary repatriation. WFP provides food assistance to over 240,000 refugees, procuring food commodities locally whenever possible to support the local economy and host populations. The initial planning figures for the refugee operation was influenced by the possibility of an influx, following elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi. While both elections did not lead to an increase in the refugee population, an increase in voluntary repatriation led to a drop in the overall refugee population. Therefore, WFP adjusted the planning figures downwards in July 2020.

COVID-19 Response

In mid-March, following the confirmation of Tanzania's first case of COVID-19, the Government announced the closure of schools, a ban on public gatherings, and suspension of commercial air services. No official lockdown was imposed. As of April 2020, there were 509 COVID-19 cases, including 21 deaths. The country re-opened its airspace in May and schools in June. As Tanzania functions as a transport corridor for neighbouring landlocked countries, borders remained open and regional transport continued to function. However, with countries in the region experiencing more severe outbreaks and instituting stricter containment measures, delays were experienced at regional border crossings. In light of the global economic slowdown as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Tanzania's economic growth forecast has been revised downwards to 2.9 percent.

The UN issued an Emergency Appeal covering June to December 2020 in support of the Government-led response to COVID-19. The Appeal projected some 2.4 million Tanzanians to become food insecure, of which WFP planned to reach 540,000 people. The planned response mechanism was an urban cash-based transfer to meet the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable urban dwellers should their food security situation deteriorate as a consequence of the economic and social impacts of COVID-19. WFP led the logistics pillar of the Government's response plan, tasked with coordinating the logistics response of development partners.

In May, WFP began conducting Food Security Assessments in risk-prone urban areas of the country, and subsequently developed a mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (mVAM) system to collect data remotely. Data collected from mVAM showed no unusual or significant deterioration of food security indicators, thus no direct food assistance was provided in 2020 related to the impact of COVID-19.

Since WFP operations are deemed essential to sustaining the life of refugees and maintaining food supply chains, WFP adapted its work to mitigate the risks of operating during the COVID-19 pandemic. Guided by the prevention measures from the World Health Organization, WFP Headquarters, and the UN team in Tanzania, WFP's business continuity plan was updated at the onset of COVID-19.

For the refugee operation, WFP modified the food distribution process, taking into consideration the need to minimise risks for disease transmission. Other measures included handwashing stations, social distancing, the use of protective gear, increased crowd control, modifying distribution facilities, pre-packaging, re-engineering the distribution process to reduce the number of refugees moving through the process at any one time, and increasing the number of days' rations delivered per cycle to reduce the number of distribution cycles.

Risk Management

In 2020, funding constraints remained one of the major risks for WFP. This had a direct impact on refugee food rations, which were gradually reduced during the year. As a result, key food security indicators in the camps showed no improvements in 2020.

While the spread of Ebola was deemed a minor risk at the beginning of the year, the unexpected and unprecedented onset of COVID-19 disrupted the smooth running of operations and increased operational costs due to the needed precautionary measures. Control measures and mitigation actions that had been taken for Ebola, such as designing the standard operating procedures during the outbreak, were also adapted to the COVID-19 context to reduce the impact on operations and prevent the spread of the disease. COVID-19 put to test WFP's business continuity plan; however, the low infection rate of COVID-19 in Tanzania and the decision by the Government to allow freedom of movement meant that the most stringent measures did not have to be put in place.

The deterioration of the security situation in Burundi and DRC, which could have led to the arrivals of refugees into western Tanzania did not occur. On the other hand, conflicts in Cabo Delgado in northern Mozambique heightened the possibility of a refugee influx into southern Tanzania, triggering the development of a contingency plan for that occurrence.



Risk mitigation measures were incorporated into WFP's risk register. Throughout the year, risk management was performed through a regular review of the identified risks and the development of additional risk mitigation measures as and when necessary.



Partnerships

The Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) is a key pillar for WFP, as the Country Strategic Plan manifests itself on the ground through the support of partners. In 2020, WFP partnered with national and local governments, UN agencies, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), and the academia.

At the national level, WFP worked with line ministries and related institutions, including the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Disaster Management Agency, the Tanzania Social Action Fund, the National Food Reserve Agency, the Cereals and Other Produce Board, and the Tanzania Ports Authority.

WFP worked with UN partners through the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP). WFP continued to chair the UNDAP II Resilience Thematic Results Group and led both the UN Emergency Coordination Group as well as the agriculture theme of the Kigoma Joint Programme. WFP collaborated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on Strategic Outcome 1; UNICEF on Strategic Outcomes 2 and 4; the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, and the International Trade Centre on Strategic Outcome 3; and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the COVID-19 socio-economic response, whereby WFP handled the emergency component, while UNDP handled the recovery aspect.

WFP worked closely with regional and local government authorities. WFP relied on NGOs and CBOs to implement capacity-strengthening activities, and social and behaviour change communications. At the camp level, NGOs played a critical role in food distribution and in the provision of services amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP's traditional donors provided the largest portion of this year's funding including for COVID-19-related responses (namely Canada, Ireland and the United Kingdom). WFP continued to emphasise the need for multi-year funding in order to facilitate forward planning. This is critical to all activities, but perhaps is most visible in the refugee operation, where funding shortfalls and uncertainties about the level of future contributions directly resulted in ration reductions throughout 2020. Limited funding for all programmes thwarted WFP's ability to fully implement its plans. For example, despite the urgency of investment in nutrition, the lack of funds meant that nutrition activities had to be scaled back. In June, WFP issued a funding appeal for the refugee operation, followed by a joint briefing with UNHCR, but without a good level of contributions coming forth, refugee rations continued to be reduced throughout the remaining part of the year. To diversify its donor base, WFP began mobilising new donors. These included a deep dive with the African Development Bank to identify areas of collaboration (such as institutional capacity-strengthening), as well as engagement with the World Bank-supported Productive Social Safety Net programme.

WFP developed unique partnerships with the private sector, development partners, and foundations. Its strategic corporate partnership with AB In-Bev unlocked markets for sorghum farmers. The partnership with WASSHA provided village savings groups with income-generating opportunities for nutrition beneficiaries. WFP's innovation work opened opportunities for innovators, such as NINAYO, Sibosonke and Sanku. WFP engaged with local partners of the Farm to Market Alliance to design a business plan to restart the programme in 2021. WFP's partnership with Enabel created a new market for smallholder farmers in refugee-hosting communities in Kigoma that benefitted from WFP's food assistance to refugees. WFP also worked on a health supply chain initiative through funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

WFP's Nutrition unit worked with the Sokoine University of Agriculture, the Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, and the Tanzania Bureau of Standards to develop national standards for the production of food supplements in Tanzania and to launch a project to develop locally produced specialised nutritious food supplements. WFP's Supply Chain unit partnered with the University of Dar es Salaam to train 1500 commercial truck drivers in HIV prevention and nutrition. WFP also worked with Ardhi University on integrating its three-pronged approach for resilience programming into the university curriculum and building the capacity of the Government's public works programmes in community-based participatory planning.

WFP is an active member of various technical working groups including being co-chair of the Development Partners Group in Nutrition, Agriculture, and Science, Technology and Innovation.



CSP Financial Overview

By the end of 31 December 2020, after having completed 3.5 years of the four-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP), 55 percent of the needs-based plan of USD 321 million have been funded.

The 2020 needs-based plan of USD 98.5 million was 68 percent resourced, which is lower than the 2019 resourcing which reached 76 percent. Two budget revisions in mid-2020 increased the needs-based plan by approximately USD 13 million to reflect a combination of lower requirements for refugees due to a lower-than-planned population and increased needs for the COVID-19 response.

The original implementation plan, which was prepared in late 2019, was based on forecasts anticipating that some 80 percent of the needs-based plan would be funded. The revised implementation plan took into consideration an updated resourcing forecast, including new forecasts for COVID-19 activities. The largest variance between the current implementation plan and expenditure falls under the COVID-19 response activity, where no implementation occurred.

The refugee operation and the COVID-19 response, both under Strategic Outcome 1, accounted for the majority of the envisaged costs. Since the “crisis” was deemed urgent, it also accounted for most of the difference between the needs-based plan, implementation plan, and expenditures.

Available funding to implement the plan consisted of new contributions, cash balances carried forward from 2019, and internal resource allocations. New directed contributions, totalling USD 40 million, were sourced from traditional donors. The top donors included the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, Ireland, One UN, and the European Commission.

With the COVID-19 outbreak, both the needs-based plan and implementation plan were revised to include an activity on COVID-19 response. These increases included not only a new response, but also increased operational costs related to prevention measures. While WFP cannot necessarily make the link between the pandemic and the lower level of resources available in 2020 compared with 2019, targeted appeals starting in mid-2020 to minimise ration reductions to refugee populations were not as successful as similar appeals in previous years.


