



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

United Republic of Tanzania

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2022

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	9
CSP Financial Overview	10
Programme performance	13
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	13
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	15
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	17
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	19
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	21
Cross-cutting results	23
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	23
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	24
ENVIRONMENT	26
Food Systems Study	27
Data Notes	28
Annex	29
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	29
Figures and Indicators	30
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	30
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	31
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	32
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	32
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	32
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	33
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	34
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	39

Overview

The World Food Programme (WFP) is one of the largest United Nations organisations in Tanzania. Its presence in the country is multisectoral, covering priority areas in the national Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP) that impact food and nutrition security in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 - Zero Hunger and other SDGs. WFP's work covers both humanitarian support as well as development interventions related to agriculture, nutrition and social protection.

WFP provided life-saving food assistance to 200,000 refugees who rely on the international community to meet their basic needs. In addition, specialised nutritious food was provided for the prevention of stunting and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.

Besides providing humanitarian assistance, WFP expanded its reach within the agriculture sector. WFP directly benefited 83,345 farmers (43 percent women) compared to 38,200 farmers (52 percent women) in 2020, an increase 118 percent from last year. WFP supported farmers with skills and knowledge transfer to improve productivity and increase access to market opportunities. Consequently, farmers could collectively earn an income of USD 8.9 million compared to USD 795,000 in 2020, representing an 11-fold increase.

WFP continued to address malnutrition among vulnerable populations. In project areas, stunting levels reduced from 30.6 percent in 2017 to 28.3 percent in 2021. Wasting decreased significantly from 5.9 percent to 3.7 percent over the same period, bringing the area, which had the highest rates of wasting in the country, in line with national averages.

WFP expanded investments in social protection. An agreement was signed with Tanzania Social Action Fund to scale up the social safety net programme in urban areas, through the provision of cash transfers to 77,000 new vulnerable households to enable them to meet their basic needs.

With support from the Government's Disaster Management Department, WFP undertook a logistics capacity assessment, food security and livelihoods analysis and a market analysis in Lindi and Mtwara regions, recommendations from which will enable the development of disaster preparedness and response plans for these regions.

During the year, special attention was given to protection, gender and accountability to affected populations, and the needs of people with disabilities. WFP integrated gender and age considerations across its activities and achieved the highest mark of four against the gender and age marker. Under its smallholder farmer initiative, in collaboration with the local government, Tanzania's District Police and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, WFP developed a gender training manual. The manual helps to guide communal leaders, village government and farmer group leaders on planning the use of land, water and other household resources for equitable distribution.

WFP injected USD 44 million into the local economy through food procurement and logistics services. In terms of tonnage, 76,000 mt of food was procured locally including maize, sorghum, beans and iodised salt for WFP's operations in Tanzania and the Eastern African region. Of this, 25 percent was sourced from smallholder farmers. WFP transported 240,000 mt of food commodities within the country and to the Eastern Africa region using rail, lake and road transport.

The main challenge facing the operation is funding for the refugee operation. Since December 2020, resource constraints have led to rations dropping to 68 percent of required kilocalories. Consequently, food consumption has deteriorated and coping strategies have increased over time. The percentage of the population with acceptable food consumption has dropped from 86 percent in 2019 to 74 percent in 2021. Despite funding challenges, WFP maintained regular food distribution cycles and provided 100 percent rations to beneficiaries of the nutrition programme to protect the most vulnerable.

Looking ahead to 2022, WFP is optimistic that by building on its expertise, lessons learnt and strong partnerships, it will be able to continue to effectively support the Government of Tanzania in making measurable progress towards national SDG targets under FYDPIII. WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2022-27) is aligned to FYDPIII and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022-27). Under the new CSP (to be launched in July 2022), while continuing to provide humanitarian assistance, WFP will increase its support to vulnerable Tanzanians to benefit from the country's economic growth through investments in human capital and resilience using a food systems approach.

321,617

Total beneficiaries in 2021



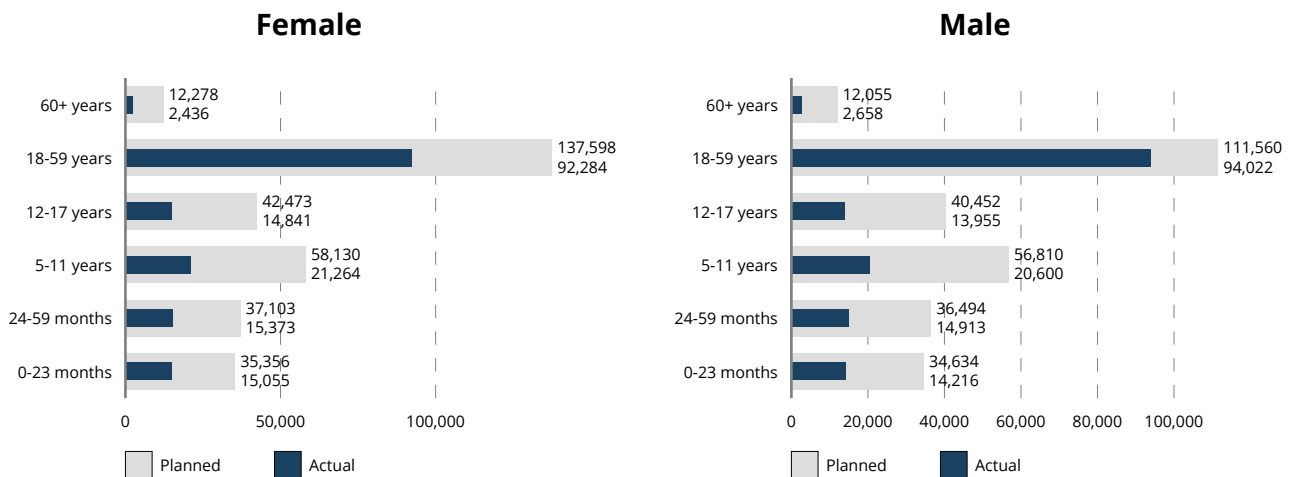
50% female



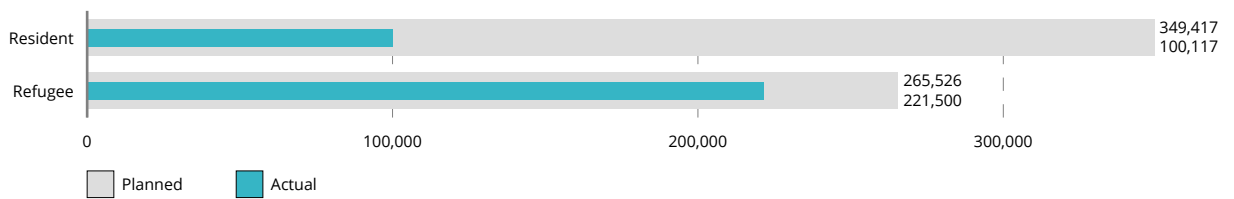
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 16,081 (51% Female, 49% Male)

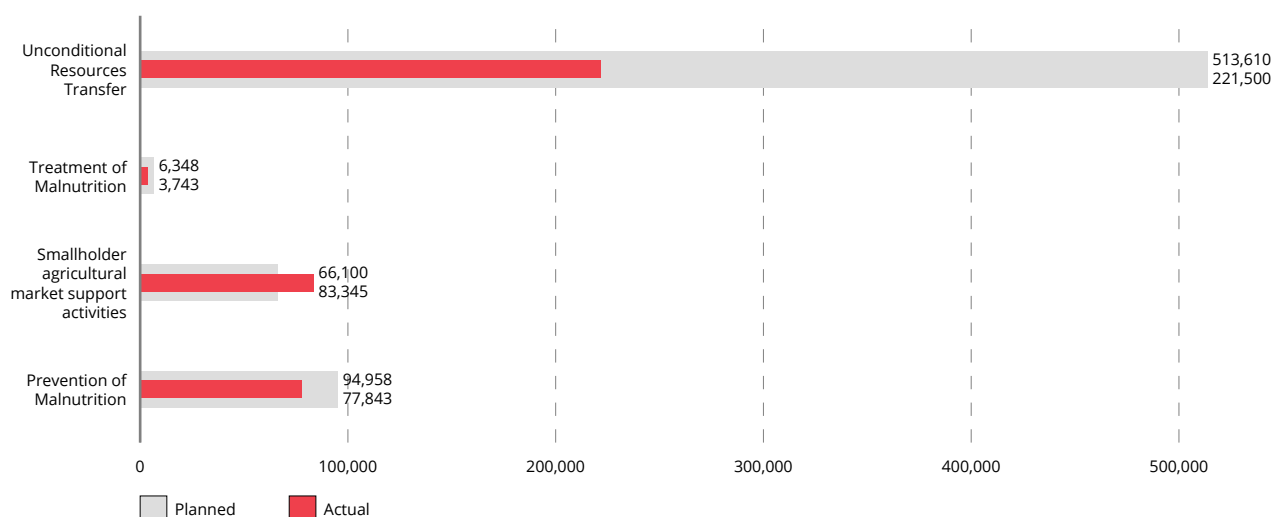
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



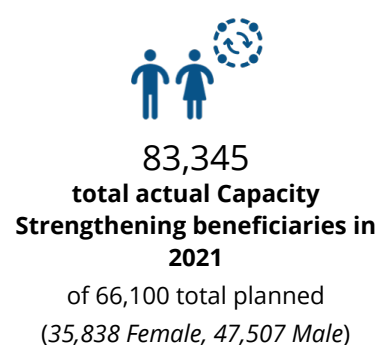
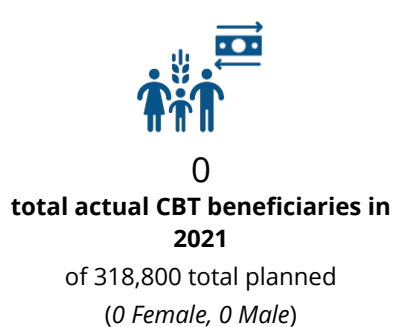
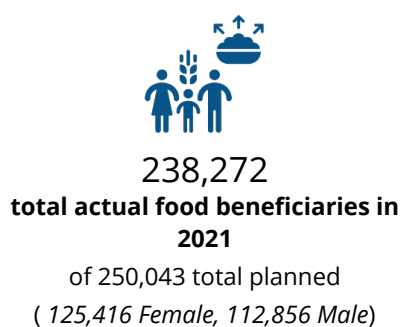
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



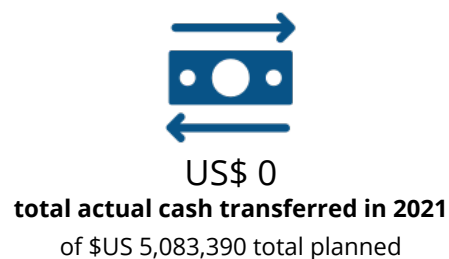
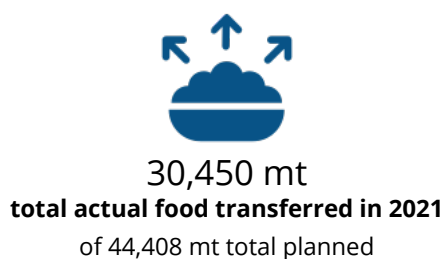
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



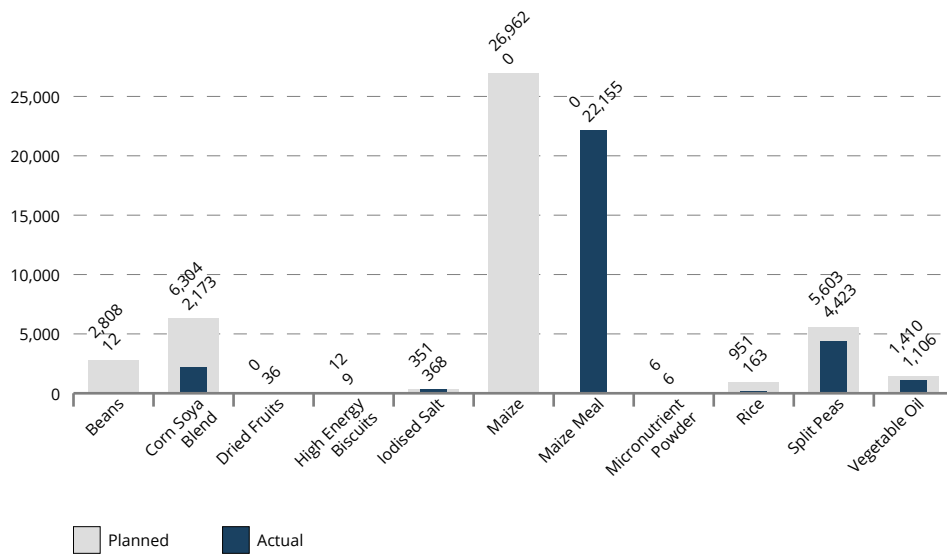
Beneficiaries by Modality



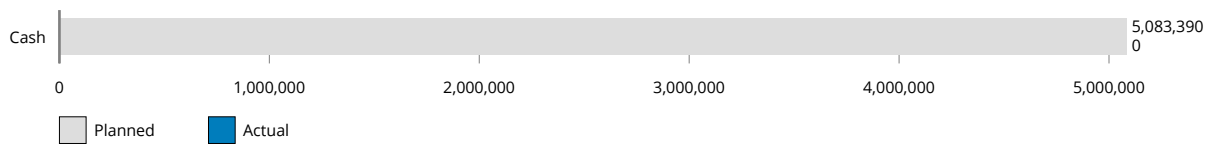
Total Food and CBT



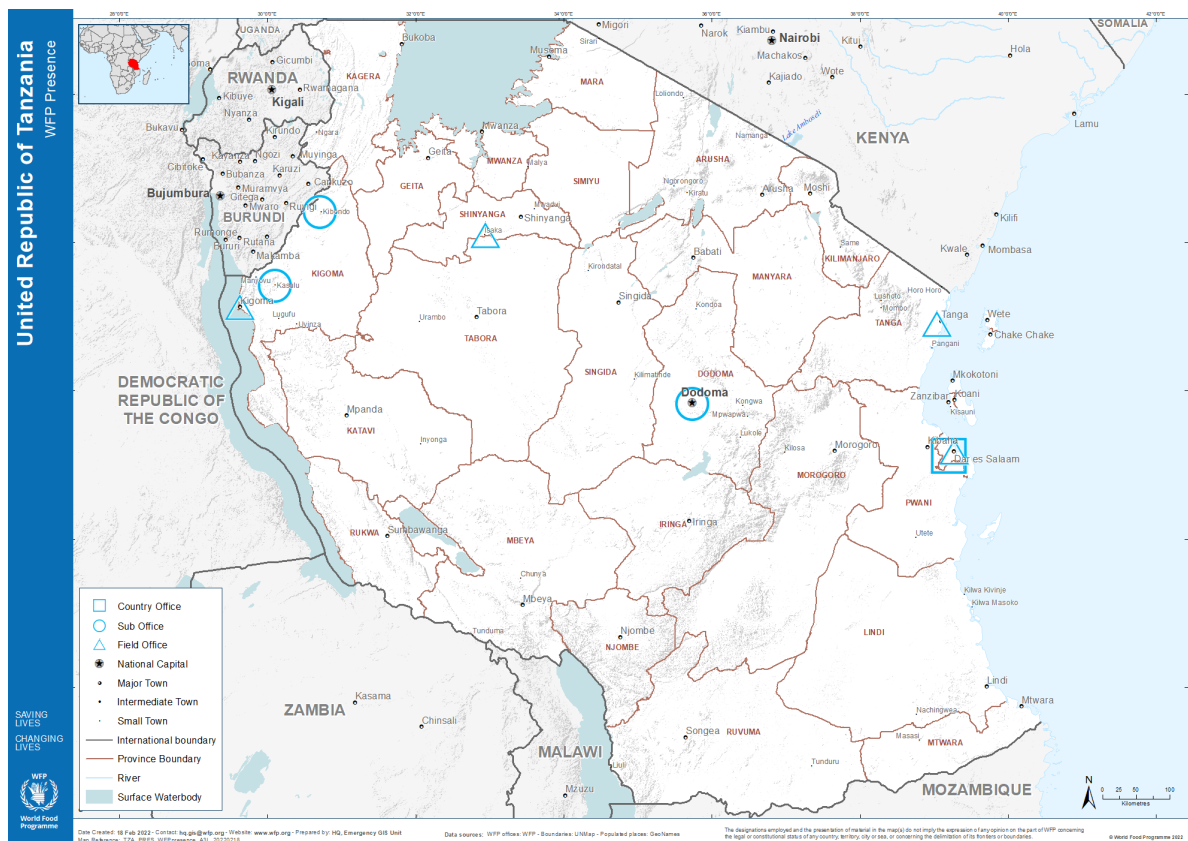
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Tanzania is a country in transition. Following two decades of sustained economic growth, Tanzania graduated from low-income to lower-middle-income status in May 2020 based on income thresholds established by the World Bank. While the national poverty rate declined from 34 percent of the population in 2007 to 26 percent in 2018^[1], rapid population growth caused the absolute number of people living in poverty to increase. The economic shock generated by COVID-19 triggered an increase in the poverty rate to 27 percent in 2021 (World Bank Tanzania Economic Update, February 2021).

Progress has been slower in terms of several human development indicators. The 2020 Human Development Report ranks Tanzania 163rd out of 189 countries, largely due to relatively low expected years of schooling, especially for girls. The triple burden of malnutrition is a growing concern, with high stunting rates coexisting with increasing rates of overweight, obesity and micronutrient deficiency. The prevalence of stunting and underweight among children under five years of age is still high at 31.8 percent in 2018. An estimated 20 percent of households nationally are unable to afford a diet with sufficient calories, while 59 percent cannot afford a nutritious diet.^[2]

Smallholder farmers produce 95 percent of national food requirements.^[3] However, productivity remains low with consequences for smallholder incomes and market prices.^[4] Post-harvest losses (especially for fresh produce) continue to be very high at 30-40 percent, reducing returns to investment and triggering seasonal scarcity and high prices for the average consumer who is not able to afford a nutritious and diversified diet all year round. Access to markets and agriculture services including extension, improved seeds and credit continue to be constrained for most smallholder farmers.

Tanzania hosted 200,000 refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo in three refugee camps in Kigoma region. While the overall refugee population has continued to decrease in 2021 as a result of the repatriation of Burundians, the pace of repatriation slowed down in the latter part of 2021, mainly due to challenges associated with the integration of Burundians in their home country. Refugee self-reliance continues to be constrained by lack of livelihood activities, making refugees fully dependent on international assistance.

WFP implemented its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2017-22) by: providing food and nutrition assistance to Burundians and Congolese living in camps under **strategic outcome 1**; providing nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific support to selected districts, which included the completion of the Boresha Lishe project under **strategic outcome 2**; supporting smallholder farmers to access improved sorghum seeds, reduce post-harvest losses and improve access to markets through **strategic outcome 3**; providing technical assistance to the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), the

Prime Minister's Office-Disaster Management Department, as well as supply chain and Information Technology services through **strategic outcome 4**; and promoting innovations across its work through **strategic outcome 5**.

During the year, the Government launched its Five Year Development Plan (FYDP III), developed the second National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAPII), issued its first National School Feeding Guidelines, and continued with the implementation of its Agriculture Sector Development Programme. WFP has been heavily involved in the development of NMNAPII and the School Feeding Guidelines. The Government is also expanding TASAFA's Productive Social Safety Net Programme (PSSNII) by increasing coverage in urban and peri-urban areas, for which WFP is providing technical assistance.

WFP developed the CSP (2022-27) based on consultations with stakeholders, lessons learnt from the final evaluation of the current CSP, the United Nations Development Assistance Plan II evaluation and the Common Country Analysis, priorities of the Government under FYDP III, NMNAPII, PSSNII, and the 2021 Integrated Context Analysis. WFP also took into account the findings of the food systems study it commissioned in support of national and sub-national dialogues and development of the Government's Pathway to Sustainable Food Systems presented at the Food Systems Summit in September 2021.

The new CSP contributes to all four strategic outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDCF) which goes into effect in 2022.

[1] World Bank.2019. Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment

[2] WFP Tanzania. 2017. Fill the Nutrient Gap

[3] FAO (Food Systems Presentation). 2021

[4] FAO.2020. Family Farming Knowledge Platform Tanzania

Risk Management

To coordinate risk management activities effectively, in early 2021, WFP established a Risk Committee chaired by the Country Director. The committee consists of representatives from all units responsible for managing specific risks. It tracks mitigation actions for identified risks over time and discusses emerging risks and possible mitigation measures.

Insufficient funding for the protracted refugee crisis continued to be the major risk in 2021, obliging WFP to maintain reduced rations at 68 percent of the required daily kilocalories throughout the year. WFP managed these risks by maintaining an open dialogue with the Ministry of Home Affairs about possible options to improve the dietary diversity of refugees and by continuing resource mobilization efforts at global and regional levels. Other risks that impacted WFP operations in 2021 included constraints on the promotion of refugee self-reliance and livelihoods, risks of drought due to delayed onset of seasonal rainfall, particularly in semi-arid central regions, and potential for floods and cyclones in the southern regions of Mtwara and Lindi. WFP enhanced its preparedness level in Mtwara and Lindi regions to be able to respond to floods and cyclones, by conducting a series of assessments including livelihoods and market assessments, logistics capacity assessment, as well as a flood simulation exercise with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations organisations and the Prime Ministers Office-Disaster Management Department. Support was provided to the Ministry of Agriculture for the assessment of drought conditions under the national Muchali framework.

Despite the risks and associated operational constraints presented by COVID-19, the pandemic did not significantly disrupt WFP's operations except for some temporary limitations on internal and external travel, as WFP maintained precautionary measures throughout 2021.

Partnerships

WFP's main partners are the Government of Tanzania, bilateral donors, United Nations (UN) agencies, non-government organizations (NGOs), the private sector, research institutions and academia. The Government is WFP's main partner in achieving SDG2 and other SDGs. WFP worked with the Government at all levels, notably, offices of the President, Vice President and the Prime Minister, line ministries and related institutions as well as regional and district governments who played a vital role in mobilizing communities. Technical assistance was provided in areas where WFP has recognized expertise such as social protection, resilience, nutrition, school feeding, supply chain and disaster preparedness.

WFP's main funding partners are bilateral donors. Most of the funding from bilateral donors was channeled towards the refugee operation. With reduced economic activity linked to COVID-19, donors have been facing economic hardships that have influenced their level and priorities for funding. These hardships have negatively affected WFP's food assistance to refugees with rations having reduced to 68 percent of the minimum recommended kilocalories throughout the year. Relatively few donors contribute towards refugee operations and given the protracted nature of the crises coupled with a rising number of humanitarian emergencies globally, resource mobilisation for the refugee operation remains a serious challenge.

Nutrition has also been a significantly under-funded area of WFP's work despite its known benefits to economic growth and development. Although malnutrition remains a challenge in Tanzania with one in three children under five stunted, few bilateral donors allocate funding towards nutrition. On the other hand, WFP was successful in mobilising funding to support smallholder farmers from a corporate granting-making foundation enabling WFP to diversify its donor base to include the private sector. Also through its partnership another private sector entity, ABINBEV, WFP facilitated market access for smallholders.

WFP worked with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) at the camp level but also at the national level through joint advocacy efforts. WFP also worked with UN agencies through the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) which supports refugee host communities. KJP is an example of a technical partnership showcasing UN complementarity and expertise. WFP coordinates the agriculture theme and leads post-harvest handling interventions while other agencies focus on production, markets, and financial inclusion. WFP is a member of the UN Joint Team on AIDS and benefits from country envelope funding allocations.

WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) signed a joint plan of action signifying a collaboration on planning, coordination, fundraising, and advocacy. The collaboration builds upon both agencies' complementary nutrition programmes. The goal is to ensure that children, adolescents, women, and men have improved and equitable access to health care services, education, social safety-nets and food and nutrition security.

Partnerships with NGOs and grassroots organizations enable WFP to implement activities and ensure community ownership. Partners were provided with training where required, such as on budgeting in relation to WFP's agreements. WFP's activities implemented by NGOs included capacity building of farmer groups, nutrition-related social behaviour change communication, community-based resilience projects and food distribution in refugee contexts. In 2022, WFP will continue to strengthen partnerships with NGOs to facilitate effective and efficient implementation of the CSP and will seek to develop partnerships with both national and international NGOs working on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Under the new CSP, WFP aims to balance its portfolio in the country to address economic vulnerabilities facing Tanzania's population while continuing to provide food assistance to refugees. The achievement of the next CSP will rely on successful partnerships and strong programmatic complementarities with partners. WFP will continue to diversify the resource base by strengthening partnerships with current donors and attracting new donors. WFP aims to develop technical partnerships with the Government and International Financial Institutions, strengthen its partnerships with NGOs, explore joint programming and fundraising with UN agencies, as well as explore potential partnerships with the private sector. To this end, WFP mounted partnership missions under its Critical Corporate Initiative and its Strategic Partnerships Unit will explore funding opportunities to support the country's development agenda. In its fundraising efforts, WFP advocated for flexible, multi-year funding as this lends itself to the most efficient way of allocating resources compared to earmarked single-year funding.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's needs based plan valued at USD 70 million was funded at 72 percent compared to 2020 when it was funded at 68 percent and valued at USD 84.4 million. Two budget revisions (BRs) were done in 2021 (BR06 and BR07). BR06 extended the CSP by one year, from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 to align with the United Nations Development Assistance Plan. BR07 (i) extended strategic outcome 1 to 2022 to ensure funds received for urban cash transfers were implemented in line with donor conditions; increased the capacity strengthening component of Activity 3; the number of beneficiaries under Activity 10 to reflect newly identified extremely poor households; the refugee population figure under Activity 1 to take into account repatriation trends; and the capacity strengthening costs for Activities 5 and 7. In the BRs, WFP also re-aligned its interventions across its refugee, nutrition and livelihood programmes to increase cost-efficiencies taking into consideration available resources as well as partners' investments and national priorities.

















The implementation plan was aligned with the revised CSP period to the tune of USD 20 million. Total expenditure for CSP 2021 was 66 percent of the revised implementation plan. The biggest variance between actual expenditure and the implementation plan at the activity level was 2 percent under Activity 10, due to delays in the implementation of urban cash transfer for the COVID-19 response.

Strategic outcome 1, which makes up 66 percent of the NBP was resourced at 61 percent. During the year, contributions were received from Canada, the European Commission, Germany, Ireland, the United States, and WFP's multilateral donors. Carry over from 2020 of USD 18.8 million constituted 37 percent. New directed contributions, including advance financing received through Working Capital Fund amounting to USD 6.7 million, supported the procurement of commodities on time. Funds received from the Immediate Response Account (USD 200,000) were used for emergency preparedness activities in the Mtwara and Lindi regions. Available resources under the CSP also included internally generated funds, which were prioritized for strategic and underfunded strategic outcomes, specifically Activities 1, 2, and 3. Multilateral resources for 2021 amounting to USD 4.7 million were allocated to strategic outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Strategic outcome 5 received funding of USD 52,000 from WFP Innovation Accelerator. WFP implemented various financial monitoring measures including internal funding status reports, regular budget implementation reviews, and conducted negotiations with donors to receive advance tranches for immediate needs and smooth continuation of operations.

To delay a complete pipeline break under strategic outcome 1, rations were maintained at 68 percent throughout the year. Reductions to the refugee ration started in May 2020 averaging 86 percent of the kilocalories and declined to 68 percent by December 2020. Prolonged low ration level has been highly concerning for a population entirely reliant on WFP's food assistance. Results from the Community Household Survey conducted in 2021 show a reduction of the percentage of refugee population with an acceptable diet, from 79 to 74 percent. WFP continues to use all possible platforms to advocate to donors using evidence of the negative impacts of the continued ration reduction on refugee wellbeing.

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	46,516,064.0	14,511,701.0	28,426,230.0	20,337,658.0
02: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	4,985,997.0	2,956,302.0	4,296,658.0	3,729,517.0
03: Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	5,770,626.0	1,937,744.0	4,861,198.0	2,126,803.0
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	1,826,530.0	590,914.0	1,533,991.0	704,732.0
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	717,237.0	381,120.0	401,770.0	140,018.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	4,230,182.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	59,816,454.0	20,377,781.0	43,750,029.0	27,038,728.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 5,960,973.0	 2,211,003.0	 5,440,622.0	 3,458,373.0
Total Direct Costs	 65,777,427.0	 22,588,784.0	 49,190,651.0	 30,497,101.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 4,275,533.0	 1,468,271.0	 1,494,168.0	 1,494,168.0
Grand Total	 70,052,961.0	 24,057,055.0	 50,684,820.0	 31,991,269.0

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



221,000 refugees received **general food assistance** in 2021.



38,000 people reached through interpersonal **social and behaviour change communication** approaches addressing the prevention of stunting

The overall aim of strategic outcome 1 is to ensure refugees and other acutely food-insecure people in Tanzania can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis. Specifically, WFP aims to ensure that refugees and other vulnerable populations receive unconditional cash-and/or food-based transfers and beneficiaries vulnerable to under-nutrition receive cash and/or food and benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition.

WFP has been providing food assistance to refugees since the 1990s. In 2021, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to refugees and asylum seekers from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and other nationalities hosted in Nyarugusu, Nduta, and Mtendeli camps in North-West Tanzania. The food basket under General Food Distribution (GFD) consists of fortified maize meal, pulses, Super Cereal, fortified vegetable oil and salt and should meet a minimum recommended kilocalorie requirement of 2,100 per person per day. The same ration should also be distributed as hot meals to refugees repatriating, along with high-energy biscuits. However, due to funding constraints, the ration provided has only met 68 percent of the 2,100-kilocalorie requirement since December 2020. Under its nutrition programme, WFP provided additional supplementary food to vulnerable populations such as pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children aged 24-59 months, people living with HIV and the sick who are hospitalised. The objective of the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) is to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition (wasting), prevent chronic malnutrition (stunting), and address micronutrient deficiencies. During the year, SFP rations were distributed at 100 percent, despite funding challenges. Prolonged GFD rations cuts led to sharing of supplementary feeding rations which were meant for children and PLW. This has led to an increase in the admission of children aged 6-23 months into the moderate acute malnutrition programme, thus impacting the achievement of the nutrition programme.

WFP's post-distribution monitoring and community and household surveillance data showed a gradual deterioration in food security outcome indicators in comparison to 2019 and 2020 levels. The percentage of households with adequate food consumption dropped in September 2021 to 74 percent which is below target and levels of the previous two years, while the proportion of households with poor food consumption doubled compared to 2020. With no markets in or around the camps and almost no access to food sources other than WFP's assistance, there is correlation between prolonged ration reduction and the deterioration of the food consumption score. The Household Dietary Diversity Score dropped in 2021 by over 25 percent compared to 2020. Similarly, the Coping Strategy Index doubled in 2021, further indicating that reduced rations are translating into increased stress at the household level. Despite these challenges related to decreasing funding levels and restricted choices for refugees, WFP managed to maintain regular food distributions to all refugees. This prevented further deterioration of the nutritional status of refugees and maintained minimum lifesaving assistance which contributed to stability and security in the camps.

GFD and nutrition activities were carried out maintaining COVID-19 preventive measures in accordance with government and World Health Organization's requirements. These activities included awareness-raising sessions for communities on the risks of COVID-19, handwashing as well as social distancing at waiting shelters and during distributions. With these measures in place, food distribution schedules in camps were sustained as planned. Refugees were satisfied with the increased efficiency of the distribution process following the introduction of COVID-19 prevention measures in the form of less time spent due to staggered distribution, improved seating arrangements and reduced crowding.

WFP planned to provide food assistance to 234,810 refugees based on assumption that more refugees would voluntarily repatriate to Burundi. However, with fewer people repatriating than expected, the overall population in need of assistance decreased very slightly, calling for a consistent level of resource needs each month. By 31 December, WFP had provided food assistance to 221,000 refugees. This number is below those assisted in 2020 (240,000) due to the repatriation of refugees to Burundi. Activity 1 was funded at 58 percent. WFP utilized available limited resources to manage the food pipeline as efficiently as possible, keeping GFD rations at 68 percent throughout the year to avoid pipeline breaks.

WFP maintained a close partnership with the Government and worked effectively with partners, including UNHCR and NGOs implementing the refugee programme, through regular joint coordination meetings at the national and camp levels, joint assessments, and information exchanges. WFP is utilizing the main recommendations of the 2020 Joint Assessment Mission to enhance coordination and programming of the activities. At the national level, WFP's activities were managed within the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan while at the field level a number of sectoral co-ordination mechanisms were utilized, with WFP leading the food sector coordination. Guided by Field Level Agreements and trainings, WFP ensured that all cooperating partners were aware of their obligations particularly in relation to WFP's policy of zero tolerance for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

Activity 10 was introduced under strategic outcome 1 in 2020 to respond to an expected increase in food insecurity in urban areas as a result of COVID-19. Under this activity, WFP signed an agreement with the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to support the scale-up of its Productive Social Safety Net (PSSNII) programme in urban areas through the provision of cash transfers to 77,000 new urban extreme poor households. The support will enable food-insecure urban populations most affected by the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 to have access to adequate food and meet their essential needs. Cash transfers through PSSNII will be implemented at the beginning of 2022. In 2021, WFP worked with TASAF to determine the number of poor urban households to be supported and conducted a baseline essential needs assessment before the start of the cash transfer programme.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the refugee operation as indicated by WFP's Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code of 4 for Activity 1. Community Household Survey (CHS) findings indicate that women are more empowered to make decisions and voice their concerns related to food. The proportion of households where women, who are the main ration card holders, made decisions on the use of food reached 43 percent. Also, the proportion of households where women and men made decisions jointly on household resources doubled compared to last year (from 18 to 35 percent). This progress is a result of increased sensitization targeting both women and men.

Activity 10 also reached a GAM of 4. Age and gender were analysed during the baseline essential needs assessment. Preliminary results showed that women-headed households were 58 percent of all households surveyed, while 26 percent of the households had at least one member with a physical or mental impairment. This suggests that the urban cash transfers will mainly target women and people with disabilities who make up a majority of the targeted households.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash- and/or food-based transfers to refugees living in official camps.	4
Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue	N/A
Provide cash and/or food-based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic	4

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



6,700 pregnant and lactating women and girls were given specialized nutritious food rations for the prevention of stunting.



4,100 boys and 4,200 girls aged 6-23 months were given specialized nutritious food rations for the prevention of stunting.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supported the Government to implement the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP). This covered capacity strengthening at national and regional levels to improve the enabling environment around nutrition and direct technical assistance at community and health facility levels to support quality service delivery.

Through the Boresha Lishe project, WFP provided nutrition specific and sensitive services to at-risk populations directly targeting children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in Dodoma and Singida regions to improve nutrition knowledge and practices, and to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) while strengthening the enabling environment to ensure the delivery of quality nutrition services. Boresha Lishe ended in June 2021 with positive outcomes in the quality of diets provided to men and children. Follow-up activities were carried out to monitor the continuity and sustainability of interventions implemented over the project period of 53 months.

Nutrition specific interventions were implemented in 40 government health facilities in partnership with 4 local government authorities (LGAs). Beneficiaries included 6,702 PLW and 4,187 boys and 4,104 girls aged 6-23 months who were given specialized nutritious food rations consisting of 100 grams/person/day of Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus respectively for the prevention of stunting. During the post-harvest period when access to food is relatively higher, children were provided with micronutrient powders while women received nutrition education. Since 2020, monthly take-home rations were distributed during the lean season only to the most vulnerable individuals registered under the Government's Productive Social Safety Net programme, while other beneficiaries graduated from in-kind food assistance and were only targeted with social behaviour change communication (SBCC) and nutrition-sensitive activities. As a result of this graduation strategy, attendance at health facilities decreased from 80 percent in 2020 to 66 percent in 2021. Despite the reduction, the annual target of 67 percent attendance was met and the weaned-off beneficiaries were able to utilize knowledge and assets provided for increased diversification of food production and consumption.

The project coverage for prevention increased from 71 percent in 2020 to 93 percent in 2021, well above the 70 percent target, as a result of active sensitization and triangulation of records with the Tanzania Social Action Fund. Throughout the year, 550 moderately malnourished children 6-59 months (237 boys and 313 girls) and 350 PLWs were provided with 200 grams of Super Cereal Plus and 230 grams of Super Cereal with 20 grams fortified oil respectively to treat MAM. The overall quantity of food distributed was 101 mt against 141 mt planned. Community health workers stationed at the health facilities provided nutrition education, nutrition status assessment, counselling, and follow-up, which contributed to increased access and use of antenatal care services by pregnant mothers, increased access and duration in the use of iron supplements and increased utilization of health services in general.

Nutrition-sensitive activities were implemented in 124 villages of Chamwino, Ikungi and Singida rural districts with support from three local cooperating partners - Tanzania Home Economics Association, Sustainable Environment Management Action and Research, and Community and Organisational Development Associates. Activities included nutrition focused SBCC to transform behaviours and practices in food preparation, preservation, consumption and hygiene; promotion and establishment of kitchen gardens and small animal husbandry; and promotion of income generation as well as savings and loans for women's empowerment. Although 50,468 beneficiaries were targeted 59,248 beneficiaries (5,589 male and 53,659 female) were reached. Beneficiaries received 111,600 chickens, 3,300 rabbits, and 36 mt of seeds of vegetables and fruits, including biofortified maize, beans and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes grown at kitchen and community gardens where water was accessible. WFP assisted with the digging of 199 shallow wells and the fabrication of 783 solar driers to support food preservation and post-harvest management. With 283 VICOBA (Village Community Bank) groups established, women were able to save between USD 96 - USD 235. The women started 176 income-generating activities which increased their monthly income fourfold from USD 87 to USD 348, resulting in better nutrition for their households.

The diversity of foods grown and consumed increased, and the proportion of children with a minimum acceptable diet rose from 2.6 percent in 2017 to 27.7 percent 2021 among breastfed children, and from 7.1 percent to 13.5 percent

among non-breastfed children. The proportion of women with minimum dietary diversity also improved from 17 percent to 86 percent. As a result of the implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene activities, 71 percent of beneficiaries installed tippy taps in their homesteads and there was an improvement in the treatment of water before drinking (30.9 percent to 41.1 percent), hand washing during critical times (22.8 percent to 42.2 percent), proportion of households with a designated place for hand washing (18.2 percent to 34.7 percent) and proper disposal of children's stool (92.8 percent to 97.0 percent), the use of improved latrines did not increase significantly despite the distribution of 25,000 toilet slabs, due to slow uptake. However, sensitisation on their use continued. More importantly, stunting levels reduced from 30.6 percent at 2017 baseline to 28.3 percent at end-line, while wasting reduced significantly from 5.9 percent in 2017 to 3.7 percent, bringing the project area, which had the highest rates of wasting in the country, to national averages.

As 2021 was the last year of the Boresha Lishe project, sustainability meetings were held in each village and exit plans were drawn. As an indicator of the success and sustainable nature of project impacts, community and local government identified activities to be maintained and mainstreamed in LGA budgets. Lessons learnt included the importance of using different platforms and methods for SBCC concurrently for maximum impact, the importance of alignment with national plans, and capacity building of local resources persons for sustainability and the integration of interventions in district plans.

Through a partnership with Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, universities, and Tanzania Bureau of Standards, five prototypes of locally formulated specialised food supplements were produced. An acceptability test has been done on them and a market and retail analysis undertaken to understand the landscape and identify opportunities for the product to reach consumers.

WFP continued to strengthen its position as a strategic partner in nutrition for the Government and supported the development of NMNAPII and the national school feeding guidelines, which were launched at the end of 2021 and preparatory on advocacy and government engagement started. Funding was provided for the evaluation of nutrition agreements with the Regional Administrative Secretaries, for the planning and budgeting of nutrition activities in district plans, as well as for supportive supervision visits and district nutrition steering committee meetings. WFP continued to support the integration of HIV into nutrition services. In the lead-up to the global UN Food System Summit, WFP led the coordination of UN support to the Government for the organization of 11 sub-national dialogues across the country. In addition to technical support, WFP provided coordination support to revive the National Fortification Alliance to enable it to deliver on increasing fortification work in Tanzania. In partnership with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, planning started on the development of the Scaling up Nutrition Business Network and joint advocacy ensured that private sector engagement stood as a pillar in the NMNAPII.

WFP signed a joint action plan with UNICEF to enhance collaboration in the delivery of nutrition interventions. Through this partnership, a micronutrient survey was included in the District Health Information System 2021, integrated management of acute malnutrition scale-up plan was finalized and a nutrition emergency response plan was drafted.

Gender was fully mainstreamed into nutrition interventions as testified by the Gender and Age marker of 4 for Activities 3 and 4 under strategic outcome 2. A nutrition integration strategy (2022-2027) was drafted for the next CSP, highlighting food systems as an approach to human capital development.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	4
Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming	4

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



WFP directly supported **83,300 farmers** (43 percent women) compared to **38,200 farmers** in 2020.



Farmers earned an income of **USD 8.9 million** from selling **20,000 mt** of sorghum, **12,500 mt** of maize, and **1,315 mt** of beans.



Post-harvest losses reduced from 17.6 percent in 2020 to **7.7 percent** in 2021 for sorghum, and from 26 percent to **12 percent** for maize.

Strategic outcome 3 supports smallholder farmers to transition from subsistence to commercial farming, reduce post-harvest losses and increase market opportunities. The support includes access to quality inputs, predictable markets and affordable finance, while developing small-scale producer skills in good agricultural practices, reducing post-harvest losses and addressing climate change effects. WFP is implementing two activities under this outcome: (i) Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers (Activity 5) and (ii) Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers (Activity 6). WFP is running four projects under this outcome namely: Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP), Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP), Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), and Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). In partnership with the Government, NGOs and the private sector, WFP is contributing to the reduction of rural poverty and food insecurity. WFP's smallholder farmer portfolio currently supports beans, maize, cassava, and sorghum value chains in eight regions.

WFP provided various trainings to enhance knowledge and skills in good agriculture practice, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, post-harvest management and group leadership/governance to enable farmers and farmer organizations to more effectively engage with markets. WFP established demonstration plots and introduced irrigation technologies to support farmers to cultivate high value crops - mainly horticulture - during lean seasons or in dry lands. Lead farmers were capacitated to produce quality declared seeds for beans and sorghum by partnering with Tanzania's Official Seed Certification Institute, Tanzania Agriculture Research Institution and local government seed inspectors, to address the issue of shortfalls in the availability of improved seeds. Partnering with Farm Radio International and Tanzania Meteorological Agency, three community radios were capacitated in the districts of Kiteto, Longido and Kondoa, and weather messages were disseminated to farmers to enhance seasonal agricultural planning.

WFP directly supported 83,345 farmers (43 percent women) compared to 38,200 farmers (52 percent women) in 2020, an increase of more than 118 percent. This increase was due to the onboarding of new farmers through the FtMA initiative in early 2021. Through GFCS, 8,128 farmers (21 percent women) received weather information through radio programmes, while 14,898 (58 percent women) were engaged through the Uliza App[1]polls. Over 5,800 mobile message alerts were sent to farmers and four radio episodes were aired.

The use of threshing machines increased to 67 percent in 2021 from 62 percent in 2020 due to increased awareness of its benefits in saving time. Some 967 farmer groups were formed under the KJP and CSAP projects, and 805 farmer groups and 39 cooperatives were legally registered. WFP trained 136 (20 women) government extension officers in the areas of climate smart agriculture, nutrition sensitive agriculture and post-harvest handling and storage. Through crops diversification support, WFP encouraged increased consumption of nutritious diets and food preservation.

WFP's support to formalize farmer collective marketing through aggregation centres and warehouses increased local government revenue through crop levies. Market support has also contributed to the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises with increased business development services and last-mile services to farmers. Additionally, village savings and loan associations (VSLA) and VICOBA (Village Community Bank) support has increased household ability to access and manage loans, which were spent on better houses, school fees and improved farm inputs & agro-technologies.

WFP smallholder farmer interventions improved food and nutrition security at the household level and helped to increase the income earned by farmers. Twenty-four percent of farmers undertook collective marketing and were linked to different off-takers including WFP, National Food Reserve Agency, Cereals and Other Produce Board and private companies, such as breweries. Collectively they were able to earn an income of USD 8.9 million from selling 20,000 mt of sorghum, 12,500 mt of maize and 1,315 mt of beans compared to USD 795,000 in 2020, representing a remarkable 11-fold increase.

Sorghum yields increased from 710 kg/acre in 2020 to 1,210 kg/acre in 2021; maize yields from 400 kg/acre to 1,700 kg/acre and beans yields from 95 kg/acre to 400 kg/acre. Post-harvest losses reduced from 17.6 percent in 2020 to 7.7 percent in 2021 for sorghum, and from 26 percent to 12 percent for maize.

WFP partnered with a range of stakeholders including the Ministry of Agriculture and related government institutions, development partners, the private sector (ABInBEV, National Microfinance Bank, input suppliers, buyers and technology manufacturers) and UN organisations including the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Trade Centre, the UN Capital Development Fund and UN Women. Through these partnerships, WFP was able to create a farmer service centre business model that provides last-mile services commercially to farmers. Two digital platforms, Mkulima Hub and Biz Tech were established to manage daily farm group operations and marketing, and function as a one-stop shop for value chain actors. These digital mobile platforms helped to minimize transaction costs and built farmers' savings/credit history, which in the future, will support farmer profile traceability for digital financing. In total 29,000 farmers have been registered on these platforms.

Lessons learnt during the year included: (i) contractual farming models play a vital role in stimulating market and production as well as collective crop aggregation; (ii) the introduction of quality declared seeds (QDS) farms has reduced the shortage of improved seeds at the community level and has made improved seeds affordable and accessible to farmers; (iii) crop diversification triggered the participation of women and youth because of its quick return on investment; and (iv) VSLAs or VICOBAs are a successful way to increase women and youth participation and empowerment leading to increased decision making by women over resources.

Gender was fully integrated into all smallholder farmer interventions, whereby the needs of women, men, youth and people with disabilities were addressed, as testified by the Gender and Age Marker of 4. WFP in collaboration with stakeholders such as the local government, Tanzania's District Police Gender Based Violence desk office, and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare developed a gender training manual. The manual helps to guide communal leaders, village government leaders and farmer group leaders on planning the use of land, water and other household resources together for equitable distribution. Furthermore, WFP supported women groups to access development loans from the Local Government Authority Fund. Five women groups with 102 members received interest free loans amounting to USD 8,000.

[1] Uliza is a Farm Radio International innovative radio digital solution used by local farmers or listeners using their mobile phones to access weather information.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	4
Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	4

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 locally **purchased 76,000 mt** of **food commodities** valued at USD 25 million.



Over **240,600 mt of food** was **transported for WFP operations** in Tanzania and neighboring countries: Uganda, Burundi, South Sudan, and DRC.



USD **15 million** was injected into the economy through food transport costs and a further USD **4 million** through other logistics services.

Strategic outcome 4 aims at enhancing resilience, social protection and disaster risk management systems in Tanzania (Activity 7).

In strengthening social protection and community resilience in the country, WFP supported Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) in the roll out of a mobile application (APP) under the Public Works Programme (PWP) developed to digitally enrol and track participants. The APP is intended to increase the efficiency and transparency of payments to participants. To date, TASAF has implemented several activities including field testing of the APP, preparation of the APP's user manual and awareness raising materials, review of the APP's guidelines and procurement of 1,245 tablets.

WFP worked with TASAF with the support of Ardhi University to improve the design of PWP by incorporating aspects of WFP's community-based participatory planning tool into TASAF's community planning tools and methodologies. Elements integrated included: a) an enhanced seasonal calendar to allow for a closer alignment of public works activities with the seasonal agricultural activities; b) transect walks to interpret landscapes and the introduction of the use of the Global Positioning System to collect data for public work locations; and c) developing action plans to improve planning at the community level. WFP also supported training of trainers for facilitators on the use of the enhanced planning tools.

Under the partnership with Ardhi University, WFP supported the adaptation of the three-pronged approach methodology being used in urban areas to help improve resilience programming through community participation. This comprised the national Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), urban ICA, urban Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP), Community-Based Participatory Planning, and roll-out of short courses on resilience in the university curriculum.

The national level ICA was conducted to inform the design of the new CSP (2022-27). Two workshops on SLP were conducted in Mtwara Municipality and Bagamoyo District with a focus on urban livelihoods bringing together 35 participants and 25 participants respectively. Participants included local government, private sector, petty traders, traditional healers and stockists, NGOs, religious leaders, micro-credits financiers and social service providers.

In Lindi and Mtwara regions, as a follow-up on a joint mission with the Prime Ministers Office - Disaster Management Department (PMO-DMD) after cyclone Kenneth in 2019, WFP undertook a logistics capacity assessment, a food security and livelihoods analysis and market analysis, to better understand existing capacities, livelihoods and vulnerabilities. Following this, a flood-focused simulation exercise was also carried out in Mtwara municipality under the coordination of PMO-DMD and with technical support from WFP and the Office of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The exercise aimed at testing coordination mechanisms in line with the UN contingency plan and disaster management structure at national and subnational levels. Forty participants from various stakeholder groups were involved in the exercise including the Government (Tanzania Meteorological Agency, PMO-DMD and Mtwara municipality) UN agencies, civil society and the private sector. Recommendations and action plans emanating from these studies and exercise provide ground for designing capacity strengthening activities to put together effective disaster preparedness and response plans in Lindi and Mtwara regions.

WFP continued to chair the UN Emergency Coordination Group (ECG), which coordinates efforts of all UN organizations in emergency preparedness and response. The ECG liaises with the PMO-DMD and supports the Government in building resilience against hazards such as floods, drought, earthquakes, cyclones, and landslides. The ECG, with support from OCHA, finalized the review of the UN Contingency Plan for Mtwara which focuses on flood hazards caused by cyclones along the Indian Ocean.

Through its supply chain services, WFP locally purchased 76,000 mt of food commodities valued at USD 25 million, of which 25 percent was from smallholder farmer organizations. In addition, USD 15 million was injected into the

economy through food transport costs and a further USD 4 million through other logistics services including customs clearance. Over 240,600 mt of food were transported for WFP operations in Tanzania and neighbouring countries: Uganda, Burundi, South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Of this, 10,300 mt were transported by rail; 12,300 mt by chartered boats on Lake Tanganyika to DRC and Lake Victoria to Uganda; and the rest by road.

In collaboration with smallholder farmers and aggregators, WFP is investing considerable expertise and funds in quality control and commodity assurance with a focus on food traceability. These are critical areas considering that WFP is expecting Tanzania to become a regional food producer for sorghum, maize, and pulses in the near future. WFP will continue investing in smallholder farmers to ensure quality control and commodity assurance of exported consignments to WFP's operations in South Sudan, Uganda, Burundi and DRC meet international quality standards at competitive prices. WFP is planning to modernize Tanzania Bureau for Standards food safety laboratories as well as procure aflatoxin testing machines and mobile test kits (blue boxes) which will be distributed to aggregation centres.

WFP is engaging with the National Food Reserve Agency, Cereals and Other Produce Board and smallholder farmers to source 50,000 mt of sorghum in 2022 as part of its efforts to make Tanzania as the regional centre for food export. WFP's vision is to boost local production in the next five years, with a focus on the procurement of sorghum. WFP intends to increase local purchases by 20 percent per year for the next five years. The goal is for Tanzania to become the main cereal supplier for WFP operations in South Sudan, Burundi and DRC. More so, WFP is planning to double the procurement of beans from the current 9,000 mt to 16,000 mt in 2022, as well as the procurement of iodized salt.

In relation to the transport sector, WFP's goal is to be the catalyst of the multi-modal approach in Tanzania in collaboration with Uganda, Kenya, and DRC. In 2020, WFP rehabilitated 40 wagons worth USD 600,000 to complement multi-modal operations for its humanitarian activities. In seeing the value of this approach, Tanzania Railway Corporation (TRC) acquired 3 new diesel-electric locomotives and 40 new wagons. In addition, a project to rehabilitate nine locomotives is progressing. The Government's target is to procure 400 new wagons to capacitate TRC, as part of the new Standard Gauge Line project financed by the World Bank. The growth of multi-modal transport, which WFP initiated, will reduce transport costs by 30-40 percent and transit time by 50 percent, in addition to having multiplier effects within the economy.

In 2021, WFP opened a new logistics route from Kasanga Port in southern Tanzania across Lake Tanganyika to Bujumbura with a test shipment of 330 mt of maize. The new route helped WFP secure cost reductions of 30-40 percent and transit time of 50 percent. It has also incentivized commercial traders and benefited the smallholder farmers around the area with a stable market, thus contributing to the national economy.

Tanzania was included in the 2021 Regional Bureau-commissioned thematic evaluation of WFP's contribution to market development and food systems in Southern Africa. The evaluation included six countries (Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe), each of which provided unique learning opportunities related to WFP's work in market development and food systems. One of the main conclusions of the evaluation was "that supply chain capacity strengthening activities of the Tanzania Railway Corporation, Marine Services, and transporters, as well as smallholder agriculture market support provided, will likely help to reduce market inefficiencies in Tanzania." The evaluation also suggested that the draft Theory of Change for the Lake Victoria Corridor support be finalized to allow for future assessment of the extent to which results have been achieved.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	4
Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners	N/A

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



WFP supported Sanku to reach **400,000 people** with access to **fortified flour**.



Through a WFP supported national milling census **35,000 mills were mapped**.

Since its inception in 2017, WFP's Innovation Hub inspired innovative approaches within WFP while creating a partnership with Tanzania's innovation and technology ecosystem. The partnership's impact ranges from the creation of new businesses and innovative solutions with individuals to scaling up pre-existing start-up models in the country. The Hub's contribution and role in initiating and scaling innovations are enabled by its connection with the local innovation ecosystem, linkages with the start-up community and association with the WFP Innovation Accelerator which provides funding and technical expertise for innovation at country level.

In 2021, the Innovation Hub shifted its focus to support WFP to design needs-based and market driven interventions. Through WFP supported Imara Tech, a social enterprise that manufactures agricultural equipment for smallholder farmers. Imara Tech's flagship product is a portable multi-crop threshing machine that is 75x faster than manual methods. Imara Tech scaled up operations to Kigoma creating new employment opportunities while significantly reducing farmer dependency on food production as the only source of income. As a result, 63 businesses were started, each reaching 22 beneficiary farms. With each farm having an average family size of 7.2, this accounted for 9,980 beneficiaries from the programme and resulted in an increase in income from sources other than food production. Imara Tech opened a new workshop in Kigoma and hired 17 new staff to operate the unit.

WFP supported Sanku, a start-up food fortification company that provides fortification tools, training and technical support to small-scale maize flour mills. Sanku dosifier (which is freely given to millers) adds a precise amount of critical nutrients to flour, and monitors the miller's use of the dosifier remotely through a cellular link. Sanku offsets the cost of the miller's nutrients by bulk buying empty "pink" flour bags, which are then sold to the millers to pack their flour. With WFP's intervention which started in mid-2021, Sanku reached 3 million people who can access fortified maize flour, with 400,000 people through direct WFP support alone. This is more than a 50 percent increase compared to 1.4 million people reached before the intervention. Sanku worked with 424 millers, but now has over 656 millers fortifying, an increase of 30 percent compared to the previous year. In addition, Sanku boosted the number of dosifiers installed to 711 (with 130 dosifiers from WFP alone) compared to 480 available before the intervention. In terms of flour sold, in the month before the project began (mid-2021) the company sold enough bags to fortify 3,350 mt of flour. By December 2021, Sanku sold bags to fortify 7,900 mt of maize flour. Sanku has now expanded to all 25 regions (reaching 100 districts) and plans to scale up to Kenya. Previously Sanku was only operating in the regions of Dar es Salaam, Morogoro and Dodoma.

A national milling census was conducted to map out all small and medium scale mills in the country and digitize outputs in an interactive map. The census mapped 35,000 mills which is more than twice the planned number of 13,000 mills. The interactive map will categorize these mills according to their focus or capability for fortification, the numbers of people they serve per day and their geographical location. The census will enable those in the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network as they seek to support increased access to fortified foods in the country.

The WFP-X project, which entailed an exploration of innovations to contribute to food security in megacities by 2030, showcased its ventures to the public in 2021. WFP-X is the WFP's first-ever exploration of moonshot innovations for urban food security in megacities of the future. The initiative showcased five solutions: Forever Food, Mama Lishe Poa, Next Meat, Novex and Mr. Bins Gas. These innovators have built start-ups with the potential to scale up and generate jobs, while creating a future for food solutions for Dar es Salaam inhabitants. WFP has continued to provide these innovators one-on-one mentorship support and linkages to potential partners to help them grow their business and make them commercially viable.

The Innovation Hub continued to catalyse the local innovation ecosystem, by reviving the Hub Huddle series, a capacity-building and peer-to-peer learning platform for innovation hubs in Tanzania. The Hub Huddle format involves a monthly meetup in different hubs, with a theme that resonates with the local innovation ecosystem activities. It acts as a platform for networking, start-ups and partners referral sharing, and provides an opportunity to seek partnerships with ecosystem actors in the country.

Gender was mainstreamed into innovation through various activities. The Gender and Age Marker score for innovation was 4 since interventions addressed the needs of women, men, youth and people with disabilities. Projects such as Mama Lishe Poa from the WFP-X project, worked directly with women to improve their business functions, which in turn, increased their income.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted population	4

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Tanzania is placed 82 out of 156 nations in the 2021 Global Gender Gap Index, with a score of 0.707, down from 0.713 in 2020. Currently Tanzania is one of two countries in Africa with a woman Head of State. A quota system is in place to ensure women's participation in the legislature whereby women should constitute not less than 15 percent of parliament members. Despite efforts to reduce the gender gap, limited female participation in secondary and tertiary education, mainly due to early marriage, has led to a low number of women in senior professional and technical positions. Unemployment among women reached 2.5 percent compared to 1.46 among men. Over 90.4 percent of active women labourers are employed in agriculture, producing 70 percent of the country's food requirements. Other gender gaps include access to nutrition, financial inclusion, information access and control over resources, opportunities and decision-making.

Overall, according to the Gender and Age Marker, gender is fully incorporated throughout WFP's activities in the CSP. WFP joined the Gender Transformation Programme, a corporate tool that ensures gender mainstreaming in all areas. A gendered situational analysis has been conducted based on community-level surveys to inform gender and age integration in the next CSP 2022-27.

Considering the gender gap in financial inclusion, WFP strengthened women's skills to run and participate in village savings and loan organizations and in VICOBAs (Community Village Banks). As a result, 283 VICOBAs could save between USD 96 to USD 235, and this enabled women to increase their monthly income by implementing 176 income generating activities. The combination of more resources available with women's enhanced knowledge and skills on food security and nutrition, resulted in improved access to nutritious food at the household level.

In providing value chain support to farmers, WFP supported women and youth with financial inclusion, increased access to market opportunities, enabled the timely flow of market information to farmers and improved power in decision making among women. Gender champions (110) in two districts were appointed and trained to raise awareness and tackle different gender inequalities at the village level.

WFP promoted climate-smart agriculture among women in pastoral communities and ensured access to climate information through community radio, mobile phones and other informal channels. Access to climate information contributed to the improvement of agronomic practices, such as the use of quality and improved seeds, fertilizers and reduced post-harvest losses.

Innovation among women was fostered by providing them with a platform to create Dar es Salaam's future for food innovations. Through the milling census, WFP engaged women and offered practical training to them, aimed at improving their access to innovation and engagement in professional work. As a result, more women are participating in digital-innovation-related activities.

WFP's efforts led to women's empowerment, with greater control over resources and active participation in decision making, as well as improved access to nutritious food, financial services, market and innovation.

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

Under strategic outcome 1, to help address the needs of people with special needs (PSN) and people with disabilities (PWD) among the refugee population, WFP included questions related to food distribution, preparation and use in the Community Household Survey (CHS). Both the CHS and the Post Distribution Monitoring exercise showed that PSN/PWD have very limited access to other sources of food besides the monthly ration. In coordination with HelpAge International and Plan International, WFP prioritized PSN and PWD during General Food Distribution (GFD), allocating separate waiting shelters with proper seating arrangements and during food distribution. WFP's long-term plans are to advocate for increased coverage for the provision of firewood, clothing and transport support while exploring the feasibility of providing a higher ration for these categories during times of ration reduction.

Firewood is the main source of cooking fuel for 89 percent of refugee households. In terms of food preparation, 86 percent of households reported that the main problem they face when preparing meals is fuelwood, as there are inadequately reliable sources of energy for refugees and host communities. Refugees (women and girls in particular, who make up 65 percent of firewood collectors) walk long distances to acquire firewood and are subjected to several protection issues. According to the CHS, most of the protection cases happened outside the distribution points and were mainly related to firewood collection.

Firewood collection has led to significant deforestation around the camps and is associated with gender based violence for women who are leaving the camps to collect fuel for cooking. To address the problem, men were sensitized during food distributions to support their wives in household/domestic chores (water, firewood, and food collection). WFP increased the procurement of yellow split peas, which requires less cooking time to reduce the households' demand for fuelwood.

A resilience mission commissioned in August 2021 noted that the issue of firewood is at the top of the list of the Government's concerns, as it is one of the primary causes of tension between the refugees and host communities. WFP is exploring the feasibility of integrated resilience interventions under the new Country Strategic Plan, which will combine reforestation activities around the refugee camps and sensitization on GBV with alternative energy solutions to reduce the pressure on the environment.

Due to high dependency on humanitarian assistance with very limited livelihood options to provide alternative sources of food and/or income, refugees, particularly girls and women, are exposed to risks of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). WFP's cooperating partners have been sensitized and capacitated to prevent and address SEA. Prevention of SEA training was conducted for Danish Refugee Council and World Vision Tanzania staff working in the camps to enhance their awareness on refugees' rights and the responsibility of distribution staff to protect beneficiaries in line with humanitarian principles.

Some of the good practices appreciated by refugees include the presence of updated posters displaying rations at Final Delivery Points and in each chute for beneficiaries to confirm their entitlements as they collect their food. The involvement of zone leaders and food management committees in food coordination meetings has also helped beneficiaries to obtain information about the food distribution process. The proportion of households satisfied with the food distribution process increased above the 2021 target following improvements on the quality of food distributed. The introduction of digital scales for commodities has also enabled beneficiaries to confirm their correct entitlement.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP ensured that Boresha Lishe beneficiaries were adequately informed about the project and that there was a feedback and complaint mechanism in place. Suggestion boxes were provided in each village leader's office. Other mechanisms included complaint desks, toll free numbers with the partners and regular meetings with a dedicated committee involving two village leaders, two promoters, four beneficiary households and two community advocates. The committee was trained to receive complaints from beneficiaries and work on them for smooth implementation of the project. The complaint and feedback mechanism enabled beneficiaries to reveal the challenges faced and be promptly assisted.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP collaborated with local government, Tanzania District Police GBV desk office and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to develop a gender protection training manual. The manual applied a protection

lens and mainstreamed gender into the agricultural planning involving PWD, youth, women and men who are now participating in decision making. In addition, 110 gender champions have been identified and capacitated to receive complaints from farmers and advocate against GBV and gender inequality, and are acting as a link between the WFP programme, Local Government Authorities and farming communities.

Environment

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

Under WFP's Critical Corporate Initiative, a climate risk analysis was conducted in selected livelihood zones in collaboration with Alliance Biodiversity - Centre for Tropical Agriculture and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. The analysis was validated by stakeholders, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Prime Minister's Office-Disaster Management Department; Tanzania Meteorological Agency; the National Bureau of Statistics; Ardhi University; Sokoine University of Agriculture; and the University of Dodoma. The climate risk profile for Tanzania provides in-depth qualitative and quantitative information to support targeted climate adaptation programming for the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The analysis has enhanced WFP's capacity to design and mainstream climate change adaptation programmes as part of the strategic interventions to build smallholder farmers' resilience to climate change.

The use of renewable energy of solar power continued to be used by WFP and the United Nations Tanzania as an effort to reduce the environmental footprint on their premises. WFP used solar panels at its office in Dar es Salaam as well as the sub offices in Isaka and Kigoma. For 2021, these accounted for: Nyarugusu refugee camp (100 percent solar use); Nduta refugee camp (75 percent); Isaka (30 percent); and Dar es Salaam (28 percent) of the total power consumed. This reduced carbon dioxide emissions significantly. The plan is to increase capacity at the Dar es Salaam office to 70 percent and expand the service to Dodoma.

A mission from the Regional Bureau took place in November to review climate change issues in the country and explore opportunities for climate resilience programming in the new CSP. The mission noted the inclusion of tree planting as part of WFP's interventions under climate smart agriculture as a demonstration of WFP's commitments to address climate change at the community level. Extensive tree planting in the semi-arid Dodoma region where more than 60,000 trees have been planted provide experience for possible scaling up.

The Regional Bureau mission identified actions to collect, transport and dispose of waste (particularly e-waste) accumulated throughout field locations. The current recycling contractor for Dar es Salaam will be engaged to extend services in all field locations, where items such as scrap metal, old vehicle tyres and lead-acid batteries are taken and managed at a facility that complies with safety and environmental regulations. Dodoma Liaison Office will expand the current rainwater harvesting system and minimize the use of municipal water. With the additional capacity, Dodoma Liaison Office will use water harvested for ancillary water uses such as vehicle washing, facilities cleaning and watering green spaces and gardens. All WFP offices will gradually phase out R22 refrigerant gas in air conditioning and replace it with refrigerant gas R410a, a less harmful, less ozone-depleting gas. In addition, an Environmental Action Plan will be developed to guide planning and budgeting of energy, water/wastewater and solid waste activities.

Food Systems Study

To understand the dynamics of the food system in Tanzania, WFP conducted a mid-stream food systems study in support of national and sub-national dialogues ahead of the Food Systems Summit. A systemic approach was used to study how production, distribution and nutrition interact with one another to shape the food system at the national level. The integrated nature of food systems, focusing on how food is distributed, helps highlight connections between production and consumption/utilization, providing entry points for interventions that affect progress towards the achievement of SDG2 in the country.

Food systems encompass the entire range of actors and their interlinked value-adding activities involved in the production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal of food products that originate from agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The food system is composed of sub-systems (for example, farming, waste management and input supply) and interacts with other systems, such as energy, trade, and health, to mention a few.

As the food system is made up of interconnected pieces, any change or shock to a part of the food system has impacts across the component sub-systems of the food supply chain and will trigger different responses by various actors. These shocks may result in both beneficial and negative adaptive responses. To fully grasp the effects of a shock or change in the system, it is vital to understand possible adaptive responses by multiple actors and their interaction with each other. For example, much of Tanzania's agroprocessing capacity is located near the main port making it easy for large-scale agroprocessing firms to rely on imported raw materials rather than those produced by small-scale farmers. A shift in prices of commodities globally can impact the price competitiveness of local production either positively or negatively and impacts investments made in production by smallholders.

Results from the study show:

- transition to a sustainable food system can deliver benefits for all economic actors;
- infrastructure investments are essential to realizing the social, economic and environmental opportunities;
- with the synergies created by investments in food distribution, self-reinforcing mechanisms will emerge, driven by higher profitability for producers, improved health for citizens, and reduced costs for the Government; and
- investments in improving distribution enable progress to be made on production and nutrition.

The study shows that investing in improved access to infrastructure, adequate storage and suitable transport infrastructure results in lower distribution losses, while at the same time ensuring that high-quality fresh produce reaches the market at affordable prices. This improved access leads to a change in consumer behaviour towards higher consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables, and leads to a change in the composition of crops grown, stimulated by higher demand and profitability.

Systemic change in the Tanzanian food system can be triggered through investment in food distribution. Policy change is required to take a more systemic approach and to create synergies among production, distribution and nutrition efforts, rather than treating them as isolated domains. The results of this study will inform the creation of an action plan for realizing the 2030 pathways for sustainable food systems. The study suggests that using an integrated approach to food systems leads to the greatest gains, in terms of profitability for farmers, nutritional outcomes and efficiency in the use of production inputs. In particular, distribution is key to addressing the challenges faced by the food system. It provides opportunities that allow reduced transport-related losses, so that more products reach the market while improving product quality and stimulating healthier diets.

Data Notes

Overview

The total number of annual beneficiaries reflects those receiving unconditional resource transfers (SO1 and SO2) and capacity-strengthening under strategic outcome 3 (support to smallholder farmers). Also, the number of planned beneficiaries seems high because activity 10 under SO1 which was planned to support food insecurity due to the COVID-19 pandemic has been moved to 2022.

Under GFD for Strategic Objective 1, maize was procured, then milled, and then distributed as maize meal. This is the reason for having planned as maize and distributed as maize meal.

CBT for refugees was planned for some months for 2021 but was not implemented due to the government not easing the suspension of cash transfer activity.

Because of differing overlap calculations between SOs and programme areas, the number of beneficiaries listed under the SDG indicators may not match the number of beneficiaries listed in other tables or texts.

Strategic outcome 01

Cash Based Transfers planned for 2021 for a small number of beneficiaries were not implemented due to a request by the Government to hold the activity.

Activity 10 under strategic outcome 1, planned to support food insecurity due to COVID-19, was not implemented and has been moved to 2022.

Only 12 percent of planned Anti-Retroviral Treatment clients were provided with nutrition support. The shortfall is due to low admission rates compared to the number of individuals who were discharged from the programme due to recovery, loss to follow-up and departure. In 2021, total admissions across all camps were 63 individuals while total exits (discharged) were 127 individuals.

Strategic outcome 02

Ninety-three percent was at the height of the hunger season just before the harvest began (April), while 50 percent was at the onset of the dry season (November). The differences between the two were consistent with the influence of seasonality. 80 percent was coverage for Moderate Acute Malnutrition.

From October through December, SuperCereal Plus was scheduled to be supplied to children in the stunting prevention programme. Instead micronutrients were given out, which contributed to the lower actual quantity given out.

Strategic outcome 03

The percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting improved production of nutritious crops (42 percent) serves as the baseline.

Projects that benefited from capacity strengthening activities are the Kigoma Joint Programme, Climate Smart Agriculture Project, Global Framework for Climate Services and Farm to Market Alliance.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

There has been a positive trend in the proportion of people informed about the programme for the refugee operation. The same indicator was not collected for the SO2 because there was no Post Distribution Monitoring conducted, only the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping data will be collected in 2022.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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	161,250	160,367	321,617	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	113,408	108,092	221,500	
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	161,250	160,367	321,617	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	113,408	108,092	221,500	
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	18,773	17,181	35,954	

						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	2,417	1,326	3,743
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	53,098	24,745	77,843
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	53,098	24,745	77,843
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	2,417	1,326	3,743
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	18,773	17,181	35,954
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	35,838	47,507	83,345
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	35,838	47,507	83,345

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	292,005	160,364	55%
	female	322,938	161,253	50%
	total	614,943	321,617	52%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	34,634	14,216	41%
	female	35,356	15,055	43%
	total	69,990	29,271	42%
24-59 months	male	36,494	14,913	41%
	female	37,103	15,373	41%
	total	73,597	30,286	41%
5-11 years	male	56,810	20,600	36%
	female	58,130	21,264	37%
	total	114,940	41,864	36%
12-17 years	male	40,452	13,955	34%
	female	42,473	14,841	35%
	total	82,925	28,796	35%
18-59 years	male	111,560	94,022	84%
	female	137,598	92,284	67%
	total	249,158	186,306	75%
60+ years	male	12,055	2,658	22%
	female	12,278	2,436	20%
	total	24,333	5,094	21%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	265,526	221,500	83%
Resident	349,417	100,117	29%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Prevention of Malnutrition	94,958	77,843	81%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	66,100	83,345	126%
Treatment of Malnutrition	6,348	3,743	58%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	513,610	221,500	43%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	2,808	12	0%
Corn Soya Blend	5,291	2,056	39%
Dried Fruits	0	36	-
High Energy Biscuits	12	9	71%
Iodised Salt	351	368	105%
Maize	26,962	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	22,155	-
Micronutrient Powder	5	5	98%
Rice	951	163	17%
Split Peas	5,603	4,423	79%
Vegetable Oil	1,405	1,104	79%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	1,014	117	12%
Micronutrient Powder	2	1	71%
Vegetable Oil	5	2	40%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	0	0	0%
Maize	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	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	5,083,390	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	20,400	0
			Male	19,600	0
			Total	40,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	825	100
			Male	675	87
			Total	1,500	187
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	109,552	113,406
			Male	105,258	108,094
			Total	214,810	221,500
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,580	8,767
			Male	9,205	7,570
			Total	18,785	16,337
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female	14,370	14,142
			Male	13,807	12,642
			Total	28,177	26,784
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,198	1,648
			Male	1,150	1,008
			Total	2,348	2,656
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Inpatients	General Distribution	Female	2,545	2,139
			Male	2,151	1,065
			Total	4,696	3,204
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	17,438	18,850
			Total	17,438	18,850
A.2: Food transfers			MT	43,388	30,329
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,339,998	0
Activity 10: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	143,024	0
			Male	135,776	0
			Total	278,800	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,743,392	0

Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
E*: Targeted beneficiaries receive cash and/or food, benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition and/or receive supplementary nutritious foods in order improve their nutritional status					
Prevention of stunting					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	37,896	38,030	

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 24 - 59 months - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - Subactivity: Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	85.64	>85.64	>85.64	99	98.3	95	WFP
	Male	85.25	>85.25	>85.25	98	98.73	95	programme monitoring
	Overall	85.45	>85.45	>85.45	99	98	95	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	71.93	>71.93	>71.93	94	94	97	WFP
	Male	72.17	>72.17	>72.17	90	91	98	programme monitoring
	Overall	72.05	>72.03	>72.05	92	92	97	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6 - 23 months - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	23.2	>23.2	>23.2	26	35	36.7	WFP
	Male	23.4	>23.4	>23.4	35	25	28.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.1	>24.1	>24.1	31	29	32.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	89.73	>89.27	>89.27	98	98.3	98.2	WFP
	Male	89.27	>89.73	>89.73	98	98.7	97.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	89.51	>89.51	>89.51	98	99	97.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	95.97	≥95.97	≥95.97	96	96	97.3	WFP
	Male	95.97	≥95.97	≥95.97	98	96	97.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	95.97	≥95.97	≥95.97	97	96	97.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6 - 59 months - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	18	2.78	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	1	0.15	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	78	92.1	94.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	85	≥90	≥90	88	100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: General Population - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.45	≤6.45	≤6.45	14.58	7.3	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	7.45	≤7.45	≤7.45	12.74	5.9	9.8	WFP survey
	Overall	6.75	≤6.75	≤6.75	13.6	6.4	10	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	87.38	≥87.38	≥87.38	72	81.4	83	WFP survey
	Male	94.99	≥94.99	≥94.99	75	81.1	87	WFP survey
	Overall	89.67	≥89.67	≥89.67	75	81.2	86	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.69	≤7.69	≤7.69	15	10.5	13	WFP survey
	Male	3.34	≤3.34	≤3.34	14	13.7	9	WFP survey
	Overall	6.39	≤6.39	≤6.39	15	12.5	10	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.93	≤4.93	≤4.93	12	8.1	4	WFP survey
	Male	1.67	≤1.67	≤1.67	10	5.2	4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.94	≤3.94	≤3.94	11	6.3	4	WFP survey
Target Group: Pregnant and Lactating Women and Women of Reproductive Age - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	53.5	>53.5	>53.5	52	49	53.4	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021						Root Causes	
Output Results							
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts							
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,420	4,635		
			Male	9,050	4,535		
			Total	18,470	9,170		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	765	321		
			Male	735	229		
			Total	1,500	550		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	12,088	6,702		
			Total	12,088	6,702		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,000	350		
			Total	1,000	350		
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,020	120		

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E*: Vulnerable individuals benefit from improved knowledge in behavioural and/or agricultural practices for better nutrition to improve their nutritional status				
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	50,468	53,659

Outcome Results									
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source	
Target Group: Children 6 - 23 months - Location: Dodoma and Singida - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting									
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	24.9	>24.9	>24.9			30	14.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP survey
	Male	24.9	>24.9	>24.9			41	18.8	
	Overall	24.9	>24.9	>24.9	27.7		35	16.7	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	76.3	≥50	≥50			68	70.6	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	76.3	≥50	≥50			73	79.8	
	Overall	76.3	≥50	≥50	93		71	75.2	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	66.67	≥66.67	≥66.67	26.7			52	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	67.69	≥67.69	≥67.69	31			68.3	
	Overall	67.19	≥67.19	≥67.19	66.7		80	60.7	
Target Group: Children 6 - 59 months - Location: Dodoma and Singida - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	3	<15	<15	0		3.5	2.66	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0		0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	5.95	<15	<15	1		5	6.59	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	91.05	>75	>75	82		88.5	90.75	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	49	>50	>50	80.2		45.47	27.34	Secondary data
Target Group: Pregnant and Lactating Women and Women of Reproductive Age - Location: Dodoma and Singida - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	41.47	>41.47	>41.47	86.3		49.2	37.1	WFP survey

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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder	Female	33,050	35,838
		agricultural market support activities	Male	33,050	47,507
			Total	66,100	83,345

Output Results				
Activity 05: Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP value chain support in order to have improved access to profitable markets and increase their incomes				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	49,100	53,572

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Dodoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	27	<27	<27	7.7	17.5		WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems	Overall	3,339	≥10,000	=10,000	146,321.2			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	26	<26	<26	12			WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Overall	42	>42					WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	37.45	≥37.45	≥37.45	35	18	32.2	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	13.1	≤13.1	≤13.1	22	37	16.5	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	49.45	≤49.45	≤49.45	43	46	51.3	WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6 - 23 months Caretakers - Location: Dodoma and Singida - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	>20	>20			14	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	10	<10	<10			6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	70	<70	<70	69.5		77	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	94.2	=100	=100	96	95	94	WFP survey
	Male	96.7	=100	=100	97	93	94.1	WFP survey
	Overall	95.34	=100	=100	96	94	94	WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: children 6 - 23 months Caretakers - Location: Dodoma and Singida - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		98	WFP programme monitoring

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								
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	70	>70	>70	79		83	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee General Population - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	48.1	>48.1	>48.1	100	84.9	76.5	WFP survey
	Male	49.9	>49.9	>49.9	99	87	78	WFP survey
	Overall	48.6	>48.6	>48.6	99	85.7	78	WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Pregnant and lactating Women (PLW) - Location: Dodoma and Singida - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	84.3	≥84.3	≥84.3			80	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Imani Nsamila

Member of Tumaini Farmers Group at a community-owned orange-fleshed sweet potato farm in Matongo Village, Ikungi District, Dodoma Region

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

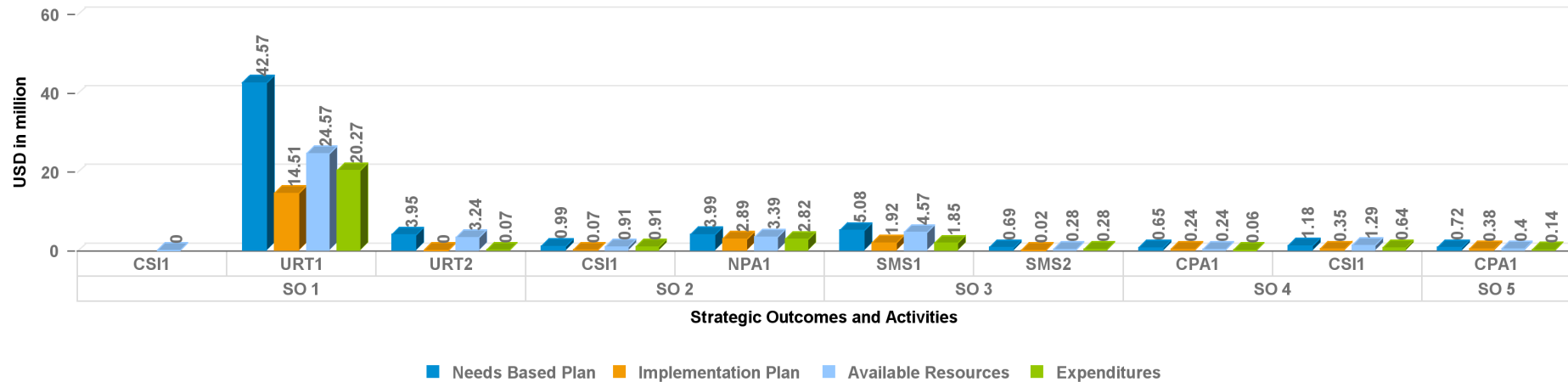
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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
CS1	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming
CS1	Provide capacity support to government food security institutions
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 2021 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	42,566,367	14,511,701	24,570,024	20,267,117
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic	3,949,696	0	3,237,572	70,541
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	618,634	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			46,516,064	14,511,701	28,426,230	20,337,658

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	994,206	66,432	907,463	906,071
		Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	3,991,791	2,889,870	3,389,194	2,823,446
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,985,997	2,956,302	4,296,658	3,729,517
3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	5,077,778	1,921,360	4,567,827	1,851,422
		Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	692,849	16,384	275,381	275,381
	Non Activity Specific		0	0	17,991	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			5,770,626	1,937,744	4,861,198	2,126,803

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	650,716	236,594	240,504	60,152
		Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	1,175,814	354,320	1,293,487	644,580
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,826,530	590,914	1,533,991	704,732
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	717,237	381,120	401,770	140,018
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)			717,237	381,120	401,770	140,018
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,230,182	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	4,230,182	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			59,816,455	20,377,781	43,750,030	27,038,728
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,960,973	2,211,003	5,440,622	3,458,373
Total Direct Costs			65,777,428	22,588,784	49,190,652	30,497,101

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			4,275,533	1,468,271	1,494,168	1,494,168
			70,052,961	24,057,055	50,684,820	31,991,269



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

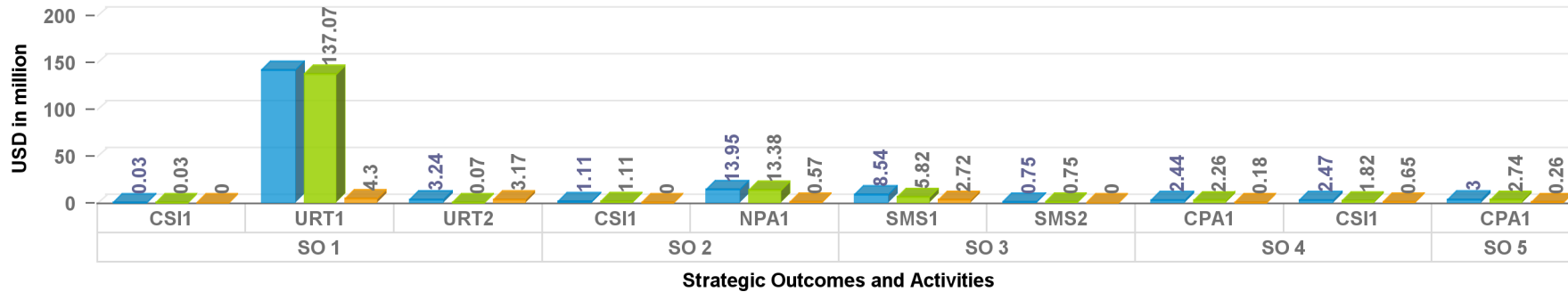
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic	24,711,961	3,237,572	0	3,237,572	70,541	3,167,031
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	252,646,169	141,376,555	0	141,376,555	137,073,648	4,302,907
		Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue	611,982	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	618,634	0	618,634	0	618,634
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			277,970,111	145,262,761	0	145,262,761	137,174,189	8,088,572

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	3,476,472	1,112,960	0	1,112,960	1,111,567	1,393
		Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	24,523,402	13,947,643	0	13,947,643	13,381,896	565,748
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			27,999,874	15,060,603	0	15,060,603	14,493,463	567,140
3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	3,180,271	749,183	0	749,183	749,183	0
		Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	17,702,194	8,538,481	0	8,538,481	5,822,076	2,716,405
		Non Activity Specific	0	17,991	0	17,991	0	17,991
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			20,882,465	9,305,656	0	9,305,656	6,571,260	2,734,396

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 capacity support to government food security institutions	4,699,808	2,468,100	0	2,468,100	1,819,193	648,907
		Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners	5,019,244	2,443,610	0	2,443,610	2,263,257	180,353
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			9,719,052	4,911,710	0	4,911,710	4,082,451	829,259

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	4,150,588	3,002,383	0	3,002,383	2,740,631	261,753
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)			4,150,588	3,002,383	0	3,002,383	2,740,631	261,753
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,230,182	0	4,230,182	0	4,230,182
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	4,230,182	0	4,230,182	0	4,230,182
Total Direct Operational Cost			340,722,090	181,773,295	0	181,773,295	165,061,993	16,711,302
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			26,679,939	15,794,264	0	15,794,264	13,812,015	1,982,249
Total Direct Costs			367,402,029	197,567,559	0	197,567,559	178,874,008	18,693,551
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			24,120,422	11,094,029		11,094,029	11,094,029	0
Grand Total			391,522,451	208,661,589	0	208,661,589	189,968,037	18,693,551

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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