



World Food
Programme

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CHANGING
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United Republic of Tanzania

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- The UN World Food Programme (WFP) supported close to 200,000 refugees with food and nutrition assistance.
- WFP reached 20,000 children through school feeding activities, addressing hunger and strengthening Tanzania's food systems for lasting sustainable progress.
- WFP sourced 22,490 metric tons of food from smallholder farmers in Tanzania, empowering farmers and injecting cash into the country's economy.

Tanzania has achieved notable progress, driven by its stable macroeconomic environment, abundant natural resources, and advantageous geographic location, all of which have contributed to its growth [1]. These factors have positioned the country as a key player in the region, enhancing its economic resilience. While challenges such as food and nutrition resilience, climate risks, and social inequalities persist, the Government of Tanzania is actively working with its partners to address these issues, creating opportunities for sustainable development and progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) has been a key partner for Tanzania for many years in its efforts to address these intertwined challenges. WFP's presence in the country and continued work are guided by Tanzania's development strategies, such as the third Five-Year Development Plan, Zanzibar's Medium-Term Strategy, as well as the Agenda 10/30 Roadmap for Accelerating Agricultural Growth, which align with global frameworks including the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2022-2027. These strategies prioritise achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). In this context, WFP plays a critical role in bridging humanitarian and development needs, providing support to vulnerable populations, including refugees, smallholder farmers, women, schoolchildren, children under 5, and people with disabilities.

To achieve these goals, WFP collaborates with the Government, international donors, UN agencies, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. These partnerships focus on strengthening national systems by promoting climate-smart agriculture, strengthening food systems, supporting nutrition and school feeding programmes, and bolstering disaster risk reduction efforts—all while aligning with national policies. In 2024, **WFP reached 534,374 people**, empowering vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and people living with disabilities, while laying the groundwork for long-term growth and resilience. In 2024, WFP focused on strengthening national and local disaster risk management capabilities to address climate risks such as floods and droughts, with an emphasis on preparedness, response planning, and anticipatory action (AA). Furthermore, WFP collaborated with the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to enable the national social protection system to reach vulnerable populations through adaptive social protection (ASP). In this regard, a five-year ASP project was launched, marking a significant milestone in efforts to integrate climate-smart public works, AA, and social protection programmes. Additionally, WFP initiated collaboration with the Tanzania Meteorological Authority to design triggers that support the Government's proactive response mechanisms under its AA initiative. This effort strengthens the country's capacity to prepare for climate shocks.

WFP supported efforts to strengthen food systems by enhancing agricultural efficiency and resilience while ensuring access to nutritious food for vulnerable populations. Around 35,000 farmers were trained in climate-smart agriculture, enhancing productivity and resilience to climate shocks. WFP also trained smallholder farmers in good farming practices, post-harvest loss reduction, market access, and financial opportunities, promoting sustainable livelihoods. Additionally, 4,660 people participated in asset-building activities aimed at improving infrastructure, skills, and livelihoods.

As a regional procurement hub, WFP sourced a total of 133,000 metric tonnes (mt) of food commodities in 2024, including 22,492 mt directly from smallholder farmers. This procurement was vital for supporting relief efforts in regional crisis operations across Zambia, Malawi, South Sudan, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). These emergencies, driven by climate shocks and conflict, have increased food demand, prompting WFP to increase sourcing from Tanzania. This injected over USD 40 million into the Tanzanian economy, creating a multiplier effect that empowered smallholder farmers, strengthened government institution capacities, and institutional buyers while addressing urgent humanitarian needs.

WFP contributed to expanding market access through various initiatives, notable examples being the Rail Cold Chain (RCC) and the Kibaigwa Grain Market Digitalization Project. Launched in 2022, the RCC project utilizes refrigerated wagons for bulk transport of perishable agricultural goods along Tanzania's central railway, strengthening supply chains and expanding market opportunities for smallholder farmers. Additionally, in June 2024, WFP handed over the Kibaigwa Grain Market Digitalization Project to the market's management, ensuring full local ownership. The initiative replaced manual processes with a digital system, improving efficiency and transparency.

WFP contributed to the human capital development agenda by working closely with the Government to strengthen national policies and implementing impactful programmes focused on nutrition and education. This included supporting the revision of the 2014 food fortification regulations to address micronutrient deficiencies and partnering with the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in Zanzibar to conduct gender-transformative research aimed at improving adolescent health and nutrition. Additionally, WFP provided technical support to the Government's school feeding programme in the Kigoma region, which reached nearly 20,000 students through school farms and crop diversification efforts. Aligned with Tanzania's National School Feeding Guideline, this approach supports the country's objectives of improving student health, increasing attendance, and enhancing academic performance. By introducing biofortified crops and improving school-based food production, WFP contributed to strengthening the programme and informing future improvements.

WFP assisted 200,000 refugees (51 percent women), primarily from Burundi and the DRC, living in refugee camps in Kigoma through the provision of direct food assistance, kitchen garden initiatives, and targeted nutrition programmes to address chronic food insecurity and build resilience. WFP's supplementary feeding programmes provided fortified blended foods to over 48,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women, girls, and children under 5 in the refugee camps to prevent and manage malnutrition. WFP also delivered nutrition education programmes that promoted healthy dietary practices and improved water, sanitation, and hygiene behaviours.

534,374

Total beneficiaries in 2024



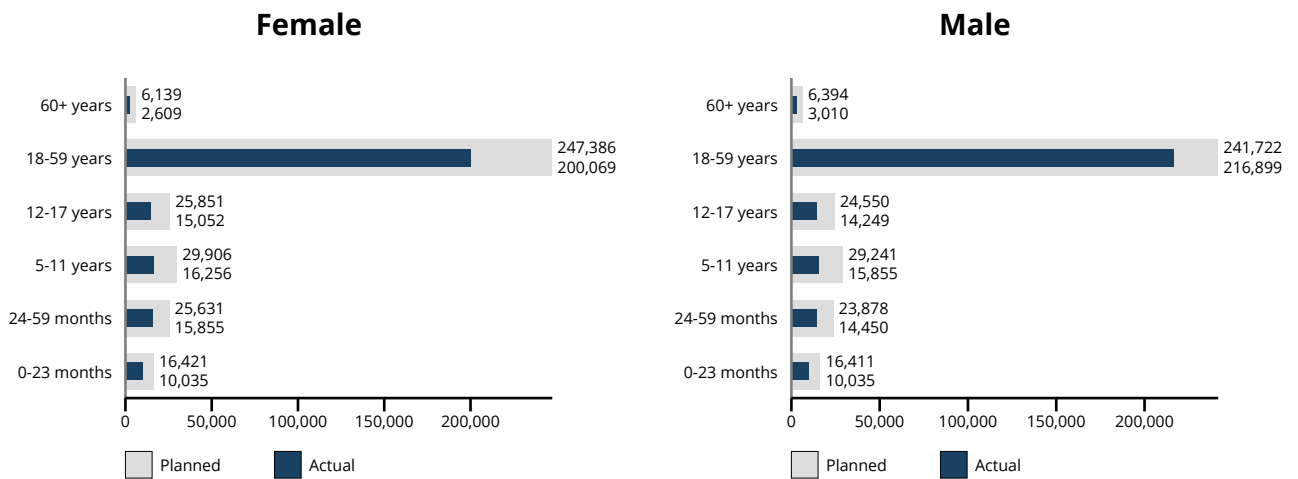
49% female



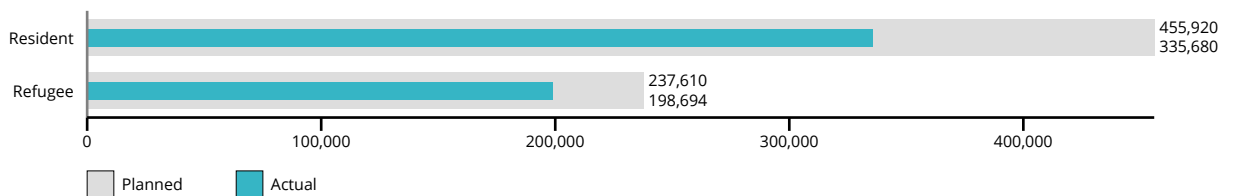
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 42,913 (51% Female, 49% Male)

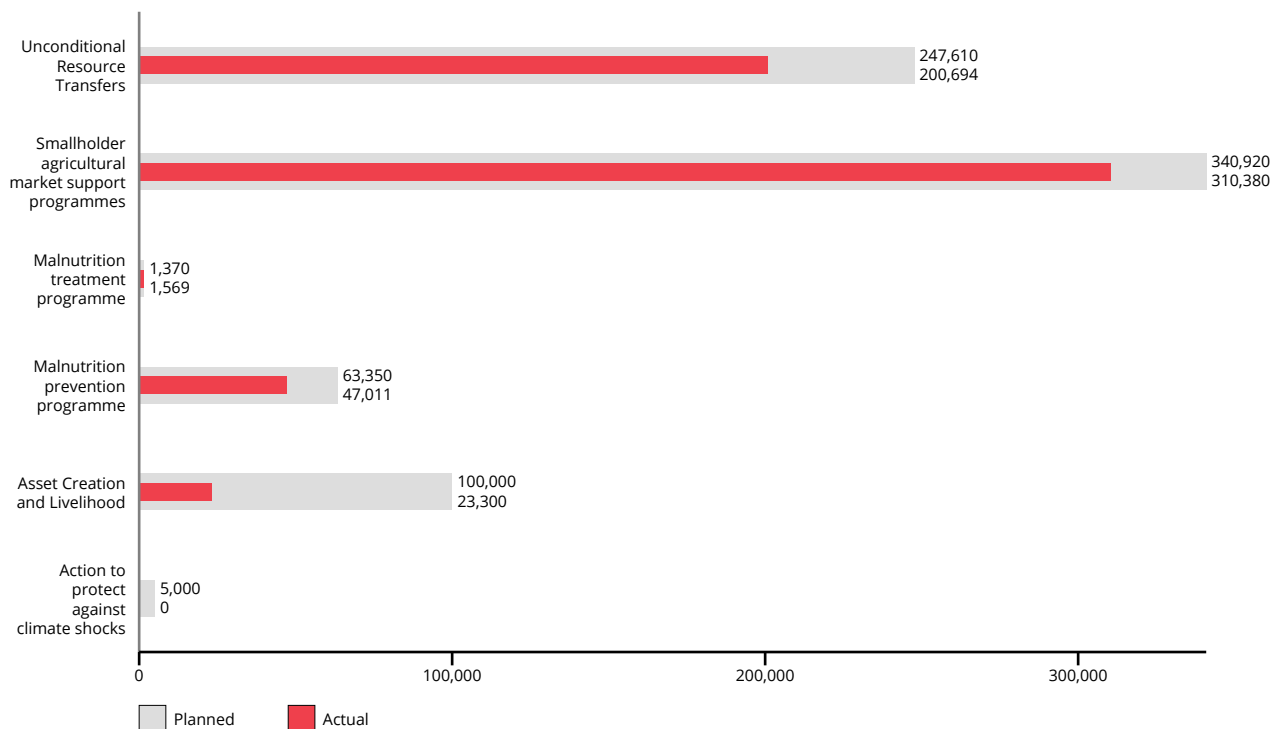
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



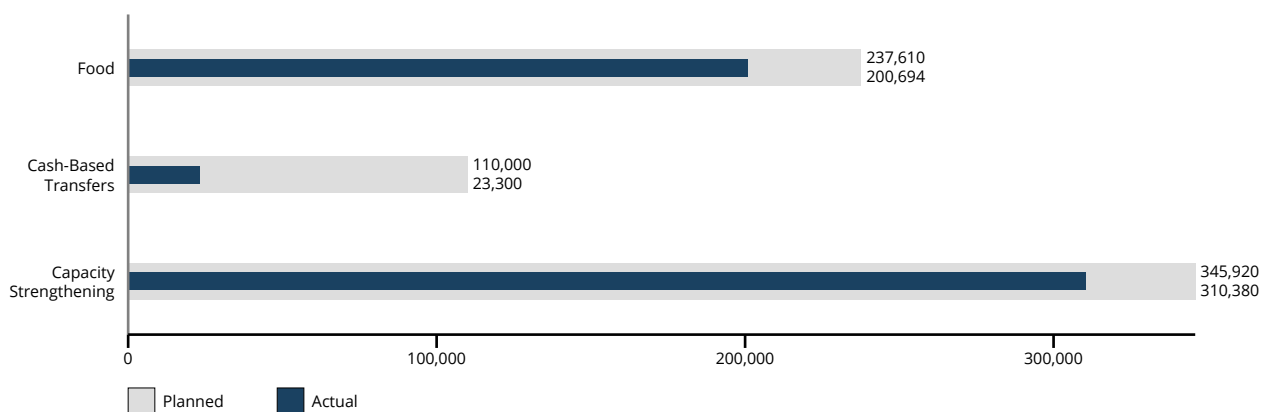
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



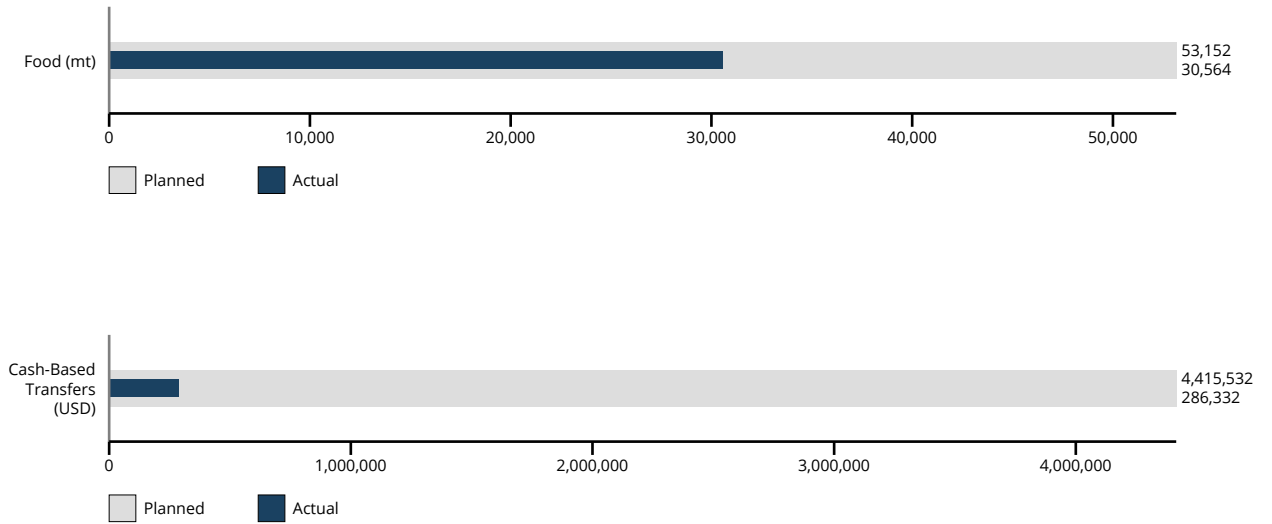
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



