



WFP TANZANIA COUNTRY OFFICE



WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Targeting Strategy

2022-2027 Country Strategic Plan

FEBRUARY 2026

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I. Background and Context

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2022-2027)

WFP Tanzania's Targeting Strategy operationalizes the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) through a coherent targeting approach across strategic outcomes. With development and humanitarian funding under massive strain¹, this strategy ensures WFP resources reach the most vulnerable while maximizing impact amid climate shocks, economic transition, and evolving refugee dynamics.



The United Republic of Tanzania's sustained economic growth and declining poverty rate² has shifted WFP's focus to capacity strengthening and resilience programmes. With an estimated 77 percent of the population employed in the agricultural sector³, WFP's ability to identify who is most at need to participate in these "changing lives" interventions are crucial to maximize the impact of limited resources. As Tanzania is facing increasingly severe and frequent climate related hazards, historical evidence on climate shock vulnerability constitutes an important component of targeting for these resilience programmes.

For the last 10 years, Tanzania has registered food self-sufficiency ratios over 100% (128% in 2024/2025) meaning the country has technically enough food to feed all its population⁴. While food availability is not an issue nationally, its geographic disparities, access, stability and usage challenges can persist and influence food security⁵: 50 to 60 districts regularly report production shortfalls, and not all food produced is consumed due to high losses and market dynamics. Nationally, more than half of household expenditure is spent on food⁶ while more than 50 percent of households could not afford a nutritious diet, according to WFP's latest Fill the Nutrient Gap study in 2017⁷. Consequently, improved food security, nutrition and income opportunities are key outcomes of the Country Office's theory of change⁸ and central to the targeting strategy.

Indeed, food security in Tanzania is closely tied to malnutrition, as the country is dealing with a triple burden: chronic undernutrition, acute undernutrition and emerging challenges of overnutrition. According to the Global Nutrition Report, in 2018, 30 percent of children under 5 were stunted, and 4 percent were wasted, while 3 percent of children under 5 were overweight.^{9,10} As a result, WFP's interventions must be targeted through an efficient combination of frameworks linked to food security and/or nutrition vulnerability depending on the activity.

Communities in Tanzania are also particularly vulnerable to the increasing impact of climate change⁹. The country has been subject to prolonged droughts, severe flooding, landslides and infrastructure

1. [A lifeline at risk: food assistance at a breaking point \(WFP, 2025\)](#)
2. [Tanzania graduated from low-income to lower-middle-income country status in May 2020 \(Tanzania Country Overview – World Bank Group, 2021\)](#) and poverty rates have declined from 34.4 percent in 2007 to 26.4% in 2018 (Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment – World Bank Group, 2019)
3. [FAO. 2023. National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – United Republic of Tanzania. Dodoma. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc4557en>](#)
4. [National Food Security Bulletin – United Republic of Tanzania, 31 December 2024](#)
5. [Food security – what it means and why it matters \(WFP, July 2025\)](#)
6. [United Republic of Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics. 2019. Tanzania Mainland Household Budget Survey 2017-018: Key Indicators Report.](#)
7. [WFP. 2017. Fill the Nutrition Gap Tanzania: Findings.](#)
8. [Tanzania CSP 2022-2027: Theory of Change](#)
9. [Global Nutrition Report. 2022. <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/eastern-africa/ united-republic-tanzania/>](#)
10. [WFP Annual Country Report Tanzania, 2024](#)

damage from cyclones in recent years. Climate shocks are a main driver of food insecurity: accordingly, WFP's activities also aim to improve the resilience of the most exposed and vulnerable communities.

As a result of high food availability and need to improve resilience to climate shocks, the CSP puts great emphasis on providing technical support to strengthen the functioning of the Agri-food systems, such as strengthening key value chain actors (including national institutions) and improving the capacity of smallholder farmers especially on quality and access to markets. The preferred vehicle for delivering these activities are groups of organized farmers, such as farmer groups or cooperatives. Thus, targeting will consider the specific dynamics (context) associated with selecting clusters of beneficiaries when looking at the strategic allocation of resources.

Tanzania ranked 140th out of 176 countries on the Gender Inequality Index when the CSP was first published in 2022¹¹. For this reason, caseloads have historically been designed to include a certain percentage of women in many of the gender-responsive activities of the CSP. This targeting strategy should support an evidence-based approach in determining gender-ratios of caseloads, as well as guiding how to select the most vulnerable population according to each programme's specific gender outcomes of interest.

Finally, Tanzania hosts approximately 185,000 refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Burundi. They are hosted in two refugee camps (Nduta and Nyarugusu) located in the Kigoma region. Nduta camp hosts Burundian refugees while Nyarugusu hosts both Congolese and Burundians refugees. As of October 2025, the government has encouraged voluntary repatriation of Burundians with the expectation to close the Nduta camp and part of the Nyarugusu camp by mid-2026, with the situation escalating since the end of December 2025. The targeting approach for refugees will thus be heavily influenced by the repatriation dynamic and funding prospects for the refugee operation.

The strategy will be organized around strategic outcomes and activities of Tanzania's CSP (2022-2027), requiring targeting of WFP resources (see section II).

TARGETING NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK

The Executive Director Circular on Management of Targeting Processes by WFP Offices mandates the creation of a targeting strategy covering the duration of the CSP period and outlining interlinkages across activities and with partners. This is also mandated by the Targeting Assurance Framework introduced in 2025 to operationalize the Executive Director Circular on WFP's Global Assurance Framework. WFP Tanzania's targeting strategy is guided by this normative framework, ensuring resources are effectively allocated to the intended programme beneficiaries to maximize impact of WFP's limited resources.

This strategy builds on the corporate definitions of targeting and prioritization:

Targeting: A cross-functional and continuous process through which communities, households and/or individuals are selected for assistance. Targeting is informed by needs assessments, programme objectives, and conducted with the equitable and meaningful participation of diverse members of affected communities. Targeting outcomes are continuously monitored and processes refined as appropriate.

Prioritization: The process through which people within a targeted population, who have greater needs and/or are in more vulnerable situations, receive assistance when overall identified needs cannot be met, or when entitlements are reduced due to resource constraints.

11. [United Republic of Tanzania country strategic plan \(2022–2027\)](#)

II. Programmatic Objectives

Targeting is a cross-functional and continuous activity aiming to translate programme objectives into accurate and appropriate selection of beneficiaries. Putting the people WFP intends to serve at the centre of decision-making, using the latest available evidence and specifying the targeting approach to each programme, population and context are fundamental targeting principles guiding the organization's ability to deliver effective programmes, in particular when resources are scarce.

This section clarifies the programmatic objectives of each CSP activity included in the strategy, outlines synergies across activities and clarifies their contribution to the targeting process. Programmatic objectives are informed by Tanzania CO's Theory of Change¹².

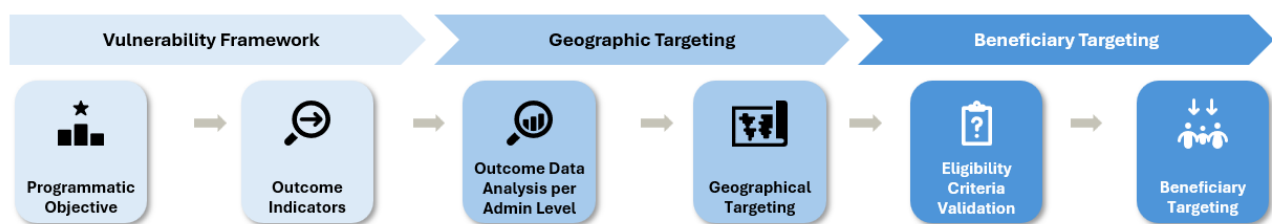


Figure 1: Link between programmatic objectives and targeting (simplified and illustrative)

Strategic Outcome 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.

Activity 1: 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

Programmatic objective: Refugees in camps and other vulnerable populations affected by crisis in Tanzania maintain access to food and are resilient to future shocks.

Outcome of interest for targeting:

- Reduced prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition

Activity 2: Provide capacity strengthening around people-centred Disaster Risk Management (DRM) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor, prepare for and respond to stressors and crisis at national and sub-national levels.

Programmatic objective: Population resilient to shocks and crises and able to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

Outcome of interest for targeting:

- Reduced vulnerability of populations to shocks and stressors

12. Theory of change is internal but available upon request.

Strategic Outcome 2

Vulnerable populations in prioritized 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

Activity 3: 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.

Programmatic objective: Enhanced government systems and capacities; population with improved access to and consumption of healthy diets and nutrition behaviours to drive human capital development.

Outcomes of interest for targeting:

- Increased consumption of nutritious foods and uptake of positive nutrition behaviours among nutritionally vulnerable populations.
- Increased capacity of government and non-government entities for enhanced delivery of nutrition services.

Activity 4: Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the roll out of the National School Feeding Guidelines and implementation of HGSF models in prioritised districts.

Programmatic objective: Improved nutrition and learning outcomes of basic education (pre, primary and secondary) schoolgirls and boys for enhanced human capital development, increased community nutrition awareness, and local economic growth and agricultural development stimulated.

Outcomes of interest for targeting:

- Increased consumption of nutritious foods for basic education (pre, primary and secondary) school children
- Increased school participation
- Increased linkages of schools with smallholder farmers

Strategic Outcome 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.

Activity 5: 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.

Activity 6: 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. (CS).

Activity 7: 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.

Programmatic objective: Smallholder farmers and other value chain actors contribute to national food security, commercial production, and quality products to ensure national food security and nutrition.

Common intermediate outcomes of interest for targeting:

- Improved food security, nutrition and income for smallholder farmers
- Increased employment opportunities for women, men and youth

Activity 5: Immediate outcomes of interest for targeting

- Improved dietary diversity and marketable surplus
- Improve value chain efficiency and competitiveness to benefit public and private players
- Improved policies provide a conducive business environment for value chain actors and MSMEs

Activity 6: Immediate outcomes of interest for targeting

- Increased availability and accessibility of nutritious foods for smallholder farmers and supply chain actors
- Supply chain efficiency and competitiveness to benefit public and private players
- Improved policies provide a conducive business environment for value chain actors and MSMEs

Activity 7: Immediate outcomes of interest for targeting

- Increased nutritious food availability and accessibility for home consumption and sales
- Increased adaptation to climate shocks and stressors
- Conducive environment for sustainable farming



III. Coordination Mechanisms

INTERNAL COORDINATION

WFP Tanzania launched its first Targeting Working Group (TWG) in November 2025. The establishment of this cross-functional TWG, chaired by the Country Director, supports WFP Tanzania’s commitment to ensuring WFP’s resources are directed to the most vulnerable populations, in line with the programmatic objectives set out in the Country Strategic Plan. As per the ToRs, the TWG will guide the direction and implementation of all targeting and prioritization efforts in the CO, in line with corporate guidance and rooted in evidence-based decision-making. The cross-functional nature will also support the effective ownership of targeting-related risk mitigation actions.