Overall, resources were available to cover 68 percent of the needs-based plan, ranging from a low of 56 percent for Strategic Outcome 4 to a high of 122 percent for Strategic Outcome 2. Strategic Outcome 1, which makes up the majority of the needs-based plan was resourced at 62 percent, with the refugee activity being much better resourced than the COVID-19 response activity. Not all available resources were expended as it is essential to have carry-over resources to continue operations, especially refugee distributions in the first quarter of the next year. Moreover, resources for addressing root causes and resilience-building activities are generally meant to fund activities that span more than one year.

Multilateral resources accounted for 3.5 percent of total resources received (USD 1 million); this was all channeled into smallholder farmers activities under Strategic Outcome 3. Locally generated funds, mainly the value-added tax reimbursement of USD 2.5 million, was received from the Government, of which USD 1.5 million was instrumental in maintaining a minimum ration for the refugee operation. In addition, resources of USD 400,000 from the WFP Innovation Accelerator, Regional Bureau Johannesburg, and Headquarters funded costs that are not recorded in the CSP.

The country operation benefitted from a loan of USD 16.6 million from WFP’s internal project lending facility, which was used to purchase 36,000 metric tonnes of food items from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF).

During the year, WFP continued advocating for flexible, multi-year contributions. However, no such funds were secured in 2020. Funding shortfalls remain the biggest risk for WFP Tanzania.

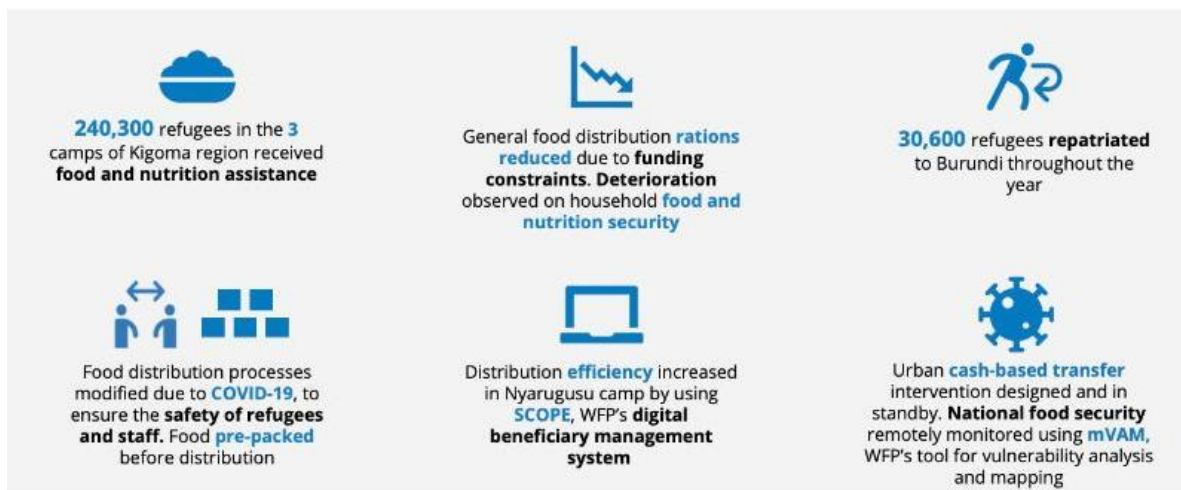
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis	 72,173,262	 36,638,467	 44,583,869	 33,927,039
02: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	 4,100,512	 2,871,399	 4,997,849	 2,309,521
03: Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	 4,812,597	 2,437,723	 3,025,913	 1,949,588
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	 2,598,614	 1,068,861	 1,462,619	 498,433
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	 738,053	 689,930	 585,206	 336,562
Total:	 84,423,038	 43,706,380	 54,655,456	 39,021,143

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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



Strategic Outcome 1 is comprised of two activities. Activity 1 is geared towards meeting the food and nutrition security needs of refugees. In 2020, WFP distributed food to 100 percent of eligible refugees in the camps. Activity 10 was introduced through a budget revision in July 2020 to respond to the COVID-19 emergency.

Under Activity 1, WFP provided a package of food and nutrition assistance to refugees hosted in the three camps in north-western Tanzania: Nduta, Nyarugusu and Mtendeli. The food basket is designed to provide 2,100 Kcal per person per day through a monthly ration of fortified maize meal, pulses, Super Cereal, fortified vegetable oil, and salt. WFP also provided specialised nutritious foods for vulnerable groups of refugees, such as pregnant and lactating women, children aged 24-59 months, HIV patients, and the sick who are hospitalised to ensure that their nutrient needs are met. Improved outreach for the nutrition intervention attracted more beneficiaries to join the programmes in 2020. High-energy biscuits and hot meals were provided to those being supported in voluntary repatriation at the departure centres. The tonnage for the general food distribution (GFD) and nutrition programmes figures were slightly below the planned figures due to the repatriation of refugees, as well as reduction in rations since May 2020 down to 68 percent in December.

The transition to voucher transfer modality, which was meant to diversify the food basket, did not materialise. As emphasised during the 2020 WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), the Government's top priority is to encourage repatriations of Burundian refugees, and that all Government restrictions to movement and economic activities of refugees remain in place, including the closure of all common markets. This makes diversification of the refugee diets more difficult to achieve, as refugees cannot easily purchase other food items. As an alternative, WFP supported the cultivation of kitchen gardens in camps to increase availability of green leafy vegetables to complement WFP's food basket.

Under the refugee operation, WFP executed 99 percent of its current implementation plan but only 66 percent of its need-based plan due to funding shortfalls, which prompted WFP to reduce the food rations from May 2020 onwards. The sustained ration reduction was compounded by the limited diversification of diets due to the closure of common markets since February 2019, and government restrictions on refugee movements and livelihood activities. This increased the risks of deterioration in household food and nutrition security, which started to become apparent with the results from the latest Community Household Survey (CHS) conducted in July 2020. Meanwhile, WFP maintained 100 percent ration for the nutrition programme.

With the COVID-19 outbreak declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, WFP modified the food distribution processes to ensure the safety of refugees and staff, as well as reduce the risk of transmission. These included a shift from a four-week to a six-week food distribution cycle, distribution of pre-packaged commodities, and a shift from group to individual household distributions. These modifications came with additional costs to WFP, but increased the efficiency of distributions by reducing waiting times and were well received by the refugees. Generally,

despite the COVID-19 crisis, food distribution schedules in camps were sustained as planned, with WFP reaching all eligible beneficiaries, albeit with reduced rations. Also, WFP maintained 100 percent fortification of maize meal, produced through WFP's own milling plants at Dodoma and an outsourced mill in Shinyanga.

By 31 December, WFP, together with its cooperating partners Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), and World Vision, assisted over 240,000 refugees, of whom 51 percent were women and girls, 77 percent were Burundians, and 33 percent Congolese nationals. Coverage for the general food distribution and nutrition programmes were slightly below the number of refugees and asylum-seekers assisted in 2019 (252,000) due to the repatriation of Burundian refugees. The high crude birth rate partially offset the reduction in numbers due to repatriation. The difference between the planned and actual beneficiaries relates to the planning for an influx of refugees caused by the elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi, which never materialised during the year.

All Congolese and Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu camp were registered with SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. SCOPE has increased the efficiency of WFP's distribution in terms of time spent to conduct the distributions, as well as reporting and verification of beneficiaries. Recently, the Government indicated the plan for camp consolidation to commence early in 2021. As a result, SCOPE has not yet been rolled out to other camps because of the uncertainty related to repatriation and planned consolidation of camps.

WFP ensured accountability to affected population by maintaining the existing beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanism, and using findings from post-distribution monitoring and the annual CHS to make operational adjustments. Gender was fully integrated into the refugee operation, as indicated by WFP's Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code of 4. WFP used social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategies to address social norms that increase burden to women and girls by working with cooperating partners to raise the awareness on the benefits of sharing household responsibilities between women and men.

A significant challenge to the refugee operation in Tanzania in 2020 was funding, which was further exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis and led to food rations dropping to 92 percent of the required kilocalories in May 2020, with gradual reductions thereafter to 68 percent in December. Persistent ration cuts since May is concerning in a context of restrictions to refugee movements and economic activities, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, where emphasis should be on good nutrition to maintain strong immune systems. Since June, there was a targeted appeal to donors for funds to support food assistance and dietary diversity. However, new contributions were not forthcoming to allow an increase in rations.

Ration cuts did not translate into increases in admissions for the treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), mainly due to the strategy adopted by WFP to maintain 100 percent rations for the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP), targeting the most vulnerable groups, such as pregnant and lactation women, children aged 6-59 months, HIV and hospital in-patients. However, there are indications of an initial deterioration in other food security indicators at household level as reported by the 2020 CHS: the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption decreased from 86 percent in 2019 to 81 percent in 2020. The 2020 CHS also showed that 47 percent of households reported reducing the number of meals eaten, and about the same percentage indicated limiting portion sizes, while 38 percent of refugee households relied on borrowing to meet some of their food needs.