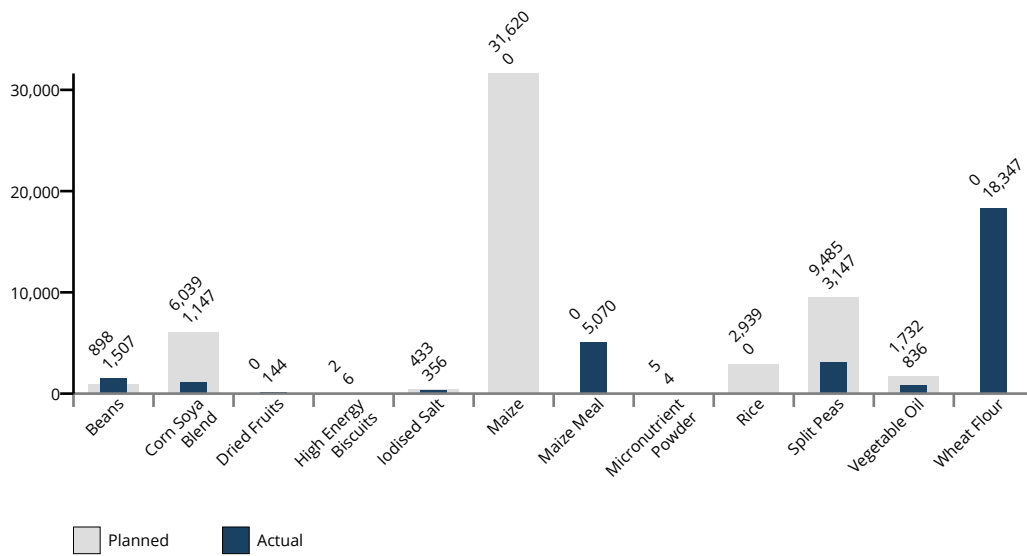
Beneficiaries by Modality



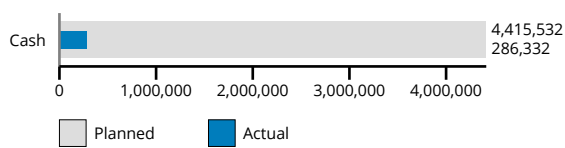
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Tanzania, located in East Africa, has a population of approximately 66.7 million people. Despite facing external shocks, including fluctuations in global commodity prices, the country has demonstrated resilient and steady economic growth in recent years. Between 2002 and 2024, Tanzania's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) annual growth rate averaged 6.31

percent, outperforming many of its neighbouring countries [1]. This growth has been accompanied by improvements in the Human Development Index (HDI), which rose from 0.488 in 2013 to 0.532 in 2023, reflecting progress in key areas such as health, education, and income [2].

However, the benefits of this economic progress have not been equally distributed. Around 45 percent of the population live below the international poverty line of USD 2.15 per day [3]. Moreover, Tanzania ranks 167th out of 191 countries in the 2023/24 Human Development Report [4], highlighting the need for continued investments to achieve improved outcomes.

Agriculture remains central to Tanzania's economy, employing 65 percent of the population and contributing approximately 26 percent of the GDP [5]. Women play a significant role in the sector, with approximately 67 percent of employed women engaged in agriculture [6]. However, despite their contribution, women face significant barriers to land ownership. Only 9 percent of women in Tanzania own land, compared to 30 percent of men [7]. The sector also faces critical challenges, including land degradation which affects 51 percent of the country's land [8], and the impacts of climate change, which exacerbate vulnerabilities.

Food insecurity is also closely tied to malnutrition, as Tanzania deals with a triple burden. According to the Global Nutrition Report, in 2018, 30 percent of children under 5 were stunted, and 4 percent were wasted, signalling chronic and acute undernutrition. At the same time, 3 percent of children under 5 were overweight, reflecting emerging challenges with overnutrition [9]. In addition, the prevalence of HIV is 4 percent among individuals aged 15 and older, disproportionately affecting women (6 percent) compared to men (3 percent) [10]. Tanzania has made significant progress toward the UNAIDS 95-95-95 targets, achieving the second target ahead of the 2025 timeline. Approximately 83 percent of adults with HIV know their status; 98 percent are on antiretroviral therapy (ART), and 94 percent of those on ART have achieved viral load suppression [11].

While near-universal access to primary education has been achieved, with a gross enrolment ratio of 97 percent for school-aged children aged 7 to 13 years in 2021, secondary education remains a significant hurdle, with only 28 percent of eligible students enrolled [12]. Gender disparities further limit access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities for women and girls. Each year, over 120,000 girls drop out of school, including 6,500 due to pregnancy or parenting responsibilities [13]. Early marriage compounds the issue, with 29 percent of women aged 20-24 married before age 18, contributing to an adolescent birth rate of 112.3 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 [14].

Tanzania faces increasing climate challenges, with unstable weather patterns, prolonged droughts, and severe flooding that disrupt lives and livelihoods. In early 2024, a prolonged dry spell dried out crops and threatened food security across Tanzania and the wider southern African region. Heavy rains in April, exacerbated by El Niño, triggered widespread flooding and landslides that resulted in over 150 fatalities and extensive damage to infrastructure and homes. [15]. Cyclone Hidaya further compounded these challenges when it made landfall south of Dar es Salaam, bringing strong winds and heavy rainfall that led to power outages, infrastructure damage, and additional displacement of communities still recovering from the earlier floods [16].

Adding to Tanzania's complex development context is its role as a refugee host. The country shelters approximately 230,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, with most residing in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps in Kigoma [17].

Drawing on decades of expertise, WFP supports both urgent humanitarian needs and long-term resilience goals. Collaborative efforts with the Tanzanian government and global partners ensure alignment with national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on crisis response and resilience-building, ensuring immediate relief for populations affected by crises. Through food assistance, WFP addresses refugees' immediate food needs and helps vulnerable Tanzanians meet their nutritional needs before, during, and after crises. Additionally, WFP collaborates with the Government to enhance disaster risk management systems, strengthening their ability to monitor, prepare for, and respond effectively to crises. This includes providing technical assistance to national and local governments to build capacity for mitigating the effects of climate shocks.

Strategic Outcome 2 addresses food and nutrition insecurity at its root, focusing on the triple burden of malnutrition: undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies. WFP assists the Government in scaling up nutrition services targeting pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, adolescent girls, and children under 5. Additionally, WFP provides technical support to government partners to implement national school feeding guidelines and promote gender-transformative home-grown school feeding models, ensuring both improved nutrition and education outcomes for schoolchildren. WFP also supports schools and local governments in implementing recommended activities in the national school feeding guidelines, such as school gardens and farms, to promote production and consumption of nutritious foods and social and behaviour change.

Strategic Outcome 3 addresses food system challenges holistically, strengthening resilience across the value chain—from production to consumption. WFP improves smallholder farmer capacities through input delivery, training

in sustainable agriculture, financial literacy, and improved market access. It also supports productive asset creation, such as rehabilitating irrigation systems and storage facilities to increase resilience to climate shocks. WFP strengthens supply chains by improving logistics, expanding local procurement, and enhancing government-led food distribution systems to ensure that food reaches vulnerable populations efficiently.

Strategic Outcome 4 supports national institutions and development partners through tailored on-demand services and innovative solutions. WFP provides information and communications technology support, fleet management, interagency coordination platforms, and other services to strengthen the operational capacity of stakeholders.

Risk management

WFP's operations are complex and subject to **strategic, operational, and financial risks**. Key risks include influxes of refugees, restrictive policies, funding constraints, natural disasters, price volatility, misconduct risks, and staff safety. To proactively manage these risks, WFP continuously monitors and updates its risk register and takes timely mitigation actions through its risk committee.

To address **strategic risks**, WFP aligned resources with evolving needs through dynamic budget planning, prepositioned food stocks for rapid response, and finalized contingency plans. Collaboration with the Government and key stakeholders was strengthened through advocacy and communication, ensuring sustained support and policy alignment.

For **operational risks**, WFP enhanced field-level monitoring by increasing the coverage of market monitoring from 5 to 16 markets and improving data collection through new corporate standardized process monitoring questionnaires, including the corporate markets diversion module. WFP also implemented process monitoring and the complaints and feedback mechanism— *Issues Escalation and Tracking system* to swiftly address implementation issues. In addition, WFP increased the number of oversight missions of cooperating partners from 1 in 2022 to 14 in 2024.

To mitigate **financial risks**, WFP strengthened resource mobilization, engaging donors and adapting to market changes through continuous price monitoring. Expenditures were carefully aligned with available funds using dynamic budget planning. Innovative procurement methods optimized value for money, while oversight missions reinforced financial accountability. Protection remained a priority.

To mitigate **protection risks**, mandatory training on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and annual ethics assessments were carried out to ensure compliance with WFP's Code of Conduct. Additionally, staff and partners received anti-fraud and anti-corruption training, and partners were vetted to uphold ethical standards.

Through these robust measures, WFP safeguarded the integrity, efficiency, and accountability of its operations, ensuring effective and responsible humanitarian assistance in a dynamic environment.

Lessons learned

The December 2023 Hanang mudslides response highlighted some gaps in national logistics and preparedness capacities, emphasizing the need for proactive disaster management. In February 2024, WFP supported the Prime Minister's Office - Disaster Management Department in conducting an After-Action Review (AAR) workshop, which evaluated coordination, rapid needs assessments, and response mechanisms. Notably, a pre-disaster simulation exercise, conducted just two days before the mudslides with WFP and partners' support, helped improve coordination among government agencies, UN partners, and NGOs. However, challenges remained, including misaligned partner procedures, delays in assessment consensus, and inadequate storage capacity, which led to reliance on public buildings for emergency stockpiling.

To address these gaps, WFP provided mobile storage units, warehouse management training, and technical support to at-risk districts in developing Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRPs) and anticipatory actions. The AAR findings recommended prioritizing simulation exercises, pre-positioning storage solutions, strengthening district-specific EPRPs, and expanding anticipatory action in disaster-prone areas. These measures have strengthened the Government's capacity to transition from reactive to proactive disaster risk reduction, strengthening national preparedness and resilience.

Damankia Women in Tanzania

How UN Joint Interventions Empower Women in Tanzania



© WFP/Esther Karin Mngodo

Women from the Upendo B farming group proudly display a pack of their branded nutritious flour meal.

"I love doing this," she says with a smile as the room fills with dust. Housed next to the Damankia village government office, the grain milling machine, worth TSh 4.5 million (USD 1,655), was purchased by her all-women farming group, Upendo B, through a local government loan in 2022, which they are still repaying. The machine will eventually help them earn extra income.

Although the women have been farmers their whole lives, education has no end, Mwanaidi acknowledges. Now in their 50s and 60s, the ten women recently participated in various training sessions to expand their entrepreneurship skills under the UN Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE). "It was during training that we were introduced to a new idea - why don't we make our own branded nutritious flour meal? We thought it was brilliant," explained Lusya Julius Gabriel, 58, the leader of the farming group. Ingredients in the 1-kilogram pack of the nutritious flour meal, ungalishe, as it is famously known in Swahili, include maize, millet, sorghum, sesame seeds, and soya.

The UN Joint Programme Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Impact

Seated in a circle, each woman shares how JP RWEE has personally impacted them. Lucrezia explains that through the programme, she was trained in good agricultural practices. On her quarter-acre plot of sunflowers, she used to harvest just one gunny bag of seeds. However, after following the training instructions, including using improved quality seeds, she harvested four gunny bags.

As a global initiative, JP RWEE is a joint venture involving UN agencies - the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP), and UN Women. In Tanzania, WFP leads this five-year programme, launched in 2022, which aims to empower smallholder and economically active rural women.

In the same village is Felista Petro Hoke, 40, who has always believed that Singida Region's land was arable for only four crops - millet, sorghum, cassava, and potatoes.

"That's what our elders told us," she says. Her family would farm maize in small quantities and resist advice to grow other crops. "Millet! We've always relied on millet. Funny thing is, we hardly get much from it," she adds.

That mindset changed after Felista joined the JP RWEE programme through the Upendo IR farming group. Training sessions on Good Agricultural Practices made her and her family realize they might have underestimated what their land could yield. "We never used to eat ugali made of maize, it was always millet or sorghum. But now I've started farming maize and sunflowers in large quantities for the first time because of JP RWEE," she says.

Launched in 2022, the programme operates in Mainland (Singida, Dodoma) and Zanzibar, aiming to reach 40,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries. "This programme has opened my eyes to new ways of farming. We used to rely on local practices," she says. Training introduced her to climate-smart agriculture techniques.

After the training, Felista added a two-acre plot to cultivate maize. The results amazed her. "My income has increased. In the past, I barely got a yield, but now I use fertilisers and improved seeds. I used to harvest 1-3 gunny bags per acre. This time, I harvested 24 gunny bags of maize!" she says, adding that she kept three bags for her family and sold the rest. The income allowed her to pay for her children's university education.

As the Lead Farmer in her group, other farmers visit her farm to learn from her success. The training has also changed how she views herself. "I believe in myself more now. I do whatever I put my mind to. I used to be afraid to try new things, thinking I couldn't because I'm a woman," she says. After the training, Felista contested for the position of Mlungu Hamlet chairperson - and won.

Programme performance

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



WFP provided **food assistance** to almost **200,000 refugees**, increasing rations to 82 percent of daily needs by year-end.



WFP launched a **5-year Adaptive Social Protection** project, making Tanzania one of ten countries to benefit from the Changing Lives Fund.