JOINT PROGRAMME COORDINATION

WFP has a good track record of engagement in joint programmes, especially with regards to Activity 5. Notable ones include the Kigoma Joint Project (KJP) and the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE) . WFP will also be implementing the Zanzibar Seaweed Joint Programme, “Transforming Seaweed Farming through Integrated Financial Solutions for Enhanced Food Systems in Zanzibar” jointly implemented with FAO – Lead agency, IFAD, UNDP and WFP and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar under the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries.

Partner agencies normally benefit from a strong coordination platform for programmatic discussions, where each agency is given the opportunity to put forward its value added to the programme. Stakeholders involved in the coordination of the joint programme meet on a regular basis in National Steering Committees (with UN and governmental representation), Technical Working Groups (involving UN, technical government representatives and CPs) and coordination meetings (with UN and CPs).

While WFP appreciates the close alignment these discussions foster on the programmatic level, targeting is rarely discussed jointly and often relies on the decision-making of the lead agency (see partnerships section). Moving forward, WFP will ensure targeting decisions are discussed against WFP’s targeting strategy and IDM corporate requirements. Targeting decisions will support evidence-based allocation of WFP resources and will build on the strategic positioning of WFP in ensuring the safe management of beneficiary data, in line with the UN80¹³. Targeting considerations from joint programmes will be presented to the WFP Tanzania TWG and decisions documented in both coordination mechanisms.



13. UN80 documentation on clarifying roles to reduce duplication and strengthen impact requires agencies to align on responsibilities, including UNICEF/WFP/UNHCR on management of beneficiary data. (UN80 Initiative - Shifting Paradigms: United to Deliver, September 2025)

EXTERNAL COORDINATION

Outside of joint programmes, WFP also participates in external coordination mechanisms with various set of stakeholders:

- UN Resident Coordinator
- UNSDF Working Groups
- Agriculture Working Group
- Value Chain Compacts (e.g., soya, rice)
- ASDP Technical working Group
- Ad hoc Regional stakeholder forums.
- Gender Equality and Human Rights Coordination Mechanism
- National School Feeding Technical Working Group
- Development Partners Groups (e.g., Nutrition)
- Programme Coordination Group (PCG)
- Coordination mechanisms under the National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (e.g., Nutrition-sensitive Thematic Working Group)
- Education Development Partners Group
- Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC)
- Tanzania Port Authority
- National Food Reserve Agency and Cereals and Other Produce Board of Tanzania

As for joint programmes, these coordination meetings are used to ensure alignment at the programmatic level and should be forums for targeting discussion. WFP and other humanitarian actors would benefit from stronger coordination on targeting to ensure complementarity in operational presence in the constrained funding context. Accordingly, WFP will ensure its targeting strategy is transparently disseminated with all stakeholders included in these forums and will remain open to discuss alignment in targeting approaches.



IV. Targeting Partnerships

GOVERNMENTAL PARTNERS

The Tanzanian government is an important partner of WFP, as outlined in the 2022-2027 WFP CSP which prioritizes capacity strengthening across most activities. WFP will anchor its engagement with government stakeholders in robust evidence, ensuring that targeting decisions are informed by the latest data and aligned with programmatic objectives. This approach will foster legitimacy, ownership, and sustainability of interventions.

To achieve this, WFP will actively encourage data sharing and joint assessments with government counterparts, reinforcing an evidence-based targeting framework. Consultations will be guided by the clear objectives outlined in this strategy, ensuring coherence and stakeholder buy-in throughout implementation.

Governmental Actor	Connection to WFP's Targeting	SO
Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government	Provision of regional and local data on various areas.	All SOs
Prime Minister's Office – Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability	Provision of employment, economic capacity, youth and disability data. Validation of targeting with relevant interest groups (youth groups, disability support groups, etc.).	All SOs
Prime Minister's Office - Disaster Management Department (PMO-DMD)	Disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action systems, shock-responsive social protection interventions, emergency response and geographical focus of crisis.	SO 1
Zanzibar's Disaster Management Commission	Guidance for emergency response and geographical focus of crisis.	SO 1
Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)	Agricultural innovation and technology, positioning of Tanzania as an agriculture and food systems innovation hub.	All SOs
Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)	Registration of all refugees and asylum seekers in Tanzania. Participation in the joint SOP for Activity 1 (with UNHCR).	SO 1
Ministry of Agriculture (including MUCHALI Secretariat)	Data provision and joint assessment of food security in Tanzania. Alignment between WFP's targeting with other governmental efforts (e.g., the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan 2050). Stakeholder engagement, legitimacy and maintenance of activities beyond the WFP's timeline.	All SOs (especially Activity 5 and 7)
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Tanzania Mainland)	Provision of data on geographical mapping of small livestock and fisheries production.	All SOs
Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries (Zanzibar)	Provision of farmer group data (Zanzibar) and targeting validation for seaweed value chain activities in Zanzibar	SO 3
Ministry for Education, Science and Technology (Tanzania Mainland)	Provision of data and targeting validation related to school meal programmes.	SO 2
Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (Zanzibar)	Provision of data and targeting validation related to school meal programmes, nutrition and HIV related interventions.	SO 2
Ministry for Health (Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar)	Provision of nutrition situation data and validation of targeting for WFP-supported activities on malnutrition.	SO 2
Ministry for Community Development, Gender, Women, Children and Special Groups	Validation of targeting for activities focusing on gender transformative approaches and community engagement.	All SOs
Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities	Provision of regional and district data on nutrition, school feeding, agriculture and other interventions as well as for validation of targeting of WFP-supported programmes.	All SOs

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	Provision and exchange of most recent data on various areas.	All SOs
Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)	Maintenance of social safety net registry which could support identification of beneficiaries, especially for programmes under Activity 2 related to anticipatory actions and shock-responsive social protection.	All SOs (especially Activity 2)
Tanzania Meteorological Authorities	Maintenance of national systems for anticipatory action against drought, providing timely data for early warning and anticipatory action triggers and collaboration on development of climate focused targeting through the ICA.	All SOs (especially Activity 2)



UN AND INGOs PARTNERS

WFP promotes the development of joint programmes with UN agencies and international NGOs to maximize impact and efficiency. These collaborations should be anchored in a clear vulnerability framework and defined programmatic outcomes, ensuring an evidence-based approach to targeting. Accordingly, geographic prioritization must be guided by available data and aligned with the intended outcomes. Geographic alignment with existing programmes of participating agencies should only be considered when the vulnerability framework clearly outlines the synergies between programmatic objectives.

Joint programmes typically designate a lead agency responsible for the identification and registration of beneficiaries in line with the agreed targeting methodology. The lead agency should formalize this methodology in a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for partner review and approval. The targeting SOP must define roles and responsibilities across the targeting process and outline protocols on how beneficiary data will be safely collected, analysed, stored and shared. Even when WFP is not the lead agency, it will offer its corporate tools for data collection and registration (e.g., MoDA, SCOPE) and review data compatibility of the proposed approach to ensure compliance with corporate requirements.

Beyond joint programmes, WFP will continue its close collaboration with UNHCR for all targeting steps linked to refugees and asylum seekers under Activity 1. WFP's operations in refugee camps heavily depend on the quality of data provided through UNHCR's ProGres database. Roles and responsibilities under this partnership are outlined in the joint SOP for Activity 1 (with MoHA). The SOP will be updated promptly to reflect any agreed change in targeting or the need to prioritize; funding availability, changes in vulnerability situation and/or significant caseload variation impacting vulnerability profile (e.g., voluntary repatriation) could all lead to changes in the approach to targeting or prioritization.

Across activities, UN organizations and INGOs should be consulted for potential joint assessments, targeting complementarity, pursue of joint programmes and joint advocacy.

DONORS

Under this strategy, WFP prioritizes transparent and proactive communication with donors to ensure alignment across programmes, activities, strategic outcomes and targeted beneficiaries. Regular consultations will foster a shared understanding of programmatic objectives and how these objectives inform geographic and beneficiary targeting. This strategy supports the identification of the most impactful caseloads and optimal use of WFP resources. Accordingly, donors will be encouraged to contribute to existing activities by expanding caseloads or deepening interventions.

WFP will promote a risk-sharing approach with donors, ensuring risks related to targeting are communicated in a timely and clear way. This transparency allows donors to make informed contributions while acknowledging the inherent complexities of diverse targeting methodologies. WFP will also share any risk mitigation measures under consideration or implementation to reinforce confidence and accountability.

Given the current funding constraints, WFP will advocate for harmonized donor requirements to minimize administrative burdens caused by multiple targeting approaches within the same activity. Streamlined processes will enhance efficiency and maximize impact.



COOPERATING PARTNERS

For most activities, cooperating partners (CPs) will be expected to implement the targeting design established by WFP. Targeting implementation will emphasize segregation of duties between WFP, CPs and governmental actors to mitigate risks of undue influence and ensure accountability. Accordingly, CPs might be engaged in the following roles when WFP capacity is limited and/or when CPs local understanding improves the quality of targeting:

- **Community validation of eligibility criteria:** WFP leads this process, and CPs may support by identifying community members for interviews (e.g., FGDs, KIIs).
- **Identification of beneficiaries:** CPs may be tasked with identifying eligible beneficiaries in strict adherence to WFP's communicated targeting approach.
- **Verification of beneficiary eligibility:** WFP will verify a sample of identified beneficiaries to confirm compliance with WFP's targeting design.
- **Registration of beneficiaries:**
 - If identification and registration are performed simultaneously (by the same CP), WFP must have a comprehensive verification process before distribution, using an expanded sample. Re-targeting/re-registration might be required depending on verification results.
 - If registration is a separate step, it is typically conducted after verification by WFP directly (Activities 5 and 7) or by UNHCR (Activity 1).
- **Monitoring of targeting:** The cooperating partners hired for beneficiary identification and registration should not be used for monitoring activities.



V. Targeting Process Priorities

STEP 1: NEEDS AND CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Data Source	Author	Admin Level	Frequency	Key Data Points	Food Sec. / Nut.	Econ. / Markets	Climate / GIS	Other
Household Budget Survey - HBS (2026 – to be published. Previous version: 2017-2018)	Tanzania NBS World Bank	District (Admin 2)	Every 7 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meals consumed Satisfaction of food needs Consumption of food / NFIs % of HH with bank accounts % of HH with loans % of HH in VSLAs Poverty incidence/depth/severity Gini coefficients % school attendance 	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Tanzania AFI IPC (2025)	IPC Analysis Partners	District ¹⁴ (Admin 2)	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % AFI population % HH without food stocks FCS, rCSI, HHS MUAC Self-sufficiency ratio Livestock ownership 	Yes	Yes	No	No
Community Household Surveillance Survey - CHS (2025)	WFP Tanzania UNHCR Tanzania	Refugee Camps	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CARI, FCS, rCSI, LCS, HDDS Entitlement lasting patterns Type of assistance received Health services sought Coping mechanisms Livelihood activities Members going outside camps Asset wealth / livestock HH expenditure/borrowings Market access Ag. land/kitchen garden access Departure per year People with specific needs School enrolment/attendance Sanitation and WASH Cooking energy source 	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Introductory Climate Analysis (2023)	WFP HQ	National Maps	Ad Hoc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal rainfall / dry spells Growing season length Mean temperatures 	No	No	Yes	No
Energy Study in Refugees Camps and Host Community in Kigoma, Tanzania (2023)	University of Dar Es Salaam WFP Tanzania	Refugee Camps Host Communities	Ad Hoc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooking/kitchen characteristics Firewood collection tasks Cost of energy production Labor charges 	No	No	No	Yes
Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey – DHS (2022)	Tanzania (Various Ministries) DHS Program	Regional (Admin 1)	Every 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Childhood Dev. Index Height-for-age, weight-for-height, weight-for-age Adolescent/maternal nutrition % knowledge HIV prevention % tested for HIV % teenage pregnancy % family planning needs met % births in health facility 	Yes	No	No	Yes

Table 1: Primary and secondary sources of evidence available for evidence-based targeting

14. Food insecurity based on food sufficiency ratio in the IPC: only districts with negative food sufficiency ratio considered.

Data Source	Author	Admin Level	Frequency	Key Data Points	Sector / Category			
					Food Sec. / Nut.	Econ. / Markets	Climate / GIS	Other
Tanzania Census (2022) 🔗	Tanzania NBS	Council (Admin 2)	Every 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population / age distribution HH composition Orphanhood status National ID ownership Health insurance ownership Disability prevalence School attendance status Employment status Cooking energy source Agricultural asset ownership 				
National Panel Survey - NPS (5 waves, 2008-2022) 🔗	Tanzania NBS World Bank	National (Admin 0)	Every 2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food consumption NFI expenditures Assistance (gov. and NGOs) Height-for-age, weight-for-height, weight-for-age, MUAC Labor market participation Finances (checking/ savings) Household assets Credit, loans and remittances Crop sales, value, market location and production losses Livestock ownership/sales/use Market prices Plot location/tenure/size/use Recent shocks to households Education enrolment/literacy Cooking energy source 				
Impact of Access to Sustainable Energy Survey (2021/2022) 🔗	NBS Statistics Norway	Regional (Admin 1)	Ad Hoc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connection to electricity grid Access to electricity Cooking method, fuel emission/exposure/efficiency 				
School Malaria and Nutrition Survey (2021) 🔗	Tanzania Ministry of Health	Regional ¹⁵ (Admin 1)	Every 2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % anaemia % acute malnutrition % overweight Malaria prevalence School Absenteeism Reasons SFP implementation 				
Integrated Context Analysis – ICA (2021)	Ardhi University WFP Tanzania	District (Admin 2)	Every 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recurrence, magnitude and variability of food insecurity Stunting prevalence ICA Area classification Natural hazards severity Flood, landslide and drought exposure Land degradation exposure Main crop production 				
National Nutrition Survey (2018) 🔗	Tanzania NBS UNICEF	Regional (Admin 1)	Every 4 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Height-for-age, weight-for-height, weight-for-age % of stunting, GAM, MAM, SAM % underweight/overweight Child weight and size at birth # of food groups consumed % Minimum Acceptable Diet MUAC Pregnant women % of anaemia % Vitamin A coverage % deworming coverage Breastfeeding practice 				

Table 1: Primary and secondary sources of evidence available for evidence-based targeting

15. Disaggregation at council level for some indicators.

Data Source	Author	Admin Level	Frequency	Key Data Points	Food Sec. / Nut.	Econ. / Markets	Climate / GIS	Other
Energy Access Situation Survey II Report (2019/2020) 🔗	Tanzania NBS Rural Energy Agency	Regional (Admin 1)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity access/connectivity Source of energy for lighting Electricity usage 				
Humanitarian Data Exchange 🔗	OCHA (many partners)	Variable	Variable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHS data Food prices (WFP) Market Functionality (WFP) 				
National Food Security Bulletin	Tanzania Ministry of Agriculture	Regional (Admin 1)	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-sufficiency ratio Prices (multiple commodities) Crop conditions/ seasonality Rainfall and vegetation performance 				
Market Bulletin	Tanzania Ministry of Agriculture	Regional and LGAs (Admin 1)	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prices (multiple commodities) 				
Humanitarian Data Cube 🔗	WFP HQ	National Maps	Variable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 data products on climate history and seasonal forecasts 				
Tanzania Data Portal 🔗	Multiple Governmental Sources	Variable	Variable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various indicators from governmental datasets 				
Education and School Feeding Statistics ¹⁶	Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government	School, council and regional levels (Admin 2+)	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education statistics for pre-primary, primary, secondary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrolment (trends, annual updates, net enrolment rate) Dropout Gender parity Children with disability Vulnerable children Exams pass rate School infrastructure 				
Social Safety Net Program	TASAF	Project Area Authority (Admin 2)	Variable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various criteria and indices for targeting of safety net program 				

Table 1: Primary and secondary sources of evidence available for evidence-based targeting

Food security and nutrition information is crucial to link all activities to WFP's first mandate of Zero Hunger. Economic information can inform on food security through the essential needs lens, where a household's economic capacity influences its ability to consume food, acquire other essential goods and usage of coping mechanisms. **Economic and market** information can also inform on the relevance of certain activities looking at improving income and/or investment capacity. **Climate and GIS information**, especially historical information, is crucial to many activities under this CSP looking at improving the resilience of Tanzanians to climate change and its impact on crop productions. **Other** information types can also be useful to the targeting of WFP Tanzania activities.

Many of the above resources have reached the end of their validity period (e.g., Household Budgetary Survey, Integrated Context Analysis). In addition, WFP's ability to evaluate food insecurity at a national level is limited by MUCHALI's definition of food insecure areas which relies only on the food availability pillar (self-sufficiency ratio). To improve the targeting of its operations, WFP will advocate for a strategic review of jointly led food security assessments. With intentional collaboration, such as the inclusion of a food security module (FCS, FIES) in the latest 2026 Household Budgetary Survey, WFP will be able to leverage governmental data collections for targeting of WFP activities.

16. School Feeding indicators will be available through the School Information System from January 2026.

STEP 2: TARGETING DESIGN

Targeting design in Tanzania will heavily rely on the wealth of national, WFP and partner evidence as detailed in the previous section as well as consultations with different levels of government and other stakeholders. With clear and specific outcomes of interest (see section II), evidence used to inform targeting will be strongly linked to the potential programmatic impact through two channels:

- **Geographic Targeting:** WFP will first identify districts for operational presence based on outcome(s) of interest linked to multiple activities to ensure synergy. An additional geographic targeting lens might be added for some priority areas for intervention at activity level. Joint and activity-specific methodology are found below.
- **Beneficiary Targeting:** The population in the targeted areas should be assessed to identify observable characteristics (eligibility criteria) strongly linked to the outcome of interest. For some activities, beneficiary targeting stops at the selection of an organized group (e.g., school, farmer group) while for other activities it goes to household level and respective individual beneficiaries.

GEOGRAPHIC TARGETING

This strategy encourages the complementarity of geographic targeting across activities¹⁷:

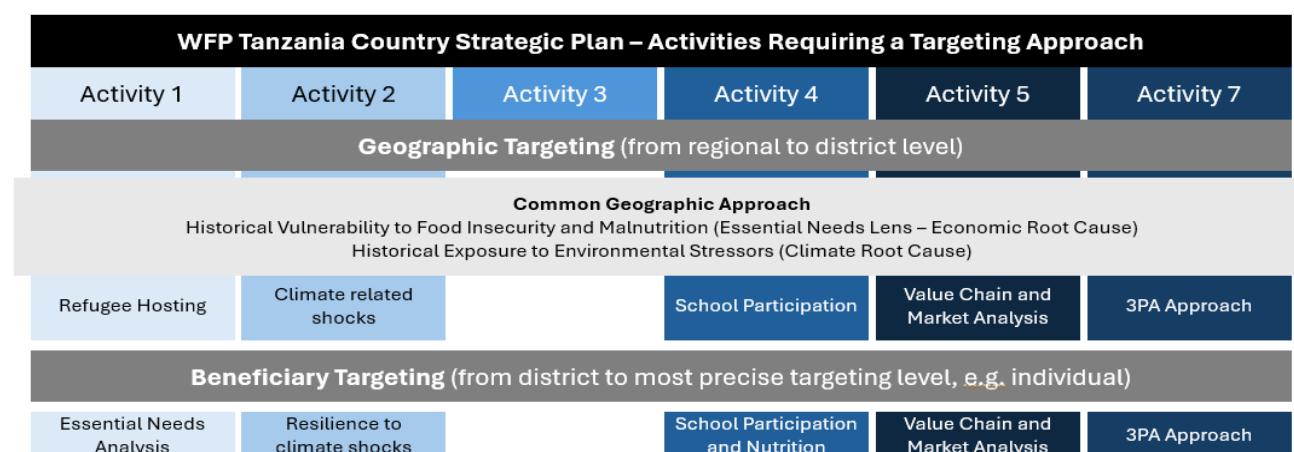


Figure 2: WFP Tanzania geographic targeting approach to integrated programming

Common Geographic Targeting (Activity 2 to 7)

The Country Strategic Plan clearly highlights the need to target WFP’s activities in a food system approach that improves resilience to natural shocks and reduces vulnerability to food insecurity: this is reflected in WFP’s programmatic objectives across its activities (see section II). To deliver on these integrated objectives, WFP will implement a first joint layer of geographical targeting across most of its activities¹⁸ that will also improve cost-efficiency in a funding constrained humanitarian environment. This first layer of targeting encourages coherence and synergy across programmatic activities, while leaving room for activity-specific considerations as a second layer (activity specific paragraphs below).

This joint geographical targeting will look at two axes: 1) vulnerability to food security and malnutrition through essential needs lens and 2) exposure to natural shocks. These two axes are aligned with at least one of the programme objectives of Activity 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 above. Moreover, in a country where acute food insecurity is limited¹⁹, it supports WFP’s contribution to SDG 2 through root causes of food

17. Geographic targeting for Activity 6 to rely on targeting for Activity 5

18. Programmes under activity 1 will continue to focus on refugee hosting districts, see relevant section on geographical targeting for Activity 1.

19. In the 16 districts analysed for the last IPC projection (June-October 2025), only 5% of the population is acutely food insecure – down from 10% in 2019.

insecurity (climate and economic resilience).

This approach aligns with what would be expected from an ICA analysis²⁰. In a context where the latest ICA is expiring, this common geographic targeting will be detailed in Annex 1 and updated as relevant if a new ICA (or comparative evidence-based approach²¹) is conducted. This common geographic targeting will ensure vulnerability to food insecurity can be proxied nationally, something that was not considered in the last ICA (due to limited IPC coverage) and is necessary for evidence-based geographic targeting.

The resulting map will be analysed to identify clusters of districts eligible for targeting as per Annex 1. The Common Geographic Targeting approach will be prioritized to ensure coherence across programmes and efficient usage of limited WFP resources in the most vulnerable districts as per WFP's mandate. In exceptional circumstances, and under the accountability of CO management, the CO might decide to operate outside the most vulnerable districts when the impact of WFP's involvement can be demonstrated²². The analysed common geographic targeting will also not apply to refugee operations under Activity 1 and shock related activities in Activity 1 that might impact districts other than those selected.

In addition to the agreed common geographic targeting, details per activity can be found below.



Figure 3: Map of Tanzania Regions (UNHCR, 2020). Common Geographic Targeting at district level can be found in Annex 1.

Activity 1

Interventions under activity 1 will be concentrated within and around refugee camps. Direct transfers, for General Food Distribution (GFD) and Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP), will target populations within the refugee camps. Additional interventions looking at social cohesion could include host communities located within 20km of refugee camps²³. As of December 2025, refugees are located within two camps close to the border with Burundi and DRC, namely Nduta camp (52,729 Burundian refugees) and Nyarugusu camp (86,907 Congolese and 45,388 Burundian refugees).

Interventions under activity 1 may be expanded to other areas of Tanzania in cases of shocks impacting food security and/or nutrition. While national systems (e.g., TASAF) and WFP activities concentrated in most exposed and vulnerable districts (see common geographic targeting above) should improve household resilience to shocks, direct transfers under activity 1 might be required. WFP Tanzania will use the most recent georeferenced datasets available²⁴ and WFP's corporate GIS infrastructure to identify areas impacted by the shock and target accordingly.

20. The current ICA (2021) does not have information on food insecurity for all districts and does not use proxy indicators to inform on vulnerability, limiting the usefulness for targeting.
21. Targeting innovations like GeoTar might also modify the CO's approach to common geographic targeting
22. For example, WFP could decide to operate in non-vulnerable districts to align with governmental planning on agricultural zones and growth production potential if this capacity strengthening can improve food security conditions nationally.
23. Refugees walk an average 2h from the refugee camp to collect firewood (CHS, 2024)
24. In case of a new emergency, WFP Tanzania will refer to the [72h assessment approach](#) and the [technical note on targeting and registration in emergency contexts](#) to design its targeting approach.

Activity 2

Geographic targeting will build on the districts identified through the common geographic targeting approach and focus on historical exposure to environmental stressors (drought or floods) to determine where to engage in anticipatory action preparedness. This will ensure the programme considers both exposure to drought and/or floods and vulnerability to food insecurity in its targeting, in line with programmatic objectives.

Geographic targeting will use historical information from the ICA (2021) to identify districts most exposed to the risk of drought and floods among the districts identified in the common geographic approach. This analysis will be complemented with more recent data from the Introductory Climate Analysis (2023) and latest information from the WFP Humanitarian Data Cube.

The second lens of analysis will look at districts where households are expected to have the least resilience to the drought/flood shock. Drought and floods reduce food availability, resulting in market price increase for those relying on markets and less food availability for households relying on their own production. Households with lower economic capacity prior to the drought/flood are thus likely to have difficulty meeting food needs. Activity 2 will thus rely on the common geographic targeting above to identify districts with lower economic resilience capacity²⁵.

Targeting will be further defined during the design of the Anticipatory Action Plan.

Activity 3

This activity will use the common geographic approach, which already includes a nutrition lens in the determination of targeted districts. Within the targeted districts, WFP might adjust the weight of nutrition indicators to align this activity more closely with the nutrition related outcomes, in line with the programmatic objective above.

Activity 4

WFP's home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programmes aims at improving school attendance and consumption of nutritious foods for primary school children. WFP's common geographic targeting (see above) will ensure historical vulnerability to malnutrition is considered to identify districts for HGSF and smallholder farmers interventions (Activity 5), enabling synergies between those two activities.

The additional layer of targeting for school-meal interventions will look at the first outcome of interest: "increased school participation". The latest Tanzania Census (2022) enables comparison of attendance rate, enrolment rate dropout rate and graduation rate at the council level. Current coverage of school-feeding programmes might be added as a criterion to either expand their coverage (programme objective) or ensure feasibility of the interventions. Thresholds will be included in the targeting SOP for each of these variables to determine which districts (out of those identified through the common geographic targeting) are considered as "low school participations" and eligible for targeting under Activity 4²⁶.

Activity 5

WFP's smallholder farmer programmes aim at improving food security, nutrition, income and employment for smallholder farmers, women, men and youth. WFP's common geographic targeting (see above) ensures historical vulnerability to these indicators, agro-ecological zones and market potential for value chain selection are considered in the identification of WFP's operational presence. This coordinated approach ensures programmes under Activity 5 can easily contribute to demands

25. A 2023 evaluation of the TASAF Social Safety Net shows the effectiveness of the registry in identifying the poorest villages.

26. School feeding census data might also be considered if made available.

from HGSF programmes (Activity 4) and resilience of communities benefitting from Activity 7 programmes thanks to integrated market interventions. Value Chain Analysis (VCA) and Market Analysis will be performed at district level to inform targeting at beneficiary level (see next section).

Activity 6

This activity will use the common geographic approach and build on the targeting for activity 5 to determine priority districts for intervention. This is in line with the common programmatic objectives and coherent outcomes between the two activities (section II).

Activity 7

WFP's programmes focused on climate change adaptation and management of natural resources aim to improve food security, nutrition, income and employment for smallholder farmers in the context of risk of disasters and/or environmental degradation. WFP's common geographic targeting (see above) already integrates historical shock exposure and vulnerability indicators to determine WFP's operational presence. For Activity 7, WFP will focus on districts identified as Area 1, 2B and 3C that have high exposure to shocks and relatively high vulnerability to the above indicators. At district level, local district authorities will ideally be involved through one of the below approaches to identify target villages:

- Seasonal livelihood programmes (SLP) assessment to identify sub-national priorities and target communities
- District-level analytical support, where WFP provides local authorities the data and tools needed to determine which villages should be targeted for resilience activities

Regardless of the approach, the analysis should determine villages most exposed to natural shocks as well as characteristics of villages most vulnerable to food insecurity, malnutrition, poverty and unemployment. Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) will be conducted in the villages identified (see following section on beneficiary targeting).

BENEFICIARY TARGETING

Beneficiary level targeting refers to the lowest level of targeting for a specific activity:

- Activity 1 and 2: Household level targeting
- Activity 3: Individual or household level targeting (depending on intervention)
- Activity 4: School level targeting, with all students within the school automatically eligible
- Activity 5: Value Chain Analysis and Market Analysis to establish the level of targeting²⁷ required in the targeted districts based on the programme implemented.
- Activity 7: Individual level targeting based on voluntary participation within the targeted villages



27. There are various institutions through which farmers access services. Such institutions include Farmer Service Centres, Cooperatives, MSMEs, etc....These will be the main institutions for delivering the WFP assistance to the smallholder farmers.

Activity 1

Assessments in refugee camps in the last seven years²⁸ note widespread food insecurity, with 97% of households deemed highly or extremely food insecure in 2025²⁹. WFP Tanzania has thus always preferred and will continue to advocate for a blanket approach to targeting in refugee camps. In light of recent funding cuts, WFP might be forced to prioritize certain households to avoid full pipeline break³⁰.

WFP Tanzania has always assisted all refugees with the same entitlement (blanket targeting) but has had to adapt ration size in line with funding availability over the years (see figure 4). Ration cuts to 50-65% are accompanied with increased food security and reliance on harmful coping mechanisms by refugee populations due to the inability to legally engage in livelihood activities³¹.

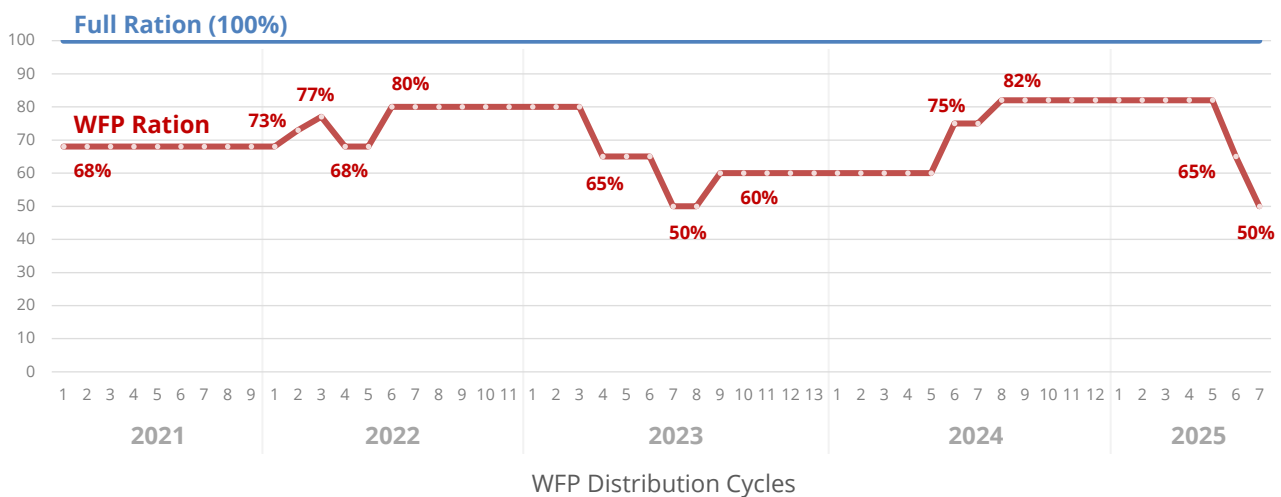


Figure 4: GFD ration size per person in Tanzania's refugee camps (blanket targeting)

Prioritization of households in this context poses great risks, as households are reliant on aid for survival³². If forced to prioritize due to funding cuts, WFP will have to review the existing targeting SOP for Activity 1 together with UNHCR and MoHA to limit those risks, considering:

- Community consultations on the validation of criteria would be critical to lower design errors in this homogeneous vulnerability contexts.
- Conflict-sensitivity risks are important in contexts of widespread food insecurity, requiring transparent and open communication with communities.
- Advocacy with governmental authorities on opening access to livelihoods is critical to reduce reliance on aid and enable more differentiation in vulnerability.
- Supplementary feeding programmes (SFP) should be kept at 100% rations to limit impact of prioritization on most vulnerable groups. Nutrition indicators should also be considered in the eligibility criteria for prioritized groups.

As a result, a mixed method of criteria and community-based targeting is likely to be the preferred approach in case of prioritization. ProGres database from UNHCR should be considered to evaluate caseload sizes and identify an initial beneficiary list for community validation based on agreed criteria.

28. WFP funding situation has not enabled the distribution of full rations to refugees since 2018.

29. [CHS. 2025](#)

30. As of December 2025, partial pipeline break is expected by April 2026.

31. [See CHS results from 2023, 2024 and 2025](#)

32. As of December 2025, refugees are not allowed to exit the camp to engage in livelihood activities or practice agriculture within the camp. Small kitchen gardens are allowed but restricted.

For interventions targeted at host communities and aiming to improve social cohesion through clean cooking options³³, available evidence will be used to establish which eligibility criteria are closely correlated with the inability to access clean cooking solutions. A wealth of data is available and can inform the design of targeting criteria, such as the Sustainable Energy Survey (2021/2022), the Energy Access Situation Survey II Report (2019/2020) and the Energy Study in Refugees Camps and Host Community in Kigoma, Tanzania (2023). These should be used to determine which household characteristics are correlated with a household's ability to transition independently to clean cooking without WFP assistance.

For interventions looking at limiting impact of shocks on food security, the targeting should initially be blanket within the identified geographic zone until sufficient evidence on vulnerability is available. WFP Tanzania will use the corporate guidance on [targeting and registration in emergency contexts](#) to design beneficiary targeting in these situations.

Activity 2

Beneficiary targeting for anticipatory action programmes will ideally rely on Tanzania's Social Action Fund (TASAF) which has been jointly designed between the government and the World Bank. This registry includes households benefitting from the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) – in the future, the registry may be expanded to include as well as households not eligible but close to meeting eligibility requirements. In this CSP, WFP will continue engaging with owners of the registry to ensure household characteristics informing on food security vulnerability in context of natural shocks are included and can support targeting for anticipatory action.

To ensure the usability of the Social Safety Net registry, WFP will:

- Evaluate the registry's coverage in geographic areas targeted
- Establish an agreement on the usage of the registry for targeting, including on data sharing
- Monitor the registry's validity through periodic verification in areas of interest
- Pilot the use of the social registry, testing the beneficiary list that would be issued in cases of anticipatory action and performing a food security assessment to ensure relevance

If anticipatory action thresholds are reached³⁴, WFP will engage with governmental stakeholders to understand the national response plan. WFP will likely introduce two interventions to complement the national response. For both types of interventions, scenario planning using the Social Safety Net registry should be done to evaluate potential caseload sizes for various levels of eligibility. In targeted districts where the PSSN registry is not present or usable, WFP will evaluate with TASAF the possibility to expand the registry or perform its own targeting.

Intervention 1: Cash-based transfers

In coordination with stakeholders and AA technical working group, WFP will determine the appropriate programme to limit the impact of drought and flood conditions on food security. The response will either expand the national response horizontally (more households covered) or vertically (higher transfer value for households covered by the national programme) ensuring cash injection to the economy is balanced. The Social Safety Net registry will be used to identify beneficiaries eligible to receive CBT using the World Bank proxy means test (PMT). Since the PMT is sensitive to vulnerability to

33. Refugees walk on average 2h to access wood for cooking, increasing deforestation and impacting social cohesion with host community.

34. Anticipatory action thresholds are defined in Activity 2 programme documentation.

poverty, additional criteria linked to vulnerability to food security in drought/flood contexts could be included in the SOP³⁵.

Intervention 2: Agricultural support for drought or floods

Targeting for these interventions will be detailed in the SOPs depending on what action needs to be introduced to limit impact of drought on agricultural production.

Activity 3

Districts identified during the geographical targeting should be analysed to determine the level of interventions that will maximize impact under Activity 3. Accordingly, a beneficiary-level targeting approach will be detailed in the specific targeting SOPs. Evidence will be used to inform on individual or household level targeting most vulnerable to malnutrition to maximize impact of the targeting for this activity.

Activity 4

School targeting for activity 4 will use data available at district level to rank schools using observable characteristics on their academic performance, nutritional health of school-aged children and feasibility to implement HGSF (institutional level scorecard). This will be done based on evidence and in consultations with governmental authorities at district level, the main providers of school data.

Example Data Point ³⁶	Weight	Consideration
School Participation		
Enrolment Rate	TBD in SOPs	Weight for these data points could be different by gender depending on programme objective.
Attendance Rate		
Graduation Rate		
Absenteeism due to illness		
Nutrition		
Prevalence of stunting	TBD in SOPs	If data is not available or of sufficient quality, weight of nutrition indicators could be adjusted to give more important to school participation and school-feeding coverage.
Prevalence of acute malnutrition		
Coverage of food fortification		
School-Feeding		
School Feeding Coverage	TBD in SOPs	Will be considered if improving coverage is a programmatic outcome or a consideration for feasibility of the programme.

Table 2: Example of institutional scorecard for school-feeding targeting (final scorecard to be included in SOPs)

Schools should be ranked within a same district according to the criteria agreed on in the SOPs, with threshold for eligibility based on cumulative caseload availability (e.g., if caseload can accommodate 100K students, schools are added to the programme until caseload is reached).

Activity 5

Targeting for activity 5 will heavily rely on the following:

- The Tanzanian Government’s Agricultural Transformation Master Plan (2050) - agricultural growth corridors, Agro-ecological zones and market potential
- Value Chain Analysis: To assess value chains in the districts, identifying main actors and determining most impactful intervention points

35. This can likely be done using existing research on droughts in East Africa or through an assessment of immediate needs following droughts.

36. The targeting will be confirmed in Activity 4 targeting SOPs.

- Market Analysis: To analyse broader market supply and demand across value chains and determine value chain commercial viability
- Farmer Organization Assessments³⁷: Evaluates presence, governance, access to finance and market readiness of existing farmer organizations

Together, these documents and tools will inform on the programmatic approach to be rolled out and the most valuable component of the food system to target (production, processing, marketing, transportation/access, storage, etc...). This will be done in line with the SO3 strategy and in consultations with national and subnational (Local Government Authorities).

Data analysis will be conducted to identify observable and statistically significant characteristics linked to vulnerability outcomes that should be considered in the targeting. In addition to vulnerability, WFP profiling will include additional characteristics linked to the specific programmatic outcome at hand (e.g., investment capacity, youth unemployment). The specific targeting approach (scorecard, criteria-based, community-based, etc.) will be determined in the targeting SOPs for the programme being implemented.

Since Activity 5 is based on multi-years programmes, SOPs will include a plan on how caseload will be managed to account for dropouts and replacements.

Activity 6

Programmes under activity 6 aim to strengthen the impact of activity 5 through supply chain interventions. Accordingly, beneficiary targeting for this activity will be based on the analysis performed for activity 5. The approach will be detailed in the specific targeting SOPs depending on the final beneficiary level identified as most relevant for these interventions.

Activity 7

Targeting for activity 7 will follow a participatory based approach, in line with the 3PA approach. At village level, community-based participatory planning (CBPP) will be conducted to identify resilience interventions to be implemented. The CBPP is a programmatic tool that enables the identification of the resilience interventions to be implemented. Following this process, a self-targeting approach will be implemented.

Across activities, secondary sources of information will be used where relevant to ensure time and resource efficiency.



37. Farmer organizations can include multiple types of institutions through which smallholder farmers access services. They include farmer organizations, cooperatives, MSMEs/Farmer Service centres.

STEP 3: TARGETING IMPLEMENTATION

Targeting implementation across activities will promote transparency on how beneficiaries of WFP programmes are selected, enable two-way communication with targeted communities and ensure WFP Tanzania assists those it intended to target through its programmes. Setting-up CFM and appeal mechanisms prior to rolling-out the targeting approach ensures the communities can communicate with WFP throughout the process.

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK MECHANISMS

WFP Tanzania formalized its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) in 2024 through the rollout of a national hotline and the establishment of CFM helpdesk in refugee camps (see CFM SOPs). This targeting strategy supports the establishment of a strong CFM system as a key element of risk mitigation during targeting implementation. Prior to the identification of beneficiaries for any activity of its CSP, WFP will:

- Update the Standardized Message and Action Repository (SMAR), ensuring all CFM agents have access to the latest information on how areas and beneficiaries were selected, any potential retargeting and access to appeal mechanisms. The SMAR will be reviewed prior to any new targeting exercise and in case of any change in the targeting SOP.
- Develop communication assets on how to access CFM channels. Those assets will be made clearly visible during beneficiary identification, verification and registration.
- Review the CFM SOP to highlight how the CFM channels will support the establishment of appeal mechanisms.
- Evaluate the need for temporary additional resources to manage CFM channels, especially during the appeal windows established.
- Train CFM operators on how to classify cases related to targeting and how to capture relevant information for potential targeting adjustments. Examples of key information to capture include:
 - Vulnerability characteristics missed during the validation of eligibility criteria
 - Issues in communicating eligibility criteria and how beneficiaries were selected
 - Dynamics of undue influence in the identification/registration of beneficiaries
- Ensure WFP manages CFM channels, not the CP(s) identified for targeting implementation
- Agree with partners implementing joint programmes on the CFM to be communicated during beneficiary identification/registration and the escalation system to be used for targeting cases

To ensure timely review of the targeting approaches from CFM input, monthly internal CFM reports will highlight statistics on complaints and requests for information related to targeting. Reports will also include a qualitative review of key vulnerability characteristics highlighted by community members requesting to be included in WFP programmes.

APPEAL MECHANISMS

WFP Tanzania does not currently maintain any appeal mechanisms for its activities. Appeal mechanisms ensure community members eligible for WFP programmes, and that were wrongfully excluded, have an opportunity to get their case reviewed for potential inclusion. Blanket targeting (Activity 1) and self-targeting (Activity 7) approaches limit the potential to wrongfully exclude eligible beneficiaries. However,

WFP Tanzania will still include appeal mechanism processes in its activity-level targeting SOPs where relevant to limit risks related to undue influence and ensure all eligible beneficiaries can be included.

This is especially relevant in potential contexts of prioritization.

For each activity, the targeting SOP will clearly highlight:

- Channels: Which channels community members can access to submit appeal requests. Existing CFM channels will be prioritized as the entry point for appeal requests so appeal requests can be received directly by WFP.
- Appeal window: How much time will the community members have to submit an appeal request.
- Appeal quota: How many beneficiaries can be added to the caseload following the appeal process. This should be planned in the budget and estimated based on exclusion error calculated during the design.
- Appeal process: Which process will be followed to evaluate the success of appeal requests. This will vary based on the targeting approach selected.
- Appeal response: How will the result of the appeal verification process be communicated to the appellant and the community.
- Role and responsibilities: Who will be responsible for each step of the appeal process.

WFP Tanzania commits to implementing an appeal process for all GFA activities that are not targeted through blanket assistance, as mandated by the Targeting Assurance Framework, and will review the relevance of implementing an appeal process in all activities.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

People-centred targeting requires transparent and timely communication with targeted communities, ensuring their preferences and input is considered in the targeting design and rollout. WFP Tanzania will thus engage with different community members at key moments to ensure acceptance of the targeting.

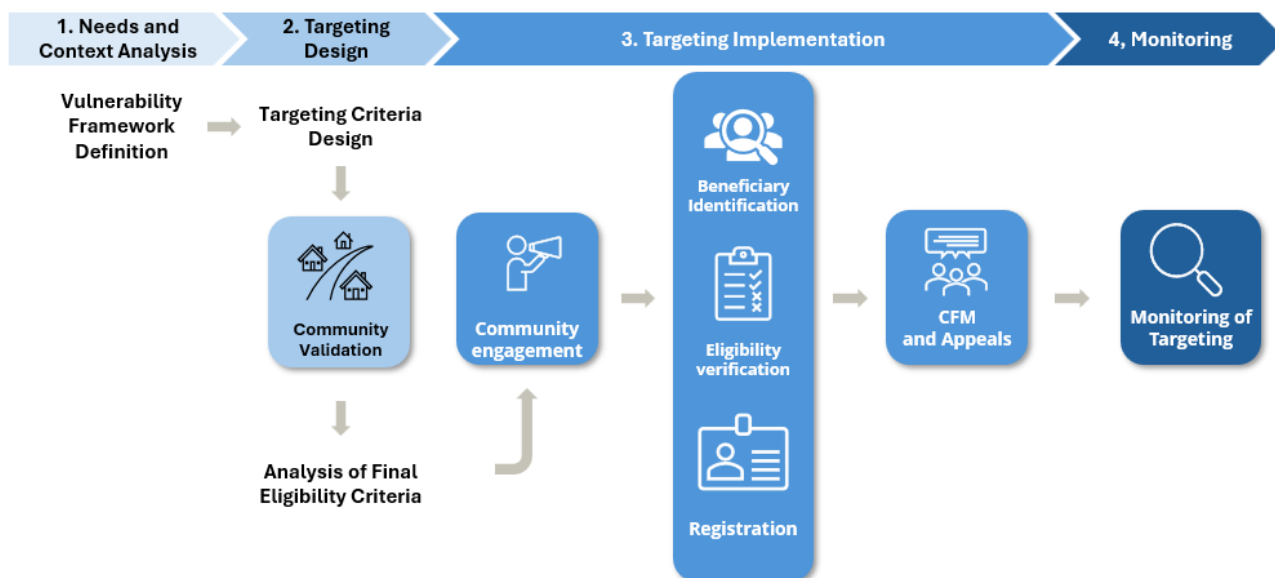


Figure 5: Illustrative mapping of community engagement points across the targeting process (CFM throughout)

Eligibility criteria validation

WFP Tanzania will organize Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) to validate the targeting design at beneficiary level. These community consultations allow to:

- Collect feedback from communities on the draft eligibility criteria to ensure that the most vulnerable groups are included.
- Identify any new challenges communities are facing that might not have been picked up by the data and should be considered when finalising the eligibility criteria.
- Identify possible protection risks of the targeting exercise and mitigation strategies together with the community.

The composition of FGDs will ensure members consulted are diverse and feel comfortable sharing sensitive vulnerabilities experienced by their community. In this regard, WFP will organize separate FGDs for women and men and ensure key groups of the community and the most vulnerable are consulted (e.g., community and religious leaders, teachers and health workers, youth, elderly, people with disabilities). Following these consultations, activity-level targeting SOPs will be updated to reflect community input and approved by all relevant stakeholders.

Communication of the exercise

For each activity, the targeting SOP will be accompanied by a communication strategy highlighting:

- How communities will be informed of the new targeting or re-targeting exercise. This includes communication channels, timing of the communication and main messages on programme purpose and eligibility to be communicated.
- Which communication assets will be developed for each communication channel.
- Which stakeholder groups will be involved in the testing of communication assets effectiveness.
- How communities will be informed of the identification and registration process. This includes communication channels, timing of the communication, important dates for identification and registration procedures and actions community members take to be considered (e.g., if they must attend a community meeting or show their interest through self-targeting).
- How communities will be informed of their final eligibility status as well as entry points for CFM and appeal mechanisms.
- How WFP will mitigate disinformation risks, limit rumours and monitor the effectiveness of the communication strategy.
- How WFP will involve strategic stakeholders (e.g., donors, national authorities) in the targeting communication, highlighting opportunities for risk-sharing.
- Roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder (internal to WFP and external).

For joint programmes, the strategy will highlight how communication around the targeting exercise will be jointly coordinated. Main messages and communication assets should be timely shared for review with all partners prior to the launch of the targeting.

IDENTIFICATION, VERIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF BENEFICIARIES (NEW TARGETING)

WFP knows who is being assisted, and at the end of every cycle, the organization knows who did not receive their assistance. (WFP's Global Assurance Standard #2)

WFP Tanzania will ground its programmes on a strong ID management approach to targeting implementation. This will ensure WFP's resources are effectively reaching the beneficiaries WFP intended to assist, in line with the programmatic outcome of interest that informed the targeting design. Accordingly, programmes will not be launched without the involvement of TEC, VAM and Monitoring colleagues on how beneficiary data will be safely and cost-effectively managed across the process.

The order in which beneficiaries are identified, verified and registered will differ depending on the activity. Detailed approach to targeting implementation will be outlined in each activity's targeting SOP.

Activity 1

UNHCR and MoHA are responsible for the registration of all refugees present on the Tanzanian territory. For GFD programmes, WFP relies on strong data sharing agreements with UNHCR to register all its beneficiaries and ensure biometric verification prior to distribution. Additional steps will be required if prioritization needs to be introduced:

1. Registration

Refugee information is stored in the ProGres database, which WFP can access thanks to the existing data sharing agreement between WFP and UNHCR. WFP will continue to strengthen the link between ProGres and SCOPE, benefitting from the automatic transfer of beneficiary information into WFP's corporate system. If prioritization is required, WFP will adapt the connection between systems to ensure households are assigned the right entitlement in SCOPE.

2. Identification (if prioritization is required)

WFP will identify households according to the targeting design discussed in Step 2. This step will require strong community engagement to ensure acceptance of the targeting design, clear communication of entitlement levels and proportionate use of the appeal process.

3. Verification (if prioritization is required)

WFP will verify a sample of prioritized households to confirm the eligibility to the highest level of entitlement. Prior to the verification, WFP will agree on a Corrective Action Framework informing on which action will be taken depending on the level of targeting implementation error observed during the verification.

SFP programmes hosted under Activity 1 follow a mixed approach. Moving forward, WFP will digitize all beneficiary identification and registration processes and stop the use of paper-based forms. The identification, registration and verification process will vary depending on if the SFP programme is based on demographics (e.g. age), nutrition status (e.g., MAM, SAM) or status (e.g., PLWG, HIV).

Activity 2

Anticipatory action programmes under Activity 2 will use Tanzania's Social Safety Net registry to identify eligible beneficiaries (see targeting design in Step 2). Verification of the usability of this registry should be performed as an emergency preparedness step, not upon the activation of the anticipatory action programme. Registration of beneficiaries in WFP systems is required to target WFP assistance to identified beneficiaries: WFP will thus establish a data sharing agreement with the TASAF to ensure beneficiaries can timely receive their entitlement in case of activation.

Activity 3

Implementation process to be determined in SOPs following agreement on the targeting approach, in coherence with activity 4.

Activity 4

Identification of the schools eligible for school-based programmes will follow the methodology outlined in the targeting design section above. All selected schools will be visited by WFP prior to the programme start to verify they meet the selection criteria, unless the caseload exceeds operational feasibility in which case a sample would be visited for verification. Individual students benefitting from school-based programmes will not be registered in any WFP corporate system since no direct transfer to households are expected for this activity.

Activity 5

Identification, verification and registration will be performed as an integrated step by WFP during programme implementation. Identification will be based on eligibility criteria determined following the value chain assessment: WFP will consider the use of local government records, farmer organization records, or other documentation for verification of eligibility. All participants will be registered in SCOPE Light, in line with safe beneficiary data management standards. Details to be elaborated in the SOPs and SO implementation strategy.

Activity 6

Implementation process to be determined in SOPs following agreement on the targeting approach, in coherence with activity 5.

Activity 7

Identification for Activity 7 relies heavily on self-targeting (see Step 2). Verification will be done through a community setting, where WFP will present:

- The designed asset or programme to be implemented
- The eligibility criteria designed through analysis and validated with community stakeholders through FGDs
- The community members who have shown an interest to participate

If the community confirms that the community members interested meet the eligibility criteria, WFP will register the identified beneficiaries in SCOPE. If community members disagree on the inclusion of a certain member in the programme, WFP will perform an independent household verification to assess eligibility of the interested member.

Joint Programmes

The identification, verification and registration process for joint programmes will be clearly documented and shared with partners in early programme implementation discussions. Activity managers will ensure TEC and VAM colleagues have had sufficient time to review and input on the process proposed. In line with UN80³⁸, WFP will propose itself as the potential custodian of beneficiary identity data for joint programme, even when another agency or partner might be leading on the programmatic component. This will ensure beneficiary data is managed safely and in accordance with WFP's corporate guidance.

38. UN80 documentation on clarifying roles to reduce duplication and strengthen impact requires agencies to align on responsibilities, including UNICEF/WFP/UNHCR on management of beneficiary data. (UN80 Initiative - Shifting Paradigms: United to Deliver, September 2025).

CASELOAD MANAGEMENT FOR MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMMES

For programmes spanning over multiple years (mostly in Activity 4, 5 and Activity 7), the targeting SOPs will clearly outline:

- How the caseload will be split across the years (number of people targeted in first year, second year, etc.)
- The targeting process for the initial caseload
- The targeting process for the remaining caseload (to be identified in following waves)
- Synergies and risks resulting from splitting the caseload in multiple targeting exercises for this programme
- How the total caseload will be managed to account for voluntary or involuntary dropouts



STEP 4: MONITORING OF TARGETING

Monitoring of targeting enables the timely identification, escalation and mitigation of targeting risks. As such, it requires adapting monitoring tools to ensure their ability to pick-up targeting-related risks and their triangulation with other information sources informing on targeting effectiveness. In Tanzania, WFP will use three main sources of information to monitor potential targeting issues:

- Process and outcome monitoring exercises, in line with the Minimum Monitoring Requirements
- Community Feedback Mechanisms, dully established prior to the targeting implementation in Step 3
- Media and social media monitoring, benefitting from widespread usage in Tanzanian and refugee communities

These three sources of information will be strategically triangulated to ensure timely reporting on:

- Targeting process issues (e.g., communication effectiveness, undue influence, etc.)
- Effectiveness of the targeting design and implementation (through the comparison of outcomes between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, where feasible, and the measurement of implementation errors³⁹)
- Rumours and disinformation related to WFP's targeting process
- Engagement of beneficiaries and issues of caseload management in multi-year programmes

The three teams (Monitoring, CFM and Communications) involved will present results from their monitoring of targeting to the Targeting Working Group at a frequency relevant for the targeting adjustments of the specific activity.



39. [WFP Targeting Advisory #2 - Targeting Error Measurement](#)

VI. Targeting Risk Management

WFP's Targeting Assurance Framework requires the implementation of a risk-management approach to targeting. This corporate guidance mandates the mapping of potential undue influence entry points in targeting and the segregation of duties across the targeting process. In addition, WFP Tanzania recognizes the need to improve on the safe management of beneficiary data and on the oversight role of WFP during targeting implementation by partners. Key elements from this section and the recent targeting assurance self-assessment (see following section) will inform the periodic review of the CO's risk register.

UNDUE INFLUENCE

Undue influence risks in WFP Tanzania's targeting emerge mainly from the close collaboration with governmental authorities and local stakeholders required to implement targeting activities. This collaboration is essential to WFP's development programmes, ensuring legitimacy with local communities and sustainability of the impact once WFP's programmes terminate and local actors take over. Consultations with stakeholders and transparency will remain the guiding principles for targeting process implementation, but risks of undue influence will be reduced through the below actions:

- WFP will clearly communicate programme objectives and vulnerability frameworks that will be used for geographic and beneficiary targeting to stakeholders (e.g., through the dissemination of this strategy).
- WFP will enter consultations with local stakeholders with an informed understanding of evidence available, how it links to the agreed vulnerability framework and how it can inform targeting.
- WFP will use its recently created Targeting Working Group as the accountability mechanism for all targeting decisions made in the Country Office.
- WFP will outline roles and responsibilities in each targeting SOPs, highlighting segregation of duty requirements and verification measures.
- WFP will continue to disseminate its Community Feedback Mechanisms to beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, ensuring timely reporting and escalation of undue influence risks.
- WFP will ensure sampling for monitoring and verification is based on data collection protocols established by the Country Office.
- WFP will digitize all beneficiary data and ensure IDM procedures are respectful of corporate requirements.

A stakeholder mapping can also be found as Annex 2, highlighting interest of each actor in the targeting results.

SEGREGATION OF DUTY

Segregation of duty will be clarified in each targeting SOPs, ensuring roles and responsibilities allow for sufficient verification and monitoring of targeting implementation errors. WFP should ensure roles and responsibilities follow the structure in the following page.

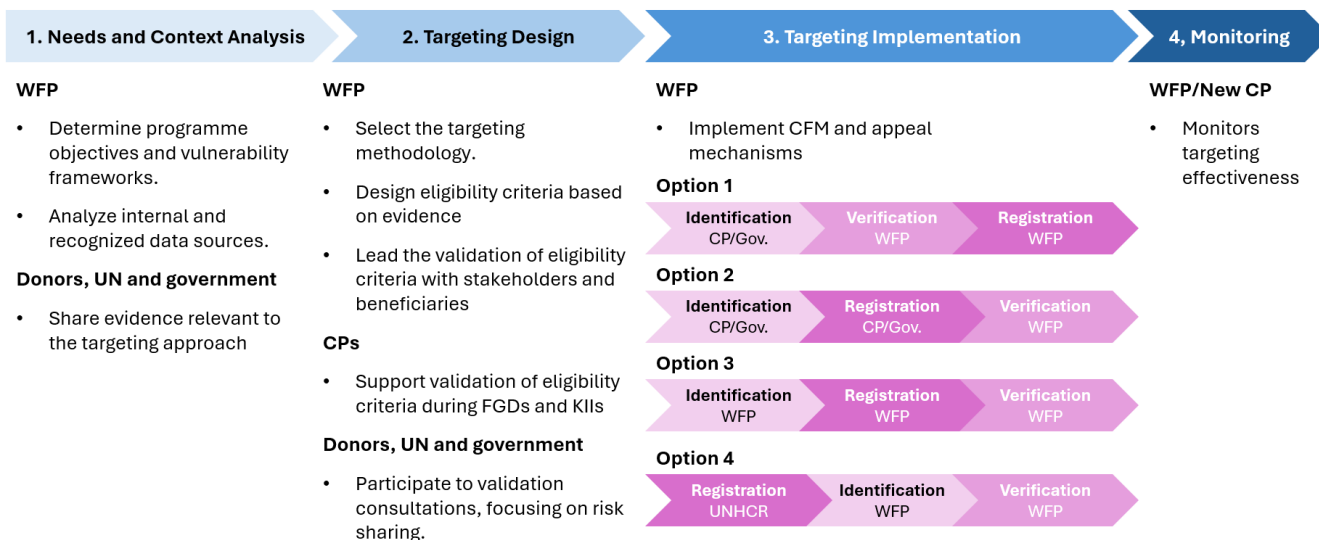


Figure 6: Illustrative options for targeting segregation of duty across roles and responsibilities (to be validated in SOPs)

Roles and responsibilities within WFP have been directly integrated to the ToRs of the TWG to allow for more flexibility.

TARGETING OVERSIGHT (VERIFICATION AND MONITORING)

In line with Figure 6, WFP will strengthen its verification role to ensure the beneficiaries enrolled were the ones targeted by the initial design. This allows the calculation of targeting implementation errors: a corrective action framework will be developed within each targeting SOPs, highlighting thresholds of implementation errors that should lead to a re-targeting for the specific programme. The same corrective action framework should be applied to the monitoring of targeting effectiveness (see section V – Step 4).

BENEFICIARY DATA MANAGEMENT (IDM)

WFP Tanzania will continue to strengthen its beneficiary data management, ensuring connections between systems used for beneficiary identification and registration across activities. This will limit risks of manipulation and data mishandling between targeting steps, and protect the safety of beneficiary data.



VII. Targeting Assurance Roadmap

Tanzania's targeting assurance roadmap is based on WFP Tanzania's self-assessment against the WFP corporate targeting assurance framework. In 2026, WFP Tanzania will prioritize 1) updating its risk register in line with gaps and risks identified through the assurance self-assessment 2) developing a preparedness action plan for a potential caseload prioritization in Activity 1 and 3) drafting and updating targeting SOPs for each activity in line with this new strategy.

In the second half of 2026, Tanzania will strengthen its engagements with partners for the potential identification of synergies in targeting. This will align with consultations for the drafting for the new CSP, for which targeting strategy should be a central element.

Targeting Assurance Roadmap | Tanzania

Benchmark #	Next step	Status 2025	Priority	Q1 2026			Q2 2026			Q3 2026			Q4 2026			Functions involved
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
Accountability and Risk Management																
14	Maintain documentation and dissemination of TWG decisions	●	0													RAM
15	Finalize stakeholder analysis and report on undue influence	●	1													RAM; SOs; CFM
13	Update risk register based on assurance exercise	●	1													RAM
Coordination and Strategy																
2	Update targeting SOPs in line with new strategy	●	2													TWG
16	Explore data sharing and targeting alignments with partners	●	6													RAM; TEC; SOs
11-12	Prioritize new hires and VAM skill mapping - Update FLAs and ToRs based on new SOPs	●	3													HR; VAM; SOs
4	Disseminate strategy to partners to identify synergies.	●	6													Partnership; SOs
Standard Operating Procedures																
1	Map relevant evidence source in all targeting SOPs	●	2													RAM; SOs
6	Review system use for potential prioritization	●	3													TEC; SO 1
3	Develop a community engagement strategy for Activity 1	●	1													RAM; COM; GPI; CFM; SO 1
7	Include roles in all targeting SOPs and assess CPs	●	4													RAM; SOs
9	Include verification in preparedness plans	●	3													RAM; SO 1
5	Draft/update targeting SOPs for all activities based on the strategy.	●	4													RAM; SOs; CAM; GPI
10	Adapt tools for monitoring of targeting effectiveness (panel?) and triangulation	●	5													RAM; CFM
8	Design and implement an appeal system in camps	●	5													RAM; CFM; SO1
11-12	Train WFP and CP staff on revised targeting process	●	6													HR; RAM; SOs

Figure 7: WFP Tanzania's Targeting Assurance Roadmap for 2026

Looking Ahead

The WFP Tanzania Targeting Strategy (2025-2027) directly builds on the programmatic objectives of the Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026) to construct an evidence-based targeting framework guiding limited resources to the most relevant populations. The targeting approach maximizes synergies between activities by proposing a common geographic targeting as the step of a multi-layered targeting approach: focusing on evolving climate and economic vulnerabilities, this approach maximizes impact by supporting the United Republic of Tanzania's resilience to shocks through a complete set of coherent activities. The strategy also aligns with the WFP Targeting Assurance Framework, ensuring risk management is at the centre of the targeting design and implementation.

Key features include:

- **Common Geographic Targeting:** The strategy leverages national and partner data to identify priority districts and populations, focusing on exposure to natural shocks, food insecurity, and economic vulnerability. This ensures synergy across activities and cost-efficiency in a constrained funding environment.
- **Activity-Specific Targeting:** The strategy enables an additional layer specific to each activity, ensuring the approach selected directly contribute to the individual programmatic objectives highlighted in the CO's Theory of Change. From blanket assistance in refugee camps to value chain analysis for smallholder farmers, evidence and impact potential drives the selection of the most appropriate targeting approach.
- **Internal Accountability:** The strategy supports the creation of activity-level targeting SOPs falling under the accountability of the internal and cross-functional Targeting Working Group chaired by management.
- **Stakeholder and Community Engagement:** The strategy supports the validation of evidence-based targeting design by encouraging community and stakeholder consultations and engagement. Leveraging strong existing relationships with local actors and authorities will contribute to the optimal targeting of WFP's activities, ensuring activities are targeted where impact can be maximized and sustained.
- **Risk Management & Assurance:** The highlights segregation of duties, strong verification & monitoring mechanisms as well as robust beneficiary data management as the cornerstone of risk mitigation across the targeting process. The leveraging of existing community feedback mechanisms is also prioritized to ensure transparency and accountability.
- **Continuous Improvement:** Monitoring and reporting are central, with the Targeting Working Group enabling regular reviews of targeting effectiveness, implementation errors, and stakeholder feedback to inform refinement of SOPs and risk registers.

This strategy positions WFP Tanzania to deliver on its mandate of building resilience, ensuring that targeting is coherent, transparent and relevant to maximize impact across the different programmes. Successful implementation will depend on ongoing collaboration, data-driven decision-making, and a commitment to learning and improvement throughout the CSP period.

ANNEX I

Common Geographic Targeting

This annex will be timely revised as data analysis on the proposed approach and WFP's new corporate guidance on targeting resilience operations is clarified, in line with the new WFP Strategic Plan. As of January 2026, this framework is conceptual: it considers various indicators and data sources that have been identified as theoretically most appropriate to guide the allocation of WFP's resources geographically. This annex will be modified as indicators and data sources are tested and adjusted for relevance.

AXIS I

VULNERABILITY TO FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION THROUGH AN ESSENTIAL NEEDS LENS

While WFP generally targets its assistance based mostly on vulnerability to food insecurity, WFP Tanzania will expand its definition of vulnerability to include malnutrition and ability to meet essential needs. There are two main reasons for this expansion:

Firstly, Tanzania's definition of food insecurity has historically only looked at one of the four pillars of food security: availability. As a result, most important data sources looking into food security (IPC, MUCHALI) have focused their assessments on geographical areas historically subject to negative self-sufficiency ratio. Since WFP defines food security as "a state in which all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life"⁴⁰, WFP Tanzania will use additional data sources to ensure the other pillars of food security (access, utilization and stability) can be proxied, and food security assessed at a national level.

Secondly, the Country Strategic Plan highlights that the ability of households to afford and access nutritious diets is a critical issue in the country. Since the existing evidence shows low level of food insecurity (in the districts where data is available), a lot of WFP's activities in the country aim at reducing malnutrition.

For this reason, the first axis of analysis will look through an essential needs lens at food insecurity and malnutrition, acknowledging that economic shocks are root causes of food insecurity and that economic capacity to meet essential needs impacts household's ability to access nutritious diets. The analysis will ideally look into historical food insecurity, food insecurity proxies (e.g., economic driver through poverty) and nutrition. If not possible, this first analysis will look only into current data and have a shorter validity period aiming at prioritizing immediate CO operations. With the publication of the new CO Strategic Plan in 2027, and in line with the new WFP Strategic Plan, historical data will be integrated as soon as feasible into the analysis to determine how WFP should prioritize its programmes to reduce future humanitarian needs and improve resilience.

[See next page](#)

40. What is food security? [WFP VAM Resource Centre](#)

Data Source	Potential Data Points	Considerations
Food Insecurity		
Tanzania IPC	Prevalence of Food Insecurity	Only include if an IPC on Chronic Food Insecurity is available in most districts: use regional average for districts not available.
Household Budget Survey	FCS, FIES and/or problems in satisfying food needs	Data collection at regional level, district level analysis might be possible using small area estimation.
Nutrition		
DHS	Early Childhood Development Index	Only available at regional level, all districts of that region to be given the same value if small area estimation is not possible.
	Child Nutrition Status (stunting, wasting, underweight, obesity)	
	Population micronutrient profile	
	Infant and Young Child Feeding Index	
School Malaria and Nutrition Survey	Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition	Only available for school aged children.
Food Insecurity Proxies (Essential Needs)		
HBS	Incidence of Poverty	Data collection at regional level, district level analysis might be possible using small area estimation.
	Severity of Poverty	
TASAF (Social Safety Net Registry) ⁴¹	Multiple Variables	TASAF used indices based on food insecurity, accessibility (school, roads, and electricity), and share of most vulnerable children for its geographic targeting. The World Bank also contributed with a poverty mapping.

Table 3: Example of data points to be considered in the common geographic analysis for the first axis

AXIS II

EXPOSURE TO NATURAL SHOCKS

The second axis of analysis for district mapping will look at historical exposure to natural shocks. Exposure will be assessed using latest climate and GIS data from the WFP Humanitarian Data Cube, the Introductory Climate Analysis (2023) as well as the most recent ICA available (2021). These data sources normally consider the below indicators as the most relevant to understanding exposure to natural shocks in the Tanzanian's context.

Data Source	Potential Data Points	Considerations
Exposure to Natural Shocks		
UNEP	Exposure to Floods	Combination of two indicators (district level aggregation): % of surface area affected by district and frequency of exposure.
CHIRPS	Exposure to Drought (Rainfall Estimates)	Indicator used (district level aggregation); number of poor growing seasons (NPGS) which is defined as <85% of historical rainfall.
UNEP/UNISDR	Exposure to Landslide (Global Assessment of Risk)	Combination of two indicators (aggregated at district level): % of district with landslide hazard and maximum expected frequency of landslide events.
NASA MODIS	Land Degradation	Combination of two indicators: land cover change and universal soil loss equation (USLE)

Table 3: Example of data points to be considered in the common geographic analysis for the second axis

41. A 2023 evaluation of the TASAF Social Safety Net shows the effectiveness of the registry in identifying the poorest villages

Using the above calculated score for both axes, all districts will be divided into 5 levels of vulnerability (very low, low, medium, high, very high). The resulting matrix can be geographically mapped to identify clusters of the most vulnerable and risk exposed districts:

Exposure to natural shocks	Vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition through essential needs lens				
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high
Low	Area 7	Area 6 A	Area 5 A	Area 4 A	Area 3 A
Medium	Area 6 B	Area 5 B	Area 4 B	Area 3 B	Area 2 A
High	Area 5 C	Area 4 C	Area 3 C	Area 2 B	Area 1

Table 4: Matrix for district mapping as a result of the common geographic targeting analysis

This mapping will then be used to do a common geographic targeting across WFP activities, which should focus on areas classified as 3 and above. This geographic targeting will be further refined within the selected districts according to the specific programmatic objectives at hand.

ANNEX II

Stakeholder Mapping

WFP is committed to engaging with all the stakeholders mentioned in the strategy. The below stakeholder analysis ensures the level of engagement enables WFP to conduct evidence-based targeting decisions while entering in meaningful consultations with interested parties. Aligning WFP's assistance to stakeholder priorities, without increasing the risks of undue influence, requires a balanced approach based on transparency, two-way communication and risk-sharing.

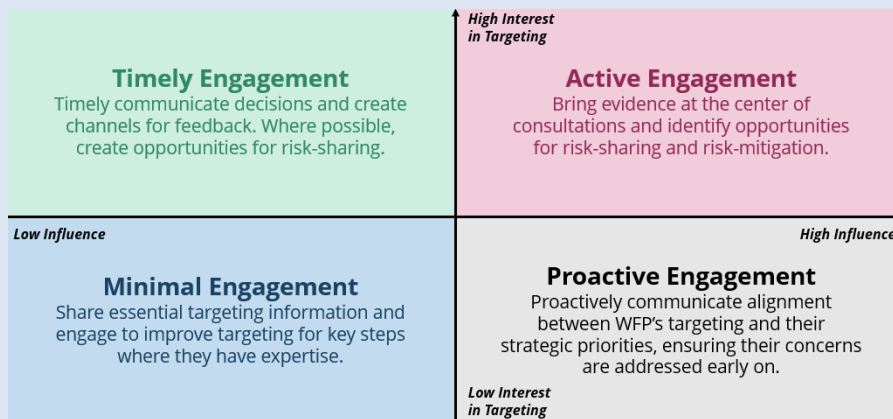


Figure 8: Stakeholder mapping against level of interest in and influence on targeting

Each activity implemented by WFP Tanzania requires its own engagement approach depending on the set of stakeholders interested in, or having an influence on, the targeting. When activities share stakeholders, a common approach across activities is preferred to ensure programmatic information is clear, aligned and integrated across engagements (see next page).

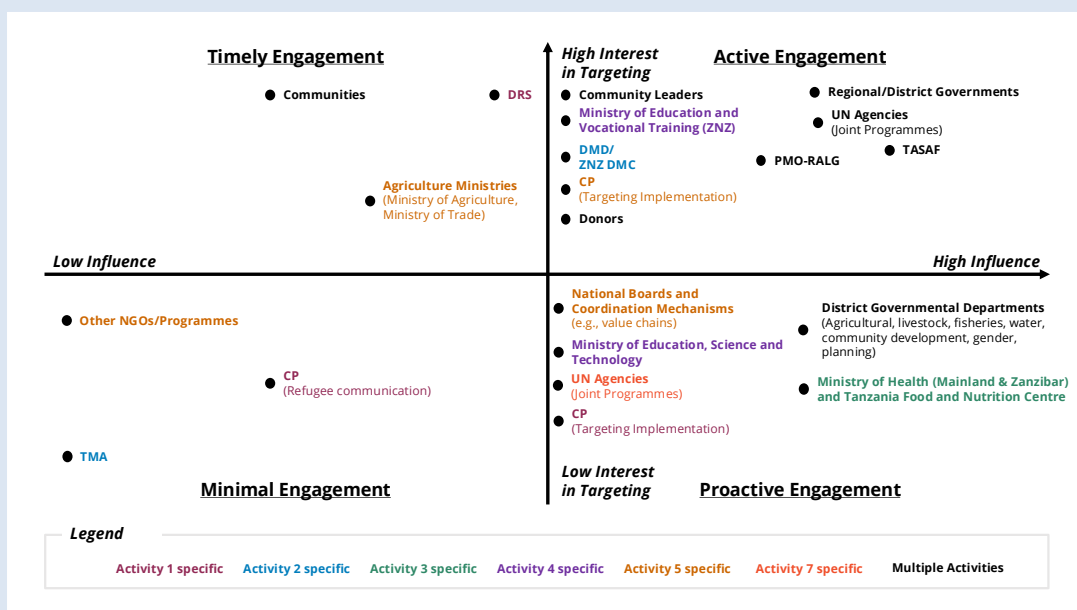


Figure 9: WFP Tanzania stakeholder mapping

Specific risk assessments and mitigation measures linked to each engagement will be included in the risk register and activity SOPs. More information on how WFP collaborates and partners with each of these actors can be found in sections III and IV.

Acronyms

AA	Anticipatory Action	KJP	Kigoma Joint Programme
AFI	Acute Food Insecurity	LCS	Livelihood Coping Strategies
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
CBPP	Community-Based Participatory Planning	MoDA	Mobile Operational Data Acquisition Platform
CBT	Cash-Based Transfers	MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security	MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
CFM	Community Feedback Mechanism	MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
CHS	Community and Household Surveillance	NBS	National Bureau of Statistics (Tanzania)
CO	Country Office	NFIs	Non-Food Items
COSTECH	Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology	NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
CSP	Country Strategic Plan	NPS	National Panel Survey
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
DMD	Disaster Management Department (Prime Minister's Office)	PCG	Programme Coordination Group
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	PMT	Proxy Means Test
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net
FCS	Food Consumption Score	rCSI	Reduced Coping Strategy Index
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale	SCOPE	WFP Corporate Beneficiary System
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
GFD	General Food Distribution	SLP	Seasonal Livelihoods Programming
GIS	Geographic Information System	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
HGSF	Home-Grown School Feeding	TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score	TRC	Tanzania Railways Corporation
HH	Household	TWG	Targeting Working Group
HHS	Household Hunger Scale	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ICA	Integrated Context Analysis	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ID	Identity/Identification	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IDM	Identity/Data Management	UNSDF	UN Sustainable Development Framework
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	VCA	Value Chain Analysis
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations	VSLAs	Village Savings and Loan Associations
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
JP RWEE	Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment	WFP	World Food Programme
KII	Key Informant Interview		

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