



World Food
Programme

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United Republic of Tanzania

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2022

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Overview

WFP continued to be a key strategic and operational partner to the Government of Tanzania, donors, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector in line with its commitment to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. In the first half of the year, WFP reached over 307,470 food-insecure people across Tanzania through tailored, targeted, and diverse interventions. This improved the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations, supported community resilience, and strengthened national capacities while also addressing immediate humanitarian needs.

The country continued facing some challenges related to poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, and hosting refugees.

Despite funding limitations, WFP maintained its life-saving food assistance in support of 203,040 Burundian and Congolese refugees residing in camps in North-West Tanzania. Recognising 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 aged 6-59 months, people living with HIV/AIDS, and in-hospital patients for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition.

In support of the national nutrition agenda, and social protection system architecture, WFP addressed malnutrition among vulnerable populations through the provision of nutritious foods benefiting 22,216 children aged 6-59 months (50 percent girls) as well as 2,667 pregnant and lactating women and girls to prevent and treat malnutrition. WFP also leveraged its expertise in food fortification and digital technologies to address micronutrient deficiencies by conducting a nationwide milling census. The census, which comprehensively analysed the cereals and tuber milling sector in Tanzania, highlighted the urgent need to scale up the coverage of food fortification in the country as an effective strategy to reduce micronutrient deficiencies. Findings will help the Government and partners in identifying fortification gaps and inform policy formulation and programming.

Over 79,000 smallholder farmers, 50 percent of whom were women, directly benefited from WFP value chain support, which included improved access to quality inputs, predictable markets, and affordable finance. In addition, WFP strengthened farmers' capacities of good agricultural practices, nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart agriculture, and post-harvest handling and storage.

WFP invested in national capacities through the provision of technical and financial support. Technical assistance was provided in areas where WFP has recognised expertise including social protection, nutrition, supply chain, and disaster preparedness.

WFP's supply chain services injected a total of USD 12 million into the local economy through food procurement and logistics services. WFP locally purchased around 7,000 mt of food commodities for its operations in Tanzania and neighbouring countries, of which 550 mt were procured from smallholder farmer organisations. Over 77,000 mt of food were transported by WFP using rail, lake, and road transport.

WFP paid special attention to protection, gender, 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 that responded to their specific needs, the development and distribution of nutrition information and communication materials for the visually impaired, and the establishment of gender-balanced food management committees that ensured women were represented. WFP integrated gender and age considerations across its activities and achieved the highest code of four against the Gender and Age Marker.

The first half of 2022 was a transitional period for WFP as it successfully concluded its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017 - 2022 by the end of June, paving the way for its upcoming CSP 2022 - 2027, which represents both continuity and enhancement of the first CSP, and considers the recent global developments including climate change, COVID-19, and the increased number of emergencies around the world. The new strategy 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 will implement a diverse set of interventions to address food and nutrition insecurity. Activities will 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 will remain at the core of WFP interventions.

307,470

Total beneficiaries in 2022



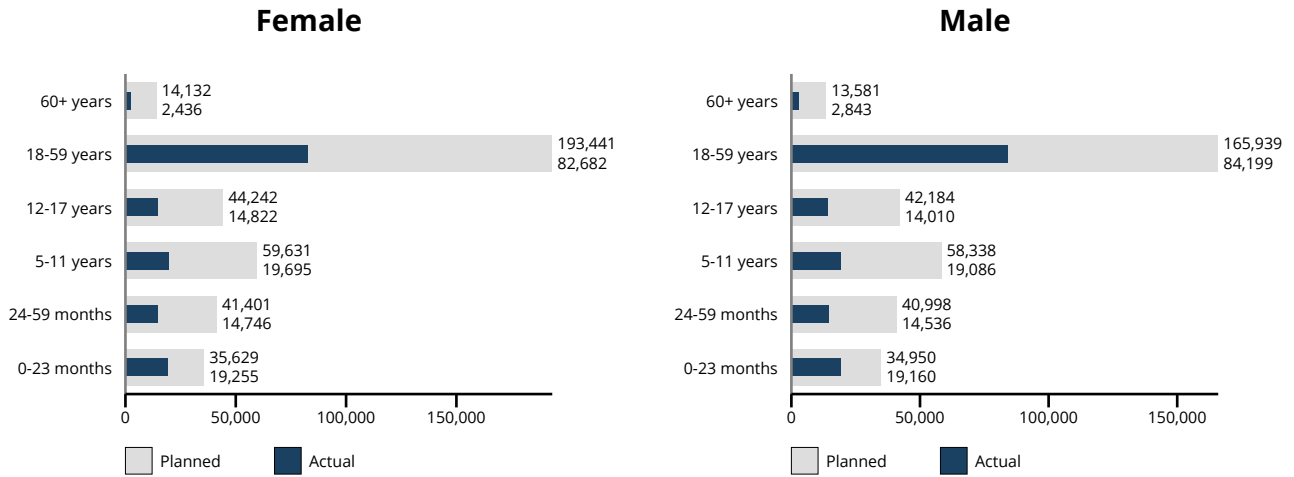
50% female



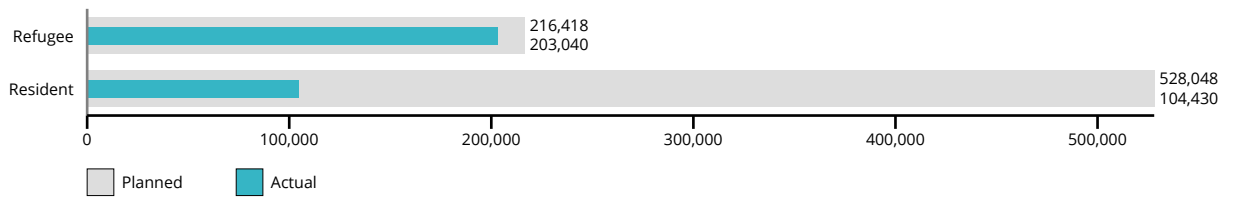
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 23,495 (55% Female, 45% Male)

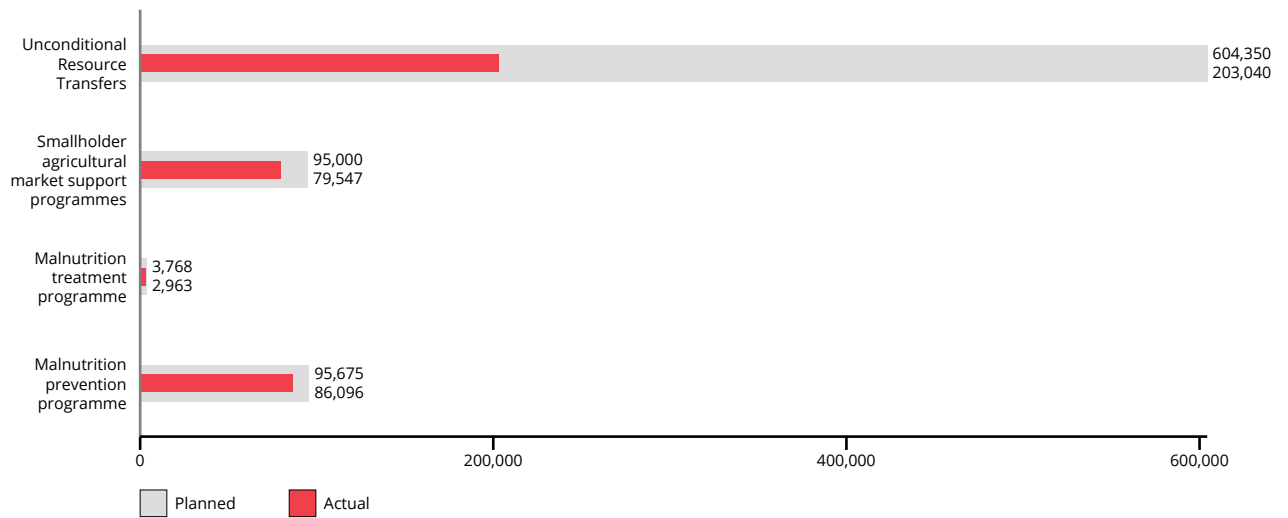
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



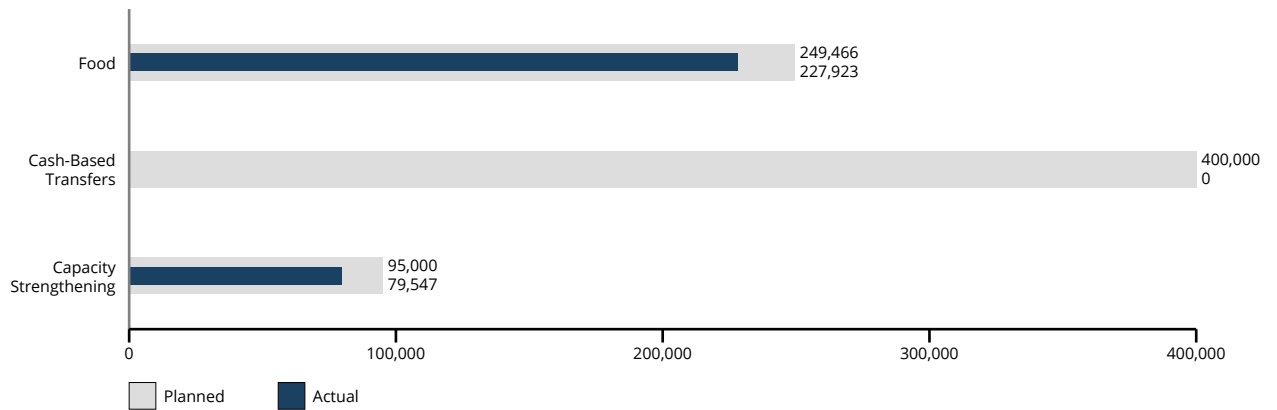
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



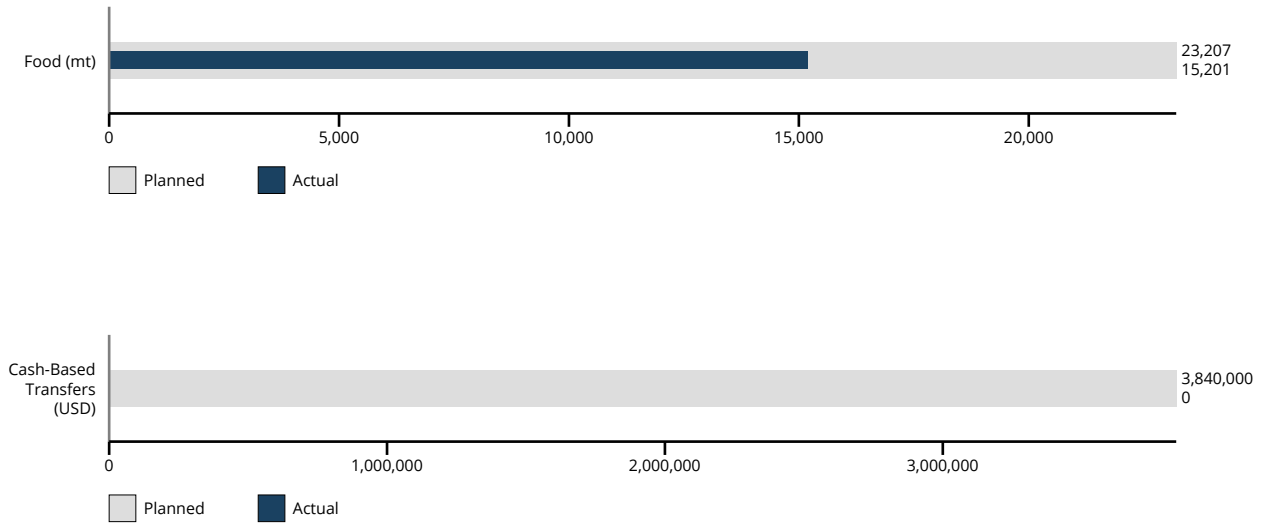
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



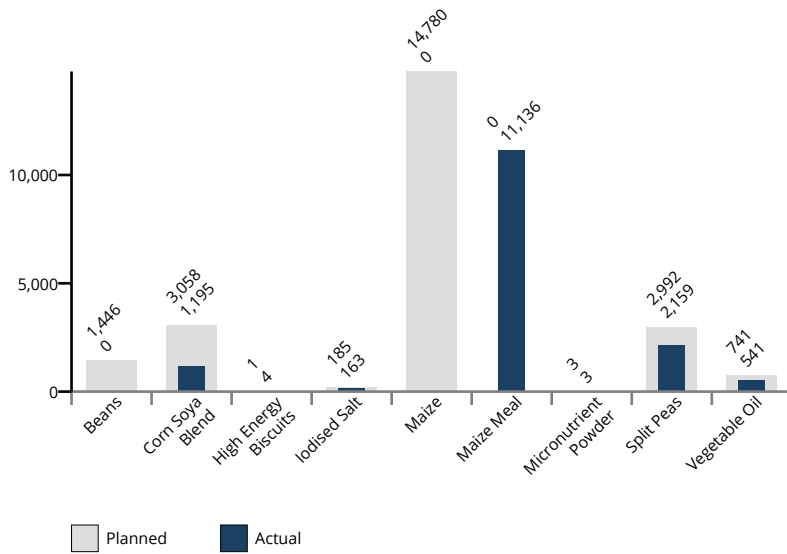
Beneficiaries by Modality



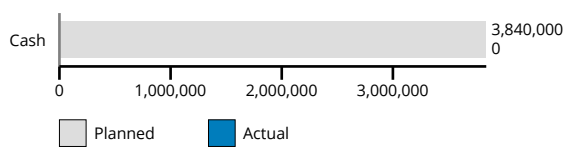
Total Transfers by Modality



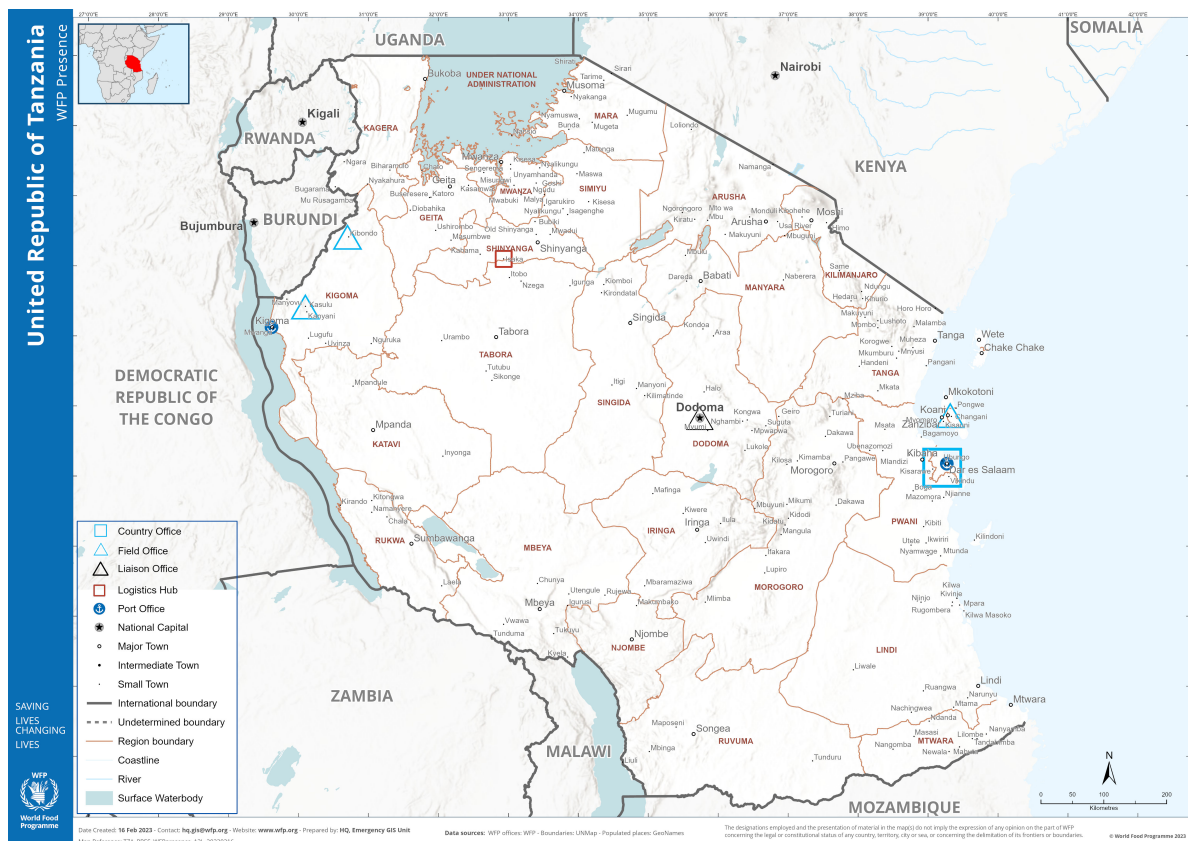
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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 around 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 more than 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, has increased the cost of living for vulnerable populations and contributed to food insecurity. Many households spend more than 70 percent of their income on food, and when prices rise, they are often forced to cut back on the quantity and quality of food they consume. This is particularly problematic for women and children, who are often 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 the majority 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 climate 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 2017-22) focused on addressing the underlying root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and supporting the Government in delivering equitable and inclusive economic growth, contributing towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP is delivering on its commitment to creating a better future for the people of Tanzania through a set of diverse interventions focused on combating malnutrition, supporting smallholder farmers, providing food assistance to refugees, and capitalising on innovative solutions for results. Gender, youth, and adapting to climate change continued to be at the core of WFP's operation.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to Burundians and Congolese living in camps. WFP provided nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific support to selected districts through strategic outcome 2. Through strategic outcome 3, WFP supported smallholder farmers to access improved seeds, reduce post-harvest losses and improve access to markets. In line with its commitment to supporting the Government, WFP provided technical and financial assistance to the Tanzania Social Action Fund, the Prime Minister's Office-Disaster Management Department, as well as supply chain and information technology services through strategic outcome 4; and promoted innovations across its work through strategic outcome 5.