A budget revision was carried out to introduce Activity 10 to provide cash and/or food-based transfers to the most vulnerable and affected populations affected by COVID-19, mainly the urban poor, in-patients feeding at isolation centres, pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 6-59 months. An urban cash-based transfer programme was designed, targeting urban centres in ten regions expected to be hardest hit by the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19. WFP sought engagement and support for assistance delivery from the private sector. Private stakeholders included Western Union and Vodacom. By year-end, however, based on the food security assessments, no significant deterioration in food security had been identified to trigger a food assistance intervention. Nevertheless, the exercise resulted in WFP strengthening its preparedness level by having standard operating procedures, tools, and standby partners in place that can be deployed to other emergencies should they occur.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide cash- and/or food-based transfers to refugees living in official camps.	4

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021



For Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported the Government in addressing the root causes of malnutrition by enhancing evidence and knowledge-sharing among stakeholders, complemented by stunting prevention projects in targeted districts. Key activities were: providing nutrition services to at-risk populations in targeted districts; and providing capacity strengthening to government entities and partners involved in nutrition programming. Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, as well as activities to strengthen the enabling environment, were undertaken through Boresha Lishe, Maisha Bora and Smart Simplicity projects.

WFP was able to execute 76 percent of its implementation plan but only 58 percent of its needs-based plan, mainly due to the postponement of activities due to COVID-19 and partners' delays in implementation due to competing priorities.

Nutrition-specific interventions were implemented in partnership with four local government entities through 40 government health facilities. Specialised nutritious foods (Super Cereal Plus, micronutrient powders) were distributed to children aged 6–23 months, and pregnant and lactating women for stunting prevention. Distributions were done on a monthly basis with an overall participation rate of 80 percent, which was an improvement from 61 percent in 2019 and above the annual target of 67 percent. The improved participation was a result of intensified community sensitisations, where local and religious leaders and social gatherings were used as fora to explain the importance of the project. Throughout the year, children aged 6–59 months, and pregnant and lactating women were provided with Super Cereal Plus and Super Cereal with fortified oil, respectively, to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). During the distribution of specialised nutritious foods, community health workers provided nutrition education, nutrition status assessment, counselling, and follow-ups.

Nutrition-sensitive activities continued in 124 villages in Chamwino, Ikungi and Singida rural districts and included social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) to improve production and consumption of diversified crops, child feeding, and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) practices. SBCC also promoted a savings culture by encouraging participation in village community banking (VICOPA), which facilitated the establishment of income-generating activities. A total of 77 income-generating activities were established by 266 VICOPA groups that are expanding from just savings to incorporating business management.

In response to the mid-term evaluation in 2019 and the instituted changes as a result, the coverage increased from two to three care groups per village, bringing the total beneficiaries reached to over 37,600 (75 percent of targets) who were also all provided with nutrition education on varying topics. Almost 30,000 kitchen gardens were established and maintained (67 percent of targets), where a variety of vegetable and fruit crops were grown, improving the variety of consumed meals. The minimum acceptable diet improved by 18 percentage points in 2020, indicating a significant improvement in the quality of diets fed to children aged 6–23 months. The minimum dietary diversity for women also improved by 12 percentage points, indicating that women were eating more diversified diets. The improvements in both indicators were above the set targets for the year.

With only 9 percent of project participants being male, Boresha Lishe introduced activities directly targeting men to promote nutrition information-sharing and learning. More than 21,700 men (52 percent of target households) were reached. As a result of the implemented WASH activities, 43 percent of beneficiaries adopted improved practices by

installing tippy taps (handwashing-device) in their homesteads.

WFP directly managed three local partners (TAHEA, SEMA and RECODA) in implementing nutrition-sensitive activities that resulted from operational changes following the 2019 mid-term evaluation. As a result, partners' technical capacities were enhanced through training and mentorship. To improve delivery of SBCC sessions, WFP designed and distributed reference materials to all promoters and community health workers. The materials were also distributed to all care-group members to cascade information to their neighbouring households.

WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) tool was used to monitor project outcomes of Boresha Lishe. Partners were trained and provided with new reporting tools to ensure that project outputs were systematically tracked, collated and reported. Findings from the EU-funded "results-oriented monitoring" indicated that Boresha Lishe's interventions were: well aligned with the National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP); relevant to the local nutrition context; and effective and well-coordinated.

A new partnership was formed with PANITA to enhance community leaders' engagement, ownership, and accountability in nutrition. This partnership ensures that nutrition interventions implemented by Boresha Lishe are integrated into local council plans and budgets, and that local nutrition champions are identified, trained and linked with the Parliamentary Nutrition Group.

As part of Boresha Lishe's exit strategy that was developed following the mid-term evaluation, and given the high malnutrition levels in Tanzania, WFP, in partnership with the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), and universities initiated a research project to formulate food supplements for the stunting prevention and MAM treatment using local ingredients. The protocol guiding the activity was drafted and submitted to the National Institute of Medical Research for approval. Once a food supplement is formulated and validated by TBS and standards have been developed for the local production of these supplements, WFP will seek partnerships (through the SUN Business Network and public-private partnerships) and use in-house expertise in food technology, and food safety and quality to support the development of local processing capacity in Tanzania.

Despite these achievements, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted activities, albeit temporarily. For instance, the group counselling approach had to be re-designed completely into one-to-one counselling and involved the use of Information, Education and Communication materials. However, the pandemic also presented an opportunity for increased WASH messaging.

The Maisha Bora project was finalised in 2020 with a notable success in improving dietary diversity among targeted households, as well as increasing men's knowledge and changing attitudes towards utilisation of diverse foods. Exit meetings with communities and other stakeholders were held, whereby actions were outlined to ensure project outcomes are sustained, and final outcomes of the project were discussed and validated.

WFP strengthened its position as a strategic partner of the Government in nutrition and supported the mainstreaming of the nutrition-sensitive agenda into the Government's planning and budgeting processes. As co-chair of the nutrition-sensitive technical working group, which is one of the eight technical working groups under the NMNAP coordination structure, WFP ensured that quarterly technical working group meetings were held. WFP also supported the sensitisation of directors of sectoral ministries on nutrition, the development of guidelines for nutrition planning and budgeting, their dissemination, and the training of focal persons from ministries in proper planning and budgeting for nutrition-sensitive activities. WFP worked with other stakeholders to develop national school feeding guidelines, a nutrition-sensitive agriculture action plan, and the concept note outlining the process for the development of the second NMNAP. WFP also financed and took part in district nutrition steering committees and in supervision visits conducted jointly with the Government. Training of directors from the Prime Minister's Office in coordination and planning for nutrition was successfully completed.

Through Smart Simplicity[1], a regional catalyst team was formed in Tanga to ensure that nutrition activities in the region are coordinated effectively, and that implementation is data-driven.

To integrate nutrition and HIV, related nutrition messages were developed and disseminated through national radio. WFP also worked jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund to develop tools to integrate prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV with nutrition, assessment and counselling support (NACS). Five regions with high HIV burden in the country were trained on NACS.

In a show of confidence by stakeholders, WFP was yet again elected co-chair of the nutrition development partners group. One of the achievements of the group was the coordination of partners in the dissemination of the multisectoral nutrition information system nationwide. This group also ensured timely information-sharing on various interventions.

Gender was fully mainstreamed into nutrition activities as indicated by a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) of 4 for Activity 3 and GAM of 3 for Activity 4.



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	4

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



For Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided value chain support to smallholder farmers to increase marketable yields and access to quality-oriented markets through three programmes: Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP), the UN Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP), and the Global Framework for Climatic Services (GFCS).

WFP executed 74 percent of its implementation plan but only 62 percent of its needs-based plan. This was primarily due to resourcing shortfalls, with the COVID-19 pandemic also contributing to the postponement of some of the training activities planned for 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions on public gatherings had an impact on the implementation of trainings in post-harvest management and good agriculture practices (GAP) in all projects. As a mitigation plan to ensure post-harvest handling and storage (PHHS) interventions are still delivered amid the pandemic, WFP enabled extension officers to link farmers to PHHS equipment providers. WFP was able to accelerate the delivery of trainings during the last quarter of the year, therefore reaching nearly 90 percent of the plan.

CSAP focused on the sorghum value chain in the central region of Dodoma. The aim was to improve smallholder farmers' market access and resilience to climate change by supporting the production and commercialisation of an improved variety of sorghum and to increase smallholder farmers' income from sales to guaranteed markets. Through the project, WFP and its cooperating partner Farm Africa reached 19,906 smallholder farmers (44 percent of whom were women) with trainings in GAP and post-harvest management, provision of technologies, and access to improved sorghum seeds and finance. The project also mobilised farmers into marketing groups. In total, 204 farmer organizations were registered, and production and marketing committees for collective aggregation and marketing were established.

Results from the CSAP remote survey conducted in the 2019/2020 season revealed that 84 percent of farmers retained key messages on land preparation and conservation techniques. The survey further revealed significant changes on PHHS practices. Compared with the 2018/2019 agricultural season, the use of threshing machine rose from 25 to 62 percent, while the use of protective gears increased from 69 percent to 97 percent. Off-farm post-harvest losses were reduced by approximately 9 percent.

In collaboration with district gender desk officers, WFP and Farm Africa conducted training sessions with CSAP farmer groups to promote the participation of women and youth in project interventions and women in agricultural decision-making at household level. Sixteen training sessions in gender awareness were held in Bahi district with participation from 102 women, 106 men and 97 youth. Under the new NGO guidance, WFP continued assessing and monitoring NGO partners on practices and the implementation against sexual exploitation and abuse, and fraud and corruption regulations by conducting capacity-building trainings in these areas and maintaining a risk register that includes farmers' feedback through established suggestion boxes in every village. Additionally, WFP, in collaboration with partners, conducted various gender sensitisation meetings with farmers at village level. Results from a survey conducted in September 2020 revealed that 95 percent of total beneficiaries reported that they feel safe and protected in engaging in programme activities, while 80 percent of them feel satisfied and recommended the programme to other communities.

Under the CSAP, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with Anheuser-Busch InBev through Tanzanian Breweries Company Limited (TBL) to collaborate in expanding market opportunities for smallholder farmers in Tanzania. Prior to this project, farmers in Dodoma area were mainly growing sorghum for their own consumption. Through an aggregator model, farmers received improved seed varieties as a loan from the aggregator, which they repaid during the harvesting and selling season. The collaboration progressed towards commercialising sorghum, making it worthwhile for sorghum farmers to invest in the new sorghum variety to meet TBL's market quality requirements. A total of 3,000 mt of sorghum was collected from 1,300 farmers with TBL in the formal contract pilot project, while 7,400 mt were collected through spot buyers informally.

WFP also facilitated off-season income-generating activities for CSAP farmers by supporting the cultivation of vegetable gardens through a simple irrigation technology that uses gravity pumps. This technology and short return-on-investment attracted mainly women and youth and contributed to improved food and nutrition security at the household level. Additionally, the use of pumps reduced labour costs, improved water use efficiency, and increased production.

WFP developed a module on nutrition-sensitive agriculture, which was integrated into the GAP training to promote dietary diversity and the production of nutritious foods to project beneficiaries and beyond. The manuals, launched by Her Excellency, the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, were used for both capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers under Strategic Outcome 3 and capacity-building of nutrition beneficiaries under Strategic Outcome 2 to promote the production and consumption of home gardens for improved dietary diversity. The Ministry of Agriculture expressed interest in integrating this manual into its training programmes.

KJP is a UN joint project that supports refugee host communities in Kigoma region through a variety of interventions implemented by 16 UN agencies on different themes. WFP coordinated the agriculture theme of KJP and led the post-harvest handling interventions; the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) worked on production; the International Trade Centre (ITC) led markets and market information; and the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) focused on financial inclusion. The KJP Agriculture theme reached 18,300 farmers (61 percent women) through various interventions.

KJP farmers were linked to local traders and suppliers of post-harvest equipment. The adoption rate of hermetic bags reached 74 percent. WFP further facilitated the creation of five agricultural markets and cooperative societies, and the rehabilitation of five warehouses for collective marketing and aggregation. In addition, WFP distributed maize and bean shelling machines, moisture analysers, scales, pallets, fumigation tarpaulins, and wheelbarrows.

For the implementation of GFCS, WFP worked with Farm Radio International (FRI) to provide technical assistance to community radio stations to ensure farmers and pastoralists received seasonal forecasts and other technical information to improve decision-making on agronomic practices. FRI also linked the radio stations with expert agricultural researchers and government officers so they could respond to questions from farmers during the broadcasts. Thirty-five radio programmes were broadcasted and 3,500 interactions with farmers were reported. To ensure that radio programmes equally targeted women, a gender advisor guided the process and some of the broadcasters were women.

The Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) is a global consortium of eight global public and private sector partners, including WFP, Bayer, Grow Africa, the International Finance Corporation, Rabobank, Syngenta, Yara International, and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa. WFP participated in FtMA's scoping mission which aimed to restart operations in Tanzania. FtMA engaged and consulted a wide range of stakeholders who had participated in the first phase, as well as potential partners for the new phase. Insights and contributions from stakeholders were incorporated into a new business plan to start in 2021.

To enhance results in supporting smallholders' farmers activities, Strategic Outcome 3 activities were incorporated across various strategic outcomes. Integration of activities under Strategic Outcome 1 and involvement of WFP's Supply Chain unit unlocked agriculture markets in the Kigoma region and paved the way for WFP to procure beans from ENABEL-supported farmers for the refugee operation.

Through integration with Strategic Outcome 5 activities, innovations targeting smallholder farmer were identified for initial pilots. NINAYO, a Tanzania-based online trading platform for smallholder farmers, provided WhatsApp-based extension services and linked farmers to input suppliers. Sibesonke, a mobile digital platform, provided farmers with information related to weather forecasts and facilitation access to agricultural inputs.

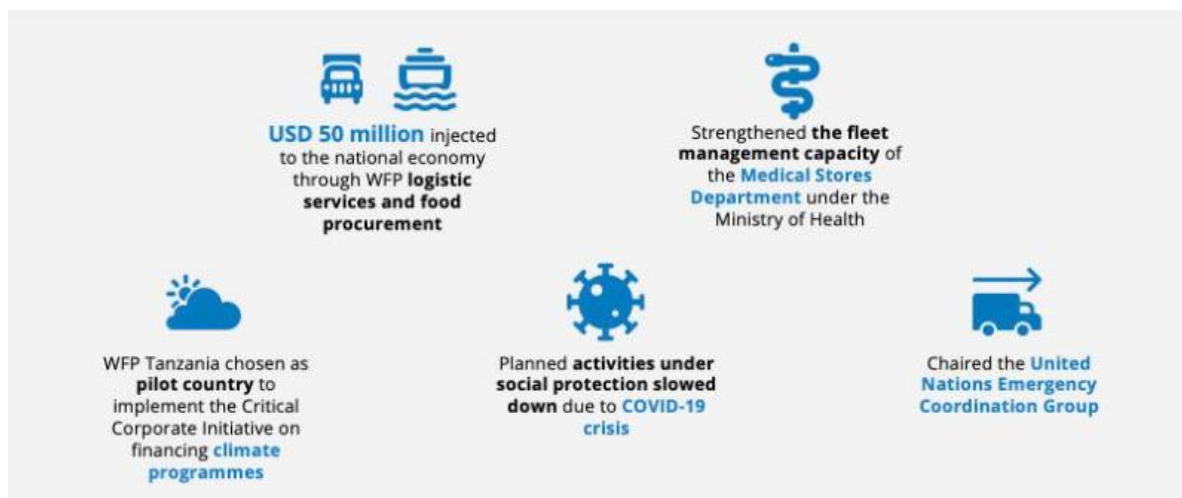
WFP co-chaired the Agricultural Working Group, and contributed to the national agriculture policy on issues of market access for smallholder farmers and the creation of a platform for private sector/stakeholders to enhance dialogue in the agriculture sector.

Strategic Outcome 3 fully integrated gender in its activities as highlighted by the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) value of 3.



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



WFP's activities under Strategic Outcome 4 focused on capacity strengthening and technical assistance to national food security institutions (Activity 7), as well on the provision of supply chain and IT capacity support to the Government and partners (Activity 8).

In 2020, WFP continued strengthening relationships with various government institutions, notably the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), the entity implementing the Productive Social Safety Nets (PSSN) programme, as well as with development partners with vested interest in social protection activities. Activity 7 under Strategic Outcome 4 was the most negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, as most activities came to a complete halt and were only resumed towards the end of the year. In March, WFP expected to provide technical assistance to enhance community participation in the Government's public works programme. However, due to the pandemic, this work was postponed, and since the Government's planning cycles for public works is seasonal, the next window to implement this work is from March 2021. Additionally, the pandemic created an opportunity to introduce a shock-responsive component in the PSSN. After completing the initial modelling of the capacity of the PSSN to respond to socio-economic shocks, such as the one triggered by the pandemic, the Government chose to prioritise a general expansion of the PSSN over enhancing the current system; thus, this work did not progress further.

WFP's engagement with TASAF through technical support to the public works component of the PSSN provided opportunity to broaden the scope of support to include livelihood enhancement activities. This can span further to develop programmes that address food security and nutrition in the context of supporting resilience, climate change, and climate financing initiatives. WFP's technical support to TASAF should comprehensively make the current PSSN more dynamic in addressing chronic poverty but also be responsive to seasonal shocks. Despite the fact that PSSN is designed to reach poverty-stricken beneficiaries, further analysis on vulnerability to food security and nutrition is crucial to ensure correlations between the two as a way to avoid exclusion errors during interventions. This becomes more crucial now as TASAF plans for horizontal expansion to cover more than 30 percent of their beneficiaries in urban settings amid challenges on technical support and resource availability.

A budget revision approved in July 2020 included six-month expenditures for the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) for Activity 7, as well as additional budget to scale up corridor and support to the Government's COVID-19 response plan under Activity 8. The relatively low costs for both activities were largely funded by WFP Regional Bureau in Johannesburg.

As a result of the above, combined with resourcing shortfalls, WFP executed only 54 percent of its implementation plan (27 percent for Activity 7) and only 20 percent of its needs-based plan.

WFP's technical assistance continued to focus on rolling out the corporate three-pronged approach comprising three tools to improve resilience programming through community participation, namely, the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP), and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP). In January, WFP, in support of the Government's public works programme, organized a workshop at Ardhi University (ARU), Dar es Salaam, facilitated by an international WFP Food for Assets Technical Advisor. The workshop focused on outlining the

similarities and differences between the Government’s community planning methodology and the CBPP, as well as key interventions of harmonising CBPP elements with the Government’s community planning methodology. The workshop managed to propose way forward with respect to the Training of Trainer sessions by preparing a community plan alongside TASAF and ARU that will be implemented during the PSSN II from 2020 to 2024. This workshop was attended by 16 participants including key stakeholders from TASAF, ARU Disaster Risk Management faculty, and disaster risk reduction graduate students and postgraduate students. Following the workshop, a plan to support TASAF in integrating WFP’s CBPP tool into the Government’s methodology to ensure the ‘Participatory Planning for Effective Public Works Programming during PSSN II’ in Tanzania was developed and endorsed by the Government.

The plan to merge the CBPP tool with the Government’s Local Level Participatory Planning tool could not be implemented due to COVID-19-related travel restrictions and restrictions to public gatherings and workshops. Despite this, WFP continued to engage with different stakeholders, notably government learning institutions, including ARU, in weekly guided workshops to consolidate lessons learnt and develop guidance for SLP adaptation in urban areas. Consequently, with WFP’s technical support, ARU developed prototype ICAs for three urban centres in Tanzania.

WFP Tanzania was chosen as one of the ten pilot countries to implement the most recent Critical Corporate Initiative on climate financing, a process led by WFP Headquarters with technical support from the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture. A risk profile for Tanzania will be developed in 2021 using the ICA, the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, and other data sources on agro-ecological zones and climate hazards, as well as interviews with key informants and experts.

WFP continued chairing the UN Emergency Coordination Group (ECG), which coordinates efforts of all UN agencies in emergency preparedness and response plans. The ECG falls under the umbrella of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) II and supports the Government in building resilience against various hazards such as floods, earthquakes, cyclones, epidemics and landslides. Following various threats in 2019, notably Ebola and cyclones in the south-western parts of the country, the UN, with technical support from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Regional Bureau in Nairobi, began updating the UN Contingency Plan focusing on floods as a sudden onset shock that is likely to strike. Recent escalation of insurgency in the northern province of Cabo Delgado in northern Mozambique bordering Mtwara region on Tanzania side prompted the ECG to address the growing concerns in this part of the country. The ECG Contingency Plan was also modified to include a scenario of a refugee influx into southern Tanzania.

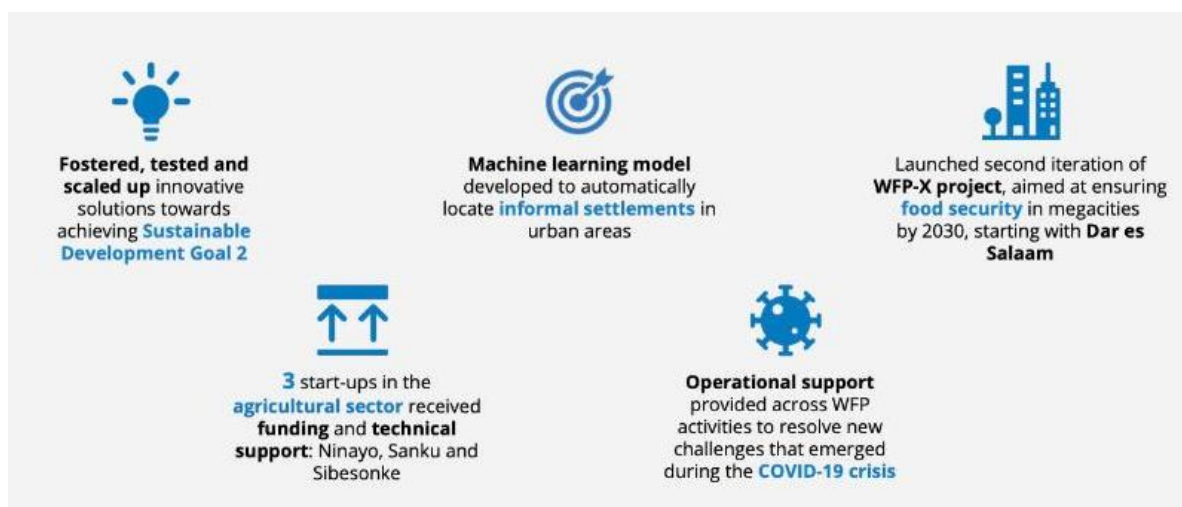
Through Activity 8, WFP injected about USD 50 million into the national economy through its logistics services and local food procurement. Four percent of the local food purchases was sourced directly from smallholder farmers, and the rest from aggregators who purchase mainly from smallholders. This was made possible by the effective management of the Tanzania supply chain corridor that serves WFP operations in six neighbouring countries.

WFP completed the health supply chain capacity-strengthening project implemented with the Medical Stores Department in partnership with the University of Dar es Salaam through the “by Tanzanians, for Tanzanians” approach. The project entailed capacity development in effective fleet management and outsourcing to third party logistics service providers.

The IT team negotiated a cost reduction in data bundle connectivity for the mobile telephone contract with the service provider on behalf of all UN agencies. A cost reduction of 27 percent was attained to support UN staff teleworking following the COVID-19 outbreak. The IT team further negotiated a discount on the internet services which is managed by WFP on behalf of the UN agencies in Dar es Salaam from the service provider, achieving a 10 percent discount on the monthly cost for three months during the time most UN staff were working from home.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	1

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



For Strategic Outcome 5, WFP facilitated and fostered the identification, testing, and scaling of innovative solutions that can contribute towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). This is done through WFP's first Field Innovation Hub, which was established in Tanzania in 2017, laying the groundwork for changing the way WFP approaches both current and future operations. The strength of the Hub is its connection with the local ecosystem, its proximity to the activities of the WFP country office, as well as its links with the Tanzanian start-up community. At the same time, it benefits from strong ties with WFP's Munich-based Innovation Accelerator, which has continued to provide access to funding, mentors, and high-potential start-ups from around the world. The Hub's work focuses on four areas: 1) identifying, designing and implementing innovation pilots with start-ups; 2) exploring transformative innovation approaches; 3) building capacity of intra- and entrepreneurs; and 4) catalysing the Tanzania innovation ecosystem.

Under its transformative innovation pillar, in June 2020, the Hub launched the second iteration of its WFP-X project, an exploration of breakthrough innovations to ensure food security in megacities in 2030, starting with Dar es Salaam. Together with cooperating partner Project Concern International, WFP developed and tested an innovation methodology that looks at bringing about change on longer-term horizons, also called "moonshot innovation". A team of nine "astronauts" were recruited, representing a broad range of expertise, including an urban planner, a behavioural scientist, a nutritionist, and a robotics engineer, five of them women. These innovators went through a custom-designed, fully online curriculum to map out the urban food system, apply futures thinking, and eventually come up with 100 moonshot ideas. These ideas were narrowed down to 15 using rapid falsification tools. During an online showcase in November, a panel of external judges picked the top six ideas. The quality of the pitches attracted a further USD 100,000 in funding, which will allow the project to be extended by four months. The astronauts will use the next phase of the project to develop prototypes and test the six ideas in the field. The selected ideas are: a household biofuel solution; an organic food preservation spray; a healthy food franchise; an artificial intelligence-powered smart nets for farmers; a bacteria-based animal feed; and an insect-based meat alternative.

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the Hub worked together with the Programme unit to identify challenges related to the continuation of activities and curbing the spread of the virus. The Innovation unit is looking into new ways of distributing commodities to beneficiaries using automated dispensing solutions. Furthermore, together with the Oxford Rhodes AI Lab and the WFP Innovation Accelerator, a machine learning model was developed that uses a combination of satellite imagery and mobile network data to identify slum areas, thus contributing to accurate identification and targeting of vulnerable populations in urban settings without the need for costly primary data collection. Once finalised, this innovation will be able to systematically identify vulnerable urban population, which is likely to be the target group for social protection interventions by the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), supported under Strategic Outcome 4.

The Hub continued providing support to the innovation projects in its portfolio, including NINAYO, Sibesonke, and Sanku.

NINAYO is a Tanzania-based online trading platform for smallholder farmers. During the first pilot in 2019, in collaboration with WFP, NINAYO supported 500 farmers with WhatsApp-based extension services and provision of

affordable inputs. The results unlocked funding for a second pilot in 2020. Together with the Hub, NINAYO developed and tested a new market solution based on Unstructured Supplementary Service Data, allowing farmers to digitally own their crops in a NINAYO warehouse at main markets in Tanzania. Through the system, farmers are able to track live market prices and send selling orders to NINAYO through their feature phones.

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 worked with Sibesonke to grow its business by developing new solutions for professional buyers of cash and staple crops.

Sanku provides fortification tools, training and technical support to small-scale flour mills, enabling them to fortify their flour with essential micronutrients. Sanku developed a cellular-connected dosifier that adds fortified pre-mix during milling and allows remote monitoring to ensure quality and safety. Using an innovative business model, Sanku is able to offer the dosifier and nutrients together with customised flour bags at no additional costs for millers and consumers. With support from the Hub and the WFP Innovation Accelerator, Sanku signed up an additional 22 millers across nine districts in three regions in Tanzania, producing 250 mt of fortified flour per month, and reaching another 19,000 people. The success of the pilot led to the selection of Sanku in the Accelerator’s scale-up programme, under which the company will receive two years of technical support and USD 1 million in funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

The Hub pays special attention to promoting innovations that are particularly beneficial to women, and continuously uses its extensive network to encourage female entrepreneurs to connect hubs around the country to receive support to grow their businesses. The Hub strives for gender balance in the management teams of the start-ups it supports, and takes gender into account when selecting firms to work with, together with criteria on business traction, team strength, innovativeness and business model.

WFP continued to co-chair the 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 during its quarterly meetings.

Key learnings in 2020 for the WFP innovation hub included: 1) the need to build agricultural pilots strictly around farming calendars, even when there are restrictions around funding dates; 2) the need to carefully consider external start-up needs when designing pilot projects to be aligned with WFP interventions, including the start-up's existing network and infrastructure.; and 3) A big opportunity lies in designing solutions specifically for country office needs, so starting from needs-based innovation rather than working with existing startups.

Going forward, in 2021, the Innovation Hub will shift its focus to provide more innovation services for WFP and align its activities closer with all of WFP Tanzania’s strategic objectives. The Hub's vision is to take a holistic approach by helping the WFP to design needs-based and market-driven interventions that include multiple WFP strategic objective areas, with innovative approaches and models embedded in the design.

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

Tanzania's Constitution endorses gender equality and equity, and guarantees full participation of women and men in social, economic and political life. However, the existing patriarchal ideology continues to affect women's participation and decision-making at all levels.

Within this context, WFP continued to strengthen gender integration into all its activities. In the refugee operation, WFP used social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) to address social norms that increase burden to women and girls by working with cooperating partners to raise awareness among men and women on the benefits of sharing household responsibilities. The 2020 Community Household Survey (CHS) identified improvements from 2019 in the collection of food at distribution centres—63 percent women in 2020 compared with 70 percent in 2019— and on fetching firewood — 71 percent in 2020 compared with 74 percent in 2019 — although women in the camps are still responsible for most of the household tasks.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, SBCC focused on increasing men's involvement in childcare and support to pregnant and lactating women. To ensure wider community benefits through the nutrition interventions, SBCC activities targeted all household members. For example, to address the low participation of men in project activities, WFP's cooperating partners organized football competitions where men were also provided with nutrition education. A total of 2,153 men were reached, and the intervention contributed to addressing the socio-cultural norms that inhibit men from participating in nutrition and health-related activities. Community gardens and the Village Community Banks (known as VICOBAs) also saw increased involvement of men as a result of sensitisation.

Realising that the agriculture sector in the country is dominated by men although the laborers are mostly women, WFP strengthened its efforts to increase women's participation throughout its activities under Strategic Outcome 3. WFP worked in collaboration with cooperating partners and government gender officers at district level to conduct gender trainings for targeted farmers groups. The aim was to promote gender equality and women's empowerment by putting more emphasis on women and youth participation in project interventions, and ensuring equal decision-making at household and community levels.

The COVID-19 pandemic contributed to exacerbating gender inequalities, as women were suddenly burdened with additional caring responsibilities with children out of school. Women who work mostly in informal sectors were affected the most. In this context, WFP worked with cooperating partners to increase awareness among men and women on issues of gender-based violence and information on reporting channels.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP and its cooperating partners invested in COVID-19 prevention measures to protect beneficiaries from COVID-19. Handwashing stations were installed near distribution points at refugee camps and at all health facilities, and WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) sensitization was conducted. At food distribution centres, posters outlining the “do’s and don’ts” regarding COVID-19 were placed in strategic points, and public announcements were made regularly.

A general improvement was noted in the refugee food distribution system following measures taken to limit the spread of COVID-19 in refugee camps. The 2020 Community and Household Survey (CHS) showed an increase in the proportion of households satisfied with the distribution process, which can also be attributed to a reduction in the number of complaints related to long waiting times. Also, households in Mtendeli and Nduta camps appreciated the changes in the distribution system from group to individual household distribution, highlighting that this reduced theft, long waiting times, and congestion associated with group distribution. About 88 percent and 95 percent in Mtendeli and Nduta, respectively, preferred individual distribution over group distribution.

WFP established a complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) in the camps, following consultations with women, men, girls and boys. Meetings were conducted with refugee leaders and food committee members to solicit their opinions. Representation of women ranged 45-50 percent. For the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), more than 50 percent of the selected individuals for the focus group discussion represented women and the most vulnerable.

WFP and its cooperating partners collected beneficiary feedback through surveys such as the CHS and post-distribution monitoring, and through help desks and food basket monitoring desks stationed at each final delivery point. At distribution centres, posters outlining the refugee rights, and where and how to report complaints and receive support are placed in strategic points accompanied by regular public announcements. Complaints are shared with relevant agencies for action. According to CHS data, the proportion of households aware of the existence of the CFM increased to 62 percent from 60 in 2019, while the proportion of households that have used the CFM remained at 22 percent. Main complaints were related to missing ration cards, monotonous and insufficient food, and long waiting time at distribution points. To address some of these, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Ministry of Home Affairs supported the replacement of lost or missing cards. WFP also distributed rice to refugees twice in 2020 when resources permitted. Moreover, WFP, in collaboration with distribution partners, implemented staggered distributions, reducing waiting time from an average of 3 hours to less than 2 hours. As a result, the proportion of households satisfied with the response received increased to 80 percent from 73 in 2019, reflecting an improvement of the system. In late 2020, WFP started exploring options to diversify, expand, and digitise its CFM to better capture operational needs and good practices in CFMs, which will be implemented into 2021.

According to the 2020 CHS, food collection from distribution points was considered safe. The proportion of households with at least one of its members experiencing a protection issue within the two months prior to the CHS exercise decreased to 2 percent compared with 6 percent in 2019, following improvement in the distribution system. Most of the protection cases happened outside the distribution points and were mainly related to firewood collection. There were more households headed by women facing protection concerns (66 percent) compared with households headed by men (34 percent), since women and girls are more likely to fetch firewood outside the camps.

According to the November 2020 JAM, the consistent reduction in the refugee rations throughout 2020, coupled with the restrictions imposed by the Government on refugees’ movement and economic activities, may have exacerbated protection issues by pushing refugees to unlawful activities for survival (theft, casual labour, tree cutting, and charcoal-making for own consumption), increasing tensions with host community. Men were the most affected. Some of the planned actions are joint WFP-UNHCR appeals to donors for additional resources, and enhance good neighbourliness meetings are planned in 2021.

WFP invested in improving the distribution structures, notably the construction of semi-permanent distribution chutes and waiting shelters at the food distribution and supplementary feeding programme centres in the camps. This helped protect vulnerable groups including persons with special needs (PSNs) and pregnant and lactating women from rain and heat. This also supported social distancing following the emergence of COVID-19.

Coordinating closely with partners (HelpAge International and Plan International), special arrangements were put in place to ensure safe and fast access to services for PSNs. PSNs received assistance in transporting food from the collection point to their home, are fast tracked in the distribution process, and have access to dedicated staff at distribution sites. WFP constructed additional waiting shelter for PSNs where beneficiary registration is done while beneficiaries are seated in the shelter and prioritised to collect food in different chutes.

To ensure accountability to beneficiaries under the Boresha Lishe nutrition programme, monthly reports indicating project status and services provided were shared with Village Executive Officers (VEO). The programme also ensured



that implementation plans were shared with village leaders before commencing activities. Complaint boxes for providing feedback related to provision and implementation of Boresha Lishe activities were maintained at the VEO offices. Capacity strengthening is underway to ensure that the VEO are able to sensitise beneficiaries on the availability of the boxes, and to provide feedback to beneficiaries in collaboration with staff managing Boresha Lishe programme.

Planning for meetings and trainings involving smallholder farmers under Strategic Outcome 3 was done, taking into consideration women's availability and roles in the community to ensure full participation of women. In collaboration with the district government, priority was given to groups with at least 45 percent women. Selection of venues was also done taking into consideration the special needs of people living with disabilities.

WFP continued to raise awareness on sexual misconduct by delivering the IASC training "Saying No to Sexual Misconduct" to 350 WFP and cooperating partner staff in September and October.

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

Tanzania is among the ten countries selected by WFP Headquarters to join the Critical Corporate Initiative, which seeks to broaden and enhance the WFP's design capacities in climate change adaptation programming, mainstream climate change adaptation throughout the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), and successfully pursue diversified financing opportunities for climate adaptation projects. Under the initiative, a climate risks profile for Tanzania will be developed which will inform targeted climate adaptation programming. The analysis will include a qualitative and quantitative assessment to discuss potential effects of quick and slow onset shocks and climate change on food security in key livelihood zones, and gauge the impact of climate change on related aspects such as land use, livelihood diversification, health, and nutrition in different zones in the country. The analysis will build on the existing activities under the climate smart agriculture programme, which supports smallholder farmers with various techniques in adapting to the effects of climate change and UN Kigoma Joint Programme where conservation agriculture is introduced to increase smallholder farmer's resilience to climate shocks.

Both WFP and UN Tanzania continued with their efforts to reduce their environmental footprint. Specifically, WFP continued using solar panels at the Country Office in Dar es Salaam. This accounted for 30 percent of the total power consumed and reduced carbon dioxide emissions. WFP, in partnership with WASSHA, also used solar energy at the refugee camps to run security lights. Moreover, WFP introduced solar lamp charging as income-generating activities under the Village Community Banks ran through Boresha Lishe nutrition project. Under the leadership of the One United Nations Operation Management Team, WFP coordinated the car-sharing programme using an app for staff from five UN agencies in Dar es Salaam and in north-western regions.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

The total number of annual beneficiaries reflects those receiving unconditional resource transfers (i.e. Strategic Outcome 1 and Strategic Outcome 2). Under Strategic Outcome 3 (support to smallholder farmers), an additional 38,206 smallholder farmers received support through WFP. Also, the number of planned beneficiaries seems to be exorbitantly high because Activity 10 under the Strategic Outcome 1, which was planned to support food insecurity due to the COVID-19 pandemic, did not materialise.

Under general food distributions for Strategic Objective 1, maize was procured, then milled, and then distributed to refugees as maize meal.

CBT was planned in the first months of 2020 but not implemented due to government suspension of cash transfer activity.

Partnerships

WASSHA is a Japanese company with management based in Tanzania. It offers power delivery service to off-grid areas in rural Africa.

Strategic outcome 01

Output Results Table

Activity 01 - Output A.1 and A.3: No beneficiaries received cash-based transfers as the CBT planned for the first months of 2020 was not implemented.

Activity 10 - Output Category A: No beneficiaries were reached, and no food and cash were transferred as the planned COVID-19 assistance did not materialise.

Outcome Results Table

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

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Smart Simplicity is an approach initiated by WFP to the Government of Tanzania to accelerate the implementation of NMNAP. Its emphasis is on multisectoral nutrition collaboration and effective use of available data for planning and budgeting of nutrition activities.

Outcome Results Table

1. The calculation for the coverage of MAM treatment is based on a desk calculation that relies on an estimate of MAM prevalence for Dodoma and Singida region from the 2015 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey. This may or may not accurately reflect the MAM prevalence in 2020 for the four districts covered by the programme.

Strategic outcome 03

Outcome Results Table

For the indicator "Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses" for the Kigoma project in 2020, data has not been collected by the partner.

For the indicator "Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses", the follow-up value refers to the Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP) in Dodoma.

For the indicator "Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems", the value indicated is the volume aggregated from the 2019/20 season and served as the baseline for the CSAP and will be used to set target for subsequent years.

Strategic outcome 04

Output and Outcome Results Tables


There were no food transfers in 2020. These were planned under the Saemaul project that ended in 2017. Similarly, there are no outcome indicators because no activities were implemented.

Environment

WASSHA is a Japanese company with management based in Tanzania. It offers power delivery service to off-grid areas in rural Africa.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			69.3	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	169,288	147,564	316,852	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	122,252	118,048	240,300	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			30.7	2017	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	169,288	147,564	316,852	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	122,252	118,048	240,300	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			4.5	2015	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	29,988	25,518	55,506	
						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	3,312	1,751	5,063	

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			3.6	2015	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	3,312	1,751	5,063
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	29,988	25,518	55,506
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			31.8	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	76,510	35,752	112,262
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			503.5	2013	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	19,868	18,338	38,206
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			39.47	2017	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	19,868	18,338	38,206

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	404,004	129,226	32%
	female	452,228	149,420	33%
	total	856,232	278,646	33%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	49,163	19,212	39%
	female	50,207	21,102	42%
	total	99,370	40,314	41%
24-59 months	male	58,880	12,891	22%
	female	60,053	13,119	22%
	total	118,933	26,010	22%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	75,394	22,409	30%
	female	77,036	23,043	30%
	total	152,430	45,452	30%
12-17 years	male	53,119	15,150	29%
	female	55,714	16,006	29%
	total	108,833	31,156	29%
18-59 years	male	149,374	56,574	38%
	female	190,412	73,583	39%
	total	339,786	130,157	38%
60+ years	male	18,074	2,990	17%
	female	18,806	2,567	14%
	total	36,880	5,557	15%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	586,232	38,346	7%
Refugee	270,000	240,300	89%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Nutrition Prevention	102,108	112,262	109%
Nutrition Treatment	64,874	5,063	7%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	765,000	240,300	31%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	24,127	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	28,030	-
Rice	3,306	1,933	58%
Corn Soya Blend	5,702	4,273	75%
High Energy Biscuits	1	12	877%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	305	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	6	5	85%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	346	432	125%
Vegetable Oil	1,407	1,597	114%
Beans	1,745	2,855	164%
Split Peas	6,581	6,394	97%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	2,263	453	20%
Micronutrient Powder	1	1	121%
Vegetable Oil	27	2	7%
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	27,425,005	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						
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	112,200 107,800 220,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	825 675 1,500	156 100 256
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	137,970 132,030 270,000	123,033 117,267 240,300
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	11,016 10,584 21,600	10,728 10,234 20,962
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female Male Total	16,524 15,876 32,400	17,746 14,907 32,653
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,377 1,323 2,700	1,584 1,084 2,668
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Inpatients	General Distribution	Female Male Total	2,928 2,472 5,400	4,128 3,306 7,434
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	17,550 17,550	22,440 22,440
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	42,844	45,530
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	11,439,991	0
Activity 10: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	248,803 236,197 485,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	5,200 4,800 10,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	18,360 17,640 36,000	

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	9,000 9,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	681	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	15,985,014	0

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children 24 - 59 months; Refugee Camps;									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female	85.64	>85.64	>85.64	98.3	95	97.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	85.25	>85.25	>85.25	98.73	95	96.6	
		Overall	85.45	>85.45	>85.45	98	95	97.2	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female	71.93	>71.93	>71.93	94	97	97	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	72.17	>72.17	>72.17	91	98	95.7	
		Overall	72.05	>72.05	>72.05	92	97	96.4	
Children 6 - 23 months; Refugee Camps;									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female	23.2	>23.2	>23.2	35	36.7	24.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	23.4	>23.4	>23.4	25	28.8	23.1	
		Overall	24.1	>24.1	>24.1	29	32.7	23.7	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Female	89.73	>89.27	>89.27	98.3	98.2	98.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	89.27	>89.73	>89.73	98.7	97.5	98.3	
		Overall	89.51	>89.51	>89.51	99	97.9	98.5	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of stunting	Female	95.97	≥95.97	≥95.97	96	97.3	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	95.97	≥95.97	≥95.97	96	97.9	98.6	
		Overall	95.97	≥95.97	≥95.97	96	97.6	98.1	
Children 6 - 59 months; Refugee Camps;									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	<15	<15	2.78	2.6	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.15	1.3	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	100	>75	>75	92.1	94.5	94.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	85	≥90	≥90	101	102	294	Secondary data
General Population; Refugee Camps;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	6.45	≤6.45	≤6.45	7.3	10.4	10.9	WFP survey
		Male	7.45	≤7.45	≤7.45	5.9	9.8	9.5	
		Overall	6.75	≤6.75	≤6.75	6.4	10	10	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	87.38	≥87.38	≥87.38	81.4	83	76.4	WFP survey
		Male	94.99	≥94.99	≥94.99	81.1	87	82.8	
		Overall	89.67	≥89.67	≥89.67	81.2	86	80.4	

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.69	≤7.69	≤7.69	10.5	13	17.9	WFP survey
		Male	3.34	≤3.34	≤3.34	13.7	9	14.9	
		Overall	6.39	≤6.39	≤6.39	12.5	10	16	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.93	≤4.93	≤34.94	8.1	4	5.7	WFP survey
		Male	1.67	≤1.67	≤1.67	5.2	4	2.3	
		Overall	3.94	≤3.94	≤3.94	6.3	4	3.6	
Pregnant and Lactating Women and Women of Reproductive Age; Refugee Camps;									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	Overall	53.5	>53.5	≥53.5	49	53.4	48.9	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02 : Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021

Output Results

Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,420	12,242
				Male	9,050	10,611
				Total	18,470	22,853
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	4,183	636
				Male	4,018	567
				Total	8,201	1,203
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	12,088	13,354
				Total	12,088	13,354
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	7,473	936
				Total	7,473	936
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,291	457

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children 6 - 23 months; Dodoma and Singida;									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female	24.9	>24.9	>24.9	30	14.6	21	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	24.9	>24.9	>24.9	41	18.8	21.5	
		Overall	24.9	>24.9	>24.9	35	16.7	21.9	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Female	76.3	≥50	≥50	68	70.6	83.3	WFP survey
		Male	76.3	≥50	≥50	73	79.8	84.6	
		Overall	76.3	≥50	≥50	71	75.2	83.9	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of stunting	Overall	67.19	≥67.19	≥67.19	80	60.7	82.3	WFP programme monitoring

Children 6 - 59 months; Dodoma and Singida;

MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	3	<15	<15	3.5	2.66	2	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	5.95	<15	<15	5	6.59	4	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	91.05	>75	>75	88.5	90.75	94	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	49	>50	>50	45.47	27.34	27.6	Secondary data
Pregnant and Lactating Women and Women of Reproductive Age; Dodoma and Singida;									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	Overall	41.47	>41.47	>41.47	49.2	37.1	58.4	WFP programme monitoring

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

Output Results

Activity 05: Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP value chain support in order to have improved access to profitable markets and increase their incomes	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	53,705	38,206

Activity 06: Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	5	4

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers



Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Smallholder Farmers; Dodoma;									
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	27	<27	<27	17.5			WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	3,339	=10,000					WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	46	51.30
			Decisions made by men	Overall	13.10	≤13.10	≤13	37	16.50
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	37.45	≥37.45	≥37.45	18	32.20

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	
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	95	94	
			Male	96.70	=100	=100	93	94.10	
			Overall	95.34	=100	=100	94	94	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	
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	84.90	76.50	
			Male	49.90	>49.90	>49.90	87	78	
			Overall	48.60	>48.60	>48.60	85.70	78	

World Food Programme

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Women contribute to the agricultural value chain. Their work is critical for its development and organisation.

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

Financial Section

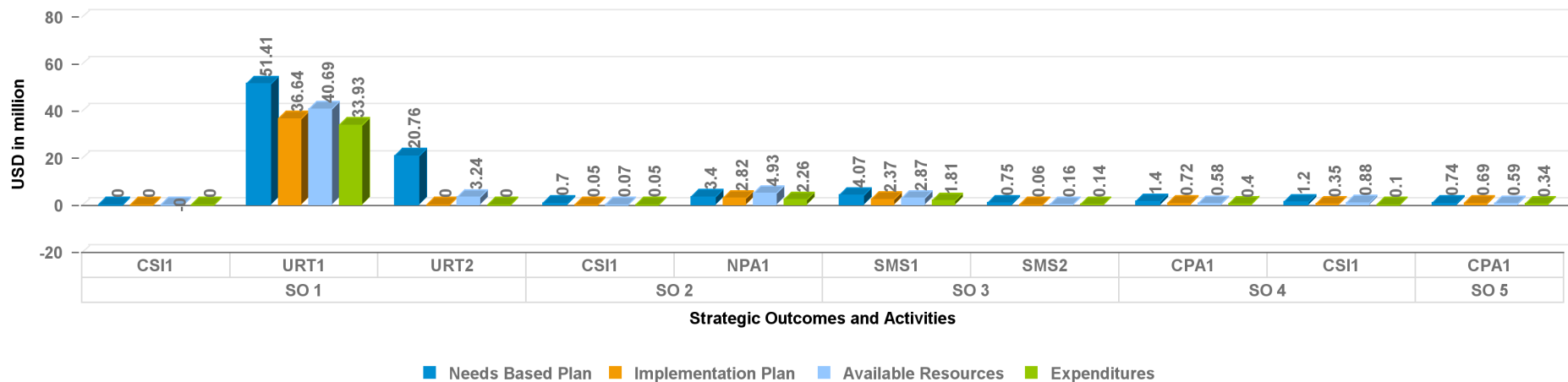
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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
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
URT2	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	0	0	0	0
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	51,410,997	36,638,468	40,685,400	33,927,040
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic	20,762,265	0	3,237,572	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	660,898	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			72,173,262	36,638,468	44,583,869	33,927,040

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	699,154	49,736	68,853	49,750
		Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	3,401,358	2,821,663	4,928,997	2,259,771
						0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,100,513	2,871,399	4,997,849	2,309,521
3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	4,065,957	2,373,345	2,867,824	1,807,971
		Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	746,641	64,378	158,090	141,617
						0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,812,598	2,437,723	3,025,914	1,949,588

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	1,397,650	719,835	581,449	401,709
		Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	1,200,965	349,026	878,170	96,724
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,000	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,598,615	1,068,861	1,462,620	498,434
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	738,053	689,930	585,207	336,563
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)			738,053	689,930	585,207	336,563

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Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,494,903	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	4,494,903	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			84,423,041	43,706,381	59,150,361	39,021,146
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,014,941	4,347,710	5,580,474	2,941,680
Total Direct Costs			92,437,982	48,054,091	64,730,835	41,962,826
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,008,469	3,123,516	2,006,912	2,006,912
Grand Total			98,446,451	51,177,607	66,737,747	43,969,738


 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

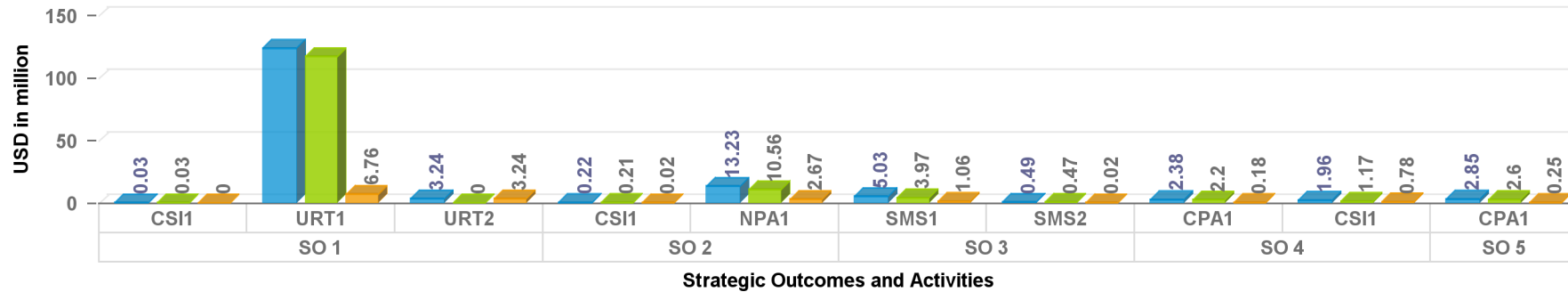
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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
URT2	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	210,079,801	119,445,794	4,119,097	123,564,891	116,806,531	6,758,360
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic	20,762,265	3,237,572	0	3,237,572	0	3,237,572
		Non Activity Specific	0	660,898	0	660,898	0	660,898
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			231,454,048	123,374,263	4,119,097	127,493,360	116,836,531	10,656,830

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	2,482,266	224,599	0	224,599	205,496	19,103
		Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	20,531,611	13,227,674	0	13,227,674	10,558,449	2,669,225
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			23,013,876	13,452,273	0	13,452,273	10,763,945	2,688,328
3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	12,624,417	5,030,507	0	5,030,507	3,970,654	1,059,853
		Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	2,487,422	490,275	0	490,275	473,803	16,473
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			15,111,838	5,520,783	0	5,520,783	4,444,457	1,076,326

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Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	4,368,528	2,382,846	0	2,382,846	2,203,106	179,740
		Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	3,523,994	1,956,059	0	1,956,059	1,174,613	781,446
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,000	0	3,000	0	3,000
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			7,892,522	4,341,904	0	4,341,904	3,377,719	964,186

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	3,433,350	2,849,257	0	2,849,257	2,600,613	248,644
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)			3,433,350	2,849,257	0	2,849,257	2,600,613	248,644
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,494,903	0	4,494,903	0	4,494,903
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	4,494,903	0	4,494,903	0	4,494,903
Total Direct Operational Cost			280,905,635	154,033,384	4,119,097	158,152,481	138,023,265	20,129,216
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			20,718,966	12,604,491	387,945	12,992,436	10,353,642	2,638,793
Total Direct Costs			301,624,601	166,637,875	4,507,042	171,144,917	148,376,907	22,768,009
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			19,844,889	9,599,861		9,599,861	9,599,861	0
Grand Total			321,469,490	176,237,736	4,507,042	180,744,778	157,976,769	22,768,009


 This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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