WFP's Clean Cooking Project procured **5,000 energy-efficient stoves** to reduce firewood dependency and enhance safety.

Ongoing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the political crisis in Burundi have displaced thousands of people, forcing them to seek refuge in Tanzania. However, strict encampment policies restrict their movement and limit livelihood opportunities in the Nyarugusu and Nduta camps. To address these challenges, WFP plays a critical role in providing food assistance and improving access to clean cooking solutions for both refugees and vulnerable Tanzanians.

Activity 1: Providing food assistance and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors.

WFP's largest operational component plays a critical role in sustaining refugees and vulnerable Tanzanians through in-kind food assistance and access to clean cooking energy. This activity accounts for over 65 percent of WFP's needs-based plan budget.

In 2024, **WFP provided monthly food assistance to 198,694 refugees**. However, ration sizes fluctuated throughout the year due to resource availability. Initially, funding constraints limited rations to 60 percent of the daily 2,100 kcal requirement; starting in June, WFP gradually increased the ration to 75 percent, reaching 82 percent by August, a level that was maintained for the remainder of the year. For new arrivals, WFP provided high-energy biscuits (HEBs) [1] and a five-day hot meal ration before relocation. For voluntary Burundian repatriates, WFP provided hot meals at departure centres and HEBs in transit.

WFP integrated gender and age considerations across its food and nutrition interventions, ensuring targeted support for vulnerable groups. The Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) maintained full rations, providing targeted nutrition support to 48,580 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), children under 5 (CHU5), and people living with HIV (PLHIV) or tuberculosis (TB). In 2024, WFP treated 1,345 children for moderate acute malnutrition and provided micronutrient powders to children aged 24-59 months to address specific nutritional gaps. Hospital patients also received their additional rations at 100 percent, which included milled and fortified cereals, pulses, super cereal with sugar, fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt. To enhance programme effectiveness, WFP trained local health and nutrition service providers on how to identify and enroll the most vulnerable beneficiaries, ensuring targeting was inclusive and needs based. Social and behaviour change activities included nutrition education and counselling for caregivers, PBWG, PLHIV, and TB patients, ensuring the effective use of SFP provisions.

The 2024 Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) assessment, conducted by WFP, highlighted improvements in food consumption and coping mechanisms linked to an increase in rations, with positive trends in food security indicators. The proportion of refugee households with acceptable food consumption rose from 68 percent in 2023 to 73 percent in 2024, reflecting increased dietary diversity. The reduced coping strategy index (rCSI), which measures the stress households experience in response to food shortages, dropped from 26.6 in 2023 to 17.8 in 2024. This decrease indicates a reduction in food-related stress and improved resilience. Similarly, the proportion of households resorting to 'crisis' and 'emergency' livelihood coping strategies fell from 28 percent in 2023 to 19 percent in 2024, signalling better stability and reduced vulnerability.

However, while the CHS findings reflect progress in specific food security indicators - largely driven by increased resources that allowed rations to rise from 60 to 75 percent at the time of the survey - the overall improvement remains limited. According to the 2024 CHS *Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)*, only 4 percent of households were classified as food secure in 2024, up from just 1 percent in 2023. Meanwhile, the proportion of food-insecure households decreased only slightly from 34 percent to 32 percent. These figures highlight the persistence of high food insecurity among refugees [2]. Moreover, dependence on WFP food assistance remains significant, with 82 percent of refugees relying on rations as their primary livelihood source in 2024, compared to 79 percent in 2023.

To complement food and nutrition assistance, WFP expanded its **kitchen garden** initiative, allowing refugees to grow vegetables and become more food self-sufficient. In 2024, 2,000 refugee households—equivalent to 10,000 individuals—established gardens, cultivating a variety of vegetables including kale, Chinese cabbage, amaranths, sweet potatoes, and spinach for personal consumption. While the initiative enhances dietary diversity, it complements rather than replaces WFP's food assistance, which remains essential for meeting daily nutritional needs. The initiative also teaches farming skills, equipping refugees with knowledge they can apply when they return home or resettle. By promoting organic farming, WFP is helping refugees strengthen their nutritional status and resilience.

Reliance on firewood for cooking continues to endanger refugee women and girls—the primary firewood collectors—while driving deforestation and increasing tensions with host communities. To address some of these challenges, WFP launched a **Clean Cooking Project** in June 2024 in Kasulu and Kibondo districts of the Kigoma region. In partnership with the National Carbon Monitoring Centre and Offgrid Sun, the project registered 5,000 Tanzanian households across 13 villages. Energy-efficient "Jiko Rafiki" cookstoves were procured and will be distributed in the first quarter of 2025. Revenue generated from the project through carbon credits will be reinvested in the management and expansion of the project, ensuring long-term sustainability and impact. The project aims to enhance safety for women, reduce environmental effect, and improve energy efficiency in host communities.

In addition to refugee support, WFP responded swiftly to the December 2023 Hanang mudslides, which affected 5,600 people [3]. WFP reached 2,000 Tanzanians through its emergency assistance, providing cereals, pulses, and fortified foods. To ensure effective distribution, WFP also deployed mobile storage units and conducted warehouse management training to facilitate relief efforts.

Activity2: Strengthening institutional capacity and people-centred coordination in disaster risk management (DRM) to improve efficiency in monitoring and responding to stressors and crises

Recognizing the need for long-term disaster resilience, WFP works with the Government and partners to enhance preparedness, response planning, and anticipatory action (AA), helping mitigate climate hazards such as droughts and floods. Additionally, WFP supports the Government in integrating adaptive social protection (ASP) strategies to complement humanitarian efforts and ensure vulnerable communities receive timely assistance.

To ensure an inclusive approach to DRM, WFP prioritizes the needs of vulnerable communities —particularly women and children—who are disproportionately affected by climate shocks. This includes strengthening emergency preparedness, anticipatory action (AA), and social protection systems to enhance resilience against climate hazards such as droughts and floods. Under DRM, WFP coordinated preparedness activities for hazards such as Cyclone Hidaya and floods in Rufiji, Kibiti, and Kilwa. These efforts strengthened national response systems, ensuring timely interventions and reducing the impact of disasters on affected communities. WFP also supported the development of an emergency preparedness and response plan for six high-risk districts—Longido, Simanjiro, Monduli, and Kiteto (predominantly pastoralist areas), as well as Handeni and Mkalama (mixed livelihoods of livestock and crops). The rollout, completed between May and December 2024, improved response coordination and established a baseline for district-level anticipatory action plans.

To reinforce institutional and individual capacities, WFP trained disaster risk reduction focal points in six districts of Kigoma region under the UN Sustainable Development Goals Accelerated Funds. Government officials in Uvinza, Kakonko, Buhingwe, Kasulu, Kigoma, and Kibondo were equipped with skills to anticipate, manage, and respond to disaster risks, ensuring local ownership and long-term sustainability.

Under AA, WFP strengthened national and district-level coordination and data systems to improve preparedness for climate shocks. Through technical engagements, 147 stakeholders at the central and district levels participated in workshops to refine AA priorities, targeting criteria, and implementation responsibilities. In addition, WFP conducted a gender, protection, and inclusion study to strengthen future AA programming, identifying key barriers and opportunities to enhance inclusivity and effectiveness.

WFP initiated collaboration with the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) to define the requirements and specifications for effective drought AA trigger systems. This collaboration included exploring options to ensure that triggers align with the country's existing national forecasting systems. Drawing on regional best practices, WFP facilitated the development of a draft memorandum of understanding with the TMA to formalize collaboration on

forecasting and early warning systems.

In May 2024, WFP launched a five-year ASP project funded through the WFP Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF) climate window. Tanzania is among the first ten countries globally to benefit from the CLTF, marking a significant step towards strengthening national systems to support resilience and climate risk management capacities. The project strengthens DRM and social protection by integrating climate-smart public works, anticipatory action, and social protection programmes to enhance resilience and safeguard vulnerable communities.

As part of the ASP project, WFP collaborated with the World Bank and the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in May 2024 to promote shock-responsive social protection across multiple government sectors. Throughout 2024, WFP worked closely with the World Bank, UNICEF, and the Government to support the ongoing design of Tanzania’s Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) programme, ensuring its adaptability to climate shocks.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



WFP supported **418** health workers to **manage acute malnutrition** and trained village health workers to treat and refer malnourished children.



WFP collaborated with the Government to revise **2014 food fortification regulations**.



WFP trained **21** participants from **13** institutions on **social and behaviour change** programming to enhance capacity in nutrition and school feeding.

Despite Tanzania's significant progress in nutrition, challenges remain in addressing the triple burden of malnutrition. Thirty percent of children under five still experience stunting, while 4 percent are wasted, signalling chronic and acute undernutrition. At the same time, 3 percent of children under five are overweight, highlighting the coexistence of undernutrition and overnutrition. [1]. This critical challenge underscores the importance of WFP's strategic outcome 2, which focuses on supporting the Government to plan, design, and implement sustainable nutrition, HIV, and school feeding programmes.

Rather than direct food or cash distributions, this outcome focuses on strengthening national systems by enhancing individual and institutional capacities, ensuring long-term sustainability. These efforts align with national frameworks such as the Five-Year Development Plan, the Zanzibar Development Plan, the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan, the National Clean Cooking Agenda, and the National School Feeding Guidelines. This outcome targets nutritionally vulnerable groups, including infants, school-aged children, adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, male caregivers, people living with HIV, and persons with disabilities.

Activity 3: Providing technical assistance to strengthen national systems for delivery of nutrition services, promoting social and behaviour change communication, and increasing demand for nutritious and fortified foods.

WFP, in collaboration with development partners, supported the Government in revising the **2014 food fortification regulations** to mandate fortification for small and medium-scale millers, a critical step in tackling widespread conditions such as anaemia. The cabinet has endorsed the updated regulations, which are now ready for implementation. Additionally, WFP is supporting the review of the 1992 Food and Nutrition Policy to address emerging challenges and align with evolving national, regional, and global priorities. The review is expected to conclude in 2025.

The Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) is an initiative aimed at enhancing the resilience and livelihoods of communities in Kigoma through tailored interventions. The project focuses on supporting micro, small, and medium enterprises, small-scale agriculture, productivity, and access to productive assets, with a particular emphasis on smallholder farmers, vulnerable women, and youth across five districts in the region. As part of these efforts, **WFP and UN partners trained 418 healthcare and community health workers** in managing acute malnutrition (wasting) and strengthening frontline nutrition services. These trainings equipped participants with the skills to identify and treat malnourished children through community-based platforms such as village health and nutrition days [2], providing care and referrals to health facilities when necessary. To strengthen these efforts, WFP provided essential tools such as registers to improve record-keeping, tracking, and follow-up processes.

To increase awareness and demand for fortified foods, WFP collaborated with the Government to conduct community fortification campaigns in ten wards in Kigoma, reaching approximately 1,100 people. These campaigns highlighted the health benefits of consuming fortified food products, building awareness of their role in combating malnutrition. Concurrently, WFP identified six millers prepared to begin food fortification, provided training on technical aspects, including food safety and quality standards as per national food regulations, and equipped the millers with dosifiers and starter micronutrient premix to initiate production.

WFP also prioritised strengthening the capacity of its cooperating partners to implement social and behaviour change (SBC) activities. In collaboration with the WFP regional bureau, the country office organised a five-day SBC training for Government and non-governmental institutions. The training, attended by 21 participants from 13 institutions, enhanced participants' ability to design, implement, and evaluate SBC programmes as standalone or integrated initiatives. This effort served as a catalyst for advancing national expertise in behaviour change programming and underscored the pivotal role of SBC in the success of nutrition, school feeding, and related programmes.

Finally, to support evidence-based decision-making, WFP worked with the Government to conduct the **Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA)** study, which evaluated the impact of malnutrition on health, education, and economic productivity. Led by the Prime Minister’s Office and the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, with technical and financial support from WFP and the Africa Union Global Office, the study involved a national implementation team comprising 26 focal points from key ministries and agencies across Mainland and Zanzibar. This initiative significantly enhanced the Government’s capacity to manage complex research projects. Findings from the COHA study are expected to drive increased investment in nutrition and will be disseminated after its launch in early 2025.

Activity 4: Providing policy advocacy and technical assistance to support the implementation of national school feeding guidelines and home-grown school feeding models in prioritized districts.

In 2024, WFP expanded its school feeding initiatives to include targeted efforts in Zanzibar and Kigoma. In Zanzibar, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training to conduct gender-responsive SBC formative research for school-age children. This research aimed to inform strategies for improving school health and nutrition interventions. Ministry officials participated as enumerators during data collection, gaining practical experience in conducting formative research. These findings will shape an SBC strategy to promote health and nutrition among in-school and out-of-school adolescents.

In Kigoma, WFP continued supporting school feeding programmes in thirty schools, benefiting close to 20,000 students (10,046 girls and 9,829 boys) through school farms. This initiative, which builds on progress from 2023, strengthened the capacity of local government authorities and schools to use farm activities as both educational tools and supplement parents' food contributions for school feeding. Schools also diversified crops by growing Vitamin A-rich, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP) for school feeding, in collaboration with the International Potato Centre, which provided technical guidance on OFSP production. Teachers reported improved attendance among students, while some schools initiated independent school feeding programmes. These efforts also reduced the burden of food or in-kind contributions on parents. Future studies will assess the impact of these initiatives on students’ nutrition status and academic performance.

Despite the critical need for sustainable nutrition and school feeding interventions, activities under this outcome faced funding constraints, with only 41 percent of the required resources secured, limiting programme reach. WFP relied heavily on short-term multilateral funding to sustain key activities, which, while crucial, hindered its ability to implement longer-term, impactful solutions. However, multiyear support secured in 2024 from the Canadian Government and the private sector (Japan Association for WFP), will enable WFP to provide technical and financial support to the Government to strengthen national school feeding programmes. These resources will allow for the implementation of expanded initiatives beginning in 2025.

WFP integrated gender and age considerations across its nutrition and school feeding interventions, ensuring targeted support for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV. Nutrition-focused initiatives strengthened food fortification, policy revisions, and SBC training, while school feeding efforts addressed gender and age dynamics by promoting nutritious meals, local food production, and improved student well-being and learning outcomes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen national systems for the delivery of nutrition services, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance for the roll out of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritised districts	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP trained **278,113 farmers** (44 percent women) in good farming practices, **cutting post-harvest losses to 8 percent** in 2024 across **12 regions**.



WFP linked **30,000 farmers** (55 percent women) to buyers, generating **USD 6.65M** in revenue and selling **20,000 mt** of crops.



WFP procured **133,000 mt** of commodities locally, injecting **USD 42.9M** into **Tanzania's economy** and strengthening food supply chains.

Under **strategic outcome 3**, WFP provided technical assistance to support smallholder men and women producers in diversifying livelihoods, reducing post-harvest losses, and improving access to markets and technologies. Additionally, WFP strengthened local institutions through resilience-building initiatives, promoting climate change adaptation and environmental sustainability. Capacity-building efforts also enhanced food and nutrition value chains, improving efficiency, quality control, and fortification practices.

In 2024, WFP secured 95 percent of the required funding, enabling it to train farmers, engage pro-smallholder buyers, support aggregation systems, strengthen the market system, and enhance community resilience and climate change adaptation.

Activity 5: Providing technical assistance to support smallholder men and women producers.

WFP supported 278,113 smallholder farmers (44 percent women) across 12 regions in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, focusing on productivity, post-harvest loss reduction, and sustainable farming. Farmers received training in good agricultural practices, post-harvest handling and storage, climate-smart agriculture, and market information systems. To complement these efforts, WFP established 348 demonstration plots to display improved crop varieties such as maize, soybeans, beans, sorghum, and sunflower. WFP also facilitated access to quality seeds, fertilizers, and mechanization services.

Recognizing the critical role of women and youth in agriculture, WFP prioritized their participation by facilitating access to training, inputs, markets, and financial services, strengthening their role in agricultural value chains. WFP trained 46,239 young people (42 percent women) in good agricultural practices and post-harvest handling and storage to enhance productivity and reduce losses. As a result, nearly 18,000 youth (50 percent women) accessed inputs, markets, and mechanized technologies, while 560 young entrepreneurs received business training in record-keeping, planning, and market analysis, improving their ability to manage and expand agribusiness ventures.

WFP linked smallholder farmers to pro-smallholder buyers, improving market predictability and sales. By facilitating business partnerships between 85 private sector buyers, smallholder farmers, and farmer service centres, WFP helped 30,000 smallholders (55 percent women) secure USD 6.65 million in contracts. These efforts increased off-take agreements, including with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA).

To strengthen **smallholder aggregation**, WFP collaborated with the Government, private sector, and non-governmental organizations to train 43 Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS) in Kigoma on quality control and warehouse management. Leadership training for 35 cooperatives focused on group management and marketing, benefiting 232 lead farmers (43 percent women). WFP rehabilitated five community warehouses to enhance storage, improve quality control, reduce post-harvest losses, and boost market access. These warehouses served as demonstration sites for post-harvest handling, benefiting 863 farmers (53 percent women) across 14 villages. As a result, one cooperative successfully aggregated and sold 200 metric tonnes (mt) of produce to the NFRA.

WFP also worked **to strengthen the market system** by facilitating linkages between smallholder farmers, farmer service centres, financial institutions, and digital solutions, enhancing access to agricultural loans and financial services. Through the 'Farm to Market Alliance', 16 farmer service centres secured loans totalling USD 532,329 from commercial banks. Additionally, WFP partnered with financial institutions and mobile banking platforms, onboarding 20 farmer

service centres—including AMCOS, agro-dealers, and small- and medium-sized enterprises—as agents for banks, including Equity Bank, to promote financial inclusion.

In June 2024, WFP handed over the Kibaigwa Grain Market Project, a WFP-led initiative, to the management of the Kibaigwa International Grain Market. WFP developed this project to modernize market operations by replacing the manual processes - such as recording tonnages, seller and buyer details, levy payments, and report generation - with an efficient, digitized system. This transformation improved transparency, accuracy, and overall market efficiency. Additionally, WFP funded the construction of a shed within the market to accommodate sellers who are mainly women.

Activity 6: Supporting vulnerable communities and local institutions to build resilience and promote climate change adaptation.

To **enhance community resilience and climate change adaptation**, WFP restored and created community assets that improved food security, nutrition, and environmental sustainability. These efforts engaged 4,660 participants (benefiting a total of 23,300 people, 47 percent women), contributing to the rehabilitation or creation of 1,490 assets across five targeted districts nationwide. Activities included excavating water catchments, rehabilitating canals, constructing micro-catchments, building hill terraces, and creating compost pits. WFP also supported the restoration of marine ecosystems by planting 487,500 mangrove propagules in Micheweni district, Pemba North region, rehabilitating 1,219 hectares of degraded coastal areas. Additionally, 2,394 farmers were trained in regenerative agriculture practices, such as permagardening, which have already shown improvements in soil fertility and resilience to climate shocks.

While these initiatives benefited the broader population, WFP also worked to integrate gender and age considerations into asset creation efforts. However, challenges in outreach to women and youth, as well as capacity constraints among local partners, hindered broader participation. Addressing these barriers will require targeted capacity strengthening and stronger inclusion efforts to ensure more equitable access and impact in 2025 and beyond.

WFP monitoring data showed a steady reduction in post-harvest losses. At the storage stage, losses fell from 15 percent in 2021 to 9.3 percent in 2023, and further to 8 percent in 2024, surpassing the 12 percent target. WFP's asset creation initiatives also contributed to gradual improvements in food security. Between February and November 2024, Acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS) increased from 79 percent to 81 percent, while poor FCS dropped from 5 percent to 2.2 percent, indicating incremental gains in resilience among targeted communities.

Activity 7: Providing capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors.

WFP, in collaboration with the 'Farm to Market Alliance', strengthened Tanzania's food supply chains by addressing commodity quality and post-harvest losses. These efforts were aligned with Tanzania's national supply chain policies, which aim to enhance food security, efficiency, and resilience. Between 2023 and 2024, WFP, in partnership with governmental and non-governmental organizations, played a pivotal role in improving food safety, quality, and distribution within smallholder farmer supply chains.

Through the 'Farm to Market Alliance', WFP supported a network of 493 Farmer Service Centres, including 192 AMCOS and 197 small-and medium-sized enterprises. Additionally, WFP engaged its food safety and quality specialist and procurement team to work with aggregators and food suppliers, hosting a workshop attended by 50 aggregators and buyers. A key takeaway from the workshop was the critical need to train farmers' organizations to recognize and address food safety and quality challenges. To support this effort, WFP collaborated with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards to provide training on handling, storage, packaging, and delivery practices, complementing Tanzania Bureau of Standards' ongoing training initiatives across the country.

Through the **Global Commodity Management Facility** [1], WFP procured 133,000 mt of commodities locally for its regional operations, injecting USD 42.9 million into Tanzania's economy. Approximately 45,000 mt (34 percent) were sourced from the National Food Reserve Agency and the Cereal and the Other Produce Board, two government entities under the Ministry of Agriculture. Throughout the procurement process, WFP provided technical support and capacity-building to strengthen food quality control measures within these institutions.

In September 2024, the Government of Tanzania, through the Ministry of Transport, officially launched the **Rail Cold Chain Project**, an initiative spearheaded by WFP in partnership with the Tanzania Railway Corporation. First initiated in 2022, the project connects horticultural producers in Mpwapwa and Kilosa districts with major retailers and processors in Dar es Salaam, enhancing the transportation of perishable goods and improving market access for smallholder farmers.

WFP invested USD 530,000 in the project, funding a feasibility study, joint assessments, and the procurement of refrigerated containers, plastic crates, pallets, and heavy-lift equipment. These refrigerated units are compatible with both the Meter Gauge Railway and the Standard Gauge Railway, providing flexible and efficient transportation options for perishable goods. The introduction of Standard Gauge Railway passenger services in July 2024 and the upcoming launch of freight train services have motivated smallholder farmers—particularly women and youth—to expand

production, engage in agribusiness, and improve their incomes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Promote diversified livelihoods for smallholder producers based on reduced post-harvest loss and improved access to markets, technology and information	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices	N/A
Mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation approaches through the provision of climate services and integrated resilience building at the community level	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



WFP introduced the **"Every Drop Counts"** system in Kigoma camps, **reducing cooking oil losses**, improving hygiene, and simplifying food distribution.



WFP streamlined **IT services** via a UN **Common Back Office**, achieving **93** percent satisfaction and a **38** percent growth in **carpooling initiatives**



WFP transported **169,928 mt** of food through **Tanzania's supply chain corridor**, injecting **USD 23M** into the economy and strengthening regional logistics.

Activity 8: Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners and the private sector.

WFP played a key role in enhancing Tanzania's logistics capacity, regional food transport, and supply chain services while supporting both humanitarian operations and national economic development. **WFP facilitated the transportation of 169,928 metric tonnes** of food to regional countries through Tanzania's supply chain corridor via the Port of Dar es Salaam, ensuring efficient logistics operations, including port and border clearances, cargo supervision, and handling. These activities contributed **USD 23 million to the national economy** and generated employment opportunities across multiple sectors.

WFP collaborated with the Prime Minister's Office Disaster Management Department to develop a *Logistics Preparedness Action Plan* and initiated emergency preparedness activities through the Logistics Cluster. Additionally, WFP's logistics services provided the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Tanzania with cost-effective storage and handling of non-food items at the WFP Dodoma warehouse. Operating on a cost-recovery basis, this service helped UNICEF reduce overhead and administrative costs associated with managing its own warehouses.

WFP maintained its leadership in **Information and Communication Technology** by providing internet connectivity services to all UN agencies in Dar es Salaam and the residences of agency heads through the UN common IT infrastructure, achieving a 99.9 percent uptime. A June 2024 survey reported a 93 percent satisfaction score for WFP's ICT services. Respondents also provided valuable feedback to further enhance services, including suggestions such as improving communication during outages, expediting residential service installations, and addressing occasional connection interruptions. In September 2024, the establishment of a UN common back office (CBO) streamlined IT and security telecommunication services by migrating UN IT infrastructure management to the CBO.

WFP also supported Tanzania's disaster management office by deploying drones for flood assessment in Rufiji District and assisted the UN Department for Safety and Security in managing security telecommunication infrastructure in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma.

In the area of **fleet management**, WFP's UN mobility platform continued to grow, with 15 active digital offices, including WFP, UNICEF, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Resident Coordinator's Office, and the International Labour Organization (ILO), which were joined by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2024. Carpooling initiatives experienced a 38 percent increase compared to 2023, with WFP contributing significantly through 9,000 trips and supporting 218 inter-agency carpooling trips this year.

To expand its **innovation portfolio**, WFP signed a strategic agreement with the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) to promote innovations in the food system. The partnership supports grassroots innovators, incubates startups, strengthens innovation in Zanzibar, and collaborates with the technology transfer station in Morogoro, managed by Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). This station aids micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in agriculture, including food processing. WFP also established a long-term framework agreement with SUA to enhance agricultural innovation and participated in national events, including the launch of the national innovation framework and the 2024 competition on science, technology, and innovation.

In 2024, WFP introduced the "Every Drop Counts" (EDC) oil distribution mechanism in Kigoma camps as part of its efforts to address operational inefficiencies and improve food assistance processed in Tanzania. Using locally available

materials and designed for ease of maintenance, the initiative was developed to reduce cooking oil losses, enhance hygiene, and simplify distribution. After initial implementation, the EDC system was expanded to Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps. While still in its early stages, this development reflects an effort to refine delivery processes and reduce resource loss during distribution.

These achievements underscore WFP’s dedication to fostering innovative solutions, strengthening food systems, and enabling effective collaboration across sectors to drive sustainable development in Tanzania.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Tanzania faces several gender-related challenges. Women spend quadruple the time on unpaid care and domestic work compared to men (17 percent vs. 4 percent) [1]. Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a concern, with 24 percent of women aged 15-49 experiencing intimate partner violence in the past year [2]. Adolescent birth rates remain high, at 112.3 per 1,000 women aged 15-19, reflecting persistent challenges in reproductive health and rights [3].

Tanzania has demonstrated significant leadership in advancing gender equality and empowering women. With the launch of the National Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy in 2023, Tanzania established a comprehensive framework to drive transformative action and eliminate systemic barriers to equality. Developed through extensive consultations with Government Ministries and Institutions, local government authorities, development partners, academic institutions, and civil society organizations, the policy addresses systemic barriers to equality, setting the stage for targeted reforms.

Building on this, Tanzania introduced the second phase of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in 2024. This plan addresses emerging concerns, including the alarming rise in technology-facilitated violence, while recognising the linkages between HIV and violence against women and children. Mechanisms to tackle these interconnected challenges are at the core of the plan, emphasising Tanzania's integrated approach to combating GBV [4].

Tanzania's achievements extend to political reforms, as demonstrated by its position as the first African country to officially recognise and ban violence against women in elections in 2024. These reforms are intended to reduce barriers that prevent women from participating in politics, amplifying their voices and agency. Notably, as of 2024, women hold 37 percent of parliamentary seats, reflecting significant progress in women's representation [5].

WFP worked with the regional bureau gender advisor to enhance gender mainstreaming and transformative approaches among staff and cooperating partners. This included developing tools and recommendations from field visits, training, and working sessions. Building on these insights, WFP created a roadmap for integrating gender-transformative approaches, linking it to initiatives such as the Youth in Agribusiness Project to expand opportunities for young women. WFP also conducted gender and protection training for cooperating partners. To further strengthen these efforts, WFP plans to engage a local gender partner in 2025 to implement the Gender Action and Learning System (GALS) and Gender Transformative Interventions (GTI) to empower women and youth in agriculture and address gender-based barriers to food security and resilience.

In **refugee camps**, WFP focused on gender and age messaging to raise awareness about the importance of women's participation in decision-making related to the use of WFP food assistance. Efforts also emphasised the need to address increased vulnerabilities and barriers faced by specific groups, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, malnourished children, and individuals with chronic illnesses, particularly during periods of ration reductions. Through awareness-raising and gender empowerment activities, WFP's efforts contributed to an increase in joint household decision-making on food assistance. As a result, 98 percent of women and men reported meaningful participation. Initiatives included encouraging men to accompany their spouses to distribution centres, promoting equal participation in household decision-making, and strengthening women's leadership roles in camp governance. These efforts enhanced women's understanding and participation in various aspects of camp life, including leadership and decision-making processes [6].

Under its **nutrition and school-based programmes**, WFP implemented comprehensive school feeding and social and behaviour change (SBC) initiatives to encourage positive practices in nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene. These programmes also aimed to empower schoolchildren to influence habits within their households and communities. In 2024, WFP conducted a formative SBC research study in Zanzibar to analyse barriers to adopting healthy nutrition practices among school-aged children and adolescents. The study also explored gender norms and beliefs shaping these practices. Findings from the study, expected in 2025, will inform the development of a gender-transformative SBC

strategy to inspire change at both household and community levels.

Within the **smallholder farmer activities**, WFP focused on reducing inequalities faced by women, benefiting a total of 133,876 women. Interventions included building financial literacy, climate-smart agriculture, postharvest management skills, and improving market access. WFP enabled 75 female and 55 male youth to acquire multi-crop threshing machines, expanding their employment opportunities and boosting agricultural productivity. These machines contributed to increased employment opportunities and income by enabling young adults to offer services to other farmers. For food assistance for assets initiatives, WFP involved both men and women in community-based planning and prioritised equal representation of women in project committees.

Through the UN joint programme on **accelerating progress towards rural women's economic empowerment**, WFP facilitated linkages between 133 female smallholder farmers and Hans Agriculture Machinery Ltd. These linkages provided access to advanced agricultural mechanisation technologies such as precision planters, vegetable seeder machines, and threshing machines. Among these farmers, 109 female farmers procured individual planters at the subsidised price of 175,000 Tanzania Shillings (TZS, approximately USD 70) instead of the usual price of 350,000 TZS (approximately USD 140), which significantly reduced the labour-intensive task of row planting with hand hoes. Additionally, they received technical support from Hans Agriculture Machinery Ltd. on how to operate the machinery. As smallholder farmers adopted post-harvest handling techniques, demand for improved storage materials surged. In the first half of 2024, 446 beneficiaries (71 percent women, 29 percent men) collectively requested 789 hermetic bags. These technologies significantly reduced women's workloads while enhancing agricultural productivity, efficiency, and sustainability.

Finally, monitoring activities were designed to be gender- and age-responsive, allowing WFP to better understand the impacts of gender and age dynamics on the lives of vulnerable women, men, and youth in both development and humanitarian contexts. This comprehensive approach underscores WFP's efforts to ensure its interventions are inclusive and responsive to the needs of all groups.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

WFP integrates protection principles into all strategic and operational activities, ensuring safety, dignity, accountability, participation and empowerment for affected populations. In 2024, WFP strengthened its protection efforts by appointing a dedicated protection advisor, seconded by the Swiss Government. WFP conducted 33 new and refresher training sessions on protection and protection mainstreaming for all programme staff and cooperating partners, with some sessions held jointly with the gender and youth advisor. In 2025, the protection advisor role will be integrated into the gender, protection, and inclusion function, with focal points established at sub-office levels. WFP also integrates protection measures into partner documents, including project proposals, field-level agreements, and reporting requirements.

WFP applies protection principles in humanitarian efforts, particularly in the refugee camps of Kigoma, where Burundian and Congolese refugees rely on food assistance. Annual household assessments ensure tailored services, including for vulnerable populations. WFP arranges food deliveries for vulnerable refugees, including elderly individuals and persons living with disabilities, ensuring they receive assistance without mobility challenges. Similarly, pregnant women in their third trimester must designate a food collector on their behalf, safeguarding both maternal and child health.

Gender-based violence remains a major protection concern, with refugee women at high risk, particularly when collecting firewood. Efforts to mitigate these risks, such as providing alternative fuel sources or communal cooking, faced funding challenges, limiting their effectiveness. Currently, the provision of cooking fuel is limited to the most vulnerable members of the refugee population.

Tensions between **refugees and host communities** remained non-violent, with incidents of conflict typically limited to minor disputes. To foster peaceful coexistence in Kigoma, WFP implemented an initiative to promote social cohesion and peaceful interactions through training on refugee rights, leadership, inclusion, conflict resolution, and effective communication, delivered through facilitators from the host community.

In 2024, WFP identified a safety concern in its **food assistance for assets** programme. Mothers participating in the programme often carried their infants on their backs while working, exposing children to potential injuries. This also added to their responsibilities, requiring mothers to care for their children while working, further increasing their workload. To mitigate these risks, WFP established sheltered nurseries with nanny services, enabling mothers to work safely while ensuring their infants were cared for in a protected environment.

To strengthen accountability to affected populations, WFP in Tanzania launched a community feedback hotline in October 2024. The rollout began with community sensitization meetings under resilience projects in Kigoma and will gradually expand to all development activities. In Nyarugusu and Nduta camps, WFP established helpdesks to ensure direct access and support. To improve feedback management, WFP began implementing customized software, which, once fully operational, will enable systematic follow-ups, improve transparency, and enhance response tracking.

WFP is integrating safe and confidential reporting channels, enabling individuals—especially vulnerable groups—to report protection concerns, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). To strengthen protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), WFP appointed dedicated PSEA focal points to train cooperating partners on PSEA awareness and response mechanisms. WFP trained partners on protection mainstreaming to embed protection principles in all activities, fostering safer and more inclusive environments for affected populations.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Tanzania faces a range of environmental challenges that threaten food security and nutrition. Climate change, land degradation, soil erosion, pests, and unsustainable agricultural practices disrupt productivity and strain livelihoods. Prolonged droughts and erratic rainfall destabilise farming, hinder crop growth, and degrade soil fertility [1]. Deforestation and poor land management further weaken agricultural capacity. Rapid population growth compounds these issues, increasing food demand and driving resource overexploitation [2]. Gender inequalities add complexity, as societal norms limit women's access to land, markets, and financial support. Women own significantly less land than men [3]—only 9 percent have sole ownership compared to 30 percent of men—and face a 20-30 percent gender gap in agricultural productivity, even when controlling for factors such as education, labour, and plot size [4].

To address these challenges, WFP strengthens capacities and promotes regenerative agriculture to enhance resilience. Through 60 demonstration sites, WFP trained 29,068 farmers in agroforestry, cover cropping, and organic farming to restore soil health and improve climate adaptation. WFP also equips farmers and government staff with tools for long-term adoption of climate-smart practices.

WFP's asset creation programme strengthens efforts to address environmental degradation. The programme engaged nearly 5,000 participants across 43 communities to develop 1,490 assets that improve land management, restore ecosystems, and optimize water resources. Participants constructed micro-catchments and stone bunds to prevent land degradation, planted trees to rehabilitate coastal ecosystems, and restored irrigation systems to enhance water efficiency. These initiatives promote sustainable agriculture, build resilience to climate change, and advance natural resource management critical for food security.

To reduce deforestation and improve health in host communities, WFP promotes clean cooking solutions, providing families with cleaner, more efficient alternatives. These stoves cut firewood consumption, reducing pressure on forests and lowering household fuel costs. They also enhance women's protection, as firewood collection often exposes them to safety risks, including gender-based violence. By minimizing the need for long journeys to collect wood, clean cooking solutions help create a safer environment for women and girls. Additionally, they reduce indoor air pollution, improving respiratory health, particularly for women and children. WFP's clean cooking solutions also advance carbon credit initiatives, creating economic incentives for reforestation and climate resilience efforts.

Through the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment, WFP advances food security and nutrition for rural women and their households by enhancing access to resources, assets, and climate-resilient technologies. In 2024, progress was made in alignment with Environmental and Social Management Plan activities, ensuring sustainable and responsible implementation.

Gender inequalities add complexity, as societal norms limit women's access to land, markets, and financial support. Women own significantly less land than men [3]—only 9 percent have sole ownership compared to 30 percent of men—and face a 20-30 percent gender gap in agricultural productivity, even when controlling for factors such as education, labour, and plot size [4]. Gender champions engaged over 3,000 individuals to raise awareness about women's land rights and facilitated the issuance of Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy. These efforts, combined with training on Good Agricultural Practices, are creating a supportive environment for agricultural production and women's empowerment.

WFP programmes are designed to minimise harm and maximise benefits while ensuring environmental sustainability. To this end, WFP collaborated with communities and government departments to conduct environmental risk screenings, aligning with national laws and donor guidelines to identify and mitigate potential risks. In agreement with the regional bureau ESS advisor, WFP piloted the screening process in 2024, successfully screening one of three asset creation activities (low risk) under the resilience programme. This pilot will inform the full-scale rollout of screenings, which will commence in 2025 for the refugee operation, resilience, and smallholder farmer programmes, further reinforcing WFP's commitment to environmental risk management.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Tanzania has taken practical steps to enhance environmental sustainability through the implementation of its environmental management system (EMS), introduced in 2022. The EMS began with an assessment to identify key areas for improvement, forming the basis for ongoing environmental initiatives. Regular monitoring and evaluation processes are in place to track its effectiveness and inform adjustments where necessary.

One significant initiative is the establishment of a rainwater harvesting system in the WFP Dodoma office, chosen for implementation due to its comparatively low rainfall. The system supports gardening activities while reducing reliance on municipal water supplies and is currently being evaluated for potential replication in other locations.

WFP adopted eco-friendly technologies in line with EMS recommendations, replacing air conditioning units using R22 refrigerants with ozone-friendly R410a units, reducing environmental effects and meeting global standards. To mitigate further risks, WFP designated storage zones for fuel and oil drums, preventing spillage and contamination. Responsible disposal of obsolete assets remained a key focus, with two auctions conducted in 2024, ensuring proper handling of old equipment. Additionally, scrap metal waste from all offices was centralised to streamline recycling and disposal processes, contributing to more efficient waste management practices.

To improve sustainability in its in-house operations, WFP has implemented several energy efficiency measures. In 2024, solar panels were installed at the Nala warehouse to reduce dependency on grid electricity. Work is ongoing to expand solar installations to the Kasulu sub office, Kizota Warehouse, and Dodoma Liaison Office, with completion expected by early 2025.

Recycling programmes are operational across offices, with 635 kilograms of waste—including paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, and glass—recycled in Dar es Salaam in 2024. To support these initiatives, WFP conducted staff training on energy conservation, recycling, and waste disposal. These sessions are intended to improve workplace practices and raise awareness of environmental responsibilities among staff.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP places nutrition at the centre of its work, successfully embedding it across all strategic outcomes to address immediate food needs and build resilient communities capable of maintaining healthier diets over time. By embedding nutrition into every stage of its work —situation analysis, programme design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation—the country office has achieved a nutrition-sensitive score of 11 out of 12, reflecting its adherence to high standards.

Under **strategic outcome 1**, WFP continued providing food assistance to refugees, distributing fortified food baskets to meet essential nutritional needs despite funding constraints that required ration reductions. To reduce malnutrition risks, WFP supported a supplementary feeding programme that targeted vulnerable groups, including children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV. WFP provided specialised nutritious foods to prevent wasting, micronutrient deficiencies, and stunting. To reinforce these efforts, WFP implemented social and behaviour change (SBC) activities to improve knowledge of healthy dietary practices among beneficiaries of the prevention of malnutrition programme. These activities included nutrition education sessions, cooking demonstrations, and awareness campaigns on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition. In total, 24,542 women participated in these sessions, gaining practical knowledge on preparing diverse, nutritious meals and adopting healthier eating habits.

In 2024, WFP Tanzania received five-year funding from the corporate Changing Lives Transformation Fund to expand its social protection efforts. This funding supports a new phase of the national social safety nets programme, with an updated plan that now includes SBC for nutrition. As part of this initiative, WFP will conduct formative research and develop an SBC strategy to equip social protection practitioners with the tools to deliver nutrition-sensitive interventions. These efforts aim to support vulnerable populations in areas prone to extreme weather shocks.

Under **strategic outcome 2**, WFP conducted a 'training of trainers' on SBC for nutrition, equipping facilitators with the knowledge and skills to promote improved dietary practices. This training was operationalized through strategic outcome 1 and outcome 3, where SBC activities were integrated into programme implementation to reinforce positive nutrition and food security outcomes.

To further enhance outcomes, WFP supported the development of a gender-transformative SBC strategy for school feeding, which focuses on addressing key behavioural challenges such as inadequate dietary diversity, unhealthy food preferences influenced by peer pressure, limited knowledge of nutrient-rich foods, and poor hygiene practices due to insufficient facilities. The strategy is under validation, with the first stakeholder workshop held in early 2025. Once finalized, the Ministry, in collaboration with stakeholders, will lead implementation, with WFP's support contingent on funding availability.

At the policy level, WFP co-convened the national school feeding technical working group, advancing the inclusion of nutritious school meals in the upcoming National Food and Nutrition Policy.

Strategic outcome 3 emphasized strengthening community resilience through nutrition-sensitive programming. Food assistance for assets activities integrated nutrition by creating assets that improved access to nutrient-rich foods, such as water catchments, permagardens, kitchen gardens, and compost systems. In Kigoma, 2,394 individuals received training on climate-smart agriculture, equipping them with skills to cultivate diverse and nutritious crops. Participants also received cash transfers, allowing them to meet immediate dietary needs while developing assets that strengthened local food systems.

Building on SBC training efforts from outcome 2, WFP leveraged SBC activities to ensure women had the resources and support to apply improved nutrition practices. Through the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE), WFP provided training and inputs for kitchen gardens and small livestock, empowering vulnerable households—particularly those with children under 5—to produce and consume more nutritious foods. SBC activities, including community meetings and practical demonstrations, focused on improving dietary diversity, feeding practices for children under 5, and overall nutrition behaviours.

The JPRWEE was implemented in Chamwino DC, Ikungi DC, Zanzibar's Unguja South, and Central reaching 8,000 beneficiaries. Outcome monitoring suggests an increasing willingness among participants to adopt new behaviours, such as expanding kitchen gardens beyond project-supported crops. Notably, these changes have begun to spill over

into non-participating households and schools. Further monitoring will provide insights into the programme's impact on dietary diversity and feeding practices.

Under **strategic outcome 4**, WFP advanced efforts to improve food systems by fostering nutrition-focused innovation. In 2024, WFP partnered with the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology and Sokoine University of Agriculture by signing memoranda of understanding to foster advancements in food processing and nutrition innovation. These partnerships supported initiatives such as food processing clusters, incubation centres, and kitchen gardens, while engaging students and researchers in exploring innovative solutions to nutrition challenges.

The rail cold chain project, implemented under strategic outcome 3 and aligning with strategic outcome 4, strengthens resilience by reducing post-harvest losses in horticulture and supporting smallholder farmers. The project enhances supply chain infrastructure to support sustainable food systems. WFP secured eight 40-foot reefer containers and over 5,000 crates, pallets, lifters, and trolleys to ensure safe handling and transport of perishable goods. WFP trained 20 railway staff and eight aggregators on cold chain management, improving the efficiency of the supply chain and preserving the nutritional value of transported foods. A successful pilot run between Morogoro and Dar es Salaam demonstrated the project's potential to scale up and deliver greater benefits to more communities. This helps ensure that higher-quality food reaches the market while providing farmers with more stable and consistent incomes, ultimately contributing to stronger food and nutrition security.

To ensure the effectiveness of its nutrition-focused interventions, WFP's research, assessments, and monitoring unit integrated nutrition indicators across data collection and analysis processes. Tools such as the Food Consumption Score-Nutrition and dietary diversity metrics were incorporated into post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and community health surveys among refugees under outcome 1. Diet-related indicators, including Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women, Minimum Meal Frequency, and Minimum Acceptable Diet, were used in PDM for supplementary feeding programmes and assessed through the remote food security monitoring system. Data collected through these systems, combined with remote vulnerability analyses from 30 districts, will inform the next *Integrated Food Security Phase Classification* analysis and guide future programming to ensure alignment with nutrition objectives.

Partnerships

WFP recognises partnerships as key to ending hunger and fostering sustainable food systems. By collaborating with the Government, international financial institutions, the private sector, government donors, and other UN agencies, WFP ensures that its efforts complement and align with development and humanitarian priorities.

Partnership with the Government of Tanzania

The Government of Tanzania remained WFP's key partner in ensuring its activities align with national objectives. WFP collaborated with national and local authorities, including the Offices of the President, Vice President, and Prime Minister, as well as line ministries and regional governments, to enhance disaster risk management, climate resilience, and food systems. A key focus was capacity strengthening, with WFP providing technical assistance to improve disaster preparedness, adaptive social protection systems through the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), and national supply chain systems.

In the area of nutrition, WFP worked closely with the Ministries of Health and Education to enhance school feeding programmes, strengthen national nutrition policies, and support initiatives aimed at improving adolescent health and dietary diversity. In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP supported smallholder farmers through climate-smart agricultural practices, post-harvest loss reduction strategies, and access to markets, reinforcing food security and economic resilience.

The rail cold chain project highlights WFP's partnerships with national institutions to address development challenges efficiently. Launched in 2022 with the Tanzania Railways Corporation, the project enhances the transportation of perishable agricultural goods by leveraging rail networks. This initiative provides a reliable and affordable solution for moving fresh horticultural products from production hubs in Dodoma and Morogoro to markets in Dar es Salaam. It helps reduce post-harvest losses and improve market access for smallholder farmers, while also strengthening food security and economic growth.

Partnership with International Financial Institutions

WFP reinforced its partnership with TASAF and the World Bank to strengthen Tanzania's social protection systems through the launch of the Changing Lives Transformation Fund project in 2024. This partnership exemplified WFP's comparative advantage in delivering technical assistance to programmes funded by international financial institutions, supporting the Government's efforts to enhance national safety nets and build resilience to shocks.

As the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) transitions into its third phase (2025 launch), WFP has supported the integration of climate adaptation measures. PSSN has the capacity to adapt and support vulnerable households, as its beneficiary registry and benefits delivery systems provide a strong foundation for timely assistance. WFP has been a key development partner in PSSN, advocating for the expansion of social assistance in response to seasonal and climate shocks through anticipatory actions (AA) and climate-smart public works. PSSN3 will strengthen adaptive systems, protecting vulnerable populations from increasing climate risks.

In 2024, WFP also provided technical assistance to TASAF to design and pilot climate-smart public works in three PSSN districts. This pilot contributed to laying the foundation for the redesign of PSSN's public works portfolio in its third phase, which will focus on climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.

WFP's presence in these multistakeholder forums improves adaptive social protection systems, climate change mitigation, and resilience-building, ensuring alignment with national development goals.

Partnership with the Private Sector

WFP's alliance with the Mastercard Foundation underscores the transformative role that private sector collaborations can play in addressing funding gaps and promoting youth employment. Through this partnership, WFP has strengthened youth engagement in agribusiness by equipping young people, particularly women, with skills in climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest loss reduction, and value chain development. The collaboration has improved access to financing for smallholder farmers and enhanced market linkages, fostering sustainable livelihoods and economic opportunities. By integrating financial inclusion and capacity building, it has contributed to long-term resilience and job creation within Tanzania's agricultural sector. In addition, WFP collaborated with the Japan Association for WFP in support of a school health and nutrition project in urban areas to improve primary school children's access to healthy and nutritious diets in line with the national school feeding guidelines.

Partnership with Government Donors

WFP actively engaged with donors to secure flexible and multiyear funding, which played a critical role in enhancing programme sustainability and enabling a timely response to evolving priorities. WFP pursued opportunities with both existing and emerging donors, including Global Affairs Canada, the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), and Saudi Arabia through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief). These engagements secured funding for WFP's operations in Tanzania, including multiyear contributions to support vulnerable refugees and school feeding programmes. Regular bilateral meetings, field missions, and briefings ensured that partners and donors remained well-informed about WFP's operations, achievements, and financial status.

Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP partnered with twelve cooperating partners (CPs), including five local organizations. Through Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), WFP allocated USD 2.4 million to local organizations, accounting for 33 percent of the total funding designated for all CPs. Three of the five local partners received multiple advances to assist with prefinancing activities, allowing them to meet operational and programmatic needs effectively. Additionally, WFP conducted onboarding sessions for 142 staff members from 10 partner organizations to strengthen their capacity and enhance implementation.

WFP uses a digitalized, transparent process to select partners via the UN Partner Portal (UNPP), ensuring due diligence and equitable selection. Partner Connect is used by CPs to report on daily quantities of distributed commodities, the number of beneficiaries, and their demographic characteristics. During the partner selection process, WFP evaluated successful partners and identified capacity gaps in key areas, including technical implementation, monitoring systems and tools, financial management (policies and manuals), and the use of digital payment systems. Additionally, WFP assessed gender and protection analysis, feedback mechanisms, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policies, and anti-fraud and anti-corruption measures. Based on these findings, WFP developed tailored capacity-strengthening plans and budgets, with progress closely monitored during implementation.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Transforming Tanzania's food systems requires collaborative solutions. WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) launched a one-year joint programme (July 2024 to June 2025) to strengthen coordination, governance, and policy integration. Led by FAO, the initiative raises awareness of food systems particularly among women and youth and guides local governments in planning and budgeting through a "food systems" lens.

WFP and FAP also collaborate on food security updates for the monthly Agriculture Working Group meetings, improving coordination and leadership. Both agencies support the vulnerability assessment committee by providing technical and financial assistance for household food security assessments in districts with low cereal self-sufficiency and conducting follow-up integrated food security phase classification (IPC) analyses.

WFP is part of the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP), a UN initiative involving 17 agencies, including the UN Children's Fund, UN-Habitat, FAO, and UN Women, working to enhance development and human security in the Kigoma region. As part of these efforts, WFP and partners trained healthcare and community health workers in managing acute malnutrition (wasting) and strengthening frontline nutrition services. WFP also provided essential tools for record-keeping and tracking.

The joint programme "Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment" (JP RWEE) (2022-2027), brings together FAO, IFAD, WFP, and UN Women to empower rural women in Singida (Ikungi), Dodoma (Chamwino), and Zanzibar (Kusini and Kati Unguja). These regions were chosen for their prevalent poverty, low women's land ownership, widespread gender-based violence, female genital mutilation, limited female leadership, and vulnerability to climate change. Over five years, the programme will benefit 40,000 people, including 8,000 directly and 32,000 indirectly. JR RWEE prioritises smallholders, economically active women, savings groups, producer organizations, and households with children under 5 or individuals with disabilities.

Financial Overview

WFP continued to make significant progress in implementing its 2022-2027 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), securing 44 percent (USD 167 million) of the total required resources since its launch in July 2022. In 2024, WFP had USD 91 million in available resources, of which USD 53 million was raised this year and USD 38 million came from multiyear contributions and balances carried forward [1]. A **third budget revision**, [2] covering the five-year duration of the CSP, was approved during the year, increasing the needs-based plan to USD 358 million—a 4 percent rise. This revision consolidated all interventions supporting smallholder farmers' market access under one strategic outcome and introduced a new clean cooking energy project in Kigoma. The project aims to support host communities by providing improved stoves, along with training and awareness-raising activities on clean cooking solutions.

Under **the refugee response**, WFP received USD 50 million, including USD 25 million carried over from 2023, representing 97 percent of the approved needs-based plan. However, 45 percent of these contributions were confirmed only halfway through the year, with funds becoming available in the third quarter of 2024. This additional funding enabled WFP to increase food rations for refugees, which had previously been reduced due to funding shortfalls. While this improvement addressed critical food and nutrition needs for Congolese and Burundian refugees in camps, ration levels have not yet reached 100 percent, a critical target as refugees rely solely on food assistance to meet their nutritional needs.

Nutrition and school feeding programmes received no direct contributions, limiting WFP's ability to implement programmes and jeopardizing progress. To mitigate these risks, WFP redirected multilateral funding to bridge some gaps, allocating USD 1.4 million to support government initiatives such as food fortification, the Cost of Hunger in Africa study, and social behaviour change for nutrition. These resources also reinforced school feeding programmes by providing agricultural inputs, skills training, and research for social and behaviour change communication strategies.

Strategic interventions supporting **smallholder farmers** were well-funded, driven by WFP's successful mobilisation of nearly 95 percent of the required resources. Tailored initiatives enabled smallholder farmers to access quality inputs, predictable markets, and affordable financing. WFP also strengthened collaboration with United Nations agencies through joint financing programmes, creating synergies and maximizing cost efficiency to deliver on shared development goals.

WFP's **service provision** initiatives received 46 percent of the required funding, enabling the organization to deliver essential and efficient services to partners such as advanced information and communication technology, on demand services for innovation, supply chain, and fleet management. A key achievement was the establishment of the Common Back Office, designed to harmonise and consolidate support functions across UN agencies, thereby improving operational efficiency despite funding constraints.

The availability of **flexible funding**, particularly multilateral contributions, enabled WFP to address funding gaps for capacity-strengthening activities. Flexible funding allowed WFP to address evolving priorities effectively. In 2024, WFP secured a total of USD 5.5 million in **multi-year contributions**, providing essential support for planned interventions in 2025. While this funding marks a step towards achieving sustained results, it underscores the ongoing need for greater investment in flexible, multiyear funding to enable long-term, sustainable solutions.









Key funding partners—including Canada, China, the European Commission, Germany, Ireland, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Mastercard Foundation, Norway, One UN, the Private Sector, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America—played a vital role in enabling these impactful programmes.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	52,102,057	28,010,509	53,185,946	26,531,888
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	1,281,780	0
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027	52,102,057	28,010,509	51,904,166	26,531,888
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors	50,344,469	27,293,709	48,284,368	25,511,274
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels	1,757,588	716,800	2,805,075	1,020,613
Non-activity specific	0	0	814,722	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	5,139,939	1,627,465	4,102,161	1,116,533

SO02: Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.	5,139,939	1,627,465	4,102,161	1,116,533
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods	2,457,856	462,660	1,141,421	628,237
Activity 04: Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritized districts	2,682,083	1,164,805	2,960,740	488,296
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	20,320,160	9,781,873	15,198,289	7,732,740
SO03: Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	20,320,160	9,781,873	15,198,289	7,732,740
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets	7,985,129	5,530,797	10,859,582	5,352,266
Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices	5,289,843	226,008	58,986	58,986

Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation	7,045,188	4,025,068	3,770,519	2,321,488
Non-activity specific	0	0	509,201	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	2,100,265	2,326,586	961,590	569,005
SO04: Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.	2,100,265	2,326,586	961,590	569,005
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector	2,100,265	2,326,586	961,590	569,005
Non-SDG Target	0	0	6,459,946	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	79,662,420	41,746,434	79,907,931	35,950,165
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	4,958,105	3,995,703	8,728,267	3,855,612
Total Direct Costs	84,620,526	45,742,137	88,636,197	39,805,777

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 5,355,320	 2,807,536	 2,802,332	 2,802,332
Grand Total	 89,975,846	 48,549,673	 91,438,530	 42,608,109

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Tanzania GDP Growth Rate and Economic Outlook, 2023. <https://www.tanzaniainvest.com/gdp>

Low Reach Explanation:

Programme - Asset Creation and Livelihoods: Only 23,300 beneficiaries were reached out of the planned 100,000 due to funding constraints that limited the scope of asset creation activities.

Modality - Cash-Based Transfers: This includes asset creation activities and beneficiaries planned to receive stoves in host communities (distribution scheduled for 2025).

Additionally, some

activities were not completed because the Government has not yet approved cash distributions.

Total Transfer: The low monetary reach stems from the reasons mentioned above, as cash transfers could not be executed for all planned beneficiaries.

Operational context

[1] World Bank. 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tanzania/overview>

[2] UNDP Human Development Report. 2022. <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index>

[3] World Bank. 2024. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/tanzania?utm>

[4] Ibid.

[5] World Bank. 2022. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099940006282220953/pdf/P1770630615f6e0e0bd4f0286e88583775.pdf>

[6] World Bank. 2023. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.FE.ZS?name_desc=true&utm;

[7] Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). 2018. https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/WomenAndMen/Women_and_Men2018.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com

[8] Ballard Brief. 2024. <https://ballardbrief.byu.edu/issue-briefs/land-degradation-in-rural-tanzania>

[9] Global Nutrition Report. 2022. <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/eastern-africa/united-republic-tanzania/>

[10] UNAIDS. 2024. <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/unitedrepublicoftanzania>

[11] Tanzania HIV Impact Survey 2022/23.

[12] World Bank. 2024. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.ENRR?locations=TZ>

[13] World Bank. 2024. <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/tanzania/>

[14] UNICEF. 2024. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/>

[15] NASA Earth Observatory. 2024. <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/152754/destructive-floods-afflict-tanzania>

[16] AP News. 2024. <https://apnews.com/article/tanzania-cyclone-hidaya-6507779acc4177cc132b63285a998c7d>

[17] UNHCR. 2024. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/tza>

Strategic outcome 01

Narrative:

[1] HEBs are enriched with micronutrients and meet the minimum daily calorie requirement of 2,100 per person. Given the high cost to procure HEBs, WFP is exploring the potential to transition to locally procured food items in case of any future influxes.

[2] The CARI data is derived from surveys conducted internally by WFP. However, these indicators are not included in the ACR tables because they are not part of the standard set of indicators available for inclusion.

[3] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). 2023.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/united-republic-tanzania/tanzania-africa-floods-and-landslides-2023-operation-update-1-mdrtz035>

Output Indicators:

Indicator A.1.1: The reported number reflects the total individuals assisted: 198,694 refugees and 2,000 Tanzanians affected by floods. Emergency food assistance was provided in 2024 to 2,000 people using food carried over during the 2023 floods in the Hanang district.

Indicator A.1.2: Prevention and treatment of malnutrition activities fell short of reaching all planned beneficiaries due to funding constraints.

Indicator A.3.1: In 2024, no cash-based transfers were distributed in refugee camps due to the government's ongoing restriction on their use.

Indicator B.1.2: Nutritious food distribution was initially categorized as "Other Output Result" and manually recorded. Following its reclassification as an official output result, data has been automatically included in distribution reports. It will be incorporated into the plan during the next budget revision opportunity.

Indicator A.1.8/D.2.10: The energy stoves project commenced in 2024. Procurement of the stoves was successfully completed within the year; however, distribution is scheduled for early 2025. As a result, no actual figures are recorded for 2024.

Indicator C.6.g.1: WFP participated in stakeholder missions to shape the new phase's pillars; however, finalized and validated tools were not developed in 2024.

Indicator G.7.g.1: The anticipatory action coordinator arrived in the second half of the year, leading to unplanned adjustments in certain activities.

Outcome Indicators:

Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) Performance Rates:

Targets for MAM performance rates adhere to global standards: recovery (>75%), mortality (<3%), default (<15%), and non-recovery (<3%). However, some baseline data were not sex-disaggregated, as it was not a requirement when the data collection process began. Starting in 2025, a revised data collection system will ensure that sex-disaggregated data and other relevant metrics are systematically recorded.

Activity 1: Nutrition Indicators

Baseline and 2023 values lack sex disaggregation due to previous non-mandatory requirements. Starting in 2024, data collection now includes mandatory sex disaggregation for improved reporting.

Outcome Indicators (AA, CLTF):

Although outcome indicators for CLTF and anticipatory action under Activity 2 reported 0 for 2024, WFP has been actively contributing to the design of the PSSN3 social safety net program, expected to launch by mid-2025. In 2024, WFP participated in stakeholder missions to shape the new phase's pillars. Implementation of certain activities was delayed due to the absence of an anticipatory action (AA) coordinator during the first half of the year.

Strategic outcome 02

Narrative:

[1] UNICEF. (2023). United Republic of Tanzania - Country Office Annual Report. <https://www.unicef.org/media/152306/file/United-Republic-of-Tanzania-2023-COAR.pdf>

[2] Village Health and Nutrition Days are community-based events or platforms designed to deliver a range of essential health and nutrition services to underserved populations, often in rural or remote areas. These events are typically organized at the village level and aim to improve access to basic healthcare, promote nutrition awareness, and strengthen preventive health measures.

Output indicators:

Indicator C.16.g.3: The overachievement reflects the number of agencies or institutions that participated in the specific activity and does not imply any associated cost increase.

Indicator C.5.g.6: Although WFP provided technical support and capacity strengthening to the Government in 2024, limited funding restricted the ability to conduct workshops.

Outcome Indicators:

The absence of follow-up values for CCS indicators in 2023 is due to a mid-2023 budget revision that transitioned the activities under Strategic Outcome 2 from direct implementation to a capacity-strengthening (CCS) component, introducing new indicators that were not previously tracked.

Act. 4 (Stakeholders for CS): As this is a newly introduced indicator, data was not captured for 2024. The first data collection is scheduled for 2025, and findings will be available thereafter.

Strategic outcome 03

Narrative metrics not found in data tables:

Metrics related to demonstration plots, enterprises, farmer service centers, and savings groups are not included in the data tables because they do not align with existing corporate indicators. Consequently, this information is documented in external reports outside the corporate system, explaining their absence from the data tables.

Output Indicators:

Activity 7

Indicator A.1.6: Food assistance for asset initiatives reached 23,300 individuals, falling short of the 100,000 target. While overall funding for SO3 was adequate, some activities faced constraints due to limited resources.

Indicator F.1: The climate-smart agriculture component was implemented under projects not initially included in the need-based plan, resulting in no planned values. One project will continue beyond 2024 and will be included in future budget revisions.

Outcome Indicators:

Activity 5: Missing values for 2023 reflect that the indicators were introduced in 2024. Unavailable 2024 values indicate that data collected in 2024 served as the baseline.

Activity 7: All 2023 values are missing because the indicators were introduced in 2024. Unavailable 2024 values reflect that data collected in 2024 served as the baseline.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Narrative:

[1] Time spent on unpaid care and domestic work. 2024. <https://data.unwomen.org/country/united-republic-of-tanzania>

[2] Violence against women prevalence. 2024. <https://data.unwomen.org/country/united-republic-of-tanzania>

[3] Adolescent birth rate. 2024. <https://data.unwomen.org/country/united-republic-of-tanzania>

[4] National plan of action to end violence against women and children. 2024. <https://www.tanzania.go.tz>

[5] Percentage of women in parliament. 2024. <https://data.unwomen.org/country/united-republic-of-tanzania>

[6] Community and Household Surveillance and Post Distribution Monitoring Report for the Refugee Programme, December 2024.

Cross-cutting Indicators:

Activity 1 and 5: Missing values for 2023 reflect that the indicators were introduced in 2024, with yearly targets set to begin in 2025. Where 2024 values are unavailable, it indicates that data collected in 2024 served as the baseline.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Cross-cutting Indicators

Activity 1, 5, and 7 (Protection): Missing values for 2023 reflect that the indicators were introduced in 2024, with yearly targets set to begin in 2025. Unavailable 2024 values indicate that data collected in 2024 served as the baseline. Missing sex disaggregation reflects that the 2023 baseline and follow-up did not require it and cannot be revised.

Activity 1 and 5 (Accountability): Missing values for 2023 reflect that the indicators were introduced in 2024, with yearly targets set to begin in 2025. Where 2024 values are unavailable, it indicates that data collected in 2024 served as the baseline.

Environmental sustainability

Narrative:

[1] Climate-Smart Agriculture in Tanzania. 2019. <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/CSA-in-Tanzania.pdf>

[2] FAO Tanzania Country Profile. 2024. <https://www.fao.org/tanzania/fao-in-tanzania/tanzania-at-a-glance/en/>

[3] Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics; Women and Men Facts and Figures. 2018. <https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/census-surveys/economic-statistics/women-and-men>

[4] The Conditional Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity. 2022. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/publication/gender-gap-agricultural-productivity>

Cross-cutting Indicators:

Activity 1 and 5: None of the collaborating partners (CPs) conducted environmental and social risk screening for their proposals.

Activity 7: Of the three CPs selected, only one completed the environmental and social risk screening. All proposals submitted by CPs in 2025 will undergo environmental and social risk screening.

Nutrition integration

Cross-cutting Indicators:

CSP level, Activity 1 and 5: Missing values for 2023 reflect that the indicators were introduced in 2024, with yearly targets set to begin in 2025. Where 2024 values are unavailable, it indicates that data collected in 2024 served as the baseline.

Financial Overview

Narrative:

[1] Total resources available exceeded the original implementation plan largely due to balances carried over from the previous year and the confirmation of multiyear contributions. A portion of the 2024 funding, totalling USD 26 million, remained unused mostly due to delays in funding confirmation, and allocations that were earmarked by donors for use in 2025.

[2] Budget revision III: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000160078/download/?_ga=2.25726461.1965389617.1736863243-1806180822.1659518882

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	342,196	274,498	80%
	female	351,334	259,876	74%
	total	693,530	534,374	77%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	16,411	10,035	61%
	female	16,421	10,035	61%
	total	32,832	20,070	61%
24-59 months	male	23,878	14,450	61%
	female	25,631	15,855	62%
	total	49,509	30,305	61%
5-11 years	male	29,241	15,855	54%
	female	29,906	16,256	54%
	total	59,147	32,111	54%
12-17 years	male	24,550	14,249	58%
	female	25,851	15,052	58%
	total	50,401	29,301	58%
18-59 years	male	241,722	216,899	90%
	female	247,386	200,069	81%
	total	489,108	416,968	85%
60+ years	male	6,394	3,010	47%
	female	6,139	2,609	42%
	total	12,533	5,619	45%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	237,610	198,694	84%
Resident	455,920	335,680	74%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	5,000	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	100,000	23,300	23%
Malnutrition prevention programme	63,350	47,011	74%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,370	1,569	114%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	340,920	310,380	91%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	247,610	200,694	81%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	898	1,507	168%
Corn Soya Blend	6,039	1,147	19%
Dried Fruits	0	144	-
High Energy Biscuits	2	6	352%
Iodised Salt	433	356	82%
Maize	31,620	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	5,070	-
Micronutrient Powder	5	4	82%
Rice	2,939	0	0%
Split Peas	9,485	3,147	33%
Vegetable Oil	1,732	836	48%
Wheat Flour	0	18,347	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	565,312	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	3,850,220	286,332	7%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors receive timely and adequate food assistance that meets dietary requirements and improved access to clean cooking solutions to ensure social cohesion with host communities					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients; All; Children; Inpatients; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Access to Energy Services; General Distribution; HIV/TB Care & treatment; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies; Prevention of stunting	Female	129,574	102,956
			Male	123,036	97,738
			Total	252,610	200,694
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	99	142
			Male	81	82
			Total	180	224
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	14,642	12,695
			Male	14,068	11,343
			Total	28,710	24,038
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,680	7,445
			Male	9,300	6,490
			Total	18,980	13,935
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	607	751
			Male	583	594
			Total	1,190	1,345

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	15,660 15,660	9,038 9,038
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	127,024 120,586 247,610	102,956 97,738 200,694
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Inpatients	General Distribution	Female Male Total	542 458 1,000	2,063 892 2,955
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Access to Energy Services	Female Male Total	2,550 2,450 5,000	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,660	1,085.67
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	51,492	29,478.78
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	565,312	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		24,597.11

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: Refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors receive timely and adequate food assistance that meets dietary requirements and improved access to clean cooking solutions to ensure social cohesion with host communities

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	5,000	0

CSP Output 01: Refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors receive timely and adequate food assistance that meets dietary requirements and improved access to clean cooking solutions to ensure social cohesion with host communities.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	35,830	24,542
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Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: Government and partners receive technical assistance to gather evidence and strengthen complementarities between climate change adaptation, disaster risk management (DRM) and social protection systems at the national and sub-national levels.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	0

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: Government and partners receive technical assistance to gather evidence and strengthen complementarities between climate change adaptation, disaster risk management (DRM) and social protection systems at the national and sub-national levels.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	0	16.67

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	18.3	27.5	WFP survey
	Male	14.1	<14.1	<14.1	17	25.7	WFP survey
	Overall	13.8	<13.8	<13.8	17.8	26.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74	>74	>74	69	60	WFP survey
	Male	76	>76	>76	77	76	WFP survey
	Overall	75	>75	>75	73	68	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15	<15	<15	24	24	WFP survey
	Male	14	<14	<14	17	18	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<15	<15	20	21	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<12	<12	7	17	WFP survey
	Male	10	<10	<10	6	6	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<11	<11	7	11	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	5	<5	<5	15	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	10	<10	<23	4	23	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	48	<48	<46	33	46	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	37	>37	>26	48	26	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee: 24-59mos - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	99	≥99	≥99	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94	≥94	≥94	98	89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	94	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	≥92	≥92	96	88	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee: 6-23mos - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	98	≥98	≥98	98	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96	≥96	≥96	93	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	95	97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	≥97	≥97	94	98	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		>49	>49	28		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>51	>51	31		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>50	>50	29.2	52	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		>66	>59	51.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>59	>66	56.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62	>62	>62	54.6	66	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		>0	>6	3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>6	3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	>6	>6	3	3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		>28	>28	16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>35	>35	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	>31	>31	18	36	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee: 6-59mos - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15	2.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	0.53		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	<15	<15	2.04	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<3	≤3	4.24		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	≤3	1.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	<3	≤3	3.99	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>75	>75	91.24		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>75	>75	96.79		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78	>75	>75	91.77	94.6	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugee: PLW - **Location:** Kigoma - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		≥95	≥95	86		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥0	≥0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	≥95	≥95	86	83	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugee: WRA - **Location:** Kigoma - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	52	>52	>52	27	57	WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Coordination meetings - **Location:** Tanzania, United Republic of - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)

Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥1	2		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Enhanced business processes (CLTF) - **Location:** Tanzania, United Republic of - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)

Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0		Secondary data
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Target Group: Enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms endorsement (AA) - **Location:** Tanzania, United Republic of - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)

Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=14	=0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms endorsement (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)						
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms endorsement (DRMVAM) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥22	≥6	6	Secondary data
Target Group: Management plans, processes, and platforms (AA) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)						
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥22	≥5	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Management plans, processes, and platforms (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)						
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Participants in training, coaching, or mentoring (AA) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)						
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Participants in training, coaching, or mentoring (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)						
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Participants in training, coaching, or mentoring (DRMVAM) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	80	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Policies and legislative instruments creation/adaption (DRMVAM) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						

Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=1	=0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies and legislative instruments endorsement (DRMVAM) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=1	=0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies and legislative instruments enhancement (AA) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)						
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥10	≥5	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies and legislative instruments enhancement (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)						
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥8	≥8	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies and legislative instruments enhancement (DRMVAM) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	=18	=0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies, strategies and programmes enhancement (AA) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥14	≥6	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies, strategies and programmes enhancement (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥9	≥9	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies, strategies and programmes enhancement (DRMVAM) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=19	=0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Stakeholders for CS (AA) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)						

Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥80	≥80	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Stakeholders for CS (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)						
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥80	≥80	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0	WFP programme monitoring

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

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: Targeted populations, communities, and institutions (LGAs and MDAs) are provided with technical support on gender-transformative quality nutrition services to increase the consumption of nutritious and fortified foods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	19
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	5
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	2

Activity 04: Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSE models in prioritized districts

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 04: Targeted communities, school-aged children and local smallholder producers benefit from gender-transformative home-grown school feeding (HGSE) initiatives

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	1

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number		2	0
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number		2	2

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Legislative instruments: food standards, policies, and/or strategies - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: Management plans, processes, and platforms - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: Participants in training, coaching, or mentoring - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	82		WFP survey
Target Group: Policies and legislative instruments - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0		Secondary data
Target Group: Policies, strategies and programmes - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>2	≥1	1	3	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies/legislative instruments - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: Programme designs, processes, and platforms - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							

Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥7	≥1	1		Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSP models in prioritized districts							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Management plans, processes, and platforms - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: Participants in training, coaching, or mentoring - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	88		WFP survey
Target Group: Policies, strategies and programmes - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	>2	≥2	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School Health and Nutrition interventions - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	>1	≥1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	>2	≥2	2	4	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	>1	≥1	1	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Stakeholders for CS. - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							

Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥80	≥50	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	0	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets						
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 05: Targeted men and women smallholder producers benefit from livelihood transformation through improved post-harvest management technologies and more efficient value chains						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	170,460	122,926	
			Male	170,460	155,187	
			Total	340,920	278,113	
Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation						
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods						
CSP Output 07: Targeted communities at risk of disasters and/or affected by environmental degradation benefit from innovative approaches that support climate change adaptation and improve the management of natural resources						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	51,300	10,950	
			Male	48,700	12,350	
			Total	100,000	23,300	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	3,850,220	286,332	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		23,044	
			Male		9,223	
			Total		32,267	

Other Output						
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets						
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 05: Targeted men and women smallholder producers benefit from livelihood transformation through improved post-harvest management technologies and more efficient value chains						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,950	3,554	
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,950	3,286	

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	18,335	14,200
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	13,336	16,262
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,165	1,889
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	52	85

Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 06: Targeted government and private sector supply chain actors benefit from improved capacities that increase the efficiency of market systems and the affordability of nutritious food.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	28	28
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	3	3

Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 07: Targeted communities at risk of disasters and/or affected by environmental degradation benefit from innovative approaches that support climate change adaptation and improve the management of natural resources

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	195,202	199,107
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	12.5	0
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	2.5	92
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	100	100

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers (beans) - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	11.2	<11.2		6	10	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Dodoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	15	<13	≤12	9.3	8	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	21.4	≥65	≥65	62.5		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥15	≥70	65		WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	1,225,218	>1,225,218	≥3,182,668	18,262,648.8	2,582,668	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	114,988	>114,988	>16,400,000	8,530,738.8	57,494	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	1,110,230	>1,110,230	≥3,125,274	9,731,909	2,525,174	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	6,016	>100,000	≥95,626	42,492.19	9,566	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	100	>40,000	≥43,000	22,492.19	50	WFP programme monitoring

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	6,016	>60,000	≥52,626	20,000	9,516	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	7.06	≤13	≤20			WFP survey
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	26	>30	≥30	15.9		Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	62.5		WFP survey
Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Intervention villages - Location: Dodoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0		≥75	42		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Intervention villages - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	93	≥93	≥93			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	95	≥95	≥95			WFP survey
Target Group: Intervention villages - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	≥75	≥75	42		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	19.8	<19.8	<19.8			WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	56.8	<56.8	<56.8			WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	23.4	>23.4	>23.4			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	77	≥77	>77	75.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81	≥81	>81	83.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79	≥79	>79	80.9		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19	<19	>19	21.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	<14	>14	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	<16	>16	17	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	<5	<5	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	<5	<5	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	<5	<5	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4	<4	<4		WFP survey
	Male	3	<3	<3		WFP survey
	Overall	3	<3	<3		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1	<1	<1		WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<1		WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<1		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	77	<77	<77		WFP survey
	Male	73	<73	<73		WFP survey
	Overall	74	<74	<74		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	>19	>19		WFP survey
	Male	24	>24	>24		WFP survey
	Overall	22	>22	>22		WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	7.8	≤7.8	≤7.8		WFP survey
	Male	8.1	≤8.1	≤8.1		WFP survey
	Overall	7.9	≤7.9	≤7.9		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	7	≤7	≤7		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	65	<65	<65		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	28	>28	≥28		WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	7.5	<7.5	<7.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92	≥92	≥72		WFP survey
	Male	71	≥71	≥72		WFP survey
	Overall	72	≥72	≥72		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≤8	<21		WFP survey
	Male	23	≤23	<21		WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤21	<21		WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<0	<7		WFP survey
	Male	6	<6	<7		WFP survey
	Overall	7	<7	<7		WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Overall	8.1	≤8.1	≤8.1		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15	<15	<15		WFP survey
	Male	18	<18	<18		WFP survey
	Overall	18	<18	<18		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	<0	<0		WFP survey
	Male	11	<11	<11		WFP survey
	Overall	11	<11	<11		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	46	<46	<46		WFP survey
	Male	39	<39	<39		WFP survey
	Overall	39	<39	<39		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38	>39	>39		WFP survey
	Male	32	>32	>32		WFP survey
	Overall	32	>32	>32		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.2	<11.2	<11.2		WFP survey
	Male	8.5	<8.5	<8.5		WFP survey
	Overall	9.6	<9.6	<9.6		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 08: National and sub-national institutions and humanitarian and development partners benefit from quality services and strengthened capacity for innovation					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	2	1
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	1	1
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Administration Services	Number	5	6
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	220,000	252,472
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Administration Services	Individual	150	228

Outcome Results							
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UN Staff - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	73	≥85	≥85	93	80	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	98	≥98				WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	50	≥50				WFP survey
Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Intervention villages/shehia - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected					-
	Male	Not collected					-
	Overall	Not collected					-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96	=100	=100	100	92.41	WFP survey
	Male	96	=100	=100	99.02	92.07	WFP survey
	Overall	96	=100	=100	99.48	92.24	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	96	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	97	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	96	=100	=100			WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	93	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	92	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	92	=100	=100			WFP survey

Target Group: Refugee - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		=100	=100	96.95		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	97.06	100	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100			WFP survey

Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Intervention villages - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	93	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	93	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	93	=100	=100			WFP survey
Target Group: Intervention villages/shehia - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100			WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No					Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	85	≥85	≥85			WFP survey
	Male	85	≥85	≥85			WFP survey
	Overall	85	≥85	≥85			WFP survey
Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Intervention villages/shehia - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	35	>35	>35			WFP survey
	Male	32	>32	>32			WFP survey
	Overall	32	>32	>32			WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100				Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50			Secondary data
Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Farmers - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	33.33	100	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	10.5	=12				Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	77	≥80				Secondary data
	Male	78	≥80				Secondary data
	Overall	77	≥80				Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	74	>74				Secondary data
	Male	88	>88				Secondary data
	Overall	84	>84				Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	71	≥71				Secondary data
	Male	92	≥92				Secondary data
	Overall	82	≥82				Secondary data

Cover page photo © @WFP/John Mnubi

A dedicated smallholder farmer in Ifakara town proudly showcasing her rice harvest as part of the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) project.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

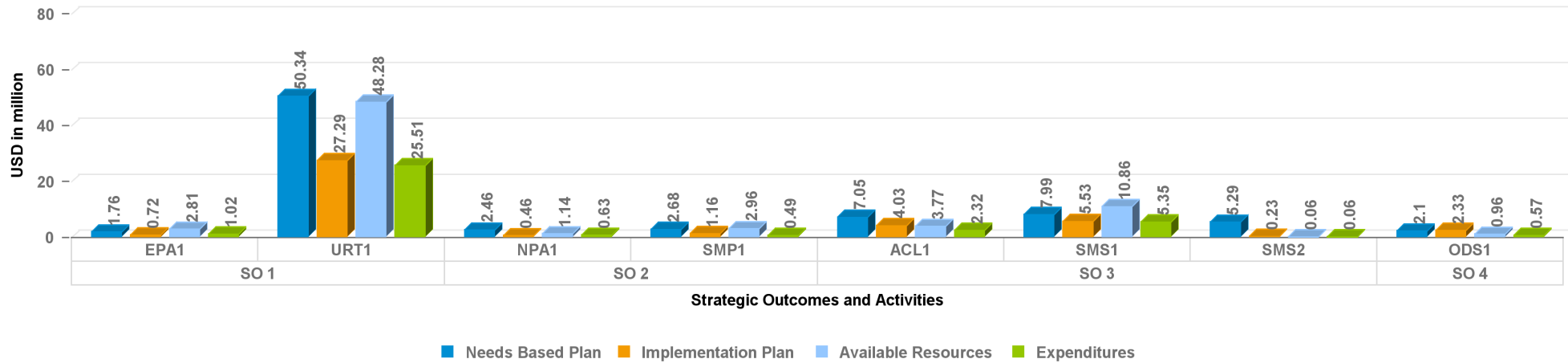
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027
SO 2		Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.
SO 3		Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030
SO 4		Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors
SO 2	NPA1	Provide technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods
SO 2	SMP1	Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritized districts
SO 3	ACL1	Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation
SO 3	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets
SO 3	SMS2	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	Non Activity Specific	0	0	509,201	0
		Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation	7,045,188	4,025,068	3,770,519	2,321,488
		Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices	5,289,843	226,008	58,986	58,986
		Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets	7,985,129	5,530,797	10,859,582	5,352,266

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Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			20,320,160	9,781,873	15,198,289	7,732,740
2.2	Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.	Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritized districts	2,682,083	1,164,805	2,960,740	488,296
		Provide technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods	2,457,856	462,660	1,141,421	628,237
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,139,939	1,627,465	4,102,161	1,116,533

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,281,780	0
	Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027	Non Activity Specific	0	0	814,722	0
		Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels	1,757,588	716,800	2,805,075	1,020,613
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors	50,344,469	27,293,709	48,284,368	25,511,274
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			52,102,057	28,010,509	53,185,946	26,531,888
17.16	Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector	2,100,265	2,326,586	961,590	569,005
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,100,265	2,326,586	961,590	569,005
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,459,946	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	6,459,946	0

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			79,662,421	41,746,434	79,907,931	35,950,165
			4,958,105	3,995,703	8,728,267	3,855,612
			84,620,526	45,742,137	88,636,197	39,805,777
			5,355,320	2,807,536	2,802,332	2,802,332
			89,975,846	48,549,673	91,438,530	42,608,109



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

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

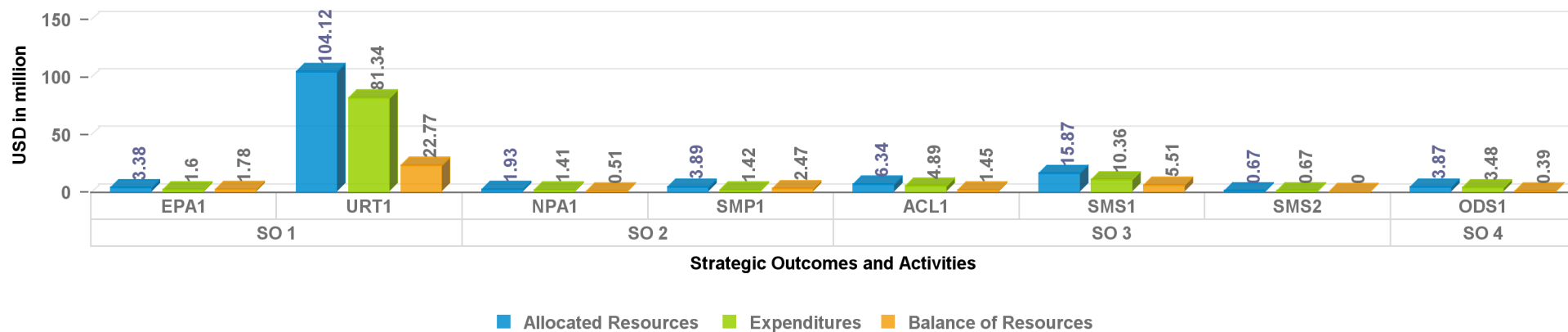
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027	
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.	
SO 3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	
SO 4	Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors
SO 2	NPA1	Provide technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods
SO 2	SMP1	Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSP models in prioritized districts
SO 3	ACL1	Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation
SO 3	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets
SO 3	SMS2	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027	Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels	3,475,365	3,379,772	0	3,379,772	1,595,310	1,784,462
		Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors	122,192,517	104,117,037	0	104,117,037	81,343,943	22,773,094
		Non Activity Specific	0	814,722	0	814,722	0	814,722
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,281,780	0	1,281,780	0	1,281,780
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			125,667,882	109,593,311	0	109,593,311	82,939,253	26,654,058

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Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.	Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritized districts	4,797,506	3,890,352	0	3,890,352	1,417,908	2,472,444
		Provide technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods	10,547,611	1,926,791	0	1,926,791	1,413,607	513,184
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			15,345,116	5,817,143	0	5,817,143	2,831,515	2,985,628
2.3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices	13,007,390	668,731	0	668,731	668,731	0

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation	15,204,295	6,341,601	0	6,341,601	4,892,570	1,449,031
		Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets	19,813,131	15,866,584	0	15,866,584	10,359,267	5,507,317
		Non Activity Specific	0	509,201	0	509,201	0	509,201

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Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			48,024,817	23,386,118	0	23,386,118	15,920,568	7,465,549
17.16	Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector	7,074,672	3,872,202	0	3,872,202	3,479,617	392,585
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			7,074,672	3,872,202	0	3,872,202	3,479,617	392,585
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,459,946	0	6,459,946	0	6,459,946
Subtotal SDG Target			0	6,459,946	0	6,459,946	0	6,459,946
Total Direct Operational Cost			196,112,487	149,128,720	0	149,128,720	105,170,954	43,957,766
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,886,774	13,881,829	0	13,881,829	9,009,174	4,872,655
Total Direct Costs			207,999,261	163,010,548	0	163,010,548	114,180,128	48,830,421
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			13,032,227	8,654,823		8,654,823	8,654,823	0
Grand Total			221,031,488	171,665,372	0	171,665,372	122,834,951	48,830,421

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hermitte, CFORC
 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