The 2017 - 2022 CSP concluded by the end of June 2022. WFP will continue to support the Government's efforts in delivering equitable and inclusive economic growth for the most vulnerable people through its new CSP 2022 - 2027, which was approved by the Executive Board and was designed based on a comprehensive analysis of the needs in the country, lessons learned from the previous CSP, and extensive consultations with the Government, donors, and stakeholders in Tanzania.

Risk Management

WFP identified several strategic and operational risks relevant to its operation in the country. Insufficient funding continued to be a major risk, driven by an increase in the number and scale of humanitarian emergencies globally and the subsequent impact of COVID-19 on the economies of donor countries. WFP worked closely with the donor community, advocating for sustainable, flexible, and multiyear funding. Misconduct continued to be monitored closely by WFP, and the office provided frequent reminders to staff about WFP's Code of Conduct, WFP policies on ethics, and reporting mechanisms. WFP trained staff and implementing partners on anti-fraud and anti-corruption policies. The risks of sexual exploitation and abuse were monitored and refresher courses and sensitisation for all WFP staff and implementing partners were held regularly.

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. Risk management activities were coordinated through the Risk Committee, chaired by the Country Director. The committee convened to monitor the implementation of mitigation actions for the identified risks, identify key risk indicators, and discuss any new emerging risks as per the country's risk appetite.

Partnerships

Under its commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 17, 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 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017 - 2022. WFP worked with the Government at different levels, notably, offices of the President, Vice President, and Prime Minister, line ministries and related institutions, and regional and district governments who played a key role in mobilising communities. Technical assistance was provided in areas where WFP has recognised expertise such as social protection, nutrition, supply chain, and disaster preparedness. In line with the 'whole society' approach, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with a total of eight government agencies, local government authorities, and academic institutions to provide technical capacity in different areas ranging from nutrition, social protection, climate change adaptation, and humanitarian-peace-development nexus.

Most of the funding from bilateral donors was directed to the refugee operation. However, competing emergencies, coupled with the impact of COVID-19 on donor countries continued to affect funding levels during the reporting period.

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. WFP also worked with UN agencies through the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) which supports refugee-hosting communities. KJP is an example of a technical partnership showcasing UN complementarity and expertise. WFP coordinated the agriculture theme and led post-harvest handling interventions while other agencies focused on production, markets, and financial inclusion. WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) strengthened their partnership to address the nutrition needs and treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition among refugees and host communities in Kigoma.

Partnerships with NGOs and grassroot organisations enabled WFP to implement activities and ensured community ownership. In 2022, WFP worked with eight 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.

Under the CSP 2022 - 2027, WFP aims to balance its portfolio in the country to address economic vulnerabilities facing Tanzania's population while continuing to provide food assistance to refugees. The achievement of the next CSP will rely on successful partnerships and strong programmatic complementarities with partners. WFP will continue to diversify its resource base by strengthening its engagement with current donors and attracting new donors. WFP aims to develop technical partnerships with the Government and International Financial Institutions, strengthen its collaboration with NGOs, explore joint programming and fundraising with UN agencies, as well as explore potential partnerships with the private sector.

CSP Financial Overview

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017 - 2022 had a total budget of USD 430.5 million and received USD 205.2 million for the total duration of implementation. The strong and continued support from WFP's main partners enabled WFP to deliver on its commitments to vulnerable populations and the Government of Tanzania between 2017 - 2022.

The CSP, which concluded by the end of June, was funded at 40 percent against its needs-based plan of nearly USD 38.8 million. The majority of available funding (USD 11.8 million) were balances carried forward from the previous year. With the available resources, WFP was able to provide lifesaving and development assistance to over 307,470 vulnerable Tanzanians and refugees. WFP's main funding partners in Tanzania were Canada, Germany, Ireland, the European Commission, and the United States of America.

Funding levels varied considerably across outcomes. Strategic outcome 1 was underfunded forcing WFP to provide reduced rations for refugees at 68 percent of the minimum recommended kilocalorie requirement of 2,100 per person per day. The prolonged ration reduction contributed to a deterioration of the food security of vulnerable refugees, whose WFP's food assistance was the only source for meeting their food and nutrition needs. 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.



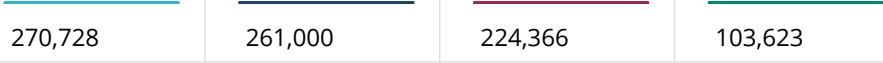

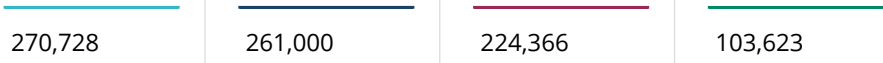




Nutrition activities under strategic outcome 2 received 50 percent of the required resources. Strategic outcome 3, supporting smallholder farmers, was funded at 52 percent of its needs-based plan requirements. Despite the partial funding, available resources enabled WFP to implement tailored interventions that improved access to quality inputs, predictable markets, and affordable finance. Strategic outcome 4 received 60 percent of its requirements enabling WFP to continue its technical support to the Government. Strategic outcome 5 was funded at 83 percent of its requirements.



Flexible funding accounted for only 7 percent of available resources. Flexible resources were directed to underfunded development activities, namely strategic outcomes 1, 2, and 3, bridging some of the gaps between immediate needs and longer-term support for improved resilience. The total expenditure for January - June 2022 accounted for 35 percent of the implementation plan. The variance between the actual expenditure and the implementation plan is mainly linked to the CSP conclusion in June 2022 and some setbacks in the implementation of activities including urban cash transfer under strategic outcome 1 due to delays encountered in signing the memorandum of understanding with the Government. In line with corporate guidelines and consultation with donors, the remaining funds were carried over to the new CSP 2022 - 2027.

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	 27,034,606	 17,531,606	 6,848,978	 4,781,374
SO01: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis	 27,034,606	 17,531,606	 6,848,978	 4,781,374
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	 22,106,148	 14,201,386	 6,830,357	 4,762,753
Activity 02: Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue	 0	 0	 0	 0
Activity 10: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic	 4,928,458	 3,330,220	 18,620	 18,620
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	 1,196,938	 403,152	 598,537	 253,967
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SO02: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	 1,196,938	 403,152	 598,537	 253,967

Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	811,784	335,152	591,684	251,859
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming	385,154	68,000	6,852	2,107
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	4,415,614	3,786,808	2,284,626	1,896,940
SO03: Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	4,415,614	3,786,808	2,284,626	1,896,940
Activity 05: Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	4,152,977	3,786,808	2,283,552	1,895,866
Activity 06: Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	262,636	0	1,074	1,074
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	1,251,654	884,467	742,707	511,651
SO04: Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis	1,251,654	884,467	742,707	511,651

Activity 07: Provide capacity support to government food security institutions		1,048,804	764,247	612,781	432,191
Activity 08: Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners		202,850	120,220	129,926	79,459
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs		270,728	261,000	224,366	103,623
SO05: WFP and its partners in Tanzania and beyond are facilitated to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030		270,728	261,000	224,366	103,623
Activity 09: Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted population		270,728	261,000	224,366	103,623
Non-strategic result		0	0	1,938,493	0
Total Direct Operational Costs		34,169,542	22,867,034	10,699,216	7,547,557
Direct Support Costs (DSC)		2,288,916	2,153,520	2,550,919	1,639,399
Total Direct Costs		36,458,459	25,020,554	13,250,136	9,186,956

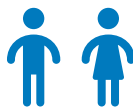
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		2,369,799	1,626,336	45,121	45,121
Grand Total		38,828,258	26,646,890	15,233,751	9,232,077

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis



203,040 refugees (51% women and girls) received WFP **general** food assistance



46,939 children (50% girls) received WFP age-appropriate specialised nutritious food



15,000 mt of in-kind food procured and distributed by WFP to refugees

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP responded to the basic food needs of vulnerable refugees and other acutely food-insecure populations in Tanzania to ensure they were able to meet their food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis.

