



World Food
Programme

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United Republic of Tanzania

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP supported over 472,000 vulnerable people in 2025, delivering essential assistance while advancing long-term resilience.
- Despite global funding constraints requiring sharper prioritization, WFP safeguarded life-saving assistance for over 205,000 refugees in Kigoma and supported more than 253,500 smallholder farmers, strengthening incomes, productivity, and climate resilience.
- Local procurement and regional logistics through Dar es Salaam reinforced Tanzania's role as a regional food security hub.

Tanzania preserved a stable macroeconomic environment in 2025, reinforced by its expanding role as a trade and logistics hub in Eastern and Southern Africa. Although challenges such as food and nutrition insecurity, climate risks, and social inequalities continue to affect communities, the Government of Tanzania is working closely with partners to strengthen national systems and advance progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In this context, WFP played a significant role in supporting national priorities through diverse interventions to strengthen food security, nutrition, and resilience across the country. In 2025, WFP supported over 472,000 vulnerable people, including refugees, smallholder farmers, women, schoolchildren, children under five, and persons with disabilities.

A constrained global financing landscape significantly affected WFP's operating environment in 2025. Reduced funding required stronger efficiency measures and operational adjustments to ensure that limited resources were directed at the most urgent needs. WFP implemented organizational realignment and optimization measures while safeguarding assistance for the most vulnerable.

WFP remained a critical safety net for refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo living in the camps in Kigoma Region. Over 205,000 refugees received food and nutrition assistance, including women, children, and other vulnerable groups. Reduced donor contributions, evolving policy developments, and voluntary repatriation movements added complexity to operations. In response, WFP conducted regular scenario planning to anticipate and effectively manage the dynamic operating environment.

Progress in systems strengthening accelerated through upstream analytical and policy work across nutrition, school feeding, social protection, and disaster risk reduction. Despite limited resources, WFP prioritized high-impact, catalytic investments designed to support national systems and improve coordination. A flagship achievement was the completion of the Cost of Hunger in Africa study. Conducted with the Prime Minister's Office, the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, and a national multisectoral team, the study estimated the economic cost of child undernutrition at 2 percent of the gross domestic product in 2022, equivalent to USD 1.5 billion. The findings, launched by the Prime Minister, reinforced the need for sustained investment in nutrition and positioned WFP as a trusted partner in policy dialogue, food fortification, and behaviour change.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Tanzania Social Action Fund to integrate climate adaptation into the design of the national social protection programme. This support strengthened linkages between anticipatory action and adaptive social protection, contributing to improved national capacities for integrated climate risk management. Additionally, WFP supported the Prime Minister's Office - Disaster Management Department (PMO-DMD) to reinforce emergency response coordination and enhance access to common services. Collaboration with the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) further advanced national preparedness through the development of anticipatory action triggers aligned with climate-related risks.

WFP advanced inclusive and climate-resilient agri-food systems by supporting more than 253,500 smallholder farmers (46 percent women) across 12 regions of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Through WFP's technical assistance, farmers adopted diversified livelihoods, climate-resilient and resource-efficient production practices, and improved post-harvest management. As a result, they reduced food losses, increased revenues, and strengthened household incomes, contributing to more robust local food systems. Youth-focused initiatives further reached over 63,192 young people in 2025, enhancing agribusiness skills and supporting enterprise development. WFP also expanded market

access and economic opportunities by linking farmers and youth to commercial contracts, financial services, mechanization solutions, and digital platforms, thereby promoting employment and deepening private-sector engagement.

WFP's strategic value extended through its role as a regional procurement and logistics hub. In 2025, WFP procured 76,700 metric tons of food commodities locally, injecting USD 28.5 million into the local economy. Of this, 23 percent of total local procurement — 17,900 metric tons of cereals and pulses valued at USD 7.5 million — was sourced directly from smallholder farmers.

WFP also strengthened Tanzania's role as a regional food security corridor by leveraging the Dar es Salaam supply chain hub. Approximately 250,680 metric tons of food for WFP's operations in Tanzania and neighbouring countries were handled through the port, contributing an estimated USD 40 million to the national economy through transport, logistics, and storage services. These operations supported regional food security while generating employment and strengthening supply chain systems.

WFP strengthened its leadership in United Nations (UN) reform by hosting the Common Back Office (CBO), a flagship shared-services platform that reduces fragmentation, lowers transaction costs, and enhances operational efficiency across agencies. Through the CBO, WFP delivered 12 services, including meetings and conference support, protocol management, and telecommunications, to 20 UN entities in Tanzania. As a first-wave CBO country, Tanzania continues to demonstrate the value of a unified shared-services model and its contribution to collective efficiency gains across the UN system.

By delivering at scale in a year defined by financial constraint and operational uncertainty, WFP demonstrated resilience, adaptability, and strong value for money. WFP remained a reliable partner to the Government, donors, and affected populations while adapting to evolving needs and supporting more sustainable, system-focused solutions.

472,089

Total beneficiaries in 2025



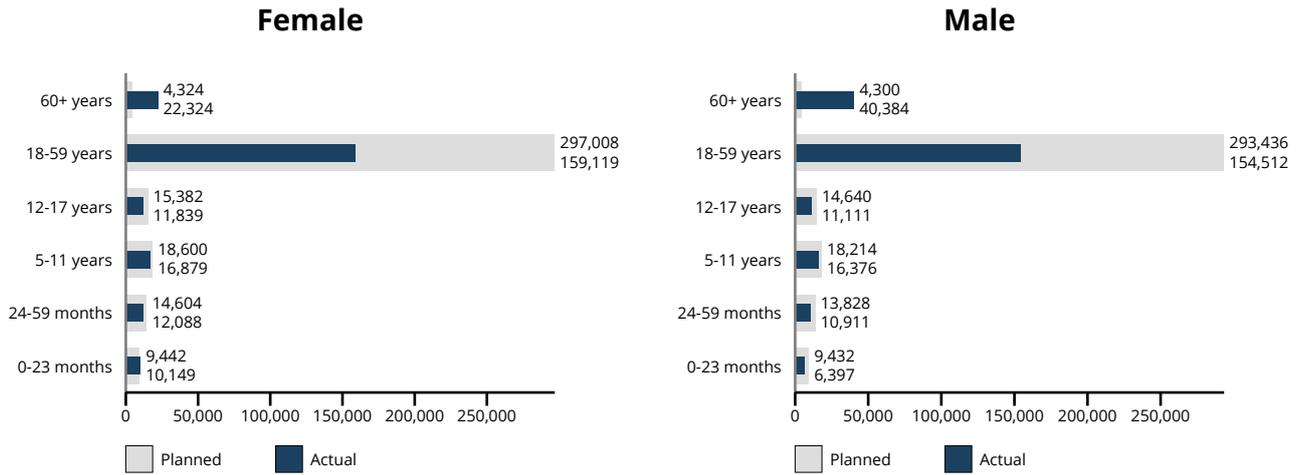
49% female



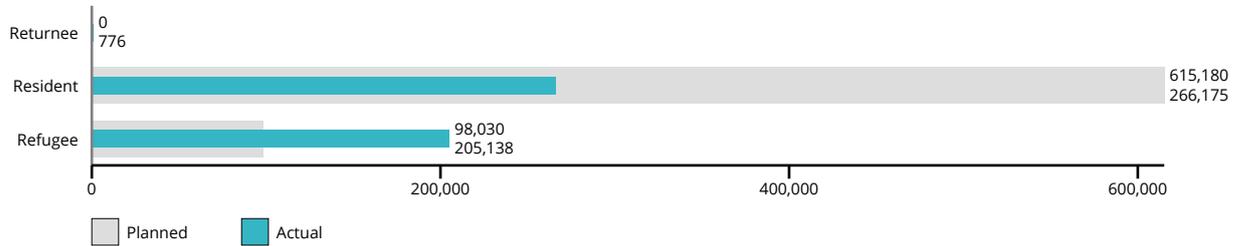
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 12,998 (51% Female, 49% Male)

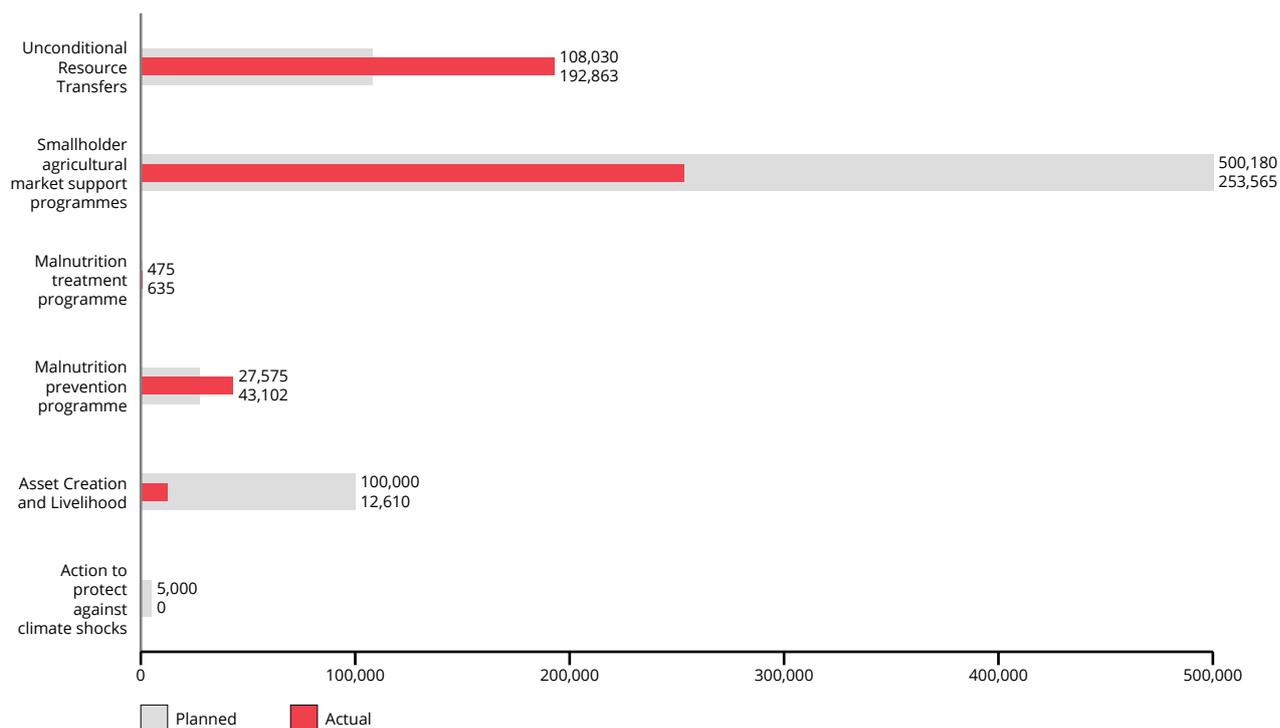
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



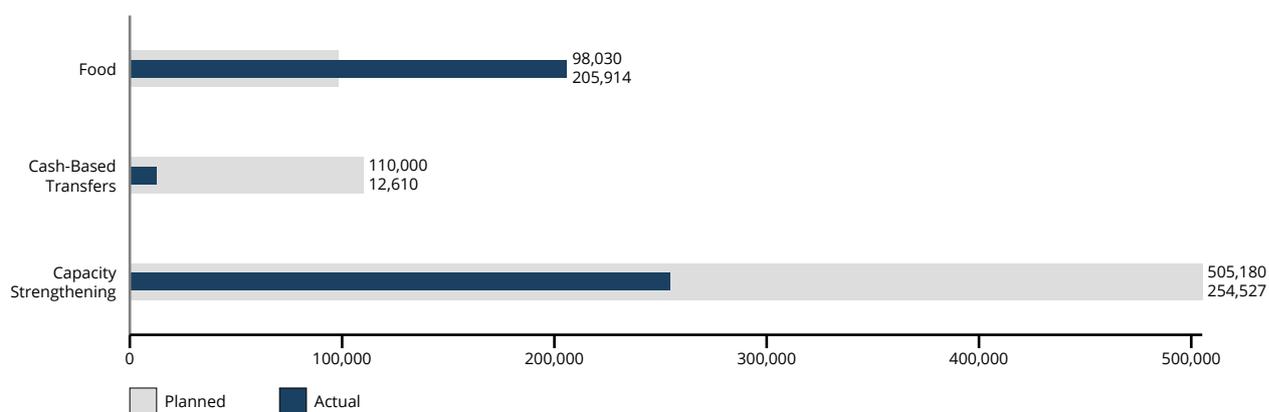
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



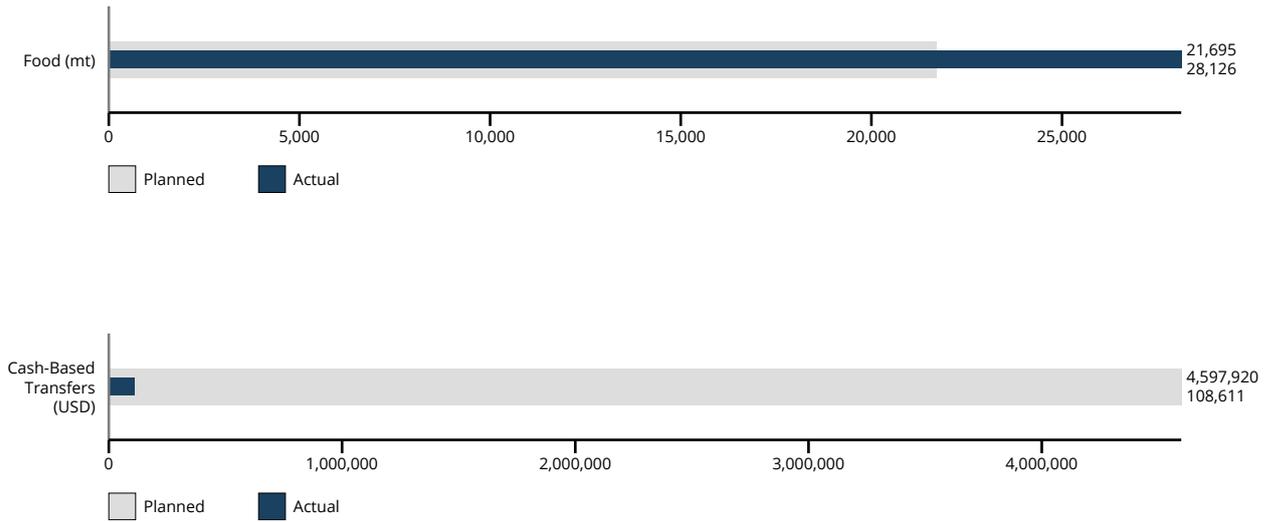
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



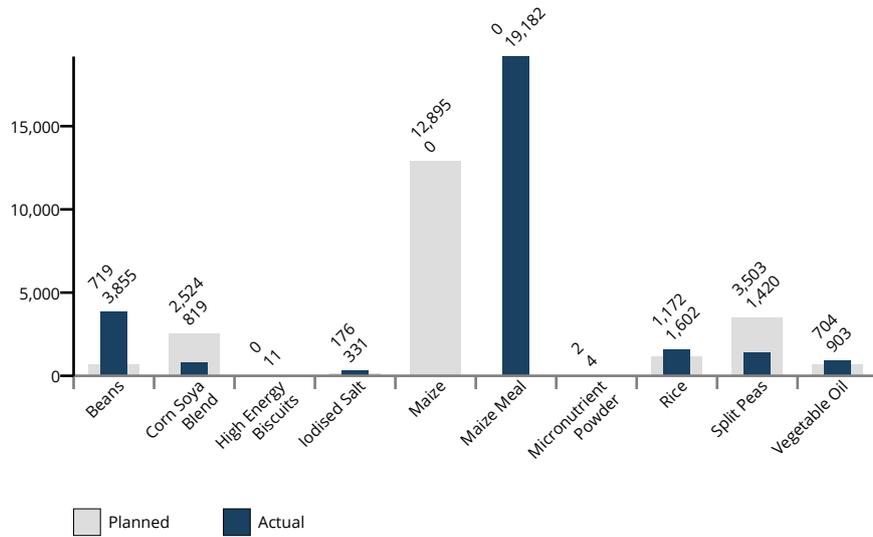
Beneficiaries by Modality



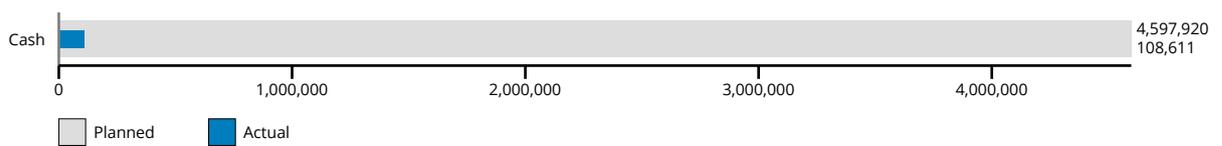
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Tanzania is home to an estimated 68 million people. In 2025, the country's economy demonstrated resilience despite regional instability and global uncertainties. The International Monetary Fund projected real gross domestic product growth of 6.0 percent in 2025 and 6.3 percent in 2026.

In 2025, Tanzania entered a pivotal phase as the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 approaches completion in June 2026. Launched in 2000, Vision 2025 has guided the country's transformation through agricultural modernization, industrialization, infrastructure development, and investments in human capital. These efforts contributed to sustained economic growth and resulted in Tanzania attaining lower-middle-income status in 2020. Building on this progress, the Government launched its Vision 2050 to advance a more diversified, competitive, and inclusive economy.

Tanzania's Human Development Index improved slightly to 0.555 in 2025, reflecting gains in health and education. However, disparities in income, access to nutritious food, and exposure to climate shocks continue to limit inclusive progress.

Agriculture continues to be the backbone of livelihoods, employing approximately two-thirds of the population, most of whom are smallholder farmers. Despite its potential, agricultural productivity is constrained by recurrent climate-related shocks, including droughts and flooding, limited access to inputs and markets, and dependence on rainfed systems. These factors disproportionately affect food-insecure and low-income households, increasing vulnerability and limiting resilience.

Reflecting these challenges, the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis estimated that 242,000 people across 16 districts will face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) between June and October 2025. An additional one million people are expected to remain in Stressed conditions (IPC Phase 2). Seasonal variability, climate hazards, and livelihood constraints continue to drive localized but recurrent food insecurity.

Vulnerability to food insecurity is linked to high levels of malnutrition. Tanzania faces a persistent triple burden of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and rising overweight and obesity. According to the 2025 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report, 74 percent of the population — approximately 50.6 million people — could not afford a healthy diet in 2024. Child malnutrition remains a major concern, with 32 percent of children under five stunted and 3.5 percent wasted. Rising levels of childhood malnutrition signal deeper structural challenges in diet quality, food system functioning, and access to nutritious foods.

Risk management

WFP Tanzania operated in a rapidly evolving environment, necessitating proactive measures to mitigate risks and enable risk-informed decision-making. Funding shortfalls, commodity price volatility, and refugee-related policy restrictions remained high priority risks for the operation. Two additional risks emerged during 2025: staffing instability linked to the organizational realignment, and a reduction in partner presence and service delivery in refugee operations due to funding constraints.

Funding constraints persisted amid competing global humanitarian needs. As a result, refugee food assistance rations were reduced from 82 to 65 percent. In response to funding shortfalls, WFP strengthened resource mobilization through donor engagement, scenario planning, and outreach to non-traditional donors and international financial institutions. Operational efficiency measures, including structural realignment, were implemented to better align delivery capacities with available resources.

WFP adopted a risk-based framework for selecting sites for field monitoring missions to ensure regular review and updates of site-risk classifications, enabling more accurate prioritization of monitoring activities. In addition, WFP applied a risk-based approach to cooperating partner oversight, prioritizing high-risk partners to ensure adherence to strong implementation standards and to enhance overall partner performance.

Refugee-related policy restrictions persisted given the dynamics of the refugee situation. WFP maintained high-level advocacy with national authorities. Preparedness for potential refugee influxes or accelerated repatriation was ensured through pre-positioned stocks, updated contingency plans, and emergency staffing rosters.

To manage commodity price volatility and ensure value for money in a constrained funding environment, WFP conducted regular market monitoring, purchased commodities during harvest seasons, and diversified sourcing whenever possible.

Risk management processes were institutionalized through quarterly Risk Management Committee reviews, dashboard monitoring, and systematic integration of risk considerations into decision making. Internal controls were strengthened through implementation of audit recommendations and progress under the Global Assurance Plans, with over 80 percent of audit recommendations closed and 89 percent of assurance standards achieved.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP hosted an audit mission for its operation in Tanzania, covering January-December 2024. The audit focused on risk management and oversight; programme design and implementation; monitoring activities; and community feedback mechanisms. It also included reviews of the management of external stakeholder relations and communication, transport and logistics, procurement, and common services.

The audit reaffirmed that governance arrangements, risk management practices, and internal controls were well established and functioning effectively, providing a strong platform for sustained operational performance. It also offered opportunities to further strengthen an already solid operational foundation. The audit noted that, at the time of fieldwork, WFP in Tanzania was already actively enhancing several key processes, including community feedback mechanisms, monitoring strategy, tools and procedures, and the management of cooperating partners.

As a hub for WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility, the audit found that WFP in Tanzania effectively operated a supply chain corridor and provided services to WFP operations in eight countries. Stakeholders interviewed during the audit highlighted WFP's proactive collaboration, information sharing, and regular meetings and updates.

A comprehensive action plan was developed to implement the audit recommendations. By the end of 2025, more than 80 percent of the recommended actions had been successfully closed.

Community turning point

WFP Championing Humanitarian Development Nexus in Tanzania



© WFP/David Sambwe
Andrew Simon a farmer and an active member of AMCOS in Kibondo

WFP boosts profits for local farmers and strengthens food security for refugees

Under the blazing midday sun in Kibondo, western Tanzania, farmers gather at the Kibondo Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society (AMCOS) warehouse, standing proudly beside rows of neatly stacked bags of yellow beans. The farmers have come together to celebrate the aggregation of 865 metric tons of the beans which will be bought by the World Food Programme (WFP) for its refugee response in Tanzania.

For many farmers, this moment marks a turning point.

From skeptic to cooperative champion: Andrew's turning point

For farmers like Andrew Simon, 57, from Kibondo, the bean aggregation has been transformative; though Andrew admits he was skeptical at first. He had heard that the Kibondo AMCOS was selling beans to WFP and decided to try his luck - "just for that one sale," he recalls. But everything changed the day he received TZS 21 million (nearly USD 9,000) directly into his bank account from the sale of nearly eight tons of beans.

"I've never earned that much in a single sale," he says, still amazed. "And the most surprising part is that I did not have to chase buyers or bargain for price. Everything was organized, transparent, and fair."

That experience turned Andrew from a cautious observer into a fully registered and committed member of the Kibondo cooperative.

"I can clearly see the progress from the last three years of support," says James Peter, the Regional Agriculture Advisor, standing among the proud AMCOS members. "The growth of AMCOS, composed of our farmers, is a direct result of WFP's efforts. I believe this result will serve as a foundation for sustainable income and resilient livelihoods for farmers."

The achievement is part of the Kilimo Tija Kigoma (KITIKI) Project, implemented by WFP. Running until 2027, the project aims to strengthen agricultural value chains, promote gender equality, and foster peace in Tanzania's refugee-hosting districts. The project supports Tanzanian farmers, many of whom are women, through training on good agricultural practices, post-harvest handling, and market access.

A partnership helping farmers grow while supporting refugees

Through partnerships with World Vision Tanzania and Good Neighbors Tanzania, WFP is empowering 20,000 local farmers with modern agricultural skills while strengthening the management and marketing capacity of 35 agricultural cooperatives. By linking farmers to financial institutions, the project is also opening doors to affordable loans, helping farmers invest, grow, and achieve stable and sustainable livelihoods.

For decades, Kigoma's farmers have faced fluctuating markets, unpredictable buyers, and limited bargaining power. The aggregation of 865 metric tons of yellow beans proves what farmers can achieve when they are linked to reliable and structured markets.

"The support enables farmers to improve the quality of their produce to meet market standards, enabling them to access broader and more profitable markets," explains Saidi Johari, Head of WFP's Kasulu Office. "This, in turn, increases their income and strengthens their food security."

One of the main aims of the KITIKI Project is to build peaceful coexistence between host communities and refugees. By purchasing beans directly from local communities, WFP strengthens local food systems by fostering resilience among local farmers, ensuring a steady supply of nutritious food at affordable prices, and improving household incomes.

A harvest of hope

For the farmers of Kigoma, the beans are far more than a statistic: they are a powerful symbol of resilience, proof that with the right tools and training, local farmers can produce quality harvests, improve livelihoods, and enable WFP to support 190,000 refugees with food assistance.

Programme performance

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



205,900 refugees including women, children and people with disabilities provided with lifesaving **food and nutrition** assistance.



Government supported to approve DRR Policy and the DRF Strategy strengthening emergency coordination and access to common services.



2,000 vulnerable households—800 in Nduta and 1,200 in Nyarugusu camps—supported with Kitchen gardens to boost access to **nutritious food**.

Under this outcome, WFP provided lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to refugees in Kigoma region while strengthening national systems for disaster risk management, anticipatory action, and adaptive social protection. Despite declining humanitarian resources, which compelled WFP to reduce general food assistance for refugees amid rising needs, WFP successfully maintained monthly food support for all registered refugees, safeguarded the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, supported kitchen garden initiatives, and advanced national anticipatory action and adaptive social protection systems.

Refugee Food and Nutrition Assistance

Tanzania continues to host a substantial number of refugees in the Kigoma region, primarily from Burundi (62 percent) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (38 percent). Throughout 2025, the country received an additional 4,000 Congolese asylum seekers fleeing intensified conflict in the Kivu regions.

The voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees remained significantly below the 2024 Tripartite Agreement target of 3,000 returns per week, with only 7,700 individuals repatriating in 2025. Key factors slowing down returns include persistent socioeconomic challenges in Burundi, such as high poverty levels, limited housing, scarcity of arable land, and constrained livelihood opportunities.

Following decisions made during the December 2024 Tripartite meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government of Tanzania completed a comprehensive protection and solutions assessment across refugee camps, former settlements, host communities in Kigoma, and Dar es Salaam. The assessment found that only about 10 percent of Burundian refugees met the criteria to remain in camps, with the majority determined to no longer require international protection in Tanzania. Results were shared with national counterparts, donors, and refugee representatives.

During the November-December 2025 Tripartite Commission sessions for Burundian and Congolese refugees, all parties reaffirmed their commitment to accelerate voluntary repatriation and support sustainable reintegration. The assessment results for Burundian refugees were communicated directly to affected households. Meanwhile, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo will explore alternative settlement options for Congolese returnees, as local integration in Tanzania is not an available durable solution under the Government of Tanzania's current policy.

WFP provided monthly in-kind food assistance to over 205,000 Burundian and Congolese refugees residing in camps in Kigoma region. The food basket comprised of fortified maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil, and iodized salt. However, due to limited resources, rations were reduced from 82 to 65 percent of the 2,100 kcal per person per day when at full ration. Fortified commodities help mitigate anaemia and micronutrient deficiencies. In addition, WFP supported new arrivals who received food assistance ration at 82 percent.

In addition, WFP provided targeted nutrition support to approximately 50,000 nutritionally vulnerable individuals at 100 percent ration levels, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls for the prevention of stunting; children under five for the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and stunting, as well as the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; and people living with HIV and tuberculosis for nutritional care and treatment.

To complement food and nutrition assistance, WFP supported 2,000 nutritionally vulnerable families (10,000 people) through the kitchen gardens component. These households successfully established home gardens and cultivated a variety of vegetables, including kale, Chinese cabbage, amaranth, sweet potatoes, and spinach for their own consumption. The initiative also provides practical agricultural training, equipping refugees with transferable farming skills they can apply upon return to their countries.

The August 2025 joint WFP-UNHCR Community Household Survey revealed worsening food security following ration reductions. 98 percent of refugees were classified as highly or extremely vulnerable. Households with insufficient food consumption increased from 27 percent in 2024 to 38 percent in 2025. Food consumption-based coping rose from 17.8 percent to 25 percent, and crisis/emergency livelihood coping increased from 19 percent to 22 percent.

A WFP assessment found that both refugees and host communities predominantly relied on firewood and traditional three-stone stoves for cooking. This practice contributed significantly to environmental degradation and exposed women and children, who are primarily responsible for cooking, to harmful smoke. To address these challenges, WFP distributed 5,000 improved cookstoves to host community households in Kasulu and Kibondo. These stoves reduce firewood consumption by more than 50 percent, thereby lowering pressure on forest resources. The project has been registered under the Gold Standard for carbon credit certification, and the stoves are expected to reduce approximately 12,500 tons of carbon emissions annually. In addition, WFP established Clean Cooking Village Committees composed of 70 percent women. Their capacities were strengthened to provide ongoing support to households, including guidance on stove use and troubleshooting.

Support to National Systems; Social Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction

WFP partnered with the Government of Tanzania and key stakeholders to strengthen national systems for emergency preparedness, anticipatory action, and adaptive social protection. This work prioritized building climate-risk management capacities and promoting inclusive systems that safeguard women, girls, and persons with disabilities.

In 2025, the Government approved two major policy instruments — the revised Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and the Disaster Risk Financing Strategy — both embedding shock-responsive mechanisms. WFP supported their operationalization through technical tools and coordination platforms. Six emergency preparedness and response plans were finalized for mainland districts, and the National Logistics Working Group was launched to improve emergency response coordination and access to common services.

WFP advanced the design of a national anticipatory action programme, co-developing ten drought anticipatory action plans across pilot districts. These were harmonized during a workshop with 23 district officials. Priority interventions include drought-tolerant inputs, early warning dissemination, water point rehabilitation, livestock destocking, and cash-based transfers. A new memorandum of understanding with the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) formalized collaboration on drought triggers and climate information. WFP also supported Tanzania's participation in the Regional Anticipatory Action Dialogue in Madagascar and convened a technical workshop with TMA and forecasting experts to refine trigger mechanisms.

WFP provided technical assistance to Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to integrate adaptive social protection features; notably climate-smart public works, into the design phase of the Productive Social Safety Net Programme Three (PSSN3), along with the World Bank. In collaboration with the World Agroforestry Centre, WFP supported TASAF in drafting the climate-smart public works manual for PSSN3, which is expected to reach up to 150,000 vulnerable households in its third phase.

Capacity strengthening remained central to WFP's support. WFP trained government experts on disaster management information systems and brought together technical experts from government ministries and United Nations agencies to improve disaster-risk scenario mapping. WFP contributed to the development of standardized training materials for Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) and emergency response teams, laying groundwork for future regional EOCs. To enhance interoperability between preparedness and social protection, WFP and the Governments of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar conducted the first joint adaptive social protection-disaster risk reduction simulation with officials, resulting in draft standard operating procedures for shock-responsive safety nets to be tested in 2026. WFP also trained lead farmers and extension officers on climate services and collaborated with TASAF to co-design the PSSN3 climate-smart assets manual.

A 2025 gender, protection, and inclusion study provided important insights into barriers affecting women, children, and persons with disabilities, informing inclusive anticipatory action measures. With Farm Radio International (FRI), WFP launched a climate-service needs assessment in three anticipatory-action districts to identify accessible communication channels for last-mile users; the assessment will conclude in early 2026. WFP also completed a Country Capacity Needs Assessment for shock-responsive social protection and a social registry scoping mission to support implementation of the national Social Protection Policy. In addition, WFP supported the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups (MUCHALI) in conducting a national food and nutrition assessment and an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis using mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping to strengthen real-time data

collection and reporting.

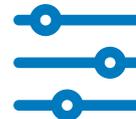
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



Cost of Hunger in Africa study launched which helped quantifying the economic and social impact of child undernutrition.



PMO-RALG supported to establish a **national digital system for mapping nutrition stakeholders**.

Guided by national priorities, regional commitments and global frameworks, WFP worked with the Government, United Nations agencies, academia, civil society and the private sector to generate and translate evidence into action, strengthen institutional capacities and scale solutions that improve nutrition, health and education outcomes and services for vulnerable populations.

Improved Access to Nutrition

With limited funding in 2025, WFP prioritized high impact and catalytic interventions. Focus areas included strategic evidence generation, improved multisectoral coordination, accelerated food fortification efforts and strengthened social and behaviour change. The completion of the Cost of Hunger in Africa study was a major national milestone. WFP supported this study through the Prime Minister's Office and the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, working jointly with a national multisectoral team.

The study quantified the economic and social impact of child undernutrition in Tanzania. Findings showed losses equivalent to 2 percent of gross domestic product in 2022, valued at USD 1.5 billion. This exceeded the national health and social development budgets and was nearly twice the agriculture budget for 2025/26 fiscal year. The Prime Minister launched the report, underscoring national commitment to addressing undernutrition. The study provided compelling justification for increased investment in nutrition and strengthened WFP's credibility as a partner in strategic planning, policy dialogue and technical assistance.

WFP also continued its leadership in nutrition coordination as co-chair of the National Nutrition Sensitive Thematic Working Group. Through this role, WFP supported greater alignment across sectors and partners, ensuring that actions contributed to national targets under the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP II). As part of national systems strengthening, WFP supported the mid-term review of NMNAP II, which supported the Government and partners in assessing progress, identifying gaps, and realigning priorities with national development frameworks including the Tanzania Development Vision 2050.

A key achievement in 2025 was WFP's support to the Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government to establish a national digital system for mapping nutrition stakeholders. The platform aims to reduce duplication, improve equitable resource allocation and strengthen accountability. The platform will be rolled out and expanded to additional sectors in 2026.

Food fortification remained a major area of technical assistance. WFP supported the development of the national food fortification roadmap and contributed to preparation of fortification guidelines for implementing revised National Food Fortification Regulations launched in 2025. At sub-national level, through the Kigoma Joint Programme II, WFP supported local governments to train 63 small and medium scale millers and government staff on food fortification. Complementing the training, WFP provided fortification equipment and start-up premix to millers and schools initiating maize flour fortification. This initiative improved access to fortified foods for communities and schoolchildren and supported efforts to reduce micronutrient deficiencies. This initiative is part of the broader government's priority of increasing the coverage of food fortification where the Ministry of Health provides fortification equipment and local government's budget for premix.

To strengthen demand for nutritious foods, WFP, and local authorities in Kigoma conducted social and behaviour change (SBC) activities, reaching students, teachers, and community members with key messages on healthy diets and fortified foods. WFP also facilitated the rollout of the innovative stunting mat - a portable, specialised and visual tool used to take the length of children below 2 years - and trained 240 health staff and community health workers on early detection of child under nutrition for timely support. WFP strengthened HIV integration in schools by training primary school teachers in Kigoma region on HIV prevention. They were also provided with SBC materials enabling them to

conduct SBC sessions for school children to equip them with knowledge and skills to protect them from HIV infections for improved health and wellbeing of school children.

Under the Joint Programme on Food Systems, WFP collaborated with Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government to address governance and capacity gaps within national food systems. As a result, partners developed terms of reference for a national coordination and governance mechanism, as well as a planning and budgeting tool for local governments to support coherent and accountable food systems programming. Sensitization activities further strengthened local awareness and understanding of food systems, helping stakeholders engage more effectively in ongoing interventions.

Despite progress, funding gaps constrained the scope and coverage of activities under nutrition support. WFP mitigated these constraints by allocating flexible multilateral funding, leveraging government systems, prioritizing catalytic policy actions, and bundling interventions such as food fortification and SBC for efficiency.

School Feeding

In 2025, WFP achieved significant gains in its school feeding portfolio through innovations, expanded partnerships, and strengthened national systems. As co-chair of the National School Feeding Technical Working Group, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and partners to drive the national school feeding agenda.

A key area of collaboration was Tanzania's engagement in the School Meals Coalition (SMC). WFP worked with the Government to prepare for and participate in global and regional SMC events, where Tanzania showcased progress and exchanged learning with peers. WFP also contributed to the integration of school feeding into national and global policy frameworks, including Tanzania's Nutrition for Growth commitments and the Food and Nutrition Policy, reinforcing school feeding as a key contributor to education and nutrition outcomes.

To improve availability of school feeding data for decision making, WFP supported the enhancement of the School Information System to include a school feeding dashboard with a comprehensive set of indicators to inform planning and monitoring.

Through the School Health and Nutrition Project in the Mtwara and Lindi regions, WFP and the Government co-designed interventions to improve nutrition, education, and health outcomes for 65,000 schoolchildren. Launched in June 2025, the project provides a learning platform that can inform national scale-up through its integrated package of school feeding, nutrition, agriculture, and health interventions, including the home-grown school feeding model.

As part of the School Health and Nutrition Project's capacity-development efforts, 56 officials working in school feeding, education, nutrition, health, and agriculture across six local government authorities (LGAs) were trained on the National Guidelines on School Feeding and Nutrition Services to Basic Education Students and the accompanying Implementation Plan. The training emphasized the importance of multisectoral collaboration in delivering effective school feeding services. Baseline and follow-up assessment results showed significant improvements in participants' knowledge, highlighting the value of continued capacity strengthening for long-term sustainability. Follow-up assessments indicated that 70 percent of participants improved their knowledge—demonstrating stronger readiness for implementation and the ongoing need to enhance the capacity of LGA multisectoral teams.

In addition, work-planning sessions with 103 LGA staff helped build consensus on priorities and laid a solid foundation for the School Health and Nutrition Project's sustainability. The project's sustainability strategy was drafted and will guide implementation as the project progresses. To ensure effective oversight, a steering committee comprising government representatives, the donor, and WFP was established to guide and monitor the implementation of the School Health and Nutrition Project.

In Kigoma, WFP advanced sustainability efforts by supporting 30 schools benefiting 30,000 schoolchildren to produce nutritious foods, improve meal quality and transition to government's support. Schools shared, orange-fleshed sweet potato vines with neighbouring schools, enabling wider uptake of school farms.

In Dar es Salaam, WFP introduced urban school feeding in 15 schools reaching about 30,000 schoolchildren. WFP supported innovative school garden models suited to limited spaces and trained over 200 teachers, cooks and local government officials on school feeding guidelines, SBC, nutrition, food safety. SBC materials were developed to promote uptake of positive nutrition and hygiene while parent sensitization sessions aimed to increase community engagement and contributions.

WFP and partners continued implementing the Clean Cooking Transition in Schools Initiative in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Kigoma and Tabora regions, supporting a total of 36 schools. The initiative promotes environmentally friendly cooking solutions in line with the National Clean Cooking Strategy 2024-2034. In collaboration with the Government and Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL), WFP piloted the use of electric pressure cookers in schools. A model school kitchen was launched at a primary school in Dar es Salaam in 2025. Early observations indicate strong acceptance of the

technology, with the school reporting faster cooking times, reduced cooking costs, and improved cleanliness and hygiene. The initiative also integrates carbon market mechanisms to generate revenue that will contribute to electricity costs associated with the clean cooking transition and support future scale-up.

In Zanzibar, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training to finalize a gender-sensitive SBC strategy and trained 315 government officials, teachers, cooks and food vendors on school feeding, nutrition, food safety, and SBC. Action plans were developed for the follow-up in 2026 to support implementation of workshop recommendations.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



253,500 smallholder farmers—including 46 percent women supported across **12 regions** of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.



Over 250,000 MT of food transported, injecting about **USD 40 million** into Tanzania's economy.



76,700 MT of food commodities **procured locally** booting food security and injecting **over USD 28 million** into Tanzania economy

Under this outcome, WFP supported integrated agri-food systems designed to strengthen the productive, adaptive, and market capacities of smallholder farmers, including women and youth. Technical assistance focused on livelihood diversification, adoption of climate resilient and resource efficient production practices, and improved post-harvest management to reduce food losses across targeted value chains. WFP also strengthened inclusive market systems by facilitating smallholder farmer integration into formal commodity markets through private sector partnerships and pre-season supply contracts under initiatives such as the Farm to Market Alliance, the Youth in Work Programme, and complementary market linkage platforms.

At the enabling environment level, WFP supported institutional capacity development at district and community levels using training of trainer's model. Capacity development covered good agronomic practices, post-harvest handling, and sustainable natural resource management aligned with climate adaptation priorities. These combined efforts contributed to improved production and productivity, increased marketable surplus, reduced food losses, strengthened value chain efficiency, and enhanced access to safe, diverse, and nutritious foods among participating farmers.

Supporting Smallholder Men and Women Farmers

WFP provided integrated smallholder support to over 253,500 farmers (46 percent women) across 12 regions of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Interventions strengthened productive capacity and market competitiveness through training in good agricultural practices, post-harvest handling and storage, smart agriculture, agribusiness development, mechanization, financial literacy, and access to market intelligence. Mechanization support included the distribution of threshers, directly benefiting 1,419 farmers, predominantly women, and reducing labour burdens and post-harvest losses.

To support knowledge transfer, WFP established more than 300 demonstration plots in collaboration with private sector input providers. These plots showcased improved varieties of maize, soybeans, beans, sorghum, and sunflower. Farmers accessed quality declared seeds, fertilizers, and mechanization services, enabling production of a marketable surplus estimated at over 80,000 metric tons of cereals and pulses, valued at approximately USD 18 million. To support smallholder farmers, WFP procured 865 metric tons of beans, valued at USD 1.15 million, for its refugee food assistance operation in Kigoma.

WFP enabled 2,400 farmers (40 percent women) to enter structured supply contracts with private sector entities for the purchase of 2,500 metric tons of sorghum. Joint technical assistance supported compliance with production and post-harvest standards, enabling farmers to diversify markets and sell surplus to additional buyers.

A major achievement in 2025 was the Youth in Work Programme, which supported 63,192 youth and women farmers, 55 percent of whom were young women. Since its launch in 2022, the programme has reached 112,850 participants. Complementary assistance targeted 1,275 youth-led enterprises—837 of them women-led—and 971 village savings and loan associations comprising 14,075 members. These efforts strengthened financial inclusion, business development skills, women's leadership and employment opportunities.

Findings from the Youth in Work Survey conducted by WFP showed strong and sustained progress in youth economic outcomes. A total of 38,653 young people are currently in work, representing 54 percent of the annual target, with an exceptional transition rate of 98.4 percent from programme participation into work. Young women demonstrated particularly positive outcomes, making up 43.4 percent of participants and achieving a high transition rate of 97.6 percent, consistent with the programme's gender-responsive approach.

Analysis further indicates that interventions promoting skills development, access to finance and equipment, business development services and market linkages significantly increased the likelihood of youth attaining dignified and fulfilling work. Participants reported improvements in reputable employment, workplace respect and a strengthened sense of purpose.

Through the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), WFP continued to strengthen inclusive agricultural market systems by linking smallholder farmers to reliable markets, agribusiness services and private-sector partners. This included supporting the expansion of Farmer Service Centres (FSCs) as last-mile agribusiness hubs that provide farmers with access to inputs, advisory services, aggregation points and structured market opportunities. FtMA currently works with a network of 682 FSCs. The approach aligns with national priorities under Agriculture Sector Development Programme II and contributes to building resilient food systems by improving market participation, productivity and income opportunities for smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth.

Under the FtMA, WFP facilitated 251 private-sector partnerships with total investments valued at USD 164,000, which enabled access to agricultural inputs worth USD 3.7 million in 2025. WFP also supported 47 FSCs to secure USD 2.2 million in loans, strengthening last-mile input distribution and enabling the procurement of quality-declared seeds directly from farmers. Through FSCs, WFP supported the marketing of 69,906 metric tons of food commodities, benefiting 98,513 farmers across six regions.

Improving Value Chain Efficiency and Quality

WFP strengthened food security through expanded local food procurement. WFP's strategic value extended through its role as a regional procurement and logistics hub. In 2025, WFP procured 76,700 metric tons of food commodities (cereals, pulses and salt) locally for its operations, injecting USD 28.5 million into the local economy. Of this, 23 percent of total local procurement — 17,900 metric tons of cereals and pulses valued at USD 7.5 million — was sourced directly from smallholder farmers. Contracts valued at USD 570,000 were awarded to women owned and led enterprises for the supply of 900 metric tons of food commodities.

To strengthen the food quality assurance, WFP facilitated two food supplier training sessions engaging 127 participants, of which 30 percent were women. Trainings strengthened supplier capacity in food quality assurance, warehouse management, contract administration, and procurement systems. WFP also collaborated with government agencies, including the National Food Reserve Agency, the Tanzania Bureau of Standards, and the Cereals and Other Produce Board, who provided hands on demonstrations at WFP warehouses. These efforts enhanced supplier performance and food safety, while expanding opportunities for smallholder farmers and women led enterprises.

WFP strengthened regional food security by leveraging the Supply Chain Corridor through Dar es Salaam port. WFP transported approximately 250,680 metric tons of food commodities, injecting an estimated USD 40 million into Tanzania's economy through transport and logistics services. Activities supported port clearance, cargo handling, storage, and related logistics, generating employment and reinforcing supply chain systems. This strengthened Tanzania's position as a food security hub for Southern and Eastern Africa.

Resilience and Climate Adaptation

WFP enabled people to restore their natural resources and strengthened the ecosystems they rely on for livelihoods through food assistance for assets activities and regenerative agriculture training. These efforts enabled communities to improve agricultural production and productivity and became more adaptive to shocks, particularly droughts and floods.

A total of 2,522 participants (47 percent women) contributed to assets across five districts in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Assets included water catchments, rehabilitated water canals, micro catchments, hill terraces, mangrove and tree planting, cattle troughs, and compost pits. Using satellite imagery, WFP confirmed that 87 percent of assets remained visible and maintained. Participants also received training in regenerative farming to enhance adoption of practices and technologies that rehabilitate degraded landscapes and build resilience to climate shocks and stressors.

To foster cooperation and align efforts around climate resilience, WFP convened a partners' meeting in Dodoma. The workshop documented achievements, challenges, and lessons learned from the climate resilience-focused activities. Key recommendations included strengthening government engagement, improving complaints and feedback systems, increasing visibility of assets, and planning exit strategies early in the project cycle.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



212 inter-agency trips facilitated generating approximately **USD 11,067** in cost savings.



9,398 official trips across Tanzania were supported, enhancing UN Booking Hub fleet operations.

Under this outcome, WFP strengthened national digital service delivery systems, enhanced United Nations (UN) interoperability through improved telecommunications and shared operational services, and promoted innovative solutions.

Support to the Government of Tanzania

WFP supported the Government of Tanzania in developing more reliable and scalable social protection and nutrition information systems, enabling evidence-based planning and more equitable service delivery.

WFP supported the design of a government digital solution to manage nutrition stakeholders in the country. The system provides real time information on the geographic coverage of nutrition stakeholders. The portal enables evidence-based resource allocation, helps reduce duplication of efforts across organizations, and promotes equitable access to nutrition services for communities throughout the country.

Support to Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC)

WFP supported Phase II of the Strengthening Last Mile Logistics initiative by leading a two-day national consultative workshop in Dar es Salaam, bringing together 46 stakeholders from the Ministry of Health, President Office - Regional Administration and Local Government, regional immunization teams and Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC). Through this workshop, WFP facilitated the identification of critical gaps in immunization cold chain and logistics systems and guided stakeholders in prioritizing temperature-sensitive logistics capacity development.

Building on these outcomes, and under its technical leadership within the Africa CDC partnership, WFP coordinated the design of a national training-of-trainers programme, trained 52 government officials as trainers, and supported zonal cascaded training sessions that reached 457 health workers across multiple regions, exceeding its logistics capacity-strengthening targets. Through this integrated effort, WFP played a central role in strengthening immunization cold-chain and logistics systems nationwide, reinforcing national preparedness and the resilience of last-mile delivery systems.

Support to UN Partners

Within the UN system, WFP led key reforms that harmonized security telecommunications, expanded shared mobility services, and optimized fleet coordination through digital platforms. These combined investments improved operational efficiency, reduced duplication, and enhanced access to on demand services for both Government and UN partners across the country.

Telecommunication: Under the strengthening UN Telecommunications and Compliance pillar, and within the One United Nations framework and through the Business Operations Strategy, WFP continued to lead the Telecommunication Task Force in 2025. WFP guided the harmonization of the UN security telecommunications architecture to ensure alignment with national regulations. This required coordinated planning and implementation among UN entities, as well as standardization of equipment, licensing processes, and operating procedures. These efforts improved interoperability, strengthened regulatory compliance, and enhanced the operational readiness of the United Nations system.

Mobility Solutions: For the advancing shared mobility solutions, WFP sustained its leadership in shared mobility solutions by expanding inter agency carpooling services. In 2025, WFP facilitated 212 inter agency trips, generating approximately USD 11,067 in cost savings. Participation increased to seven UN agencies, following the inclusion of the United Nations Office for Project Services in September 2025.

Under improving fleet coordination through digital platforms, the UN Booking Hub, which is WFP's digital fleet management system, continued to support coordinated fleet operations across the UN system. In 2025, the platform facilitated 9,398 official trips for participating agencies throughout Tanzania. The system contributed to improved transparency, enhanced planning, and greater coordination of vehicle usage, which are key considerations for cost efficient joint operations.

UN Common Back Office: WFP in Tanzania leads one of the four global pioneer UN Common Back Office (CBO) initiatives. Between September 2024 and December 2025 under Phase 1, WFP provided 12 service lines—including meetings and conferences, protocol management, and ICT infrastructure and telecommunications—to 20 UN entities in Tanzania. In collaboration with the Operations Management Team (OMT), the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the Resident Coordinator's Office, WFP expanded the service offer to 32 service lines with the launch of Phase 2 on 1 January 2026.

During the reporting period, the CBO fulfilled 538 protocol requests and 314 conference and meeting requests, processed 109 ICT support tickets, and renegotiated Internet Service Provider contracts achieving a 15 percent reduction in monthly charges for a 400 Mbps connection for all UN entities. The CBO also managed internet services for 46 UN offices and residences connected to the CBO network.

Throughout implementation, the CBO demonstrated responsiveness to UN needs while maintaining strong process discipline anchored in WFP controls. Service uptake increased through targeted outreach, change-management efforts and sustained engagement with individual UN entities across Tanzania.

Leveraging Innovative Solutions in Support of Food and Nutrition Resilience in Tanzania

In 2025, WFP Tanzania advanced its innovation and energy agenda under the Country Strategic Plan (2022-2027), leveraging it as a tool to strengthen food security, resilience, human capital, and national systems.

To strengthen food security and livelihoods, WFP developed five priority innovation business cases focused on climate services, market digitization, locally manufactured nutritious foods, kitchen gardens, and smallholder farmer. Two proposals, Water-Efficient Kitchen Gardens and Locally Manufactured Nutritious Foods were shortlisted under the WFP Regional IGNITE Challenge. Both are now developing pathways for long-term integration into WFP and government programmes, with validation and co-creation processes underway to ensure alignment with community needs and national priorities.

WFP strengthened collaboration with Sokoine University of Agriculture to integrate research into programme design. Field assessments in Kigoma refugee camps identified water-efficient kitchen garden models, leading to a jointly developed implementation plan finalized in 2025. These interventions aim to improve dietary diversity, climate adaptation, and self-reliance while reducing dependence on food assistance.

To advance WFP's work on human capital and environmental sustainability, WFP scaled up clean cooking initiatives within school feeding and community programmes. Under the Clean Cooking Transition in Schools initiative, assessments in four regions identified 36 schools for transition. Key milestones included commissioning a model kitchen at Kibasila Primary School and piloting a "Kitchen in a Box" solution at Ponde School, improving food safety, health outcomes, and environmental protection.

WFP distributed 5,000 improved cookstoves to host community households in Kasulu and Kibondo. These stoves reduce firewood consumption by more than 50 percent, thereby lowering pressure on forest resources. The project has been registered under the Gold Standard for carbon credit certification, and the stoves are expected to reduce approximately 12,500 tons of carbon emissions annually. In addition, WFP established Clean Cooking Village Committees composed of 70 percent women. Their capacities were strengthened to provide ongoing support to households, including guidance on stove use and troubleshooting.

In support of institutional strengthening, WFP enhanced the government's capacity for engagement in climate finance and carbon markets. A workshop on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement was organised for government officials from different ministries and institutions in the Mainland and Zanzibar to build their capacity on carbon project design process, monitoring reporting and verification (MRV), and the carbon trading framework. WFP also partnered with the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology to support the National Innovation Competition, scheduled for launch in 2026, in support of Tanzania innovators.

Through the AgriTech Incubation Programme, nine innovators received business and technical support, with three innovations selected for piloting. Additionally, a strategic partnership with the National Carbon Monitoring Centre strengthened national systems for carbon project management, improving access to climate finance, and reinforcing the sustainability of environmental programmes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2025, WFP strengthened gender responsive programming across humanitarian and development activities to ensure that women, men, and youth benefit equitably from assistance, can participate meaningfully in decisions that affect their lives, and are better able to achieve food security and resilience. These efforts supported national priorities, including the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children and the Tanzania Generation Equality Programme.

WFP reviewed and strengthened its gender, protection, and inclusion action plan. Joint trainings on gender, protection, and inclusion and on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse were conducted for staff and cooperating partners. WFP assessed the capacity of national non-governmental organizations to identify a partner able to implement the Gender Action and Learning System, a methodology that supports women and youth in agriculture and addresses gender-based barriers to food security.

Refugee Operation: WFP strengthened gender responsive approaches in refugee camps by promoting equitable decision-making over the use of food assistance. Awareness activities encouraged women's participation in household decisions, including food management and resource allocation. WFP also encouraged men to accompany their spouses to distribution centres to promote shared responsibility. Messaging in the camps focused on the needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, malnourished children, and individuals with chronic illness, particularly during periods of reduced food rations. These efforts strengthened women's roles in leadership, participation, and household decision-making.

Anticipatory Action Programming: WFP participated in a regional gender, protection, and inclusion analysis to inform anticipatory action programming in Tanzania. The study examined barriers and intersecting vulnerabilities affecting people's exposure and resilience to climate related hazards. Recommendations guided WFP on how to design, implement, and monitor anticipatory actions that are more responsive to gender and protection considerations. Findings were validated by stakeholders from central government and 10 high risk districts, helping refine priority interventions and align them with projected drought scenarios.

Support to smallholder Women and Men: Under its Climate Smart Agriculture project, WFP undertook a rapid gender assessment of village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) in three districts of Dodoma to better understand women's participation, empowerment outcomes and emerging gender-related tensions. The one-week assessment applied purposive sampling of VSLAs and included focus group discussions with 80 VSLA members, allowing WFP to gather direct insights from community participants. The assessment revealed important gender dynamics within VSLAs, including differences in the use of VSLA funds, impacts on household relationships, gendered financial decision-making, and shifts in perceptions of women's economic roles. Findings also highlighted persistent social and cultural barriers, challenges faced by women in income-generating activities, and how economic violence continues to limit women's control over income. WFP will use these findings to refine project approaches in the final year of implementation, ensuring that activities in Dodoma promote safe, inclusive and equitable participation for both women and men, and strengthen gender-responsive climate-smart livelihoods.

WFP invested in reducing gender inequalities in food systems by supporting 30,172 youth, including 16,952 young women and 13,220 young men. Interventions included training on gender sensitivity, financial literacy, climate smart agriculture, post-harvest management, and market access. WFP supported 1,275 youth led enterprises, of which 837 were led by young women, through financial linkages, business skills development, and business planning.

Community dialogues promoted greater acceptance of women's participation in agriculture and income generating activities. Gender sensitization campaigns in 30 villages challenged norms related to gender and age and expanded opportunities for women and youth to participate in village savings and loan associations, farmer-based organizations, and market activities. Women and youth led enterprises served as mentors and advocates, supporting peers and improving access to agricultural inputs and financial services.

The midterm review of the United Nations Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment confirmed the Programme's relevance to national and local priorities. The project utilized district and village government structures, development officers, and extension workers to implement activities, which strengthened ownership and improved sustainability.

WFP addressed barriers such as limited income and burdens of domestic care affecting seaweed farmers in Zanzibar and sunflower farmers in Singida. Childcare centres were established and clean cooking stoves distributed to reduce time and labour constraints. WFP also supported women to engage in seed production for sunflower and sorghum, enabling them to sell quality declared seeds and improve their income and economic resilience.

Across all projects, VSLAs continued to grow, driven by intensified support to strengthen financial decision-making power and skills, particularly for women. 804 VSLA groups mobilized a total of USD 1.1 million in savings, of which 95 percent were women-led. Women reinvested earnings into VSLAs, strengthening their financial position and contributing to household welfare.

WFP continued to enhance financial inclusion by strengthening digital capacities among smallholder farmers. A total of 420 participants received digital financial literacy training, and 27 VSLA groups were registered on a digital savings platform, improving secure access to savings and financial services. Findings from the 2025 Climate Smart Agriculture annual household survey showed notable gains in women's economic empowerment. Among women participants, 62.3 percent reported increased decision-making power over income from farm and off-farm activities, greater involvement and leadership within cooperatives, and improved understanding of both formal and informal financial systems. These shifts reflect strengthened economic resilience and more equitable participation in financial and livelihood opportunities—key outcomes supported by WFP's targeted interventions.

Monitoring Systems: WFP ensured that monitoring activities in 2025 were gender and age responsive. This enabled a deeper understanding of how gender and age affect food security, nutrition, vulnerability, and resilience in both development and humanitarian contexts. The findings continue to inform WFP's commitment to inclusive, equitable programming.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

WFP integrates protection and accountability to affected people throughout its operations to ensure that all individuals can access assistance safely, equitably, and with dignity. In 2025, WFP strengthened protection approaches across humanitarian and development programmes by applying the four pillars of protection mainstreaming: safety and dignity, meaningful access, participation and empowerment, and accountability to affected people. These efforts aligned with national priorities on gender equality, child protection, and inclusive service delivery.

WFP trained staff and cooperating partners on protection, accountability to affected people, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and gender-based violence. Protection modules were also incorporated into trainings on environmental and social safeguards for programme activities. WFP ensured that protection requirements were reflected in partner project proposals, field level agreements, and reporting tools. This strengthened partners' capacity to identify risks, respond appropriately, and embed protection principles throughout the project cycle.

Protection Integration

The main protection concerns relate to gender-based violence and child protection. Although these areas fall outside WFP's core mandate, WFP ensured all interventions do not exacerbate risks and actively contributes to mitigation efforts. Gender equality considerations were integrated across planning, delivery, and monitoring. Child protection risks were reduced by ensuring that children do not participate in programme activities that could expose them to hazardous labour or contribute to school absenteeism.

In refugee operations, WFP ensured meaningful access to food assistance by conducting household assessments and organizing home delivery of food for people unable to reach distribution points. Pregnant women and girls in their third trimester were supported by designated representatives who collected food on their behalf. These measures ensured that all individuals, including those with limited mobility, could safely access food.

In development programmes, WFP set participation targets for persons with disabilities. Achieving these targets remained challenging because of low enrolment among persons with disabilities, particularly in agricultural livelihoods. Despite these challenges, WFP continued to promote participation and empowerment of people with disabilities as key outcomes for all development activities, with a focus on sustainability and community ownership.

WFP designed monitoring tools and data collection processes to be gender and age responsive. This allowed for more accurate analysis of how gender and age influence vulnerability, food security, coping strategies, and access to services. These insights informed programme adjustments and ensured that WFP assistance remained inclusive and responsive to the needs of women, men, girls, and boys in both humanitarian and development settings.

Outcomes across the development interventions showed strong performance on safety and respectful treatment. Under support to smallholder farmers, respondents reported 98 percent respectful treatment because of their engagement in WFP programmes. Safety outcomes for beneficiaries engaged under the food assistance for assets in Kigoma remained high, with overall reporting at 99.5 percent, while respectful treatment reached 98.5 percent overall, indicating consistently positive beneficiary experiences.

Accountability to Affected Populations

Accountability to affected people remained central across all programme cycles. WFP expanded community engagement from programme design to monitoring and evaluation. The community feedback mechanism was strengthened through the establishment of WFP managed helpdesks in both refugee camps and the introduction of a hotline for development programmes. Community sensitization meetings were conducted, complemented by the distribution of information materials to raise awareness about feedback and reporting channels.

WFP expanded safe and confidential reporting channels, enabling individuals, including the most vulnerable groups, to report protection concerns such as sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP's focal points conducted trainings with cooperating partners on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, awareness raising, and response mechanisms. Partners were also trained on protection mainstreaming to ensure that protection risks are identified early and addressed appropriately in all activities. These efforts contributed to safer, more inclusive environments for

people receiving assistance.

The 2025 community household survey recorded improvements in awareness and use of feedback mechanisms across the refugee population. Awareness of the community feedback mechanism increased from 62 percent to 69 percent, and the proportion of households using the mechanism for food related concerns increased from 29 percent to 39 percent. These improvements were linked to the new help desks and ongoing sensitization campaigns. The helpdesk emerged as the preferred feedback channel for food related issues, while community leaders remained the primary channel for non-food matters. Incoming feedback from all channels was recorded and managed through an automated customer relationship management platform, which supported intake, referral, resolution, and analysis.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Tanzania faces numerous environmental challenges that undermine food security and nutrition. Approximately two-thirds of both the general population and the female workforce depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, a sector closely tied to ecosystem services. Yet approximately 50 percent of Tanzania's land area is degraded due to unsustainable farming and grazing practices, resulting in low productivity and heightened food insecurity. The situation is further exacerbated by climate crisis. In 2022, Tanzania was ranked the 47th most vulnerable to climate shocks, most notably rising temperatures and unpredictable rainfall that leads to droughts and floods. The World Bank estimates that if no action is taken climate shocks related impacts could push 2.6 million Tanzanians into poverty by 2050. To address these challenges, WFP interventions in Tanzania prioritize environmental sustainability as a cornerstone for food security and resilience.

In alignment with the Country Strategic Plan 2022-2027, WFP integrates climate adaptation, natural resource management, and gender-responsive approaches across all programmes. In refugee hosting areas, WFP distributed 5,000 energy-efficient stoves. This clean energy solution has reduced firewood consumption by 50 percent, both curbing deforestation and improving health outcomes. The initiative is expected to generate 11,500 carbon credits annually from 2026, with WFP planning to reinvest the revenues for scale-up.

Beyond refugee settings, WFP promoted eco-friendly briquette production through a United Nation Joint Programme and supported Tanzania Social Action Fund community planning for climate-smart public works (CSPW) in three districts. WFP also advanced sustainable agriculture practices in 45 school gardens, trained 278,113 farmers on climate-smart practices, and supported community members to build or rehabilitate assets (e.g., charco dams, compost boxes, gully rehabilitation, etc.). WFP also developed regenerative agriculture and CSPW manuals to streamline the integration of climate-smart and natural resource management in future agriculture-related and social assistance programmes.

In 2025, WFP rolled out environmental and social screenings (ESS) of its projects and successfully completed the orientation training and screenings for three projects. For example, Youth in Work Programme identified a concern with the excessive use of agrochemicals amongst an onion farming community after conducting an ESS screening. The team established a management plan, which will be monitored moving forward. In 2026, WFP will continue to implement ESS screenings and management plans, in addition to rolling out the new field level agreements template that embeds ESS requirements from the outset.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP in Tanzania advanced several initiatives aimed at limiting the environmental footprint of its administrative and operational activities. The Kasulu Sub Office begun using solar energy following the installation completed in January 2025, generating 18.44 MWh of clean power. With this capacity, the office can run on solar for up to seven days, thereby reducing reliance on the national grid and lowering emissions.

At the office in Dar es Salaam, the installation of solar backup batteries replaced traditional UPS systems, reducing electrical costs by 15 percent while also ensuring uninterrupted power for essential IT systems. The Nala warehouse similarly improved operational resilience through solar based backup power.

Waste management practices were strengthened through recycling, with 274 kilograms of waste recycled in 2025. Staff knowledge and awareness were improved through an organization-wide recycling training and a behavioural change campaign that recognized a Recycling Champion.

In 2025, the Supply Chain unit contributed significantly to advancing WFP Tanzania's environmental sustainability objectives through key initiatives implemented under the Environmental Management System (EMS). WFP increased the use of rail transport for the movement of commodities along priority corridors. This shift supports efforts to reduce fuel consumption, lower logistics costs where feasible, and minimize the environmental footprint of long-distance deliveries.

WFP continued to enhance local procurement. A total of 76,700 metric tons of food were procured locally in 2025, of which 17,900 metric tons were procured directly from smallholder farmers. Procuring commodities closer to delivery locations reduced transport distances and associated emissions, while also strengthening rural livelihoods, improving local market resilience, and decreasing reliance on long-haul imports.

In alignment with the EMS, WFP implemented a circular waste management initiative through which used polypropylene (PP) bags were collected and returned to suppliers for recycling. This initiative reduced the volume of waste entering the environment, promoted responsible material use, and contributed to lower CO₂ emissions compared with producing new PP bags.

Nutrition integration

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

In 2025, WFP made progress in advancing nutrition integration across its 2022-2027 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), reaffirming the organization's commitment to addressing malnutrition in all its forms. Guided by the principle that good nutrition is vital to human capital development, resilience, and long-term wellbeing, WFP prioritized nutritionally vulnerable groups, strengthened access to healthy diets, and promoted positive nutrition behaviours. As a result, 99 percent of people supported by WFP benefited from at least one nutrition sensitive element, received fortified foods and specialized nutritious products, or diet diversification activities, surpassing the CSP target of 80 percent. These achievements aligned with national priorities to reduce the triple burden of malnutrition: undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight and obesity.

Nutrition Integration within the Refugee Operation: To safeguard the nutrition of refugees amid significant resource constraints, WFP provided a fully fortified food basket under general food assistance (GFA). Using corporate tools, WFP maintained the nutritional quality of the food basket while ensuring full rations for supplementary feeding programme. This guaranteed that children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and malnourished people living with HIV received appropriate nutrition for recovery and growth.

Complementary activities such as household kitchen gardens helped diversify diets. Monitoring data confirmed that households with gardens consumed more diverse foods and were less likely to adopt negative coping strategies. Social and behaviour change (SBC) components reinforced proper use of nutrition commodities and encouraged healthier practices.

Nutrition Integration in Support of National Policies and Systems: WFP supported the government to include nutrition objectives in a multi-sector emergency-social protection simulation exercise as part of capacity building towards an adaptive social protection system in Tanzania. Recommendations to integrate nutrition-sensitive interventions in preparedness and response planning position WFP as a leader in embedding nutrition within social protection and disaster risk management frameworks. These efforts strengthen national systems to protect diets during shocks and long-term stressors, addressing underlying vulnerabilities and inequalities.

Nutrition Integration in School Feeding Programmes: School feeding remained a flagship platform for nutrition integration and human capital development. WFP worked with the Ministry of Education in Zanzibar to co-develop a gender-responsive, evidence-based SBC strategy to promote healthy behaviours among school-aged children. SBC materials, including comic books and games, made nutrition education interactive.

To strengthen the enabling environment, WFP trained over 500 teachers, cooks, food vendors, and parents on nutrition, food safety, and school feeding standards in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, reinforcing healthier practices in and around schools. In addition, educational materials were developed and distributed to schools for continued sensitization of students.

Schools were equipped to establish gardens and farms producing biofortified maize and beans, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, vegetables, and fruits. These harvests enriched school meals and complemented parental contributions. WFP also supported maize flour fortification for school meals and household consumption, collaborating closely with schools, millers, and local governments.

WFP nutrition staffing was reinforced with field-level personnel dedicated to school health and nutrition coordination, underscoring WFP's commitment to sustained integration.

Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Food Systems: Under resilience and food systems initiatives, WFP promoted nutrition-sensitive agriculture to increase access to diverse, nutritious foods. Activities included crop diversification, home gardens, permagardens, and support for poultry and small ruminants targeted to nutritionally vulnerable households. SBC activities on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition complemented agricultural interventions, improving food consumption outcomes.

Within the Farm to Market Alliance, new field-level agreements prioritized nutrition through value chain selection and farmer education. As part of the Joint Programme on Food Systems, WFP organized sensitization workshops highlighting the role of nutrition in sustainable food systems aligned with Tanzania's recognition of nutritious diets as a

driver of transformation.

Nutrition Integration with Evidence and Monitoring Processes: Evidence generation remained integral to nutrition integration. WFP conducted assessments on refugee food security and nutrition, documented the effects of reduced GFA rations, and analysed the contribution of kitchen gardens to dietary diversity, providing critical inputs for advocacy and resource mobilization.

Nutrition indicators were incorporated into school-based programme monitoring to track challenges such as meal quality and diversity. WFP also ensured nutrition priorities were central to targeting decisions across relevant CSP activities through an updated targeting strategy.

Partnerships

WFP deepened collaboration with the Government of Tanzania, bilateral donors, international financial institutions, private sector actors, and United Nation (UN) partners to sustain life-saving assistance and advance national priorities.

Partnership with the Government of Tanzania

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar remained WFP's primary partners in delivering development and humanitarian programmes.

WFP worked closely with the Ministries of Health and Education to strengthen the national school feeding programme, advance nutrition policies, and support initiatives to improve adolescent health and dietary diversity. In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP supported smallholder farmers through climate-smart agricultural practices, post-harvest loss reduction measures, and improved market access, contributing to enhanced food security and economic resilience.

Collaboration with the Prime Minister's Office - Disaster Management Department advanced anticipatory action through validation of national disaster information platforms and delivery of technical capacity strengthening. WFP also partnered with the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to integrate adaptive social protection features aimed at improving households' ability to respond to climate-related shocks.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Energy and the National Carbon Monitoring Centre to build national capacities for transitioning to clean cooking solutions and establishing carbon-financing initiatives. WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Transport and the Tanzania Railways Corporation to enhance cold chain and logistics systems, improving market connectivity for smallholder farmers and reducing post-harvest losses.

In Zanzibar, WFP worked with the Ministries of Blue Economy and Environment to implement the United Nations Joint Programme on Transforming Seaweed Farming through Integrated Financial Solutions for Enhanced Food Systems, supporting sustainable livelihoods, financial inclusion, and resilience among seaweed-farming communities. WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training to develop a gender-sensitive nutrition social and behaviour change communication strategy.

Partnerships for Resource Mobilisation

The global decline in humanitarian and development financing extended to Tanzania in 2025, affecting some core programmes, most notably the refugee operation. In response, WFP undertook a comprehensive review of its resource mobilisation approach and developed a refined Resource Mobilisation and Outreach Strategy to better align with evolving donor priorities and the shifting global funding landscape.

Using a modular strategic framework, the new strategy focused on protecting and growing existing partnerships, expanding funding diversification, and strengthening WFP's positioning across thematic areas. A central component of the strategy was an in-depth Donor Analysis and Mapping exercise, profiling donor priorities, funding streams and strategic interests in Tanzania. This analysis enabled WFP to match donor areas of focus with its programmatic portfolio, supporting more targeted, evidence-driven engagement.

Guided by this strategy, WFP intensified outreach and improved donor visibility, leading to deeper strategic dialogue, stronger partner engagement and emerging opportunities for resource mobilisation despite a constrained global funding environment.

WFP maintained close engagement with its humanitarian and development partners through regular dialogue, joint field missions, and strengthened visibility across traditional and social media platforms. These efforts provided partners with direct insight into programme achievements, reinforced confidence in WFP's operational performance and helped sustain long-term collaboration.

To advance funding diversification, WFP implemented a structured outreach plan engaging potential partner across agriculture, energy, resilience, horticulture value chains, school feeding and smallholder farmer initiatives. Engagement with foundations and private philanthropic actors expanded, particularly around nutrition initiatives. WFP also deepened engagement with international financial institutions, including the OPEC Fund on energy, and the World Bank on agriculture and infrastructure.

Partnership with the Private Sector and Foundations

WFP continued to strengthen collaboration with private sector partners and foundations to expand livelihood opportunities, improve financial inclusion, and support more resilient food systems.

Through its partnership with the Mastercard Foundation, WFP supported smallholder farmers and young people to improve agricultural productivity, access financial services and participate more effectively in markets. Enterprise support led to business formalization, the creation of more than 800 jobs and strengthened value-chain competitiveness for 1,275 youth-led enterprises, including 837 led by young women. WFP also strengthened collaboration with local government authorities offering soft loans, and commercial banks to promote financial inclusion for youth and women.

Partnerships with private-sector entities enabled 2,400 farmers to secure structured commercial supply contracts, ensuring predictable buyers and stronger market integration. WFP further engaged private-sector actors to support innovation and value-chain development, including initiatives that enhanced financial literacy and cooperative capacity in Zanzibar's seaweed sector.

Engagement with the private sector under the Farm to Market Alliance enabled WFP to work with 682 Farmer Service Centres (FSCs) to expand last-mile agribusiness services and improve structured market access for smallholder farmers. WFP facilitated 251 private-sector partnerships, mobilizing USD 164,000 in investments into the FSCs model and enabling farmers to access agricultural inputs valued at USD 3.7 million. In addition, 47 FSCs secured USD 2.2 million in loans, strengthening local input distribution and supporting the procurement of quality-declared seeds.

Focus on localization

WFP Tanzania continued to advance its localization agenda in 2025, strengthening the technical, operational, and financial capacity of national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to deliver high-quality programmes in food security, nutrition, and social protection.

WFP partnered with 12 cooperating partners under active field-level agreements, including five national NGOs. Regular oversight missions and coordination meetings were conducted to monitor performance, assess capacity needs and implement tailored capacity-strengthening plans. These plans focused on financial management, reporting, governance, human resource systems and compliance. Through these structured engagements, WFP significantly strengthened the performance of two national NGOs, enhanced accountability across partners and improved overall programme delivery.

WFP also introduced targeted management engagement with underperforming partners, providing direct technical guidance and structured improvement plans. This hands-on support contributed to measurable performance improvements and strengthened partner readiness to deliver WFP programmes, localization objectives, and support sustainable, nationally led programme implementation.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Strengthened collaboration with United Nations (UN) agencies remained a key priority for WFP in 2025, enabling integrated and multisectoral approaches that advance food systems transformation, resilience, and livelihoods in Tanzania.

WFP, together with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), launched the Joint Programme Transforming Seaweed Farming through Integrated Financial Solutions for Enhanced Food Systems in Zanzibar. The programme leverages each agency's comparative advantage to enhance financial inclusion, strengthen the governance and institutional capacity of seaweed cooperatives, and expand market access for seaweed farmers—particularly women. FAO leads on production systems; UNDP supports enterprise development and digital financial solutions; IFAD strengthens rural finance mechanisms; and WFP leads interventions on financial literacy and market linkages.

WFP also remained a key partner in two other flagship Joint Programmes: The Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE, 2022-2027) and the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) Phase II.

The JP RWEE implemented with FAO, IFAD and UN Women, targeting 8,000 participants across Dodoma, Singida and South Unguja. JP RWEE aims to improve food security and nutrition, expand income and employment opportunities, strengthen women's leadership and decision-making roles, and support gender-responsive policies. The 2025 programme assessment showed improvements in food security, more diversified income sources, and expanded leadership opportunities for women. Women's adoption of climate-smart agriculture increased to 89.3 percent, while strengthened post-harvest practices contributed to improved food availability and stability in target regions.

Through KJP, WFP delivered climate adaptation interventions, including climate-smart agriculture, natural resource management, and infrastructure, to enhance community resilience and support integrated development.

WFP also actively contributed to the UN Annual Review process and participated in the development of the 2025-2026 Joint Workplans, reinforcing collective accountability under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

Financial Overview

WFP continued to advance the implementation of its 2022-2027 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) by securing 53 percent (USD 201.5 million) of the total resources required since the plan's launch in July 2022.

In 2025, WFP operated with USD 70 million in available funding. Of this amount, USD 21.8 million was mobilized during the reporting year, while USD 48.2 million came from multiyear contributions and carry-over balances. Resource mobilization efforts achieved notable progress in scaling support for smallholder farmers. However, reduced donor contributions and delays in funding confirmations continued to constrain programme delivery in the refugee and nutrition sectors.

The CSP benefited from a mix of directed and multilateral contributions that allowed for more predictable long-term planning. However, multilateral funding represented only 2 percent (USD 500,000) of WFP's total resources in 2025. This limited level of flexible funding reduced WFP's ability to offset shortfalls in underfunded areas, such as nutrition and resilience.

A total of USD 34 million was available in 2025 for **crisis response activities**. This amount included USD 25.59 million carried forward from 2024. Only USD 9.3 million in new contributions was received in 2025. Of this amount, USD 8.2 million supported refugee operations and USD 1.1 million supported complementarities between climate anticipatory action and disaster risk management.

Due to declining resources for the refugee operation, WFP reduced food assistance rations from 82 percent to 65 percent during the year. Expenditures reached USD 24.6 million, exceeding country portfolio needs of USD 23.4 million. This variance resulted from lower-than-expected repatriation rates among Burundian refugees and continued arrivals of refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Expenditures under climate anticipatory action and disaster risk reduction reached USD 1.2 million, representing 52 percent of the country portfolio needs. In 2025, the expenditure pattern did not align with the available resource as WFP implemented efficiency measures aimed at cost containment and resource optimization. As a result, a USD 1.7 million will be carried into 2026 for implementation.

Funding for **nutrition activities** remained a significant challenge in 2025. Country portfolio needs were reduced from USD 2.7 million to USD 0.6 million to reflect the constrained resource outlook. Although additional contributions were eventually received, they arrived late in the year, contributing to low expenditures of USD 0.3 million. WFP allocated USD 0.12 million from flexible multilateral resources to support national priority activities, including food fortification and multisectoral nutrition coordination. To strengthen programme delivery, WFP also joined field-level joint programmes to use pooled resources with other UN agencies, worked through government systems to track nutrition indicators, and prioritized catalytic policy actions such as developing key nutrition strategies. Nutrition activities were bundled with complementary efforts, including food fortification and social and behaviour change, to maximize results within limited financial resources.

School Feeding Programme activities benefited from USD 4 million in predominantly multiyear funding confirmed in late 2024. A portion of these resources was allocated to the 2025 tranche to support programme initiation and expansion in the Mtwara and Lindi regions after the official programme launch in June 2025. Expenditures reached 47 percent of the revised resource-based plan. The timing of contributions, many of which were confirmed at the end of 2024, resulted in higher resource availability in 2025 relative to expenditures.

The needs for **smallholder farmer interventions** were revised from USD 23 million to USD 10 million in 2025 to reflect resource availability and programme priorities. Despite this adjustment, WFP utilized USD 13 million in carry-over and multi-year contributions to enhance farmers' productive capacity and support resilient livelihoods. Expenditures totalled USD 8.5 million, supporting major achievements such as expanding private-sector partnerships, increasing access to quality seeds and mechanization services, and improving productivity. Approximately USD 4.5 million in unspent funds will be carried forward to sustain programme delivery in 2026.

WFP's **service provision activities** were funded at 66 percent of total requirements. These resources supported information and communication technology systems, supply chain support, and fleet management. The investments also positioned WFP as one of the global pioneers of the Common Back Office initiative, advancing operational efficiency and enhancing inter-agency collaboration.

Key funding partners, including Belgium, Canada, the European Commission, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Mastercard Foundation, New Zealand, Norway, One UN, the Private Sector, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America played a critical role in enabling WFP to deliver impactful programmes across Tanzania.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	25,752,112	28,468,329	34,494,286	25,896,434
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	107,640	0
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027	25,752,112	28,468,329	34,386,646	25,896,434
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors	23,426,084	25,898,189	30,630,266	24,671,976
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels	2,326,028	2,570,140	2,955,060	1,224,458
Non-activity specific	0	0	801,320	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	5,907,605	2,168,085	4,861,561	1,106,025

SO02: Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.	5,907,605	2,168,085	4,861,561	1,106,025
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods	2,738,353	595,432	641,098	369,712
Activity 04: Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritized districts	3,169,252	1,572,654	4,220,463	736,313
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	23,030,058	9,914,560	13,908,666	8,551,881
SO03: Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	23,030,058	9,914,560	13,908,666	8,551,881
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets	9,672,459	8,372,087	12,102,955	7,415,673
Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices	6,495,788	353,821	10,320	0

Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation	6,861,811	1,188,653	1,794,134	1,136,208
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,258	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,815,331	745,132	1,195,593	630,937
SO04: Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.	1,815,331	745,132	1,195,593	630,937
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector	1,815,331	745,132	1,195,593	630,937
Non-SDG Target	0	0	8,572,118	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	56,505,106	41,296,107	63,032,225	36,185,277
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	4,996,482	4,712,889	7,121,333	4,055,124
Total Direct Costs	61,501,587	46,008,996	70,153,557	40,240,401

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 3,869,173	 2,936,624	 813,535	 813,535
Grand Total	 65,370,760	 48,945,620	 70,967,092	 41,053,936

Data Notes

Overview

Low reach explanation:

- Programme -Smallholder agricultural market support: This target remains on course, contingent on the current funding situation, with the 500,000 number representing the full CSP duration while implementation progress is halfway as of 2025.
- Modality - Cash based transfer fund: The 4 million figure aggregates 2025 targets from the CSP Need-Based Plan for both Activity 1 and 7. Under Activity 1, this provision was made for emergency CBT and vouchers in the camps.
- Commodity Voucher: Low actuals remained low under Activity 1 was due to absence of emergency response in 2024, and refugees voucher programme is under design and negotiation. As for Activity 7, Norway and Belgium support to MUKI project ended with no additional funding received throughout the year.

Strategic outcome 01

Beneficiaries by Programme Area:

- Action to protect against climate shocks - The planning figure refers to beneficiaries of emergency response or anticipatory action. In 2025, no emergency was declared in Tanzania, and the AA project is developing triggers for potential activation in coming years.
- Malnutrition treatment programme - The variation is due to the higher number of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases identified following expanded nutrition screening for children 6–23 months during BSFP, and reduced rations especially the 50% ration in June and July 2025—which led to more children being detected with MAM.
- Unconditional Resource Transfers - In 2025 no emergency CBT was done under Act 1 in 2025.
- Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher - Under Act 1, CBT refers to either emergency response or voucher assistance. As there were no anticipated triggers or emergencies in 2025, and the voucher programme in refugee camps is under discussion with host.

Strategic outcome 02

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger: The CO received multilateral funding in the second half of 2025 which enabled it to undertake capacity strengthening initiatives in Zanzibar resulting in exceeding the planned number of people (school teachers) reached with nutrition and school feeding capacity strengthening initiatives

Strategic outcome 03

F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure: The planned target for the CSP duration, therefore implementation is on course.
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities: The USD 4 million is the total for the CSP Year 4 Needs Based Plan, hence the progress to date is on track.

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure: The actual results align with available information and standard irrigation area calculations, with the shortfall largely due to overly ambitious targets and the Kigoma Resilience Project not delivering the planned 2.5 km of irrigation channels, underscoring the need for future targets to be grounded in realistic estimates of rehabilitated or newly constructed channel length.

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure: The figure reflects canals rehabilitated in 2024 and 2025 that had not been reported in the respective year, resulting in higher actual value compared to the planned target.

Environmental sustainability

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks: In 2025, the ESS screenings was conducted for SAT and WeWorld only while the ESS screening for DRC was done in previous year.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) at the end of every year:

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

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

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

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

«No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

- A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.
- B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	353,850	239,691	68%
	female	359,360	232,398	65%
	total	713,210	472,089	66%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,432	6,397	68%
	female	9,442	10,149	107%
	total	18,874	16,546	88%
24-59 months	male	13,828	10,911	79%
	female	14,604	12,088	83%
	total	28,432	22,999	81%
5-11 years	male	18,214	16,376	90%
	female	18,600	16,879	91%
	total	36,814	33,255	90%
12-17 years	male	14,640	11,111	76%
	female	15,382	11,839	77%
	total	30,022	22,950	76%
18-59 years	male	293,436	154,512	53%
	female	297,008	159,119	54%
	total	590,444	313,631	53%
60+ years	male	4,300	40,384	939%
	female	4,324	22,324	516%
	total	8,624	62,708	727%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	98,030	205,138	209%
Resident	615,180	266,175	43%
Returnee	0	776	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	5,000	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	100,000	12,610	12%
Malnutrition prevention programme	27,575	43,102	156%
Malnutrition treatment programme	475	635	133%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	500,180	253,565	50%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	108,030	192,863	178%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	719	3,855	536%
Corn Soya Blend	2,524	819	32%
High Energy Biscuits	0	11	-
Iodised Salt	176	331	188%
Maize	12,895	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	19,182	-
Micronutrient Powder	2	4	179%
Rice	1,172	1,602	137%
Split Peas	3,503	1,420	41%
Vegetable Oil	704	903	128%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	588,720	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	4,009,200	108,611	3%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors receive timely and adequate food assistance that meets dietary requirements and improved access to clean cooking solutions to ensure social cohesion with host communities					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients; All; Children; Inpatients; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Access to Energy	Female	57,970	109,986
		Services;	Male	55,060	95,928
		General	Total	113,030	205,914
		Distribution; HIV/TB Care & treatment; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies; Prevention of stunting			
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	30	19
			Male	27	22
			Total	57	41
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	5,988	11,876
			Male	5,753	10,734
			Total	11,741	22,610
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	3,690	6,511
			Male	3,545	5,987
			Total	7,235	12,498
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	213	337
			Male	205	257
			Total	418	594

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	8,599 8,599	7,994 7,994
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	55,420 52,610 108,030	97,111 93,419 190,530
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Inpatients	General Distribution	Female Male Total	82 68 150	1,637 696 2,333
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Access to Energy Services	Female Male Total	2,550 2,450 5,000	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	758	813.72
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	20,937	27,312.21
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	588,720	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		21,423.58

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Access to Energy Services	Number	5,004	5,001
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	25,500	25,005

Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	100	11
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	80	12
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	4	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	6	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	11	11
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	3	2

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.14: Number of tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced through improved or clean cooking solutions	G.14.1: Number of tons of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced - large devices	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	metric ton	8	4

G.14: Number of tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced through improved or clean cooking solutions	G.14.2: Number of tons of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced - small devices	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	metric ton	12,000	11,233
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Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	75	>75	>75	62	73	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	15	<15	>15	29	20	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	11	<11	<11	9	7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	10	<10	<23	16	4	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	5	<5	<5	6	15	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	48	<48	<46	59	33	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	37	>37	>26	19	48	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee: 24-59mos - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	99	≥99	≥99	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94	≥94	≥94	89	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥90	≥94	89	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	≥92	≥94	89	96	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee: 6-23mos - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		>49	>28	12	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>51	>31	12	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>50	>29.2	12	29.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		>66	>51.2	30	51.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>59	>56.2	30	56.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62	>62	>54.6	30	54.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		>0	>3		3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>3		3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	>6	>3		3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		>28	>16	21	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>35	>20	21	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	>31	>18	21	18	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	98	≥98	≥98	99	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96	≥96	≥97	92	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥97	92	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	≥97	≥97	92	94	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugee: 6-59mos - **Location:** Kigoma - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>75		92	91.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>75		94	96.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78	>75	>75	93	91.77	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	≤0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	≤0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	≤3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15		2.6	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15		2.2	0.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	<15	≤15	2.5	2.04	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<3		0.02	4.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3		0.02	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	<3	≤15	2.2	3.99	WFP programme monitoring

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

1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		=95	≥95	92	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	=95	≥95	92	86	WFP programme monitoring

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

1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	52	>52	>52	21	27	WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Coordination meetings - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.77: Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥2	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Enhanced business processes (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=1	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms endorsement (AA) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥14	≥10	1	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms endorsement (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥9	2	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms endorsement (DRMVAM) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥22	≥10	0	6	Secondary data
Target Group: Management plans, processes, and platforms (AA) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.72: Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥22	≥4	0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Management plans, processes, and platforms (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.72: Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Participants in training, coaching, or mentoring (AA) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Participants in training, coaching, or mentoring (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							

1.1.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Participants in training, coaching, or mentoring (DRMVAM) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	91	80	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Policies and legislative instruments creation/adaption (DRMVAM) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.74: Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	2	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies and legislative instruments endorsement (DRMVAM) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	2	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies and legislative instruments enhancement (AA) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.79: Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥10	≥5	0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies and legislative instruments enhancement (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.79: Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≤8	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies and legislative instruments enhancement (DRMVAM) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.79: Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥18	≥6	6	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies, strategies and programmes enhancement (AA) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥14	≥6	1	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies, strategies and programmes enhancement (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							

1.1.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥9	≤0	0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Policies, strategies and programmes enhancement (DRMVAM) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥19	≥7	2	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Stakeholders for CS (AA) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.69: Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	30	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Stakeholders for CS (CLTF) - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.69: Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥80	≥0		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥0		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.					Root Causes	
Other Output						
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods						
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 03: Targeted populations, communities, and institutions (LGAs and MDAs) are provided with technical support on gender-transformative quality nutrition services to increase the consumption of nutritious and fortified foods						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	4	4	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	0	1	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	0	2	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	23	23	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	419	419	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	205	520	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	6	7	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	7	8	

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	5
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	131	131

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	6	8
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	6	7

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

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

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

CSP Output 05: Targeted men and women smallholder producers benefit from livelihood transformation through improved post-harvest management technologies and more efficient value chains

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	250,090	116,640
			Male	250,090	136,925
			Total	500,180	253,565

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	51,300	5,772
			Male	48,700	6,838
			Total	100,000	12,610
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	4,009,200	108,612

Other Output

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

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

CSP Output 05: Targeted men and women smallholder producers benefit from livelihood transformation through improved post-harvest management technologies and more efficient value chains

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	29,450	19,785
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	29,450	20,023
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	224	65
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	200	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	7	

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	7	9
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	0	1,457
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	10	20.02
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	76	83.6
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	220.91	1.02
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	5.1	51.1
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	0.4	1
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1

D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	100	242.5
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Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers (beans) - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	11.2	≤5	≤6	5	6	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Dodoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	15	≤10	≤11	6.7	9.3	WFP survey
3.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	21.4	≥75	≥75	52.5	62.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥80	≥15		65	WFP survey
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	1,225,218	≥30,000,000	≥25,000,000	3,925,746.8	18,262,648.8	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	114,988		≥1,000,000	930,000	8,530,738.8	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	1,110,230		≥24,000,000	2,995,746.8	9,731,909	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	6,016	≥100,000	≥10,000	10,296	42,492.19	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	100	≥40,000	≥2,500	903	22,492.19	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	6,016	≥60,000	≥7,500	9,393	20,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	41.5	62.5	WFP survey
3.3.52: Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	26	>30	≥30		15.9	Secondary data
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

3.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall				9		WFP survey
Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	77	≥77	≥77	85.4	75.6	WFP survey
	Male	81	≥81	≥81	94.9	83.4	WFP survey
	Overall	79	≥79	≥79	91.8	80.9	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19	<19	≤19	14.6	21.1	WFP survey
	Male	14	<14	≤14	4.7	15	WFP survey
	Overall	16	<16	≤16	7.9	17	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	<5	<5	0	3.3	WFP survey
	Male	5	<5	<5	0.4	1.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<5	<5	0.2	2.2	WFP survey
3.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	26.4	<26.4	<26.4	25.5		WFP survey
3.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	17	≥17	≥17	16.75		WFP survey
3.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	45.1	≥45.1	≥45.1	43		WFP survey
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	19.8	<19	<19	14.4		WFP survey
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	56.8	≥56	≥56	56.9		WFP survey
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	23.4	≥25	≥25	31.7		WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1	<1	<1	2.3		WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<1	7.7		WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<1	5.9		WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4	<4	<3	0		WFP survey
	Male	3	<3	<3	0		WFP survey
	Overall	3	<3	<3	0		WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	77	<77	<74	62.3		WFP survey
	Male	73	<73	<74	55.5		WFP survey
	Overall	74	<74	<74	57.7		WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	>19	≥22	35.4		WFP survey
	Male	24	>24	≥22	36.9		WFP survey
	Overall	22	>22	≥22	36.4		WFP survey
3.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	7.8	≤7.8	<7.8	6.3		WFP survey
	Male	8.1	≤8.1	<8.1	6.3		WFP survey
	Overall	7.9	≤7.9	<7.9	6.3		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92	≥92	≥71	69.6		WFP survey
	Male	71	≥71	≥71	68.6		WFP survey
	Overall	72	≥82	≥71	68.6		WFP survey

3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≤8	<23	21.7	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤23	<23	23.6	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤15	<23	23.5	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<0	<6	8.7	WFP survey
	Male	6	<6	<6	7.8	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<3	<6	7.8	WFP survey
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	7	≤7	≤6.3	6.3	WFP survey
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	65	<65	≥49.5	49.5	WFP survey
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	28	>28	≥44.2	44.2	WFP survey
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		<7.5	<7.5	13.8	WFP survey
	Male		<7.5	<7.5	13.8	WFP survey
	Overall	7.5	<7.5	<7.5	13.8	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	<0	<0	15	WFP survey
	Male	11	<0	<0	18	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<0	<0	18	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15	<15	<15	0	WFP survey
	Male	18	<15	<15	11	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<15	<15	10	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	46	<39	<39	46	WFP survey
	Male	39	<39	<39	39	WFP survey
	Overall	39	<39	<39	39	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38	>46	>46	38	WFP survey
	Male	32	>46	>46	32	WFP survey
	Overall	32	>46	>46	32	WFP survey
3.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female		≤7.8	≤7.8	7.5	WFP survey
	Male		≤7.8	≤7.8	7.5	WFP survey
	Overall	8.1	≤7.8	≤7.8	7.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.2	<11.2	<11.2	14.2	WFP survey
	Male	8.5	<8.5	<8.5	10.1	WFP survey
	Overall	9.6	<9.6	<9.6	12.2	WFP survey

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UN Staff - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	73	≥85	≥85		93	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96	=100	≥97	97.94	100	WFP survey
	Male	96	=100	≥97	98.18	99.02	WFP survey
	Overall	96	=100	≥97	98.02	99.48	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	96	=100	=100	90.99		WFP survey
	Male	97	=100	=100	90.88		WFP survey
	Overall	96	=100	=100	90.95		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		=100	=100	99.66	96.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.66	97.06	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	98.59		WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	97.14		WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	97.79		WFP survey
Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Intervention villages - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	93	=100	≥95	99.23		WFP survey
	Male	93	=100	≥95	99.64		WFP survey
	Overall	93	=100	≥95	99.5		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95.9	=100	=100	98.46		WFP survey
	Male	92.5	=100	=100	98.54		WFP survey
	Overall	94.9	=100	=100	98.51		WFP survey
Target Group: Intervention villages/shehia - Location: Tanzania, United Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	96.99		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	94.63		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.38		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No			No		Secondary data

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Farmers - Location: Kigoma - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	69.7	33.33	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	10.5	=12	=11.4	7		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/David Sambwe

Joseph improved his enterprise through WFP GAP training and now leads seed production in Kasulu

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

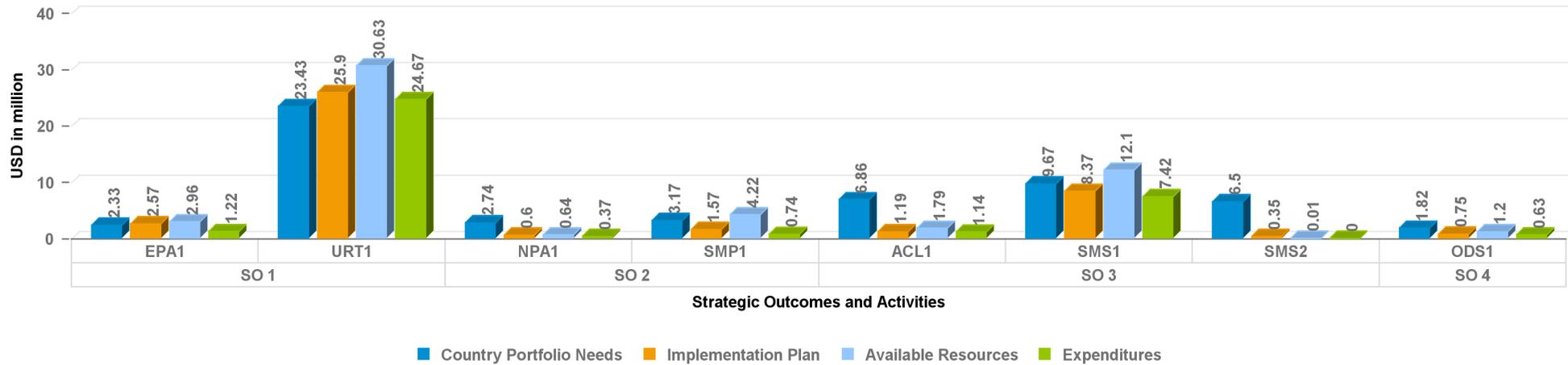
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual CPB Overview



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

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,258	0
		Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation	6,861,811	1,188,653	1,794,134	1,136,208
		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	6,495,788	353,821	10,320	0
		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	9,672,459	8,372,087	12,102,955	7,415,673

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			23,030,058	9,914,561	13,908,666	8,551,881
2.2	Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.	Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSP models in prioritized districts	3,169,252	1,572,654	4,220,463	736,313
		Provide technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods	2,738,353	595,432	641,098	369,712
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,907,605	2,168,085	4,861,561	1,106,025

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	107,640	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	801,320	0
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027	Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels	2,326,028	2,570,140	2,955,060	1,224,458
		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	23,426,084	25,898,189	30,630,266	24,671,976
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			25,752,112	28,468,329	34,494,286	25,896,434
17.16	Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector	1,815,331	745,132	1,195,593	630,937
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,815,331	745,132	1,195,593	630,937
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,572,118	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	8,572,118	0

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			56,505,106	41,296,107	63,032,225	36,185,277
			4,996,482	4,712,889	7,121,333	4,055,124
			61,501,587	46,008,996	70,153,557	40,240,401
			3,869,173	2,936,624	813,535	813,535
			65,370,760	48,945,620	70,967,092	41,053,936


CHIEF, CFORC
Michael Hemling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Implementation Plan

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

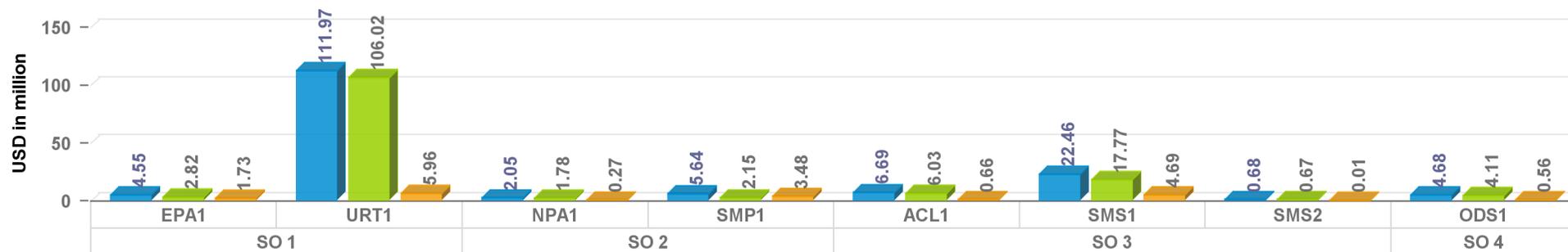
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

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

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027	Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels	5,801,393	4,550,370	0	4,550,370	2,819,768	1,730,602
		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	145,618,601	111,974,209	0	111,974,209	106,015,919	5,958,290
		Non Activity Specific	0	801,320	0	801,320	0	801,320
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	107,640	0	107,640	0	107,640
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			151,419,994	117,433,539	0	117,433,539	108,835,687	8,597,852

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.	Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritized districts	7,966,758	5,638,371	0	5,638,371	2,154,220	3,484,151
		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	13,285,964	2,054,706	0	2,054,706	1,783,319	271,386
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			21,252,722	7,693,077	0	7,693,077	3,937,540	3,755,537
2.3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices	19,503,178	679,051	0	679,051	668,731	10,320

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation	22,066,107	6,686,704	0	6,686,704	6,028,778	657,926
		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	29,485,590	22,462,222	0	22,462,222	17,774,940	4,687,282
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,258	0	1,258	0	1,258

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

Annual Country Report

Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			71,054,875	29,829,235	0	29,829,235	24,472,449	5,356,786
17.16	Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector	8,890,003	4,675,210	0	4,675,210	4,110,555	564,656
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			8,890,003	4,675,210	0	4,675,210	4,110,555	564,656
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	8,572,118	0	8,572,118	0	8,572,118
Subtotal SDG Target			0	8,572,118	0	8,572,118	0	8,572,118
Total Direct Operational Cost			252,617,593	168,203,179	0	168,203,179	141,356,231	26,846,948
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			16,883,256	16,130,506	0	16,130,506	13,064,298	3,066,209
Total Direct Costs			269,500,849	184,333,685	0	184,333,685	154,420,528	29,913,157
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			16,901,399	9,468,358		9,468,358	9,468,358	0
Grand Total			286,402,248	193,802,043	0	193,802,043	163,888,887	29,913,157

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling^{FORC}
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures