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# **United Republic of Tanzania**

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2027

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# Overview

In the latter half of 2022, WFP launched its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022 - 2027, anchored in and guided by national policy frameworks and the strategic priorities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation framework. The strategy represents a strategic shift in WFP's portfolio as a partner of choice for the Tanzanian Government in achieving national priorities and sustainable development. WFP continued to work with the Government of Tanzania, bilateral donors, United Nations (UN) agencies, non-government organisations, the private sector, research institutions, and academia. Through strong partnerships, WFP supported over 462,000 food-insecure people across Tanzania who benefited from tailored development and humanitarian interventions.

WFP provided technical and financial support to enhance national capacities in areas where WFP has recognised expertise, including social protection, nutrition, supply chain, and disaster preparedness. Furthermore, WFP supported the national social protection system through the provision of short-term cash transfers to 256,000 food-insecure Tanzanians in urban and peri-urban areas to meet their food needs.

WFP supported the Government of Tanzania in achieving national nutrition priorities by providing financial and technical assistance. WFP extended its support to the Government for conducting the Cost of Malnutrition study to understand the social and economic impact of child undernutrition and provide evidence to support recommended actions for sustainable development. Recognising the role school feeding plays in human capital development, WFP supported the Government in joining the global School Meals Coalition, a platform to drive actions that can re-establish, improve, and scale up food and education systems to achieve the 2023 Sustainable Development Goals.

WFP empowered smallholder farmers, in particular women and youth, through the provision of agricultural and financial services, capacity strengthening, and the creation of linkages to profitable markets. WFP supported climate change adaptation and promoted the resilience of the communities most at risk, through the creation and rehabilitation of community assets that reduced the food-related impact of external shocks. Over 30,000 people in targeted communities benefited from the establishment of irrigation systems and water provision services for domestic use, agriculture, livestock farming, and small-scale kitchen gardens.

WFP provided life-saving food assistance to 203,040 Burundian and Congolese refugees residing in camps in North-West Tanzania. To address the high prevalence of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among the refugee population, WFP provided specialised nutritious foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, children, people living with HIV, and in-hospital patients for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition.

WFP established several strategic and operational partnerships in support of its various activities. WFP facilitated a South-South Cooperation agreement between the governments of Tanzania and Brazil, providing support to smallholder farmers engaged in the cotton production sector. Additionally, WFP strengthened its collaboration with UN agencies through joint financing programmes to maximise cost efficiency and create synergies. WFP, along with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and UN Women, embarked on a multi-year project in support of rural women's economic empowerment. WFP also partnered with 16 UN agencies for the implementation of the second phase of the Kigoma Joint Project, a cross-cutting and multisectoral project focused on supporting host communities while addressing the humanitarian needs of refugees.

WFP placed special attention on protection, gender, and accountability to affected populations, and the needs of persons with disabilities (PWD). Activities were designed and implemented in an inclusive approach that promoted the engagement of women, youth, and PWD and responded to their needs. This included the provision of tailored nutrition assistance targeting pregnant and lactating women and children as well as the distribution of nutrition information and communication materials for the visually impaired. Community asset creation activities reduced protection risks associated with water collection, including gender-based violence, by reducing travel distance - from 8 km to less than 1 km - as the water points were established inside their communities. The CSP integrated gender and age, and disability achieving the highest code of four against the gender and age marker.

# 462,212

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



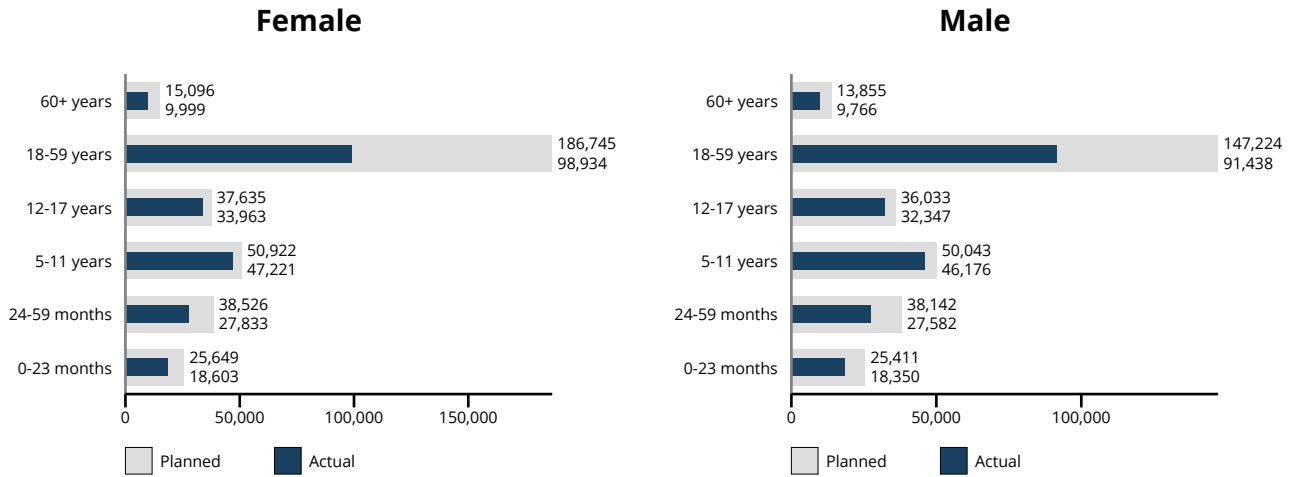
51% female



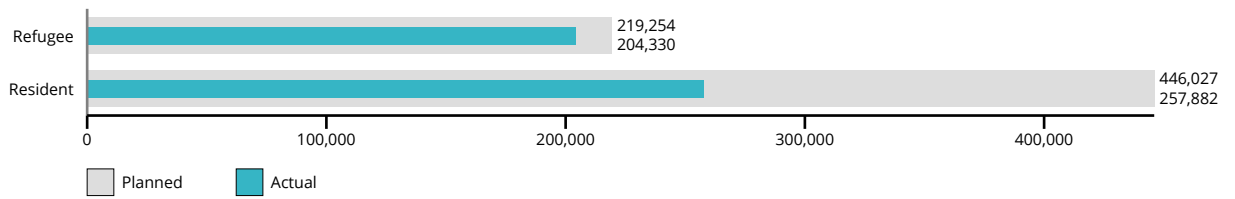
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 31,284 (55% Female, 45% Male)

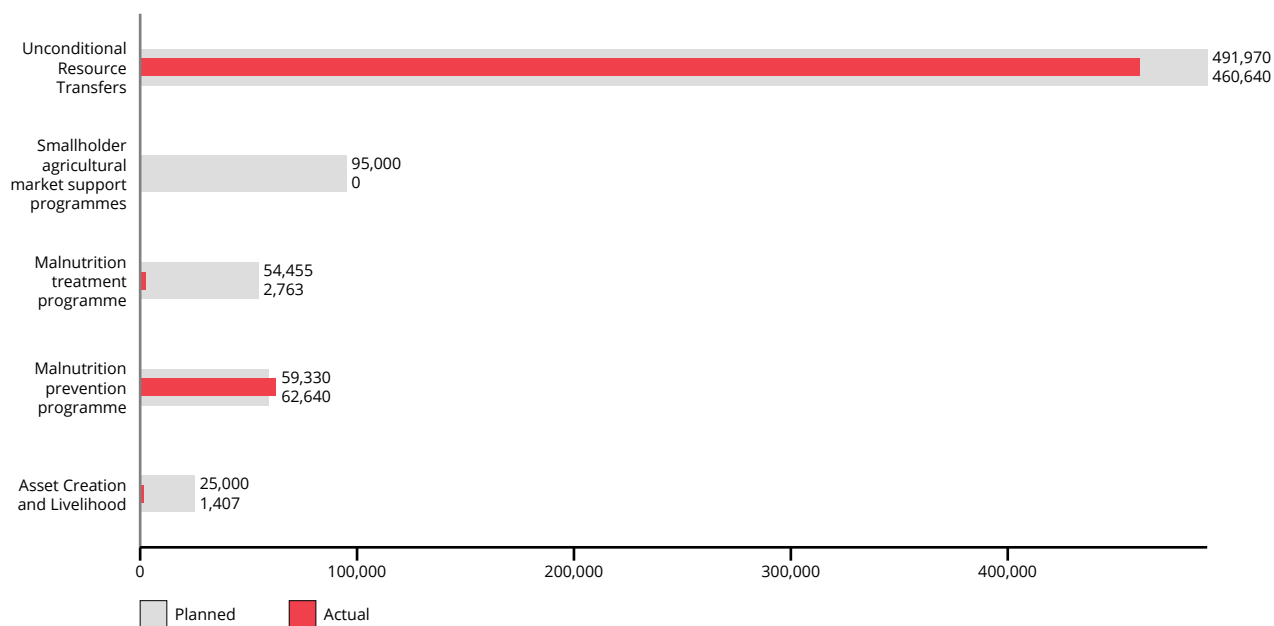
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



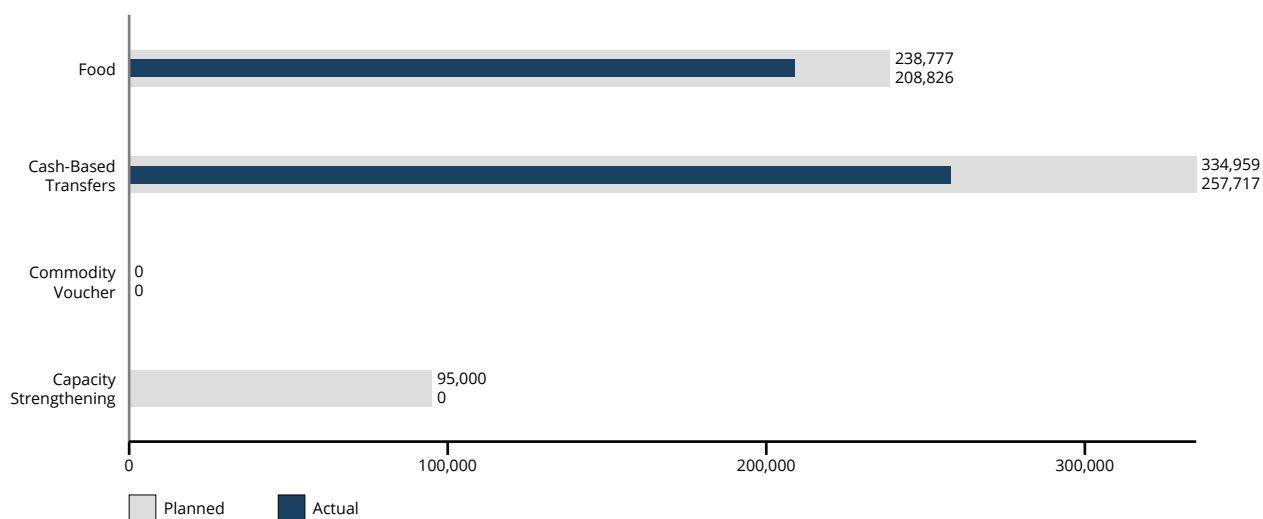
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



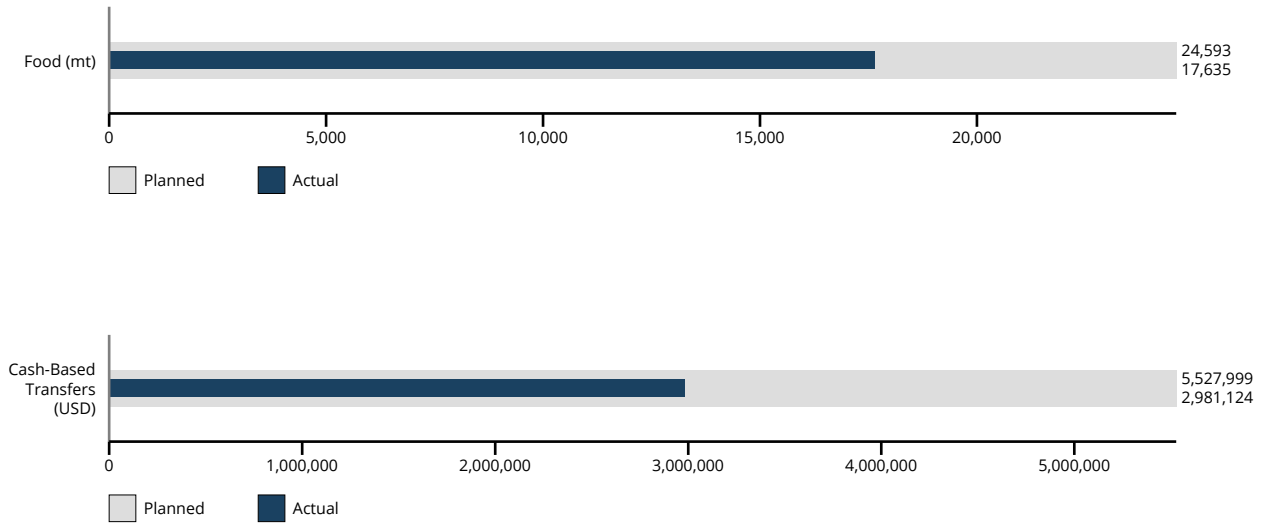
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



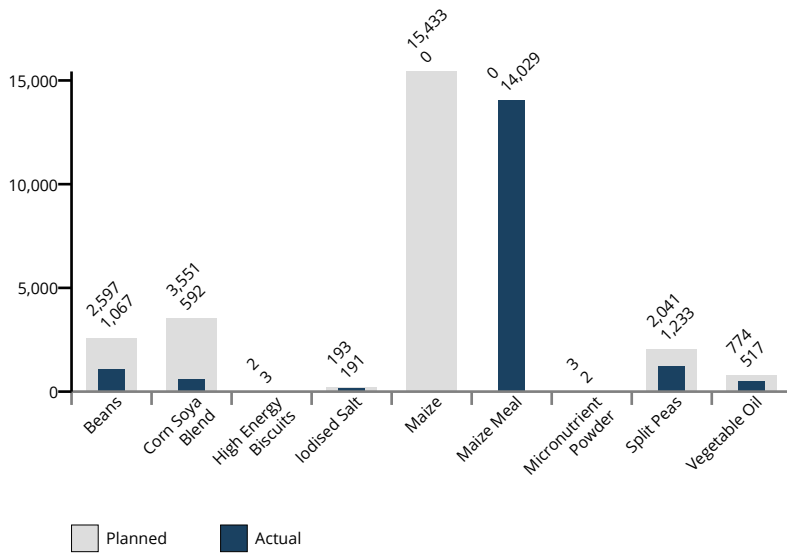
## Beneficiaries by Modality



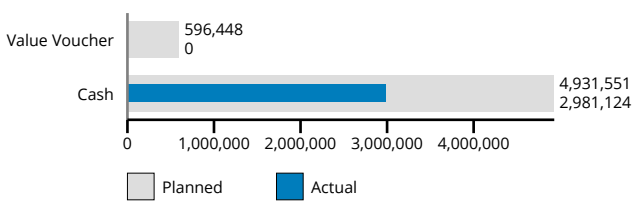
### Total Transfers by Modality



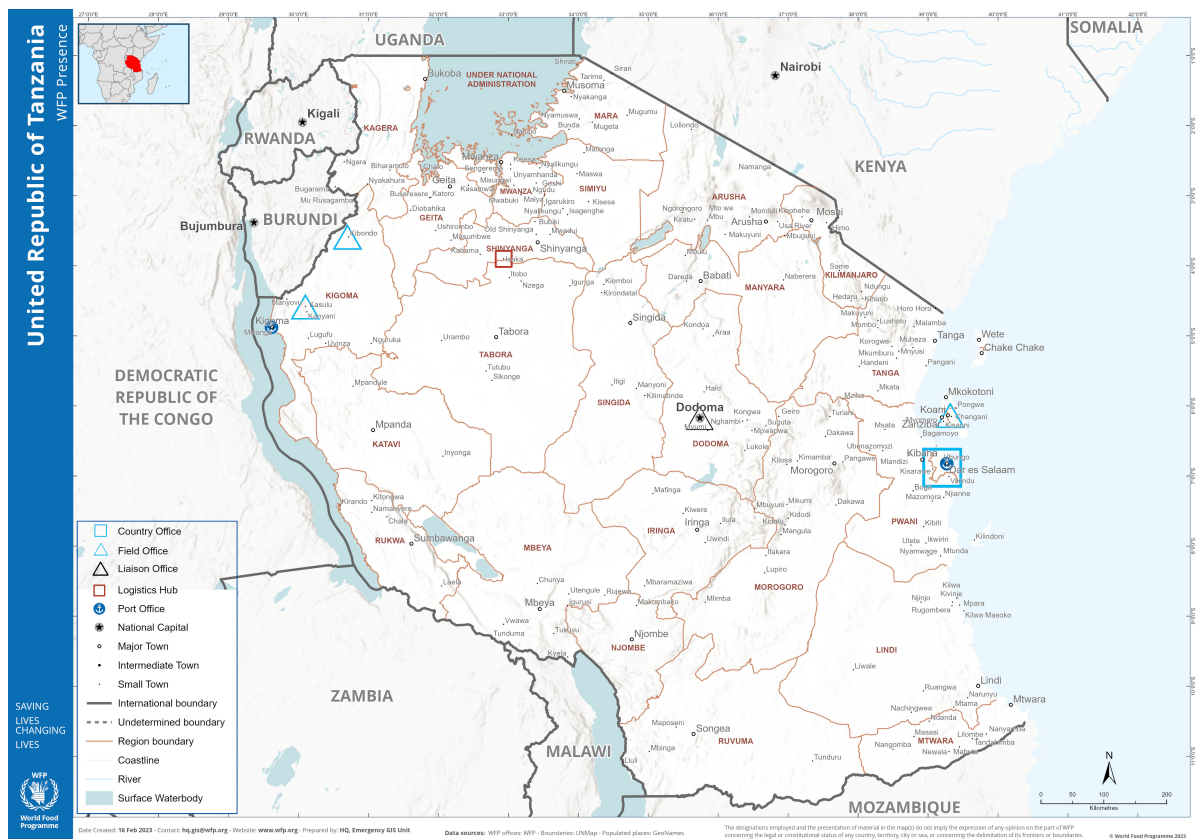
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



Tanzania is a lower-middle-income country with a population of 61 million [1]. The country has experienced steady economic growth in recent years, with a gross domestic product growth rate of 5 percent in 2022, according to the World Bank. However, this growth has not been evenly distributed and is characterised by geographical disparities. The country has a low human development index of 0.549, ranking 160 out of 191 countries according to the 2022 Human Development Report, largely due to relatively low expected years of schooling.

Poverty remains significant with 27 percent [2] of the population living below the poverty line and an additional 8 percent [3] living in extreme poverty. 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 among children under five years of age is still high at 31.8 percent [4]. An estimated 20 percent of households nationally are unable to afford a diet with sufficient calories, while 59 percent cannot afford a nutritious diet [5].

Agriculture plays a key role in the national economy and provides a livelihood for the majority of the population (70 percent). Despite being a country with fertile land and a relatively large agricultural sector, a significant share of the population remains food insecure and malnourished. This is due in part to economic disparities, as many smallholder farmers struggle to access markets and credit, and in part to climate change, which has led to increasingly unpredictable weather patterns and crop failures as well as an increasing frequency of natural disasters such as droughts and floods, which affects the country's food production.

Just when Tanzania started its recovery from COVID-19, the onset of the Ukraine crisis presented another potential economic shock given Tanzania's heavy reliance on fuel and fertilizer imports. The onset of the Ukraine crisis and the subsequent increase in the global prices of basic commodities such as fuel, wheat, other grains, and vegetable oil, have increased the cost of living for vulnerable populations and contributed to food insecurity. Many households spend 70 percent of their income on food, and when prices rise, they are forced to cut back on the quantity and quality of food they consume. This is particularly problematic for women and children, who are the most vulnerable to malnutrition.

The country ranked 146 out of 191 countries on the Gender Inequality Index in 2022 [6], mainly due to high maternal mortality rates, high adolescent birth rates, and low levels of secondary education for girls. Many girls do not complete their education due to early marriage and unplanned pregnancies, while poverty causes both girls and boys to drop out of school to engage in economic activities. Despite making up most of the agriculture sector labour force, women often have limited access to land, credit, and other resources. This limits their ability to produce and generate income,

making them more susceptible to shocks.

Tanzania has been hosting refugees fleeing political and civil unrest in neighbouring countries since the 1970s. Most refugees and asylum-seekers come from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Around 208,000 [7] live in Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps located in the north-western region of Kigoma. Voluntary repatriation of Burundians remained below targets with only 5,808 repatriating in 2022 compared to 30,070 in 2021 due to challenges associated with integration in their home country, including a lack of housing, land for cultivation, and income-generating activities [8]. Refugees remain food insecure and rely on WFP's assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs.

WFP has been present in Tanzania since 1963, working hand in hand with the Government in support of its people and national priorities. WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2027 adopts a longer-term vision to support Tanzania realise the objectives of its National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26 and agenda 2030 by increasingly investing in human capital while sustaining economic growth. Working with the Government, partners, and stakeholders, WFP is implementing a diverse set of interventions to address food and nutrition insecurity. Activities include emergency food assistance, disaster risk reduction, smallholder market access, social protection, nutrition, school feeding, climate resilience, sustainable energy, and supply chain. Women, youth, and persons with disabilities remain at the core of the CSP.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supports vulnerable Tanzanians and refugees to meet their essential food and nutrition needs through the provision of in-kind assistance and cash transfers. WFP, through strategic outcome 2, supports vulnerable populations in targeted districts by providing nutrition assistance to increase the consumption of diverse and nutrient-rich diets as well as access to nutrition, health, and education services that contribute to human capital development. Through strategic outcome 3, WFP supports communities in achieving climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improving their food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains, and sustainable management of natural resources. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supports Government institutions and humanitarian and development partners in Tanzania by improving access to on-demand services and innovation platforms.

## Risk Management

WFP identified several strategic and operational risks relevant to its operation in the country. Price fluctuation was identified as a major risk. The onset of the Ukraine crisis and the subsequent increase in the global prices of basic commodities (fuel, fertilizers, wheat, other grains, and vegetable oil) posed potential challenges that could increase the cost of delivering humanitarian aid. To mitigate the potential risk, WFP closely monitored prices locally, regionally, and globally. WFP proactively implemented actions that allowed for the procurement of food commodities at competitive rates, and identified the most cost-efficient mode of transportation to reduce food-associated costs.

Misconduct continued to be monitored by WFP, and the office provided frequent reminders to staff about WFP's Code of Conduct, policies on ethics, and reporting mechanisms. WFP trained staff and implementing partners on anti-fraud and anti-corruption policies. WFP addressed potential risks of fraud through digitalised systems for cash transfers and consolidation. The risks of sexual exploitation and abuse were monitored and refresher courses and sensitisation for all WFP staff and implementing partners were held regularly.

An external audit was conducted to evaluate the efficiency of the financial procedures, accounting system, internal financial controls, and administration and management of WFP. Recommendations have already been nearly implemented.

WFP continuously applied risk management principles and internal control procedures in decision-making and addressing risks. WFP maintained an updated risk register with mitigation actions to address potential challenges. In addition, risk management activities were coordinated through the Risk Committee, chaired by the Country Director. The committee monitored the implementation of mitigation actions for the identified risks, identify key indicators, and discuss new emerging risks as per the country's risk appetite.



# Partnerships

Under the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022 - 2027, WFP aims to balance its portfolio in Tanzania to address economic vulnerabilities facing vulnerable populations while continuing to provide food assistance to refugees. Recognising the significant role successful partnerships play in supporting the achievements of the new CSP, WFP continued to explore new avenues for collaboration with a diverse range of actors.

WFP worked closely with partners, fostering an enabling environment for the implementation of the collective response in the country. WFP's partners were the Government of Tanzania, bilateral donors, United Nations (UN) agencies, non-government organisations (NGOs), the private sector, research institutions, and academia.

The Government of Tanzania remained WFP's main partner for the implementation of the CSP. WFP worked with the Government at different levels, notably, offices of the President, Vice President, and Prime Minister, line ministries and related institutions as well as regional and district governments who played a key role in mobilising communities. In addition, WFP established new partnerships in Zanzibar with the Ministry of Blue Economy, the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, and the Disaster Management Department. Technical assistance was provided in areas where WFP has recognised expertise such as social protection, nutrition, supply chain, and disaster preparedness. WFP also facilitated a South-South Cooperation agreement between the governments of Tanzania and Brazil in support of smallholder farmers engaged in the cotton production sector. South-South Cooperation with China was also developed for the school feeding programme.

In line with the new CSP, WFP developed a fundraising strategy complemented by an implementation plan to diversify its donor base. Guided by the strategy, WFP organised several meetings with current and potential donors to explore possible areas of collaboration. Strong and continued advocacy resulted in the Government of the Republic of Korea through the Korea International Cooperation Agency affirming its support to WFP through a multi-year contribution in support of the refugee response and smallholder farmers. Japan has also reiterated its commitment by providing humanitarian contributions to the refugee response. Ireland through its development arm, Irish Aid, renewed its longstanding partnership with WFP building on the success of previous projects.

WFP also engaged with non-traditional donors including the United Arab Emirates through Mohammad Bin Rashid Global Initiative and Israel. On the private sector front, WFP carried out a mapping exercise of the private sector in the country to identify partners with common interests and objectives in areas related to school feeding, climate action, innovation, and supply chain. During the year, a strategic and multiyear partnership with the Mastercard Foundation in support of smallholder farmers was formalised.

WFP engaged with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the German Investment Bank (kfw) to explore avenues for partnership in support of sustainable development in Tanzania.

WFP also strengthened its collaboration with UN agencies through joint financing programmes for maximising cost efficiency and creating synergies. WFP, alongside Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and UN Women embarked on a multiyear project in support of rural women's economic empowerment. WFP also partnered with 16 UN agencies for the implementation of the second phase of the Kigoma Joint Project; a cross-cutting and multisectoral project focused on supporting host communities while addressing the humanitarian needs of refugees. WFP worked with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) at the national and camp levels coordinating the response and jointly advocating in support of refugees.

Partnerships with NGOs and grassroots organisations enabled WFP to implement activities and ensured community ownership. In 2022, WFP worked with six NGOs, three of which were national organisations. WFP's activities implemented by NGOs included capacity building of farmer groups, nutrition-related social behaviour change communication, and food distribution in refugee contexts. WFP adopted the use of the UN Partner Portal in 2019 and since then all partners have been selected through the portal. Streamlined communication through the portal ensured transparency as all potential NGOs received the same information during calls for proposals. As a part of capacity building, WFP organised information sessions for each of the calls for proposals where potential applicants were capacitated with knowledge on programmatic areas such as agriculture, nutrition, emergency operation, monitoring and evaluation, budgeting, and cross-cutting issues such as gender and protection, climate, as well as innovation. Several oversight missions were conducted to support the development and implementation of risk mitigation measures, especially for new and local NGOs. Capacity strengthening sessions on financial management and internal controls were conducted for two local NGOs.

# CSP Financial Overview

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022 - 2027 was relatively well funded against its needs-based plan, receiving a total of 50 million, of which 17.8 million were balances carried forward from the previous CSP. However, the majority of funding received (60 percent) was directed towards strategic outcome 1 focused on crisis response. Multiyear funding and resources received in the last few months of the year accounted for 30 percent of allocated contributions, resulting in a higher level of available resources.

With this level of funding, WFP was able to provide lifesaving and development assistance to over 462,000 vulnerable Tanzanians and refugees across the country. WFP's main funding partners in Tanzania were Brazil, Canada, China, the European Commission, Germany, Ireland, Japan, MasterCard Foundation, One UN, the Republic of Korea, and the United States of America.

Overall, the funding trends remained similar to previous years with 60 percent of available resources received in support of strategic outcome 1, responding to the basic food needs of food-insecure refugees. The improved level of funding of outcome 1 allowed WFP to increase food rations from 68 to 80 percent of the minimum recommended kilocalories. Strategic outcome 2 in support of nutrition was significantly underfunded hindering WFP's ability to implement nutrition programmes. WFP directed multilateral funding to bridge some of the funding gaps. Strategic outcomes 3 and 4 in support of smallholder farmers, resilience and service provision were well funded.

Multilateral funding made up 7 percent of the total contributions received, which were directed to underfunded development activities including nutrition, resilience, and supply chain. Advances against contributions from Germany, European Commission, and the United States enabled WFP to overcome potential interruptions in assistance to refugees resulting from lead times for food procurement. WFP also benefited from the Global Commodity Management Facility, which allowed it to purchase food in advance against forecasted contributions, providing a steady supply of commodities at a reduced lead-time and procurement of food when markets are favourable [1].

WFP also strengthened its collaboration with United Nations (UN) agencies through joint financing programmes for maximising cost efficiency and creating synergies. Thriving to deliver on its commitment to gender-transformative programming, WFP, alongside Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and UN Women embarked on a five-year joint project in support of rural women's economic empowerment. WFP also partnered with 16 UN agencies for the implementation of the second phase of the Kigoma Joint Project; a cross-cutting and multisectoral project focused on supporting host communities while addressing the humanitarian needs of refugees.

The total expenditure for July - December 2022 accounted for 56 percent of available resources. The variance between actual expenditure and available resources is linked to the confirmation of multiyear funding, resources received in the last few months and a shorter implementation duration as the new CSP started in July 2022.

WFP revised the CSP budget introducing an increase in beneficiary numbers under strategic outcome 1 responding to lower repatriation of refugees and the inclusion of 270,000 new beneficiaries targeted through the national social protection system. The revision resulted in an overall increase of 7 percent in the funding requirements for the total duration of the CSP. [2]

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	 27,029,976	 14,945,019	 29,750,287	 21,225,012
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027	 27,029,976	 14,945,019	 29,750,287	 21,225,012
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors	 26,302,080	 14,695,968	 28,859,371	 21,117,425
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels	 727,896	 249,051	 726,868	 107,587
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 164,046	 0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	 4,497,802	 1,898,232	 1,451,260	 422,209
SO02: Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.	 4,497,802	 1,898,232	 1,451,260	 422,209

Activity 03: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to vulnerable population and technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change communication and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods.	 3,822,909	921,232	734,176	246,895
Activity 04: Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritized districts	 674,892	976,999	717,083	175,314
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	 10,004,211	4,227,644	10,495,729	2,031,541
SO03: Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	 10,004,211	4,227,644	10,495,729	2,031,541
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets	 4,865,485	3,297,474	8,307,140	1,263,988
Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices	 3,486,180	228,400	715,876	72,315
Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation	 1,652,545	701,770	1,472,711	695,238

SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	1,632,913	1,203,018	1,756,693	727,447
SO04: Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.	1,632,913	1,203,018	1,756,693	727,447
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector	1,632,913	1,203,018	1,756,693	727,447
Non-strategic result	0	0	1,037,253	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	43,164,904	22,273,914	43,453,971	24,406,211
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,297,025	2,124,482	3,403,411	1,695,306
Total Direct Costs	45,461,930	24,398,397	46,857,382	26,101,517
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	2,843,237	1,500,241	2,202,867	2,202,867
Grand Total	48,305,168	25,898,638	50,097,503	28,304,385

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027



**203,330** refugees received general food assistance.



**47,179** refugee children received age-appropriate specialised nutritious food.



**256,310** vulnerable Tanzanians received cash-based transfers to meet their food needs.

Strategic outcome 1 focused on supporting refugees and vulnerable Tanzanians to meet their immediate and essential food and nutrition needs through the provision of food assistance. In parallel, WFP strengthened national capacities in areas related to disaster risk management (DRM) and social protection systems through the provision of technical assistance. The support focused on building strong and sustainable social protection systems that can respond and adapt to various shocks and protect the most vulnerable populations.

The outcome remained the largest component of WFP's operation accounting for over 65 percent of WFP's needs-based plan budget. The outcome was relatively well-funded enabling WFP to provide food assistance to refugees living in camps, albeit at 80 percent of the kilocalorie requirements, and support vulnerable Tanzanians in urban areas through the provision of cash transfers and strengthen national capacities for disaster risk reduction [1].

Under this outcome, WFP provided in-kind food assistance to 204,330 Burundian and Congolese refugees residing in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps in North-West Tanzania. Refugees received monthly food rations comprised of fortified maize meal, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and salt. While the improved level of funding enabled WFP to increase the food rations of its refugee response from 68 to 80 percent, the in-kind assistance remains well below the minimum recommended kilocalorie requirement of 2,100 per person per day.

In addition, WFP provided age-appropriate supplementary food to vulnerable populations such as pregnant and lactating women including adolescent girls, children aged 6-23 months to prevent chronic malnutrition (stunting), children aged 24-59 months to address micronutrient deficiencies, and people living with HIV for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. WFP also supported in-hospital patients with food to support fast recovery. The support to people living with HIV in camps was aligned with the Government's national HIV response and coordinated through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

WFP resumed its small-scale kitchen gardens initiative inside refugee camps. The activity aims at improving the food diversity and nutrition outcomes of vulnerable households through increased access to diverse foods such as vegetables. The activity, which complements the in-kind food assistance, reached the targeted 600 households (3,000 beneficiaries) in camps under its initial stage. Vulnerable households received training and seedlings to start their gardens.

According to the Community Household Survey (CHS) conducted in September 2022, refugees in camps remained highly reliant on WFP's food rations for meeting their food and nutrition needs. Most refugees were asset-poor and had limited livelihood options to improve their food consumption beyond the ration entitlements.

Despite continued humanitarian support, about 28 percent of the households had insufficient food consumption (poor and borderline), slightly higher compared to 26 percent and 18 percent recorded in 2021 and 2020 respectively. The increment in the percentage is attributed to the prolonged ration reduction, compounded by the closure of markets, movement restrictions, and limited livelihood opportunities inside the camps. Food insecurity was more prevalent among households headed by women, those headed by the elderly, and families with members living with disabilities and specific needs. Household dietary diversity score remained below targets with households only consuming an average of 4.4 different food groups out of seven, exposing them to increased risks of food insecurity and malnutrition.

The CHS also captured for the first time, the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index used to measure households' medium and longer-term coping capacities and resilience in response to shocks. According to the CHS, WFP's food assistance was identified as the main livelihood source in camps, demonstrating a high reliance on food assistance across all groups, especially among those classified as severely food insecure.

To address the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, WFP collaborated with Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to support food-insecure Tanzanians in urban and peri-urban areas through the provision of short-term cash transfers. Under this component, WFP supported 256,310 vulnerable Tanzanians who received a one-time off cash transfer to meet their food and essential needs through TASAF's existing Productive Social SafetyNet (PSSN II) programme, of a total of USD 3 million. WFP in collaboration with TASAF conducted an Essential Needs Assessment (ENA) to capture the effect of WFP's support on the food and nutrition security of targeted households. Findings noted a general improvement in food security, with a reduction in the level of insufficient food consumption by 6 percent and a reduction in the utilisation of coping strategies. The proportion of households applying consumption-based coping strategies decreased from 46 percent pre-assistance to 32 percent after receiving the cash transfers, reflecting reduced food-related stress among targeted beneficiaries. In addition, the cash transfer helped beneficiaries meet some of their essential needs, including food, nutrition, non-food items, education, health, and shelter.

WFP also provided technical assistance to strengthen the national DRM systems. Under this component, WFP coordinated a country-wide capacity assessment on disaster risk reduction through the Capacity for Disaster Risk Initiative (CADRI) in collaboration with the Government and United Nations (UN) agencies in Tanzania Mainland, and Zanzibar. The two-week CADRI mission, which was multisectoral and multidisciplinary, assessed the national systems in terms of capacities to prepare, respond and recover from disasters. The identified gaps will be addressed through the development of action plans in line with the CADRI findings and recommendations in 2023.

In addition, WFP supported the development of six emergency preparedness and response plans in the targeted districts of Kilwa and Ruangwa (Lindi region), Tandahimba and Masasi (Mtwara region) in Tanzania Mainland, and Magharibi and Magharibi B in Zanzibar through a consultative and participatory approach. This was complemented by the development of guidelines to mainstream disaster risk reduction in districts' development plans and budgets.

WFP's response was coordinated with the Government, UN agencies, as well as international and local non-governmental organisations. At the national level, activities were managed within the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022 - 2027. At the field level, WFP effectively worked with cooperating partners for the implementation of activities inside refugee camps. WFP actively participated in several sectoral coordination mechanisms that ensured activities were aligned with the overall response. WFP worked closely with UNHCR and other partners on the ground to assess the results of the assistance on refugee households through joint monitoring assessments. The joint approach allowed WFP and partners to monitor the situation inside camps, identify potential protection risks and inform ongoing programmes.

Support for vulnerable Tanzanians was implemented in partnership with President's Office for Social Protection and TASAF. Technical assistance on DRM was done in partnership with the Disaster Management Department of the Prime Minister's Office in Tanzania Mainland and the Disaster Management Commission in Zanzibar.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of strategic outcome 1. Special considerations were given to women and girls, children under five years, people living with HIV/AIDs, and persons with disabilities. Empowerment activities were prioritised enabling women to voice their opinion through gender-balanced food management committees. In addition, WFP increased its gender sensitivity throughout all its monitoring activities to better capture gender dynamics and inform the formulation of gender and/or age-specific interventions. In addition, WFP supported TASAF in collecting and analysing age and gender-related indicators as part of the ENA baseline.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash and/or food-based transfers and improved access to energy technologies to refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors	4
Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis, early warning and people-centred response planning to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions at national and sub-national levels	3

## **Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.**

Nutrition remained a key pillar under the new WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022 - 2027. Strategic outcome 2 supported vulnerable populations in targeted districts to achieve improved access to nutrition, health, and education services that contribute to human capital development. The outcome also focused on enhancing national capacities to address malnutrition through a multisectoral approach in line with the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan II. The outcome also included upstream policy-level engagements to advance the nutrition agenda.

The outcome continued to face funding shortfalls in the second half of 2022. To mitigate the impact, WFP directed multilateral funding received at the top level, which covered only 30 percent of the needs-based plan budget. WFP also ensured all activities were aligned with the Government's priorities and implemented in the districts through the national and sub-national structures to enhance capacities, strengthen synergies, leverage resources, and maximise outcomes. Funding limitations and timing resulted in a lower implementation rate.

Planned cash-based transfers and food distributions to pregnant and lactating women and children 6-59 months for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition did not take place due to funding shortfalls.

WFP prioritised the implementation of activities focused on enhancing nutrition national capacities in line with the country's vision. WFP provided technical and financial support to strengthen national food fortification efforts to address the high levels of micronutrient deficiencies. WFP supported the Government in conducting an efficacy study for locally formulated and produced ready-to-use food with the dual purpose of preventing and treating malnutrition. The findings of the study will be available in 2023 and will inform a gradual shift to the use of locally produced specialised nutritious foods in the future.

WFP also provided technical and financial support to the Government to undertake the Cost of Malnutrition in Africa study, an initiative led by the African Union Commission and its Development Agency to estimate the social and economic impact of child undernutrition and provide evidence to support recommended actions for increased investments in nutrition. WFP facilitated introductory meetings with the various stakeholder to discuss the process, requirements, and way forward. Findings from the study will be available in 2023 and will guide the Government and partners in identifying priorities and policies that seek to improve children's health and prevent malnutrition.

WFP contributed to advancing the discourse on nutrition integration in the country through its role as the co-chair of the National Nutrition-Sensitive Technical Working Group. On nutrition governance, WFP strengthened the capacity of multi-sectoral teams in all the regions in Tanzania Mainland on nutrition planning and budgeting. WFP also supported the Annual Nutrition Compact event, a platform where the President of Tanzania affirmed the country's commitment to the nutrition agenda.

To strengthen HIV/AIDS programming, WFP supported the Government in developing a professional course on nutrition assessment, counselling, and support for health care providers. WFP also launched a survey on HIV/AIDS prevalence and associated factors among refugees in partnership with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Social and behaviour change communication activities (SBCC) covered a wide range of groups including farmers, the visually impaired, adolescents, and the general population. WFP expanded its partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and developed a joint action plan to support the Government in addressing malnutrition across the lifecycle and strengthen national and sub-national capacities for emergency preparedness and response.

With the re-introduction of school feeding under the new CSP, WFP initiated new partnerships and strengthened existing ones with the Government and key stakeholders. WFP engaged in high-level advocacy on nutrition and school feeding supporting the Government in joining the global School Meals Coalition; a platform to drive actions that can re-establish, improve, and scale up food and education systems to achieve the 2023 Sustainable Development Goals.

Building on its global expertise in the field of school feeding as a social safety net to address food insecurity and malnutrition among children, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology. Under this component, WFP supported the Government in the development of an implementation plan to operationalise the National Guidelines for School Feeding and Nutrition Services to Basic Education Students. The plan, which was validated by the Government, will guide stakeholders, particularly, at the local levels such as schools and communities in enhancing the quality of the school feeding programme. In addition to the support at the national level, WFP enhanced the capacity of 50 schools in Kigoma for setting up school gardens where biofortified crops, vegetables, and fruits were planted to enhance access to nutritious school meals. To mobilise stakeholders and strengthen the coordination of national stakeholders on nutrition and school feeding, WFP supported the establishment of a National School Feeding Advisory Group. The group, co-chaired by WFP, provides strategic guidance on school feeding-related



policy and programming.

In Tanzania Mainland, WFP strengthened its position as a partner of choice with several government entities including the President’s Office, the Prime Minister’s Office, the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, and the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology. WFP also established a new partnership with the Ministry of Education in Zanzibar to initiate the development of school feeding guidelines. Private sector engagements were enhanced during the development of the Scaling Up Nutrition strategy. Academia and research institutions were key for WFP supported activities including building the capacities of schools to produce biofortified foods through school gardens.

Gender, age, and disability were fully mainstreamed during the planning and implementation of activities under this outcome. WFP supported the government to ensure guidance documents such as the School Feeding Implementation Plan was gender-sensitive addressing the needs of school boys and girls. WFP trained male and female health workers to deliver improved nutrition services including age-appropriate and gender-sensitive nutrition SBCC. Guidance materials including flipcharts, booklets, and training on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition were tailored for different age groups such as infants aged 6-8 months, 9-24 months, and children under 6 so that healthcare professionals and community health workers can provide tailored nutrition education, counseling and support to caregivers based on the age of their children. Materials were developed for the visually impaired, adolescents, and youth. The school feeding implementation plan incorporated gender and age-specific guidance including on rations and sanitary facilities.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<b>Strengthen national systems for the delivery of nutrition services, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance for the roll out of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGFS models in prioritised districts</b>	<b>4</b>

## **Strategic outcome 03: Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030**

Strategic outcome 3 is designed to support communities to achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improve food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains, and sustainable management of natural resources. The outcome places particular attention on supporting the engagement of women and youth in agriculture.

The outcome was well resourced against the needs-based plan in recognition of WFP's comparative advantages as a key development actor. Fund availability enabled WFP to start the preparation of its upcoming interventions, planned to commence in 2023 [1]. Multiyear funding and resources received in the last few months of the year accounted for a significant proportion of allocated contributions, resulting in a lower implementation rate.

Significant partnerships with a range of stakeholders materialised during the first six months of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022 - 2027 paving the way for WFP to design and launch several projects in support of national development priorities. WFP partnered with the Government, United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector under this outcome, articulating in action its commitment to Sustainable development Goal 17.

WFP facilitated a South-South Cooperation between the Governments of Tanzania and Brazil. Under the framework of this agreement, WFP, and the Ministry of Agriculture, alongside the Tanzania Cotton Board, Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute, University of Campina Grande-Brazil, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, and WFP Brazil Centre of Excellence launched the Beyond Cotton Project [2]. The project seeks to improve smallholder farmers' food security and nutrition through increased productivity and sales of cotton, its by-products, and integrated food crops. The initiative also addresses key constraints of the cotton sector including value addition, pest and diseases management, soil fertility, and capacity building through training and demonstrations. The project will target 8,500 cotton smallholder farmers in the districts of Misungwi, Kwimba, and Magu in Mwanza region. Under this project, WFP constructed nine cisterns in the targeted areas to improve communities' access to water for household use and gardening. During the reporting period, 500 farmers (45 percent women) were trained on nutrition-sensitive farming and the use of farming equipment.

WFP started the preparation for the launch of the Youth Agribusiness Project. The project aims at realising better marketable surplus and increasing employment opportunities for young farmers, in particular, women by resolving key constraints in the value chains of main crops. The project will target 140,000 farmers through the creation of market linkages, reducing post-harvest loss, supporting micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and strengthening the financial inclusion of targeted communities.

In preparation, WFP conducted a value-chain analysis (VCA) in collaboration with the Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum. The analysis evaluated the production, distribution, post-harvest management, and value-addition constraints and opportunities facing smallholder farmers. Sorghum, sunflower, onion, and tomato were among the value chains identified and assessed. Regional and national validation workshops were held in Arusha and Dodoma, respectively, to validate the findings and proposed interventions. A global inception meeting was also held in Rwanda, where teams from eight WFP country offices, including Tanzania, the Mastercard Foundation, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, and the International Food Policy Research Institute discussed the results of VCAs in various countries as well as the plans for project implementation. WFP raised awareness in over 200 villages in the Dodoma and Singida regions about the planned interventions, reaching 20,000 smallholder farmers.

Building on the success of its first phase, WFP launched the second phase of its Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP) in Dodoma region in support of 30,000 smallholder farmers (50 percent women). Under this project, WFP will scale up its interventions benefiting 25,000 farmers already supported under the first phase of CSAP to improve crop productivity and marketing for sorghum and a variety of vegetables. WFP will also target an additional 5,000 new farmers who will receive similar support with an additional package of training to support the production of crops for household consumption and market demand. WFP will prioritise women farmers by facilitating access to financial services, the creation of income-generating opportunities, and linkages to profitable markets. In preparation, WFP facilitated a series of consultations with women farmer groups in Dodoma to understand the challenges facing them and inform the design of interventions in support of women's economic empowerment and digital financial inclusion.

WFP, Food and Agriculture Organisation, International Fund for Agricultural Development, and UN Women launched a multiyear joint programme for accelerating progress towards rural women's economic empowerment. The programme will be implemented in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar benefiting 8,000 direct beneficiaries, of which 85 percent are women. An additional 32,000 indirect beneficiaries will benefit from the activities implemented in targeted communities.

In preparation for phase two of the Kigoma Joint Project 2022-2027, WFP participated in the development of interventions in support of 20,000 beneficiaries. The project focuses on enhancing the resilience and livelihoods of communities in Kigoma through tailored interventions focused on supporting MSMEs, small-scale agriculture, productivity, and access to productive assets. The project will target smallholder farmers particularly vulnerable women and youth in five districts of Kigoma.

In contributing to the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, WFP launched a multiyear project focused on strengthening smallholders' agriculture value chain, gender equality, and peace in three refugee hosting districts in Kigoma. The project targets 20,000 smallholder farmers in refugee hosting communities to realise increased income and improve their food and nutrition security. Farmers will benefit from improved access to key value chain services, including profitable markets, affordable finance, and technologies. In preparation, an introductory workshop was facilitated engaging senior government officials from different departments of the Kigoma region, the agricultural marketing cooperative society, the private agricultural sector, and financial institutions.

Community resilience-building interventions were introduced under the new CSP focused on the creation and rehabilitation of community assets that reduce the food-related impact of external shocks such as drought while building the capacities of targeted communities on climate-smart agriculture practices.

Under this pillar, WFP implemented an Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project in the drought-prone region of Dodoma in collaboration with the District Councils of Kondoa, Kongwa, and Mpwapwa. Through this intervention, WFP supported the establishment, expansion, and rehabilitation of 32km of irrigation schemes supplying 2,610 acres of land in targeted communities. The schemes will benefit over 26,000 vulnerable people with access to irrigation water for agriculture, horticultural activities, and livestock farming. In addition, WFP established water distribution points across the irrigation canals to facilitate safe access to water. To ensure the sustainability of the community assets, WFP equipped participants and targeted communities with the skills required for water and crop management as well as mitigating climate shocks, including land and soil degradation. WFP engaged 1,400 people from targeted communities in the implementation of asset-creation activities focused on building community and household resilience to shocks. Participants received cash transfers to meet their food needs.

WFP also implemented a Water Provision Resilience Project in Dodoma, Singida, and Mwanza regions. The project was implemented to improve access to water for drinking, sanitation, and domestic use as well as livelihoods including livestock farming and small-scale kitchen gardens. WFP extracted underground water using the borehole method and installed solar-powered pumps supplying storage tanks at established water collection points. The intervention will benefit an estimated 21,000 households in seven villages, enhancing access to water for around 126,000 people with a specific focus on women and youth engaged in kitchen gardens and small-scale livestock farming. In addition to improving access to water and building community climate-shock resilience, the comprehensive package also reduced protection risks associated with water collection by reducing travel distance - from 8 km to less than 1 km - as the water points were established inside their communities.

Communities and households targeted under these interventions benefited from improved access to nutritious food. Irrigation activities increased communities' resilience to climate shocks and stressors, eliminating the reliance on erratic rainfall for farming activities. The interventions created linkages with other activities implemented by WFP in support of smallholder farmers.

Gender was fully integrated into all interventions, whereby the needs of youth, women, men, and people with disabilities were taken into consideration, evident in the Gender and Age marker of 4. WFP interventions addressed gender inequality challenges such as lack of access to market information, financial services, technology, and quality inputs. In so doing, WFP prioritised support to women-led Village Savings and Loan Associations locally known as VICOBAAs to strengthen their savings for future investments. VICOBAAs were also used as entry points for governance and financial literacy training for women farmers as well as a platform for access to market information. Moreover, WFP supported income-generating activities for women farmers including the production and marketing of off-season crops.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Promote diversified livelihoods for smallholder producers based on reduced post-harvest loss and improved access to markets, technology and information	4
Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices	4
Mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation approaches through the provision of climate services and integrated resilience building at the community level	4

## Strategic outcome 04: Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.

Strategic outcome 4 leverages WFP's comparative advantages as a service provision catalyst in support of national institutions and humanitarian and development partners in Tanzania. The outcome was well funded allowing WFP to implement activities and provided services to different stakeholders.

Under the outcome, WFP provided quality information and communications technology (ICT), fleet management, innovation, and supply chain services to a wide range of stakeholders.

WFP provided ICT services to the Prime Minister's Office Department of Disaster Management (PMO - DMD) for the use of drone technology for the surveillance of hazards in areas prone to disasters, particularly floods, and cyclones. WFP capacitated PMO - DMD technical teams with training and knowledge and supported the certification of key staff as drone pilots. Given the relatively large geographical size of the country, the support enhanced the capacity of the PMO-DMD in its central role to coordinate disaster preparedness and response plans through the use of drones and associated technologies. This will allow the Government to rapidly, accurately, and at large scale assess damages and respond to the needs of the vulnerable population affected by hazards. In addition, WFP provided information technology equipment to improve the quality of teleconferencing between and among the Government and its partners. The support strengthened the national emergency operation center system which is a critical service provided by the PMO-DMD for the multiagency coordination of response activity during emergencies. The same service will be used extensively for multisectoral and multiagency coordination meetings by providing a virtual platform for partners facing limitations for physical participation. The support complemented the work implemented under strategic outcome 1 for strengthening national disaster management capacities.

WFP also provided shared ICT services to most of the United Nations (UN) agencies based in Dar es Salaam [1]. WFP utilised satisfaction surveys to measure the quality of ICT services provided and identify areas for strengthening. According to the survey results, 90 percent of users were satisfied with the services. The provision of shared ICT services had a positive impact on the UN's operational cost, time, and productivity. This has also resulted in less capital investment in ICT infrastructure management and maintenance as UN agencies benefited from the economy of scale in procuring ICT services in bulk. WFP will be scaling up its services to other humanitarian organisations and other locations where the UN operates in 2023.

WFP offered fleet management services to partner UN agencies through the Humanitarian Booking Hub [2]. The Resident Coordinator's Office and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime joined the carpooling services in 2022 alongside, the United Nations Children's Fund and International Fund for Agricultural Development. The Humanitarian Hub offered advanced features to enhance the transparency and efficiency of the services provided. WFP plans to expand the carpooling services to Kigoma and Dodoma regions in 2023.

Building on its unique expertise in supply chain and logistics in the country, WFP provided cold chain logistics services to the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention for the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines. Services were provided in 10 regions, targeting over 65 districts and 300 health facilities. The efficiency of the supply chain services offered by WFP enabled the Government to achieve the national target of vaccinating 70 percent of the targeted population against COVID-19. Under this support, WFP distributed over 7 million doses of vaccines, exceeding the targets.

WFP extended its support to the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), which is an innovative platform that links small-scale farmers (women, men, young people, and persons with disabilities) from high-production areas to retail input networks and to market demand from private sector actors. The service offered by WFP enabled FtMA to onboard 295 farmer service centres, exceeding the targets. This was done in close collaboration with activity 5 under strategic outcome 3.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners and the private sector	4

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Tanzania has made significant strides in its efforts to promote women's empowerment and gender equality, however, despite the progress, persistent challenges continue to negatively affect women's and girls' rights and opportunities. The gender situation is characterised by traditional gender roles and societal norms that often discriminate against women and limit their opportunities for education, employment, and political representation. From a food security and nutrition perspective, disparities between men and women in terms of access to resources, decision-making power, and digital information including financial services persist.

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022 - 2027, coded four on the gender and Age Marker, ensured gender was mainstreamed into all aspects of WFP's interventions. Programmes were designed to address the needs of the most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, in particular women and children. A gender action plan, aligned with the CSP, was developed to ensure activities are implemented and tracked to achieve the intended objectives.

WFP continued to advance on the gender equality agenda through the implementation of the Gender Transformation Programme [1]. Under this initiative, WFP implemented over 40 actions to strengthen gender mainstreaming across all functions including programmes, monitoring and evaluation, human resources, and partnerships among others. Several outcomes were achieved through the programme including screening of gender competencies through the recruitment process, achievement of gender parity of staffing, equal participation of women and men in committees, recruitment of a full-time gender and youth advisor, and the systematic mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment across interventions lifecycle.

Recognising the importance of gender equality in achieving zero hunger, WFP's interventions were designed to address inequality challenges facing women such as lack of access to market information, financial services, technology, and quality inputs. Under its smallholder farmers' interventions, WFP supported women-led Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) to strengthen their savings reserves for future investments. VSLAs were also used as entry points for the provision of tailored governance and financial literacy training targeting women farmers and a platform for women to access market information. Moreover, WFP prioritised the engagement of women farmers under its income-generating activities for the production and marketing of off-season crops. In addition, WFP partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organisation, International Fund for Agricultural Development, and UN Women to launch a joint programme focused on accelerating progress towards rural women's economic empowerment. The programme will target 8,000 direct beneficiaries, of which 85 percent are women, through tailored interventions including climate-smart agriculture, business development, leadership training, and access to markets to address the multi-faceted challenges facing rural women in areas of extreme poverty and food insecurity.

Monitoring activities carried out were comprehensive and gender-responsive allowing WFP to capture gender-disaggregated data to gauge the impacts of the different interventions on the lives of vulnerable populations, especially women and girls.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

WFP proactively mainstreamed protection and accountability to affected populations across all its activities.

WFP, in coordination with partners, prioritised the implementation of the four protection mainstreaming principles: i. safety, dignity, and avoid causing harm; ii. meaningful access to assistance; iii. accountability to affected populations; and iv. participation and empowerment. Additionally, interventions were aligned with the community engagement strategy to ensure the right-based approach to incorporate the needs and concerns of those we support and improve programme quality. WFP prioritized persons with disabilities (PwD) and people with special needs including pregnant women and girls and the elderly during food distributions in camps through the provision of separate waiting shelters with proper seating arrangements. These groups were prioritised during food distributions. Monitoring findings highlighted challenges facing PwD in terms of access and economic participation. WFP continued to advocate on their behalf with United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) for increased coverage for the provision of firewood, clothing, and transport support in support of PwD.

According to findings from the Community Household Survey (CHS), refugees felt safe accessing WFP food distribution sites with 96 percent of households not experiencing any protection-related challenges, similar to 2021. Households experiencing protection issues reported incidents happening outside distribution points mainly related to food theft at home.

Firewood collection for cooking remained a major protection concern for the refugee population, in particular women and girls who make up a significant percent of collectors, walking long distances to acquire firewood. This subjected them to protection and security risks, including gender-based violence. Strict policies banning the use of bicycles have also affected refugees depending on bicycles to carry firewood, especially women, girls, and PwD. The availability of alternative cooking solutions is therefore essential to mitigate and prevent protection risks. WFP engaged with UNHCR and other partners supplying firewood and carbonised biomass briquettes to people with special needs to discuss the feasibility of expanding the coverage of these solutions, which currently support only 4 percent of the refugee population. WFP will be carrying out a biomass residue study targeting agricultural residue from smallholder farmers in the refugee host communities in Kigoma. The findings of the study will inform the feasibility of biomass as an alternative fuel to address protection risks associated with firewood collection while also mitigating the environmental impact which has led to deforestation around the camps.

Recognising the increased risk of refugees - particularly girls and women - experiencing sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) due to the heavy reliance on humanitarian assistance, WFP carried out regular training and refresher sessions to sensitise cooperating partners and WFP staff on recognising, preventing, and responding to SEA. Refugees were also sensitised on their rights, the organisation's obligation to protect them against SEA, and available and confidential channels for reporting including the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). WFP worked closely with UNHCR and cooperating partners to raise community awareness of potential protection risks and mitigation measures such as escorting women and girls including children when leaving camps for firewood collection and when returning home.

To ensure that cooperating partners adhere to SEA regulations, field-level agreements explicitly stated their obligation in protecting vulnerable populations while conforming to the highest standards of moral and ethical conduct. In addition, WFP held regular training to strengthen the capacity of its cooperating partners and staff contributing to the safety, dignity, and integrity of vulnerable populations supported by WFP.

According to the CHS, the proportion of households aware of the presence of CFM further increased to 67 percent, compared to 64 percent in 2021. The proportion of households using the CFM for food-related issues slightly increased from 19 percent in 2021 to 23 percent in 2022, with no significant difference between men and women-headed households. The most preferred CFM channel for food-related issues was the litigation desk (37 percent), followed by the inter-agency help desk (31 percent) and respective agencies (22 percent). Almost two-thirds of households that used CSM were satisfied with the services.

Based on data protection principles, WFP and UNHCR have a data sharing agreement that governs the sharing of refugees' personal data and entails various data protection measures. In addition, field-level agreements signed with

implementing partners include an annex on data protection for safeguarding beneficiaries' information. To strengthen beneficiary data collection and storage, WFP harmonised tools at litigation desks across camps ensuring that data collection and management followed the same flow. WFP also utilised the WFP Data Corporate tool, Mobile Operational Data Acquisition for storing and accessing collected data.



# Environment

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

Tanzania faces several environmental issues that affect food security and nutrition including deforestation, soil degradation, and climate change. The country lost over 40 percent of its forest cover in the last century, primarily due to agricultural expansion and logging. This has led to a loss of biodiversity and a decline in the availability of wild foods. Overuse of land and poor farming practices have led to soil degradation, resulting in a decline in crop yields and making it difficult for families to meet their food needs. Tanzania is already experiencing the effects of climate change, including increased frequency of droughts, raising temperatures, and floods. Agriculture, a dominant sector of the economy, generates 25 percent of the gross domestic product, accounts for 24 percent of exports, and is the mainstay of 70 percent of livelihoods. However, the sector is mostly rainfed and thus highly sensitive to erratic rainfall. Over the last decades, Tanzania experienced a series of severe dry spells and floods due to climate change. The consequences have led to a reduction in agricultural production and greater food insecurity.

Tanzania hosts over 200,000 refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the region of Kigoma. Over 90 percent of refugees rely on wood collected from the surrounding forests for cooking. Women and girl refugees, who are the main firewood collectors, walk long and increasing distances to and from rapidly depleting the forests and in the process are subjected to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, and abuse. WFP has actively engaged with partners to explore potential clean cooking solutions to address the environmental and protection issues associated with firewood collection. WFP commissioned two studies to evaluate the potential of producing sustainable cooking fuels using biomass residue from agricultural activities implemented by WFP throughout the country. The results, expected in 2023, will inform WFP and actors on the ground of the feasibility of alternative fuel solutions. Fund availability will be key for WFP to take this activity forward.

In terms of facility management, WFP continued using environmentally friendly measures to reduce the footprint of its operation. WFP expanded the use of solar energy, which reduced carbon dioxide emissions and provided a reliable electricity supply. To promote sustainability and staff wellness, a serene outdoor garden was established as an alternative natural workspace, reducing the use of electricity for lighting and air conditioning. WFP also improved fuel efficiency using hybrid cars and service provision to other United Nations (UN) agencies through the UN Booking Hub [1]. WFP also prioritised the use of railways to transport food commodities due to their fuel efficiency value.

WFP continued to implement its recycling initiative inside its offices and recycled polypropylene bags used in food packaging through arrangements with manufacturers. Rainwater harvesting systems were installed in all offices to reduce indirect carbon emissions and lessen the load on water systems, reducing the risk of flooding. Rainwater and air conditioning condensate were collected and utilised in the maintenance of the on-site garden.

# Data Notes

## Overview

1. 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) and a small proportion of beneficiaries under FFA.

2. Because the overlaps are not taken into consideration, the number of beneficiaries listed under the SDG indicators may not be matched to the number of beneficiaries listed in other tables or texts.

## Context and Operations

[1] 2022 National Population Census, National Bureau of Statistics

[2] Tanzania National Household Budget Surveys 2017/18

[3] Ibid

[4] Tanzania National Nutrition Survey, 2018

[5] WFP Fill the Nutrition Gap, 2018

[6] Human Development Report 2022.

[7] Tanzania Refugee Situation Statistical Report, UNHCR 2023.

[8] Ibid.

## CSP Financial Overview

Narrative:

[1] The Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) is WFP's strategic and internal working capital management mechanism utilized to purchase food before Country Offices receive their contributions. It enables the delivery of food to beneficiaries with the shortest possible lead-time. The food is purchased and delivered to strategic locations for it to be dispatched as soon as country offices receive cash contributions to buy it.

[2] [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP0000143101/download/?\\_ga=2.180724964.2126530264.1675784800-1806180822.1659518882](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP0000143101/download/?_ga=2.180724964.2126530264.1675784800-1806180822.1659518882)

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] The confirmation of multiyear funding and resources received in the last few months and a shorter implementation duration as the new CSP started in July resulted in a lower implementation rate.

[2] For the new CSP (July 2022–June 2027), the most recent data collected before July 2022 was used as the baseline, while data collected after that were used as the follow-up values.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The small quantities of food distribution and a small number of beneficiaries indicated (165) are those from the efficacy testing for specialized nutritious food that TFNC (Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre) was doing. However, PDMs or outcome monitoring was not done, though, of course, if there were ongoing distributions, distribution reports were regularly done.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] While the strategic outcome was fully funded, the 6-month duration of this reporting period (July - December 2022) limited WFP's ability in launching any of the projects highlighted in the narrative. The reporting period has thus served as a key milestone where WFP consulted with impacted communities, national government, and relevant stakeholders to design and coordinate the planned projects, planned to commence in early 2023. Since most of the projects were in the preparation phase, WFP does not have reporting outputs and outcomes under this reporting period.

[2] The Beyond Cotton project is a joint initiative of the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger Brazil and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, with the support of the Brazilian Cotton Institute. Its objective is to support smallholder cotton farmers and public institutions in African countries in linking cotton by-products and intercropped crops – such as corn, sorghum, and beans – to safe markets, including school feeding programmes.

## Strategic outcome 04

Narrative:

[1] With the exception of UNICEF.

[2] The UN Booking Hub, powered by WFP, offers shared services to IOM, IFAD, UNESCO, UNDP, UNDSS, UNFPA, UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Medical Directors (UNMD), WFP and WHO. The UN Booking Hub allows staff and managers to book field accommodation services and optimise the guesthouse's daily management activities. It standardises business processes, automates request tracking, and improves service delivery through real-time monitoring of customer satisfaction. At the same time, it promotes synergies and efficiency gains. It is truly a UN solution for the UN family, designed in accordance with the mutual recognition, costing, and customer satisfaction principles.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Narrative: The Gender Transformation Programme is a corporate tool that ensures gender mainstreaming in all areas, affirming WFP's commitment to ensuring its programmes in the country consider the needs of women, men, girls, and boys and contribute to creating an enabling environment that empowers disadvantaged groups to achieve sustainable development.

[2] Output and Outcome Tables: For the new CSP (July 2022–June 2027), the most recent data collected before July 2022 was used as the baseline, while data collected after that were used as the follow-up values.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] For the new CSP (July 2022–June 2027), the most recent data collected before July 2022 was used as the baseline, while data collected after that were used as the follow-up values.

## Environment

[1] The UN Booking Hub, powered by WFP, offers shared services to IOM, IFAD, UNESCO, UNDP, UNDSS, UNFPA, UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Medical Directors (UNMD), WFP and WHO. The UN Booking Hub allows staff and managers to book field accommodation services and optimise the guesthouse's daily management activities. It standardises business processes, automates request tracking, and improves service delivery through real-time monitoring of customer satisfaction. At the same time, it promotes synergies and efficiency gains. It is truly a UN solution for the UN family, designed in accordance with the mutual recognition, costing, and customer satisfaction principles.

# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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 undernourishment	%			30.7	2017	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	279,844	248,940	528,784	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	104,356	99,974	204,330	
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	1,533	1,114	2,647	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	14,338	14,286	28,624	
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 (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	1,533	1,114	2,647	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	14,338	14,286	28,624	

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	26,294	7,722	34,016	
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## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	310,708	225,659	73%
	female	354,573	236,553	67%
	total	665,281	462,212	69%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	25,411	18,350	72%
	female	25,649	18,603	73%
	total	51,060	36,953	72%
24-59 months	male	38,142	27,582	72%
	female	38,526	27,833	72%
	total	76,668	55,415	72%
5-11 years	male	50,043	46,176	92%
	female	50,922	47,221	93%
	total	100,965	93,397	93%
12-17 years	male	36,033	32,347	90%
	female	37,635	33,963	90%
	total	73,668	66,310	90%
18-59 years	male	147,224	91,438	62%
	female	186,745	98,934	53%
	total	333,969	190,372	57%
60+ years	male	13,855	9,766	70%
	female	15,096	9,999	66%
	total	28,951	19,765	68%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	446,027	257,882	58%
Refugee	219,254	204,330	93%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	25,000	1,407	5%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	59,330	62,640	105%
Malnutrition treatment programme	54,455	2,763	5%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	95,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	491,970	460,640	93%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	2,597	1,067	41%
Corn Soya Blend	2,692	590	22%
High Energy Biscuits	2	3	190%
Iodised Salt	193	191	99%
Maize	15,433	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	14,029	-
Micronutrient Powder	3	2	85%
Split Peas	2,041	1,233	60%
Vegetable Oil	774	517	67%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	859	1	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	4,491,436	2,940,555	65%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	596,448	0	0%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	440,115	40,569	9%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	143,640	131,487
			Male	136,360	124,823
			<b>Total</b>	<b>280,000</b>	<b>256,310</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	82	72
			Male	66	47
			<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>119</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	108,104	104,356
			Male	103,866	99,974
			<b>Total</b>	<b>211,970</b>	<b>204,330</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	8,637	8,354
			Male	8,299	7,722
			<b>Total</b>	<b>16,936</b>	<b>16,076</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female	14,529	14,338
			Male	13,960	14,286
			<b>Total</b>	<b>28,489</b>	<b>28,624</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	508	1,444
			Male	488	1,035
			<b>Total</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>2,479</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Inpatients	General Distribution	Female	596	1,194
			Male	506	207
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,401</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	13,905	17,940
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13,905</b>	<b>17,940</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	23,734	17,633
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,491,436	2,940,555

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E*: Refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors receive timely and adequate food assistance that meets dietary requirements and improved access to clean cooking solutions to ensure social cohesion with host communities.				
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	13,987	17,967
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Government and partners receive technical assistance to gather evidence and strengthen complementarities between climate change adaptation, disaster risk management (DRM) and social protection systems at the national and sub-national levels.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				



C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	120	80
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Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Refugee Camps - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	26		≥31	32			WFP
	Male	35		≥31	32			programme monitoring
	Overall	31		≥31	32			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	98		≥98	99.5			WFP
	Male	98		≥98	99.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	98		≥98	99.5			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96		≥97	98			WFP
	Male	98		≥97	98			programme monitoring
	Overall	97		≥97	98			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Refugee Camps - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	99		≥99	99			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94		≥92	88			WFP
	Male	90		≥92	88			programme monitoring
	Overall	92		≥92	88			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Refugee Camps - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	1.4		<15	4.1			WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	8.5	<15	3.1		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	87.7	>75	91.2		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> General distribution - <b>Location:</b> Refugee Camps - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	14.1	<13.8	18.1		WFP survey
	Male	13.5	<13.8	14.8		WFP survey
	Overall	13.8	<13.8	16.6		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> General distribution - <b>Location:</b> Refugee Camps - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74	≥77	69		WFP survey
	Male	76	≥77	78		WFP survey
	Overall	75	≥77	73		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17	<14	22		WFP survey
	Male	15	<14	17		WFP survey
	Overall	16	<14	20		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	<9	10		WFP survey
	Male	9	<9	5		WFP survey
	Overall	9	<9	8		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Refugee Camps - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	95	≥95	93		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW/WRA - <b>Location:</b> Refugee Camps - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	52	≥52	45		WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.</b>					<b>Root Causes</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>Activity 03: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to vulnerable population and technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change communication and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods.</b>						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	29,959	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>29,959</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	11,910	89	
			Male	11,442	76	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>23,352</b>	<b>165</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	859	1	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	596,448	0	

Output Results				
<b>Activity 03: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to vulnerable population and technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change communication and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods.</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Targeted populations and communities are provided with gender-transformative quality nutrition services, to increase the consumption of nutritious and fortified foods.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	4,046	4,009
<b>Activity 04: Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritized districts</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Targeted communities, school-aged children and local smallholder producers benefit from gender-transformative home-grown school feeding (HGSF) initiatives				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	2

Strategic Outcome 03: Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
<b>Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	47,500	0
			Male	47,500	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	12,823	615
			Male	12,177	792
			<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>1,407</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	440,115	40,569

Output Results				
<b>Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F: Targeted men and women smallholder producers benefit from livelihood transformation through improved post-harvest management technologies and more efficient value chains				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.33: Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming	Individual	8,500	500

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Refugee Camps - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	35		≥35	46			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	22		≤22	15			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	43		≥43	39			WFP survey

## 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 food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Refugee Camps - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98		=100	96			WFP survey
	Male	96		=100	98			WFP survey
	Overall	97		=100	97			WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Imani Nsamila

Neema is among thousands of women farmers benefiting from WFP's support in Tanzania.

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

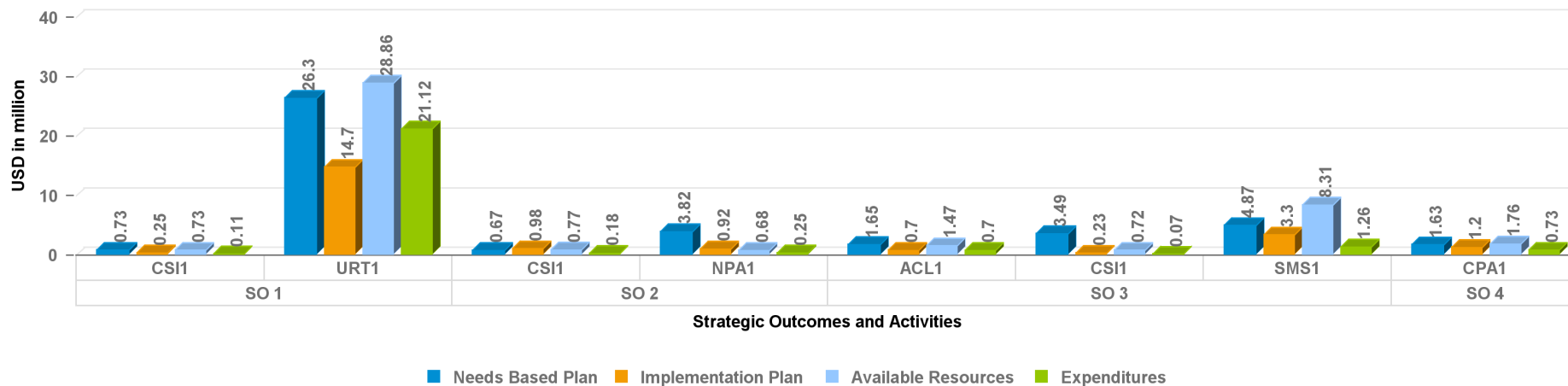
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.
SO 3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030
SO 4	Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation
CPA1	Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels
CSI1	Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSGF models in prioritized districts
NPA1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to vulnerable population and technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change communication and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods.
SMS1	Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets
URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors



# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027	Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels	727,896	249,051	726,869	107,587
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors	26,302,081	14,695,969	28,859,372	21,117,426
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	164,047	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>27,029,977</b>	<b>14,945,020</b>	<b>29,750,288</b>	<b>21,225,013</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.	Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritized districts	674,892	976,999	772,084	175,314
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to vulnerable population and technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change communication and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods.	3,822,910	921,233	679,177	246,895
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>4,497,802</b>	<b>1,898,232</b>	<b>1,451,260</b>	<b>422,210</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation	1,652,545	701,770	1,472,712	695,238
		Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices	3,486,180	228,400	715,877	72,315
		Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets	4,865,486	3,297,475	8,307,141	1,263,988
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>10,004,211</b>	<b>4,227,645</b>	<b>10,495,729</b>	<b>2,031,542</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector	1,632,914	1,203,018	1,756,694	727,447
<b>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)</b>			<b>1,632,914</b>	<b>1,203,018</b>	<b>1,756,694</b>	<b>727,447</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,037,254	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,037,254</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>43,164,904</b>	<b>22,273,915</b>	<b>44,491,225</b>	<b>24,406,211</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,297,026</b>	<b>2,124,483</b>	<b>3,403,411</b>	<b>1,695,306</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>45,461,930</b>	<b>24,398,397</b>	<b>47,894,636</b>	<b>26,101,518</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,843,238</b>	<b>1,500,241</b>	<b>2,202,868</b>	<b>2,202,868</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>48,305,168</b>	<b>25,898,639</b>	<b>50,097,504</b>	<b>28,304,386</b>



Wansee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

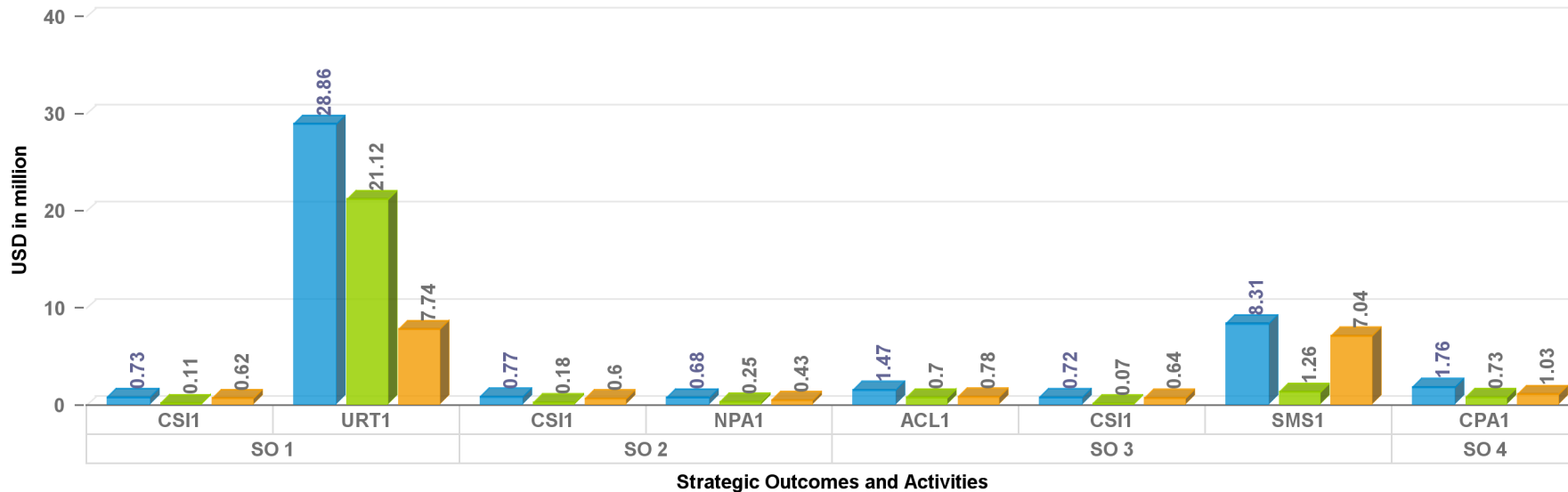
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.
SO 3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030
SO 4	Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation
CPA1	Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels
CSI1	Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritized districts
NPA1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to vulnerable population and technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change communication and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods.
SMS1	Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027	Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels	727,896	726,869	0	726,869	107,587	619,282
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors	26,302,081	28,859,372	0	28,859,372	21,117,426	7,741,946
		Non Activity Specific	0	164,047	0	164,047	0	164,047
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>27,029,977</b>	<b>29,750,288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,750,288</b>	<b>21,225,013</b>	<b>8,525,275</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to vulnerable population and technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change communication and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods.	3,822,910	679,177	0	679,177	246,895	432,281
		Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritized districts	674,892	772,084	0	772,084	175,314	596,770
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>4,497,802</b>	<b>1,451,260</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,451,260</b>	<b>422,210</b>	<b>1,029,051</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices	3,486,180	715,877	0	715,877	72,315	643,562
		Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation	1,652,545	1,472,712	0	1,472,712	695,238	777,474
		Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets	4,865,486	8,307,141	0	8,307,141	1,263,988	7,043,152

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# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			10,004,211	10,495,729	0	10,495,729	2,031,542	8,464,187
8	Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector	1,632,914	1,756,694	0	1,756,694	727,447	1,029,247
<b>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)</b>			1,632,914	1,756,694	0	1,756,694	727,447	1,029,247
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,037,254	0	1,037,254	0	1,037,254
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			0	1,037,254	0	1,037,254	0	1,037,254
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			43,164,904	44,491,225	0	44,491,225	24,406,211	20,085,014
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			2,297,026	3,403,411	0	3,403,411	1,695,306	1,708,105
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			45,461,930	47,894,636	0	47,894,636	26,101,518	21,793,118
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			2,843,238	2,202,868		2,202,868	2,202,868	0
<b>Grand Total</b>			48,305,168	50,097,504	0	50,097,504	28,304,386	21,793,118

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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