Strategic outcome 1 remained the largest component of WFP's operation accounting for two-thirds of WFP's needs-based plan budget. Despite the increasing level of vulnerabilities, the outcome remained significantly underfunded receiving only 25 percent against the needs-based requirements.

Under this outcome, WFP implemented two activities. Activity 1 aimed at meeting the food needs of 203,040 Burundian and Congolese refugees residing in camps in North-West Tanzania through the provision of monthly in-kind food assistance. Food rations consisted of fortified maize meal, pulses, Super Cereal, fortified vegetable oil, and salt. 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/AIDS for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. WFP also provided food rations to in-hospital patients to support fast recovery. The support to people with HIV/AIDS in camps is aligned with the Government's national HIV response and coordinated through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

The decreased level of humanitarian funding forced WFP to maintain a reduced food ration for its refugee response, meeting only 68 percent of the minimum recommended kilocalorie requirement of 2,100 per person per day. Despite funding shortfalls, WFP was able to reach all targeted refugees living in camps. Women and girls made up 51 percent of refugees reached under this activity. Meanwhile, WFP was able to maintain a 100 percent ration for the supplementary feeding programme.

According to WFP monitoring activities, the food security and nutrition of refugee households did not improve during the year. The percentage of households with "acceptable" food consumption continued to be below targets. A marginal improvement in the proportion of households with "poor" and "borderline" food consumption was observed. This is likely due to the resumption of a 28-day distribution cycle from the previous 42-day cycle adopted during the global COVID-19 outbreak. According to monitoring findings, refugees faced challenges in rationing their food entitlements for the intended days due to the extended length of the cycle.

Utilisation of coping strategies remained higher than targets with the average consumption-based coping strategy index standing at 11.8 points. Households with members benefiting from the supplementary feeding interventions reported an increased reliance on supplementary food meant for children and pregnant and lactating women. Household dietary diversity remained low with families consuming only 3 food groups out of seven. Households headed by women continued to be disadvantaged, performing lower on all indicators compared to households headed by men due to scarce work opportunities and the responsibility of undertaking unpaid domestic work (firewood and water collection, cooking, and caring for children).

WFP utilised its strong presence in the camps and regular monitoring activities to proactively carry out a Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) assessment. The assessment was conducted to capture refugees' feedback on the CFM tools implemented in camps in terms of effectiveness and accessibility. Refugees who participated expressed their satisfaction with the CFM tools that catered to their needs and personal preferences. In addition, refugees suggested

stronger utilisation of two-way communication tools that allow for immediate feedback on issues raised. Based on the feedback, WFP is working with UNHCR and partners to explore the utilisation of additional CFM tools that promote in-person dialogue with beneficiaries and present an opportunity for WFP to raise awareness on pertinent issues around food and nutrition security including frequently asked questions or issues.

WFP’s response was coordinated with the Government, United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organisations. At the national level, activities were managed within the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Programme 2016-2022. 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.

Activity 10, introduced in 2020, was formulated in response to the global pandemic and subsequent increase in food insecurity among urban populations. To address the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, WFP collaborated with Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to provide financial assistance to food-insecure Tanzanians in urban and peri-urban areas as part of the planned expansion of TASAF's cash transfers programme. WFP was to target vulnerable households identified by TASAF, with cash assistance delivered via TASAF's existing Productive Social SafetyNet (PSSN II) programme. WFP was to support TASAF with the first two distributions, while these new beneficiaries would continue to receive assistance through the expanded TASAF safety net programme. Due to delays with the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Finance and Planning on behalf of TASAF, the implementation of this short-term cash-based transfer programme will commence during the second half of 2022.

During the reporting period, WFP conducted preparatory activities including the due diligence review of TASAF and the preparation and clearance of the MoU. In addition, WFP supported TASAF in conducting the Essential Needs Assessment (ENA) baseline before the start of cash distributions to the new urban and peri-urban caseloads. The ENA baseline will be followed by an end-line assessment to be carried out upon the completion of the activity at the end of 2022.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of strategic outcome 1. For activity 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. Under activity 10, WFP collected and analysed 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 to refugees living in official camps.	4
Provide cash and/or food-based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic	4

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



2,667 pregnant and lactating women received WFP specialised nutritious food for prevention of stunting and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition



22,216 children received WFP specialised nutritious food for the prevention of stunting and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Nutrition remained a key pillar of the WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Tanzania. Strategic outcome 2 focused on addressing the root causes of malnutrition by enhancing evidence generation, and knowledge sharing among stakeholders, complemented by stunting reduction projects in targeted districts. The outcome also focused on enhancing national capacities to address malnutrition through a multisectoral approach in line with the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP II).

The outcome was partially funded, receiving 50 percent of the requirement. With the available resources, WFP prioritised activities focused on strengthening national capacities including systems that improved the availability of nutrition data to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. In addition, nutritious food was provided to 22,216 children aged 6-59 months, of which 50 percent were girls, as well as 2,667 pregnant and lactating women and girls to prevent and treat malnutrition in a limited number of districts.

Understanding gender, age, and geographical nutrition disparities, WFP focused on activities that generated evidence to inform decisions and prioritised interventions in line with national targets and priorities. At the national level, WFP facilitated and engaged in various high-level meetings that contributed to generating and analysing reliable and accurate nutrition data as well as monitoring the implementation of NMNAP II activities.

As part of efforts to address micronutrient deficiencies, WFP leveraged its expertise in food fortification and digital technologies and conducted a nationwide milling census in coordination with the Government and stakeholders. The census which comprehensively analysed almost 34,000 cereals and tuber milling facilities, comprising over 55,000 unique processing machines in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, obtained data on the location of the mills, the volume of commodities processed, storage, and fortification practices among others.

According to the census, 13,476 tons of cereals and tubers are milled daily by micro, small, and medium scale (MSMS) millers, with maize flour accounting for half of this amount. Unfortunately, only 2 percent of all MSMS millers surveyed fortified maize flour. Thus, the majority of the population does not benefit from maize flour fortification programmes as they primarily obtain their flour from MSMS maize mills. The census highlighted the urgent need to scale up the coverage of food fortification in the country as an effective strategy to reduce micronutrient deficiencies. The interactive digital map developed as part of the census will allow the Government and stakeholders to understand the gaps in fortification to inform policy formulation and programming including geographical prioritisation.

At the sub-national level, WFP supported the Government in implementing nutrition interventions by building the capacity of healthcare providers through nutrition training. Noting the importance of early detection and diagnosis of malnutrition among children and adults, WFP distributed nutrition equipment including stunting charts, Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes for both adults and children, weighing scales, height boards, and WHO growth cards. WFP continued to leverage its position and relationship with the Government to increase the coverage of nutrition interventions in support of vulnerable groups across the country. WFP in collaboration with Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) supported the launch and dissemination of the Maternal Infant Young Child and Adolescent Nutrition guidelines across the country. To improve the quality of services on the management of malnutrition, WFP provided training to healthcare workers on the management of moderate acute malnutrition in Singida and Dodoma. This was complemented by the provision of 70 mt of specialised nutritious food in selected districts with high levels of malnutrition. Funding constraints limited WFP's ability in reaching the planned number of beneficiaries, particularly pregnant women, and conducting monitoring activities for some of the outcomes. Children were prioritised over pregnant women for prevention of stunting activities, reaching more than 100 percent of children planned for the period. For the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, all children reached were treated and discharged per the treatment protocol resulting in no deaths recorded and very high treatment outcomes with a 90 percent recovery rate in line with the CSP targets and Sphere standards.

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 to initiate the development of an implementation plan to operationalise the National Guidelines on School Feeding and Nutrition Services to Basic Education Students. The implementation plan, which will be launched in 2023, is envisaged to provide guidance to school feeding stakeholders particularly school management committees, community members, and implementing partners to improve the coverage and quality of the school feeding programme in the country.

WFP collaborated with TFNC, Sokoine University of Agriculture, and the Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences for the development and testing of local specialised nutritious foods for preventing growth faltering and improving the micronutrient status of children aged 6 to 23 months. WFP provided technical and financial support for developing five specialised nutritious foods to improve accessibility and affordability through local production. The products will be tested in the second half of 2022 to determine their efficiency in the treatment and management of moderate acute malnutrition among this age group.

WFP partnered with the Government both at the national and sub-national levels to implement nutrition interventions across the country. Specifically, partnerships with TFNC, President’s Office- Regional Administration and Local Government, Kigoma Region, and councils led to increased coverage and quality of nutrition services in support of vulnerable groups. Given the limited resources for this strategic outcome, delivering in partnership with the Government increased resource efficiency, promoted national ownership, and contributed to increased sustainability of interventions.

Gender, age, and disability were fully mainstreamed during the planning and implementation of activities under this outcome. WFP ensured that the NMNAP II, a strategic national policy document for nutrition, considered gender and age and informed the design of policies and interventions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



79,547 smallholder farmers (50% women) supported by WFP



USD 2.7 million in agricultural loans accessed by smallholder farmers and farmers' groups, facilitated by WFP



USD 4.2 million generated by WFP-supported farmers through sorghum sales

Strategic outcome 3 focused on addressing the root causes of food insecurity and vulnerability among smallholder farmers through increased agricultural production, reduced post-harvest losses, and increased market opportunities while also strengthening institutional capacities to support this target group.

The outcome was resourced at 53 percent of the needs-based plan. Despite the partial funding, available resources enabled WFP to implement tailored interventions that improved access to quality inputs, predictable markets, and affordable finance. In addition, WFP equipped farmers with skills in areas related to the utilisation of good agricultural practices, nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart agriculture, and post-harvest management. WFP also supported group leadership/governance to enable farmers and farmer organisations to effectively engage with markets.

WFP partnered with the Government, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector, contributing to the reduction of rural poverty and food insecurity by strengthening several value chains including beans, maize, cassava, and sorghum, which in turn increased the income of smallholder farmers through the sales of their crops at competitive prices.

Through various interventions implemented in targeted regions, WFP directly supported a total of 79,547 farmers, of which 50 percent were women farmers [1]. Under its Climate Smart Agriculture Project, WFP built the capacity of 25,051 farmers in Dodoma through tailored training on the use of good agricultural practices, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, and post-harvest handling and storage. Under the Kigoma Joint Programme, WFP provided post-harvest handling and storage training to 24,316 farmers in Kigoma.

Under this outcome, WFP supported the establishment of 17 new agriculture marketing cooperative societies (AMCOS), which enabled smallholder farmers in Kigoma and Dodoma regions to access collective markets and receive other types of support. A total of 15 AMCOS received loans for crop aggregation, totalling USD 1.6 million, through linkages to financial institutions created by WFP. In addition, WFP supported micro, small, and medium enterprises to access a total of USD 855,800 in loans from the national banks to expand their enterprises. In Dodoma, WFP supported 25 groups to access agricultural loans amounting to USD 130,000. Support for village savings and loan associations, locally known as VICOBAs (village community banks), was prioritised. Under this component, a total of 205 VICOBAs with 4,023 members were able to access loans totalling USD 83,000 to support sorghum production.

Additionally, WFP supported farmers in accessing drought-tolerant hybrid sorghum seeds by linking them to private sector suppliers. To increase the availability and accessibility of quality seeds, WFP supported 28 farmers to produce over 50 mt of quality declared seed (QDS) as an income-generating activity. The support resulted in an increase in the use of improved seeds among farmers due to availability and affordability, while the skills gained among QDS farmers will ensure continued production and sales.

WFP smallholder farmer interventions contributed to improving the food and nutrition security at the household level as the increased income earned by farmers improved access to diversified foods essential for better nutrition as well as other services including health and education. A total of 2,749 mt of beans and 17,577 mt of sorghum were aggregated through WFP-supported farmer organisations. Sorghum farmers successfully earned USD 4.2 million through sorghum sales to 8 different buyers/aggregators [2]. Sorghum yields increased from 2-3 bags to 10-12 bags on average per acre.

WFP partnered with a wide range of stakeholders including the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Trade Centre (ITC), and the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) which covered production, marketing, and access to finance respectively under the Kigoma Joint Project. Likewise, WFP promoted partnerships with government entities such as Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute and Tanzania Cotton Board in preparation for an upcoming project focused on cotton production. At the field level, WFP partnered with Farm Africa to implement the Climate Smart Agriculture Project in Dodoma.

Gender was fully integrated into all smallholder farmers’ interventions, whereby the needs of youth, women, men, and persons with disabilities were taken into consideration. WFP interventions focused on addressing gender inequality challenges such as lack of access to market information, financial services, technology, and quality inputs. Empowerment activities were designed to increase the participation of women in different economic activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Strategic outcome 04: Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis



77,000 mt of food transported by WFP for operations in Tanzania and neighbouring countries



USD **12 million** injected into the economy through WFP's supply chain services



6,970 mt of food procured locally by WFP, of which 550 mt procured from smallholder farmer organisations

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP focused on strengthening resilience to shocks by enhancing social protection, disaster risk management, and supply chain systems in Tanzania in support of food-insecure populations.

The outcome was funded at 61 percent against the needs-based plan. WFP received funding to support the Government in strengthening disaster preparedness and response mechanism systems. The timely availability of the funds enabled programming activities in consultation with the Government both at the national and sub-national levels.

Under this component, WFP implemented disaster risk reduction activities in Lindi region targeting two districts - Ruangwa and Kilwa - which ranked high concerning exposure to natural and man-made hazards. A one-day consultative workshop was held with Lindi Regional Disaster Management Committee and the Disaster Management Department of the Prime Minister's Office. Participants comprised government technical staff and specialists in education, health, agriculture, and environment as well as representatives from non-governmental organisations, civil societies, and religious leaders. During the workshop, participants collectively outlined the needs and identified interventions to strengthen national disaster preparedness systems in Lindi. This provided a firm ground for the development of consultative and participatory district emergency preparedness and response plans, which for Kilwa and Ruangwa districts. Strong partnerships with the Government (central and local level) and non-governmental organisations were key for this component. WFP provided resources as well as technical assistance to guide the entire process focusing on risks and vulnerability analysis in targeted districts. Similar support to strengthen specific district emergency preparedness and response plans will be provided under the same project to two districts in Mtwara region and two districts in Zanzibar during the second half of 2022.

WFP locally purchased 6,970 mt of food commodities valued at USD 2 million, of which 550 mt were procured from smallholder farmer organisations. WFP's supply chain services injected a total of USD 12 million into the economy, of which USD 10 million was through food transport costs and USD 2 million through other logistics services including customs clearance. Over 77,000 mt of food were transported for WFP operations in Tanzania and neighbouring countries: Uganda, Burundi, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Of this, 7,967 mt were transported by rail; 7,888 mt by chartered boats through Lake Tanganyika to DRC and Lake Victoria to Uganda; and the rest by road.

In addition, WFP provided capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality of food and nutrition value chain stakeholders. This included enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging, and delivery practices. WFP, in collaboration with the University of Dar es Salaam, conducted training for 165 truck drivers, of which eight were women, with the objectives of increasing awareness of the importance of nutrition and balanced diets, sensitising drivers on gender issues, with a specific focus on children's rights and gender-based violence, and equipping drivers with knowledge about symptoms and transmission of HIV/AIDS, Ebola, and COVID-19.

Under this component, WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Works and Transport, the Tanzania Maritime Authority, the Tanzania Ports Authority, and the Tanzania Railway Corporation as well as private sector actors. Gender and age were mainstreamed across the outcome, which received a Gender and Age Marker code 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	4

Strategic outcome 05: WFP and its partners in Tanzania and beyond are facilitated to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030



Data collected and analysed for **34,000** cereals and tuber milling facilities across Tanzania



1,091 people from local communities trained and recruited for data collection (50% youth and 25% women)

Strategic outcome 5 was designed to address development challenges through innovative hunger solutions while providing innovation-focused support to partners and targeted populations. The outcome received 98 percent of its needs-based plan requirements.

WFP leveraged digital technologies to fight micronutrient malnutrition by facilitating a nationwide milling census across Tanzania in coordination with the Government and relevant stakeholders. WFP partnered with OpenMap Development Tanzania (OMDTZ) for conducting the exercise. WFP utilised several tools and software for data collection and navigation purposes. Data collection followed a community mapping methodology where youth from targeted districts were recruited, trained, and equipped with the technological skills to conduct questionnaires, collect data, and coordinate the mapping process over the duration of three months. Out of 1,091 recruited mappers, 50 percent were youth and 25 percent were women. Data collection was carried out using offline open-source tools operated on smartphones. In addition to being user-friendly, the offline feature allowed mappers to collect data in remote locations with limited internet access. The exercise allowed WFP to collect the Global Positioning System coordinates of each mill, their production capacity, type of commodity they mill, kind of equipment used in the mills, energy sources, fortification status, and ownership. Furthermore, the community mapping methodology provided income-generating activities for youth and presented an opportunity for WFP to strengthen the capacity of local communities on the use of technology for data collection creating a network of skilled community mappers.

To enhance the availability and accessibility of milling information, WFP developed a user-friendly web map to present the data collected, allowing stakeholders to interactively and timely visualize and analyse the dataset and support evidence-based decision-making in nutrition-related matters, especially the fortification agenda.

Under this component, WFP collaborated with the Government through the Ministry of Industries, Trade, and Investment for coordinating the exercise, OMDTZ for facilitating data collection, and the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre for developing the questionnaires and analysing the data.

The activity was gender sensitive whereby WFP ensured women and youth were prioritized for recruitment and training.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Tanzania 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 and decision-making power persist.

WFP worked through the design and implementation of all its activities to ensure it remained gender-sensitive, substantiated by a Gender and Age Marker score of 4 for all its interventions. WFP continued to advance on the gender equality agenda through the implementation of the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), a corporate tool that ensures gender mainstreaming in all functional areas. In 2022, significant progress was noted in the implementation of GTP where 29 out of 39 benchmarks were successfully implemented.

In refugee camps, WFP ensured pregnant and lactating women and girls were given priority during distribution cycles. The proportion of households where women and men jointly made decisions related to the use of WFP's assistance increased as WFP continued to raise awareness among the refugee population. WFP also ensured that food management committees inside the camps were gender-balanced and representative, with women making up 50 percent of the members.

Under its smallholder farmers' interventions, the Climate Smart Agriculture evaluation report recognised the project's contribution towards gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP targeted and prioritised the participation of women farmers in its interventions, equipping them with the skills required to overcome challenges that limit their economic participation. WFP also supported women farmers to access loans through village community banks valued at USD 80,000. Women farmers were able to borrow three times their shares to finance their farming activities including buying improved seeds and purchasing farming equipment such as tractors. The generated profit improved their income and family well-being. In addition to financial gains, positive changes were noted at the household level as women participants felt empowered to influence family decisions. According to the assessment, increased recognition of women's role in household decision-making on various farm activities and marketing of harvested crops was clearly observed.

Monitoring activities carried out were comprehensive and gender-responsive in nature allowing WFP to capture the impact of gender dynamics 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 mainstreamed protection and accountability to affected populations across all activities. WFP held regular training to strengthen the capacity of all cooperating partners, targeting, in particular, managers and technical staff interacting directly with beneficiaries. This contributed to the safety, dignity, and integrity of vulnerable populations supported by WFP.

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 complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). WFP worked closely with United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and cooperating partners to raise community awareness of potential protection risks and mitigation measures such as escorting women, girls, and children when leaving camps for firewood collection and when returning home. The proportion of targeted people accessing WFP's assistance without protection challenges improved with 99 percent of refugees reporting no protection challenges.

To ensure that cooperating partners adhere to SEA regulations, field level agreements with cooperating partners explicitly stated their obligation in protecting vulnerable populations while conforming to the highest standards of moral and ethical conduct.

WFP, in coordination with partners, continued to prioritise persons with disabilities (PwD) and people with special needs during food distributions in camps through the provision of separate waiting shelters with proper seating arrangements and prioritisation of these categories for food collection during distributions. Monitoring findings highlighted challenges facing PwD in terms of access and economic participation. WFP continued to advocate with UNHCR for increased coverage for the provision of firewood, clothing, and transport in support of PwD.

Under its nutrition programme, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Government to customise, validate and distribute nutrition information and communication materials for the visually impaired. This ensured nutrition awareness activities were inclusive and delivered on its objective of promoting the adoption of positive nutrition behaviours.

To strengthen the CFM component, WFP utilised food management committees in camps to engage with beneficiaries, address issues, and raise awareness about food entitlement and rights. Committees were made up of gender-balanced members from the refugee population. WFP carried out a qualitative assessment in April in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps to assess beneficiaries' awareness and perception of the existing CFM structures, enablers, and barriers for access and use, and outline additional actions to improve the effectiveness of WFP CFM. WFP utilised focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and field observation to collect data on the food distribution delivery process, information flow, access to food, nutrition, health, and non-food items, protection issues, and use of the various CFM tools. The assessment also included verification of the feasibility of WFP introducing a toll-free hotline for beneficiary feedback. Findings showed a preference among the refugee population for the utilisation of in-person and two-way communication tools that respond to unique needs including disability, literacy level, nature of feedback, and access issues. WFP developed an action plan in coordination with UNHCR and partners on the ground to monitor the implementation of recommendations and track progress.

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, which are an important source of nutrition for many rural communities. Overuse of land and poor farming practices have led to soil degradation, which reduces the ability of the land to support crops, 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, rising 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 and poor soil health. Over the last four decades, Tanzania has experienced a series of severe dry spells and flood events due to climate change. The consequences of climate change have led to a reduction in agricultural production and greater food insecurity.

Tanzania's National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) noted that the country's efforts towards maintaining a lower-middle-income classification or even reaching higher status may be, to a large extent, impeded by anticipated climate-related shocks including natural disasters and extreme weather conditions. WFP's interventions under strategic outcome 3 contribute to the national strategy through its support of smallholder farmers. Under this component, WFP is promoting the use of climate-smart and shock-responsive agriculture practices among smallholder farmers and supporting access to drought-tolerant hybrid sorghum seeds through the private sector to address climate-related challenges that face the agriculture sector.

Tanzania hosts over 200,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo in two refugee camps in the region of Kigoma. Over 90 percent of refugees rely on firewood 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 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. However, limited funding remains a major barrier to addressing this environmental challenge.

WFP expanded the use of solar energy at its premises to reduce the environmental footprint of its operation, which reduced carbon dioxide emissions while also providing a reliable electricity supply. 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.

Data Notes

Overview

1. The total number of beneficiaries reflects those receiving unconditional resource transfers (SO1 and SO2) and capacity strengthening Under Strategic Outcome 3 (support to smallholder farmers). Also, the number of planned beneficiaries seems to be high because activity 10 under strategic objective 1 which was planned to support food insecurity due to the COVID-19 pandemic was moved to the second half of 2022.
2. Under general food distributions for Strategic Objective 1, maize was procured, then milled, and then distributed to refugees as maize meal.
3. CBT was planned for a small number of beneficiaries and some months in 2022 and was not implemented due to the government's still not alleviating suspension of cash transfer activity.
4. Because the overlaps are not taken into consideration, the number of beneficiaries reflected 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.

Strategic outcome 01

Outcome and Output Tables

1. CBT, which was planned for 2022 for a small number of beneficiaries and for some months, was not implemented due to the government's continuing hold on cash transfer activity.
2. Also, the number of planned beneficiaries seems to be high because activity 10 under strategic objective 1, which was planned to support food insecurity due to the COVID-19 pandemic, was moved to the second half of 2022.
3. The nutrition outcomes follow-up data was not captured since the outcome assessment for nutrition outcomes happens at the end of the year and are reflected on the ACR2 (Jul – Dec).

Strategic outcome 02

Outcome and Output Tables

1. There has been no food distribution since the end of Boresha Lische in 2021, except for those distributions that continued to finish the small quantity that was left, which continued until 2022.
2. For the same reason as mentioned above, the quantities distributed were lower than planned since there had been no new planned distribution over the period.
3. The Boresha Lische project ended in June 2021, and the final donor-commissioned evaluation was actually done by the EU by the end of 2021, so the distributions from January to June 2022 were only carryovers from 2021 because all the food was not exhausted in 2021. However, PDMS, or outcome monitoring, were not done since there was no funding. However, distribution reports were regularly done.
4. Nutrition 2022 follow-up data are missing because outcome monitoring did not occur because of funding constraints.

Strategic outcome 03

Narrative

[1] The figure includes 30,180 smallholder farmers who benefited from the Farm to Market Alliance outreach activities.

[2] The value of sales decreased compared to 2021 (USD 8.9 million) as maize sales through Farm to Market Alliance are not reflected in the 2022 sales.

Outcome and Output Tables

1. The follow-up value for the indicator "Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses" was collected for the Climate Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP) in Dodoma during the endline assessment completed in June 2022, while the endline assessment for the Kigoma Joint Programme (agriculture theme) was completed later, in September 2022, and hence not reported.
2. Because value and volume are combined in one indicator, "value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems" are reported twice.
3. The capacity strengthening beneficiaries reported covered the three projects under SO3 (CSAP, KJP, and FTMA).
4. The number of beneficiaries reported under training (GAP) appears to be low because these are new beneficiaries, whereas previously trained beneficiaries continued to receive CS.
5. The percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops has no follow-up value for 2022 since no assessment was done in that line.

Strategic outcome 04

Outcome and Output Tables

1. It was not possible to meet the target for driver training because Tanzania has been experiencing a high transport business peak since December 2021 for a variety of reasons, including increased port efficiency as a result of the expansion of berths 0 to 7, Kenyan elections, and consignees being forced to diversify some of the shipment from Mombasa to Tanzania. Because of that, it was difficult to get drivers to attend the training as planned.
2. Food transportation also included the transportation of locally purchased food, but due to a shortage of harvest and high market competition, not much could be procured, which therefore had an impact on the quantity of food that was transported.

Strategic outcome 05

Outcome and Output Tables

1. No outcome and output results available as the 2017-2021 Corporate Results Framework did not have specific indicators for measuring innovation-related outcomes and outputs.

Progress towards gender equality

Outcome and Output Tables

1. In 2020, most activities (including PDM) were postponed because of COVID-19.
2. The 2021 endline assessment for Boresha Lisha focused on the overall role of women in decision-making over different assets, including land as well as crop production, use, and food. There was no data on the proportion for either men or both because it was not collected.
3. Due to funding constraints, a PDM, or any outcome and cross-cutting assessment, was not carried out following the completion of the Boresha Lishe project in June 2021. Refer to the data notes under outcome 2.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Outcome and Output Tables

- SO1: protection and accountability to affected populations data was collected during community and household surveillance (CHS), which was conducted in September after the end of CSP in June.
- SO2: Due to funding constraints, a PDM, or any outcome and cross-cutting assessment, was not done following the completion of the Boresha Lishe project in June 2021. (refer to the data notes under outcome 2).

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

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	103,562	99,478	203,040	
							Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	153,647	153,823	307,470
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	1,744	1,219	2,963	
							Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	25,367	25,034	50,401
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			31.8	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	53,302	32,794	86,096	
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	1,744	1,219	2,963	

Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			503.5	2013	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	36,361	43,186	79,547
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			39.47	2017	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	36,361	43,186	79,547

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	355,990	153,834	43%
	female	388,476	153,636	40%
	total	744,466	307,470	41%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	34,950	19,160	55%
	female	35,629	19,255	54%
	total	70,579	38,415	54%
24-59 months	male	40,998	14,536	35%
	female	41,401	14,746	36%
	total	82,399	29,282	36%
5-11 years	male	58,338	19,086	33%
	female	59,631	19,695	33%
	total	117,969	38,781	33%
12-17 years	male	42,184	14,010	33%
	female	44,242	14,822	34%
	total	86,426	28,832	33%
18-59 years	male	165,939	84,199	51%
	female	193,441	82,682	43%
	total	359,380	166,881	46%
60+ years	male	13,581	2,843	21%
	female	14,132	2,436	17%
	total	27,713	5,279	19%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	528,048	104,430	20%

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	216,418	203,040	94%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	95,675	86,096	89%
Malnutrition treatment programme	3,768	2,963	78%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	95,000	79,547	83%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	604,350	203,040	33%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,446	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	2,751	1,127	41%
High Energy Biscuits	1	4	403%
Iodised Salt	185	163	88%
Maize	14,780	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	11,136	-
Micronutrient Powder	3	2	88%
Split Peas	2,992	2,159	72%
Vegetable Oil	740	540	73%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	307	68	22%
Micronutrient Powder	1	1	102%
Vegetable Oil	1	2	126%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	0	0	0%
Maize	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	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	3,840,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	100	96
			Male	83	58
			Total	183	154
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	104,217	103,549
			Male	100,133	99,491
			Total	204,350	203,040
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	8,455	8,672
			Male	8,124	7,760
			Total	16,579	16,432
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female	14,591	14,671
			Male	14,018	14,226
			Total	28,609	28,897
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	558	800
			Male	537	810
			Total	1,095	1,610
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Inpatients	General Distribution	Female	316	1,640
			Male	269	605
			Total	585	2,245
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	19,929	17,083
			Total	19,929	17,083
A.2: Food transfers			MT	22,898	15,131
Activity 10: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	205,200	0
			Male	194,800	0
			Total	400,000	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,840,000	0

Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
E*: Targeted beneficiaries receive cash and/or food, benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition and/or receive supplementary nutritious foods in order improve their nutritional status					
Prevention of stunting					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	19,929	17,083	

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 24 - 59 months - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - Subactivity: Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation								

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	85.64	>85.64	>85.64		99	98.3	WFP
	Male	85.25	>85.25	>85.25		98	98.73	programme
	Overall	85.45	>85.45	>85.45		99	98	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	71.93	>71.93	>71.93		94	94	WFP
	Male	72.17	>72.17	>72.17		90	91	programme
	Overall	72.05	>72.03	>72.03		92	92	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6 - 23 months - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	23.2	>23.2	>23.2		26	35	WFP
	Male	23.4	>23.4	>23.4		35	25	programme
	Overall	24.1	>24.1	>24.1		31	29	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	89.73	>89.27	>89.27		98	98.3	WFP
	Male	89.27	>89.73	>89.73		98	98.7	programme
	Overall	89.51	>89.51	>89.51		98	99	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	95.97	≥95.97	≥95.97		96	96	WFP
	Male	95.97	≥95.97	≥95.97		98	96	programme
	Overall	95.97	≥95.97	≥95.97		97	96	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6 - 59 months - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	1.7	18	2.78	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	6.6	1	0.15	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	89.3	78	92.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	85	≥90	≥90		88	100	Secondary data
Target Group: General Population - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.45	≤6.45	≤6.45	12.8	14.58	7.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.45	≤7.45	≤7.45	10.8	12.74	5.9	
	Overall	6.75	≤6.75	≤6.75	11.8	13.6	6.4	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	87.38	≥87.38	≥87.38	66	72	81.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.99	≥94.99	≥94.99	79	75	81.1	
	Overall	89.67	≥89.67	≥89.67	72	75	81.2	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.69	≤7.69	≤7.69	28	15	10.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.34	≤3.34	≤3.34	21	14	13.7	
	Overall	6.39	≤6.39	≤6.39	25	15	12.5	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.93	≤4.93	≤4.93	3	12	8.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.67	≤1.67	≤1.67	0	10	5.2	
	Overall	3.94	≤3.94	≤3.94	3	11	6.3	
Target Group: Pregnant and Lactating Women and Women of Reproductive Age - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	53.5	>53.5	>53.5		52	49	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,420	10,696	
			Male	9,050	10,808	
			Total	18,470	21,504	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	765	361	
			Male	735	351	
			Total	1,500	712	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	12,088	2,180	
			Total	12,088	2,180	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	990	487	
			Total	990	487	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	309	70	

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6 - 23 months - Location: Dodoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	24.9	>24.9	>24.9			30	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP survey
	Male	24.9	>24.9	>24.9			41	
	Overall	24.9	>24.9	>24.9		27.7	35	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	76.3	≥50	≥50			68	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	76.3	≥50	≥50			73	
	Overall	76.3	≥50	≥50		93	71	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	66.67	≥66.67	≥66.67		26.7		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	67.69	≥67.69	≥67.69		31		
	Overall	67.19	≥67.19	≥67.19		66.7	80	
Target Group: Children 6 - 59 months - Location: Dodoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	3	<15	<15	1	0	3.5	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	5.95	<15	<15	0	1	5	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	91.05	>75	>75	90	82	88.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	49	>50	>50		80.2	45.47	Secondary data
Target Group: Pregnant and Lactating Women and Women of Reproductive Age - Location: Dodoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	41.47	>41.47	>41.47		86.3	49.2	WFP survey
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Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030						Root Causes
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder	Female	47,500	36,361	
		agricultural market support activities	Male	47,500	43,186	
			Total	95,000	79,547	

Output Results				
Activity 05: Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP value chain support in order to have improved access to profitable markets and increase their incomes				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	1,700	2,668

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Dodoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	27	<27	<27	15	7.7	17.5	WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems	Overall	3,339	≥10,000	≥10,000	17,577	146,321.2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	26	<26	<26		12		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Overall	42	>42	>42				WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis				- Resilience Building		
Output Results						
Activity 07: Provide capacity support to government food security institutions						
Output indicator		Detailed indicator		Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Food insecure people benefit from the government's improved ability to scale up safety net provision in times of shocks in order to ensure that they continuously meet their basic needs						
Emergency preparedness 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	40
Activity 08: Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners						
Output indicator		Detailed indicator		Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Vulnerable communities in Tanzania benefit from WFP provision of supply chain and IT services to development partners and their strengthened capacity that improves the effectiveness of development and humanitarian programs						
Service Delivery General						
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.109: Number of staff trained		Individual	1,000	165
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported		H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		MT	162,000	77,000

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	37.45	≥37.45	≥37.45	40	35	18	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	13.1	≤13.1	≤13.1	14	22	37	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	49.45	≤49.45	≤49.45	46	43	46	WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6 - 23 months Caretakers - Location: Dodoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	>20	>20				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	10	<10	<10				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	70	<70	<70		69.5		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	94.2	=100	=100	99	96	95	WFP survey
	Male	96.7	=100	=100	99	97	93	WFP survey
	Overall	95.34	=100	=100	99	96	94	WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: children 6 - 23 months Caretakers - Location: Dodoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Overall	100	=100	=100		100		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	70	>70	>70		79		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee General Population - Location: Refugee Camps - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	48.1	>48.1	>48.1		100	84.9	WFP survey
	Male	49.9	>49.9	>49.9		99	87	WFP survey
	Overall	48.6	>48.6	>48.6		99	85.7	WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Pregnant and lactating Women (PLW) - Location: Dodoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	84.3	≥84.3	≥84.3				WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Imani Nsamila

Loty Malekela, pictured harvesting, is among thousands of farmers who benefited from WFP's climate smart agriculture support in Dodoma.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

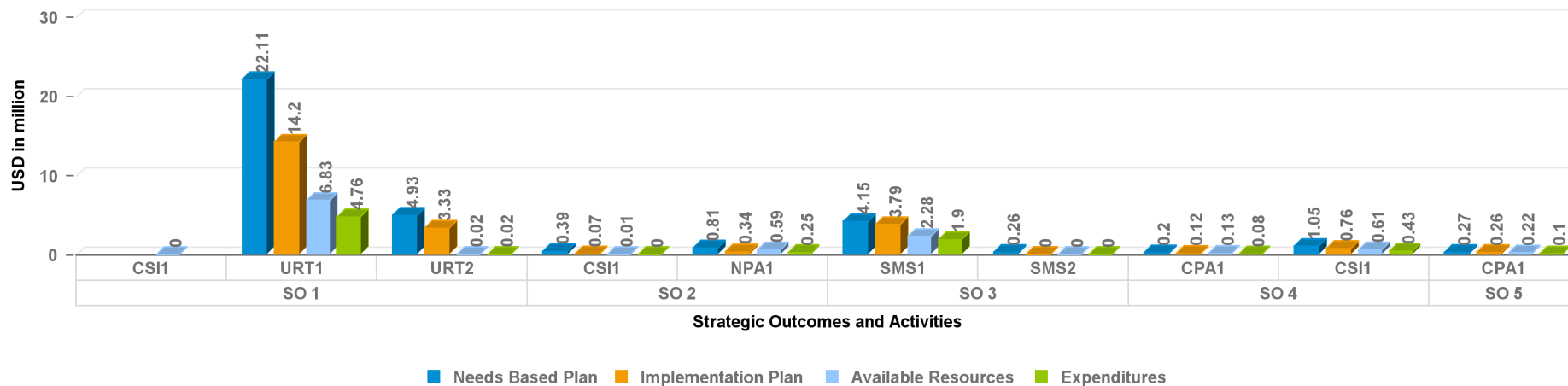
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021
SO 3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030
SO 4	Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis
SO 5	WFP and its partners in Tanzania and beyond are facilitated to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted population
CPA1	Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming
CSI1	Provide capacity support to government food security institutions
NPA1	Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts
SMS1	Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers
SMS2	Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers
URT1	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps
URT2	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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	Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis	Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue			0	
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	22,106,149	14,201,386	6,830,357	4,762,754
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic	4,928,458	3,330,220	18,621	18,621
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			27,034,607	17,531,606	6,848,979	4,781,375

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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 prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming	385,154	68,000	6,853	2,107
		Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	811,784	335,153	591,685	251,860
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,196,938	403,153	598,538	253,967
3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	4,152,978	3,786,808	2,283,552	1,895,866
		Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	262,636	0	1,074	1,074
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,415,614	3,786,808	2,284,627	1,896,941

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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
5	Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis	Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners	202,850	120,220	129,926	79,460
		Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	1,048,805	764,247	612,781	432,191
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,251,655	884,467	742,707	511,651
8	WFP and its partners in Tanzania and beyond are facilitated to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030	Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted population	270,729	261,000	224,366	103,624
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)			270,729	261,000	224,366	103,624
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,938,494	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,938,494	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			34,169,543	22,867,034	12,637,710	7,547,557
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,288,916	2,153,520	2,550,920	1,639,399
Total Direct Costs			36,458,459	25,020,554	15,188,630	9,186,957

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

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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
			2,369,800	1,626,336	45,121	45,121
			38,828,259	26,646,890	15,233,751	9,232,078



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

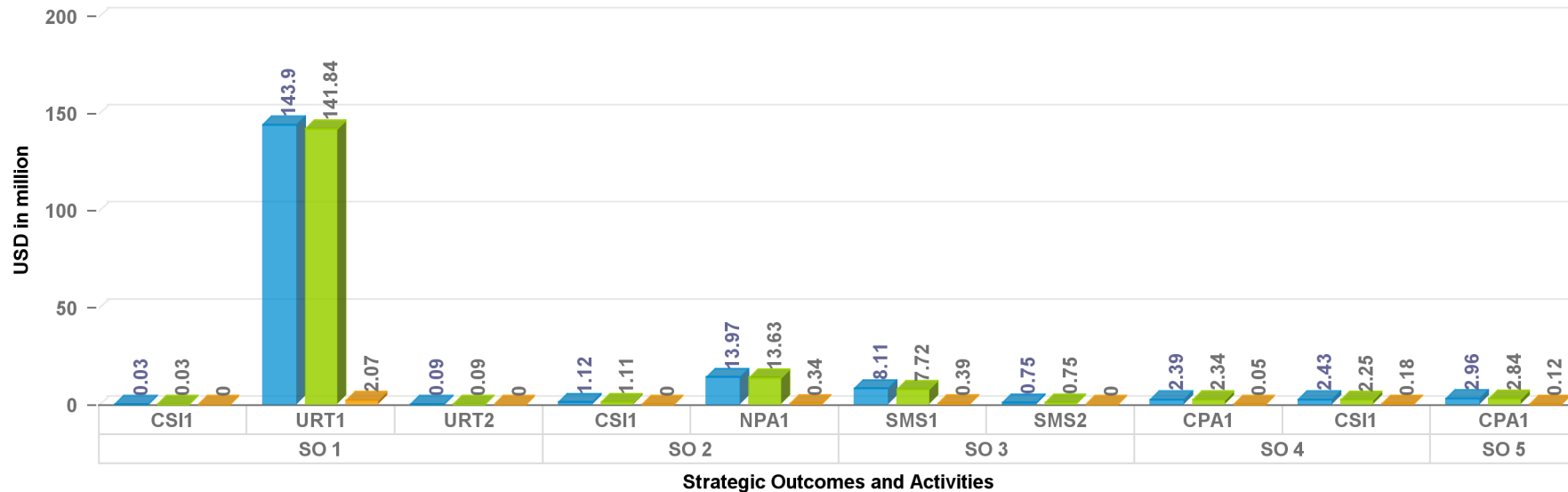
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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

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Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SMS2	Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers
URT1	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps
URT2	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic	29,640,420	89,161	0	89,161	89,161	0
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	274,752,317	143,904,005	0	143,904,005	141,836,402	2,067,603
		Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue	611,982	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	1	0	1	0	1
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			305,004,718	144,023,168	0	144,023,168	141,955,563	2,067,604

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming	3,861,626	1,118,420	0	1,118,420	1,113,675	4,746
		Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts	25,335,186	13,973,581	0	13,973,581	13,633,756	339,825
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			29,196,812	15,092,001	0	15,092,001	14,747,430	344,571
3	Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030	Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers	3,442,907	750,258	0	750,258	750,258	0
		Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers	21,855,172	8,105,628	0	8,105,628	7,717,943	387,686
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			25,298,079	8,855,886	0	8,855,886	8,468,200	387,686

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis	Provide capacity support to government food security institutions	5,748,613	2,431,974	0	2,431,974	2,251,384	180,590
		Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners	5,222,095	2,393,183	0	2,393,183	2,342,717	50,466
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			10,970,707	4,825,158	0	4,825,158	4,594,102	231,056

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	WFP and its partners in Tanzania and beyond are facilitated to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030	Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted population	4,421,316	2,964,997	0	2,964,997	2,844,254	120,743
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			4,421,316	2,964,997	0	2,964,997	2,844,254	120,743
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,938,494	0	1,938,494	0	1,938,494
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,938,494	0	1,938,494	0	1,938,494
Total Direct Operational Cost			374,891,633	177,699,703	0	177,699,703	172,609,550	5,090,153
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			28,968,855	16,362,935	0	16,362,935	15,451,415	911,520
Total Direct Costs			403,860,488	194,062,638	0	194,062,638	188,060,965	6,001,673
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			26,490,222	11,139,151		11,139,151	11,139,151	0
Grand Total			430,350,710	205,201,789	0	205,201,789	199,200,115	6,001,673

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures