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# United Republic of Tanzania

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2027

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP's interventions benefited 317,000 people across Tanzania, enhancing their food security, nutrition, and resilience.
- WFP was a partner of choice for the Government, supporting national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- WFP established 20 strategic and operational partnerships encompassing resourcing, advocacy, coordination, and implementation.
- WFP demonstrated commitment to sustainable development through groundbreaking initiatives such as launching a food cold chain via rail infrastructure, addressing challenges for smallholder farmers.

Tanzania made significant strides in 2023, driven by sustained macroeconomic stability, the country's natural resources, and its strategic geographic location which have underpinned its growth. Nevertheless, considerable effort is required to fully realize the goals and targets outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2023, WFP supported national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals. WFP contributed to several areas including food security, nutrition, school feeding, social protection, agriculture, climate adaptation, disaster risk management, and supply chain. Throughout the year, WFP supported 317,000 food-insecure people across Tanzania, of which 54 percent were women and girls and 29,000 were persons with disabilities. This improved the food security and nutrition of smallholder farmers, children aged 6-59 months, school-aged children, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. The interventions also strengthened community resilience and national capacities and addressed the immediate humanitarian needs of refugees.

As a recognized development partner, WFP supported government initiatives. WFP participated in the Africa Food System Forum, and supported the Tanzanian delegation at the Conference of Parties (COP28) UN Climate Change Conference by organizing and participating in several sessions including the high-level event "Launching the African Women Clean Cooking Support Programme". Additionally, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Government of Zanzibar in support of development priorities and expanded its field presence to Arusha.

WFP's dedication to sustainable development was evident through substantial investments in the social protection system and school feeding programmes. WFP provided technical and financial support to the Government at different levels including the formulation of new policies on school feeding for promoting the development of nationally owned home-grown school feeding models and laying the foundation for long-term resilience and self-sufficiency within the communities it served.

WFP played a pivotal role in strengthening the Government's disaster risk management capacity. Through technical support, including facilitating a simulation exercise, providing tools such as drones, and developing emergency preparedness and response plans, WFP enabled the Government to monitor, assess, and respond to risks and shocks effectively. Furthermore, in line with the national priority of climate-proofing vulnerable populations and sectors, WFP launched an anticipatory action programme. This programme fostered collaboration with 25 ministries, United Nations (UN) agencies, and non-governmental organizations to mitigate the impact of predictable climate shocks such as droughts and floods on food security, lives, and livelihoods by strengthening existing capacities at both national and local levels.

In a ground-breaking move, WFP and the Government launched a food cold chain through rail infrastructure. This initiative, designed to address challenges faced by horticulture smallholder farmers, marked a significant milestone in enhancing the efficiency and inclusivity of food supply chains. It is the first of its kind in the country and globally for WFP.

WFP's assistance extended beyond national borders, providing essential supply chain support to other humanitarian operations in neighbouring countries in the East and Southern Africa regions. WFP supported the procurement and efficient movement of food commodities through established corridors, ensuring the timely and effective delivery of aid where it was needed.

WFP promoted digital financial inclusion through its smallholder agricultural market support interventions, particularly among women, and youth. This was achieved through the provision of basic financial education, facilitating connections between farmers and financial service providers, and supporting savings and income-generation initiatives.

WFP prioritized protection, gender, accountability to affected populations, and the needs of persons with disabilities (PWD). Activities were designed and implemented in an inclusive approach that promoted the engagement of women, youth, and PwD, and responded to their needs. WFP provided tailored nutrition assistance that responded to their specific needs, developed and distributed nutrition information and communication materials for the visually impaired, and established gender-balanced food management committees that ensured women were represented. WFP integrated gender and age considerations across its activities and achieved the highest code of four against the Gender and Age Marker.

WFP collaborated within the UN system in alignment with the UN Reforms. This included joint resource mobilization with the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. WFP also collaborated with UN agencies through joint programmes, support to the Common Back Office, and the provision of fleet, information and technology support to maximize impact across the humanitarian and development landscapes.

# 317,132

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



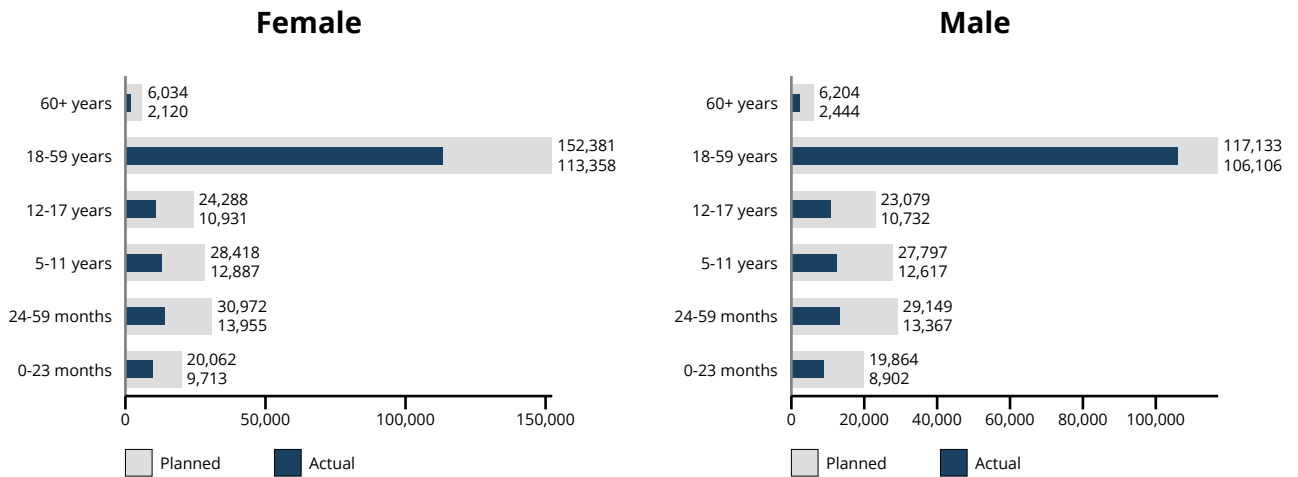
51% female



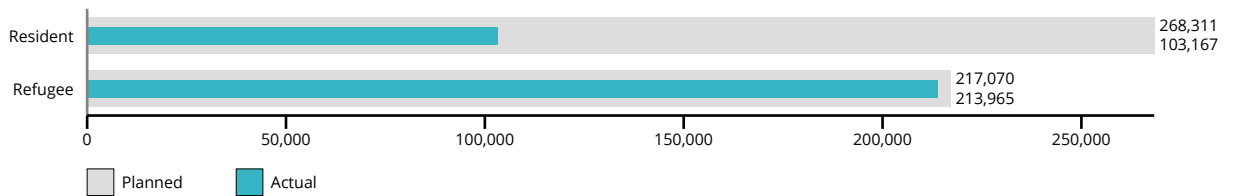
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 28,594 (51% Female, 49% Male)

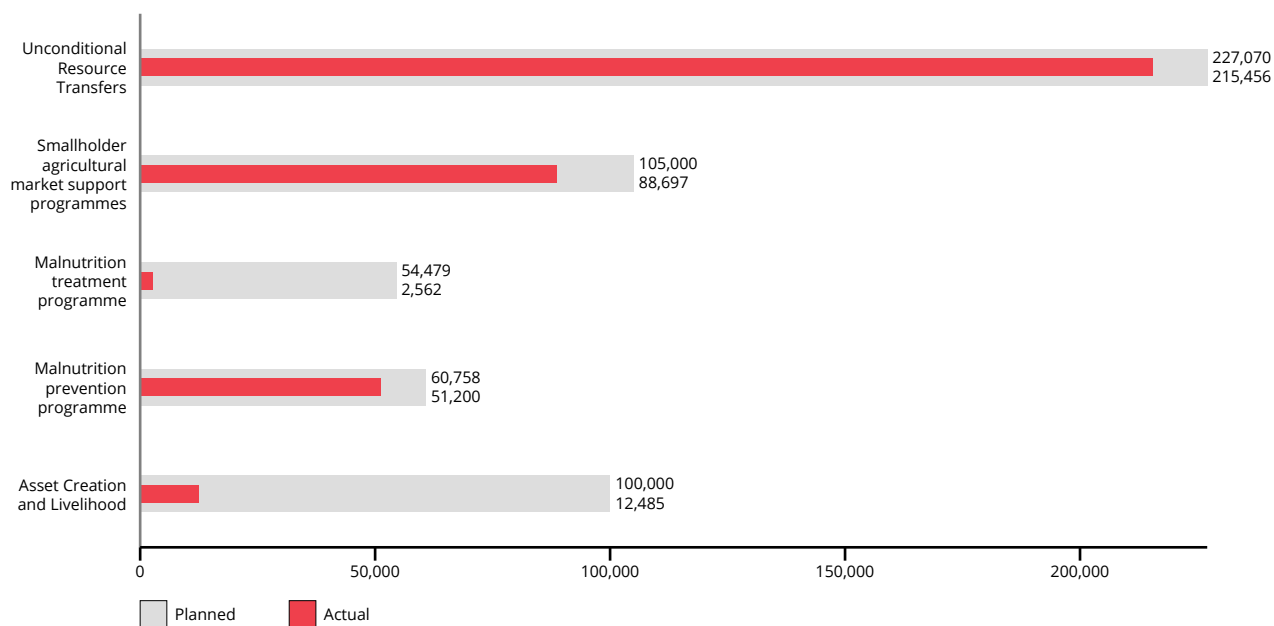
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



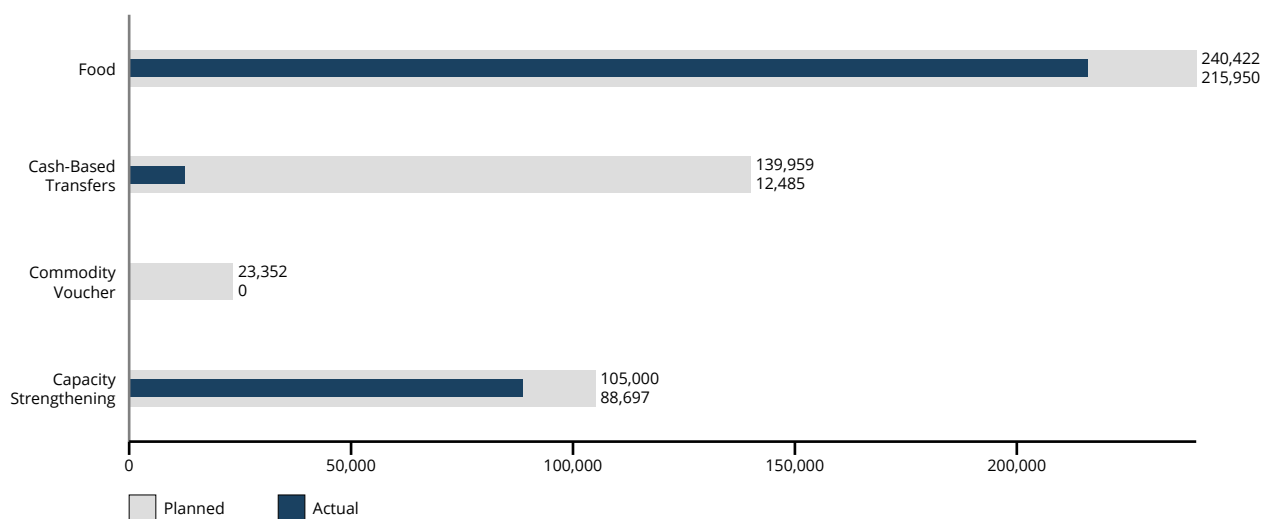
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



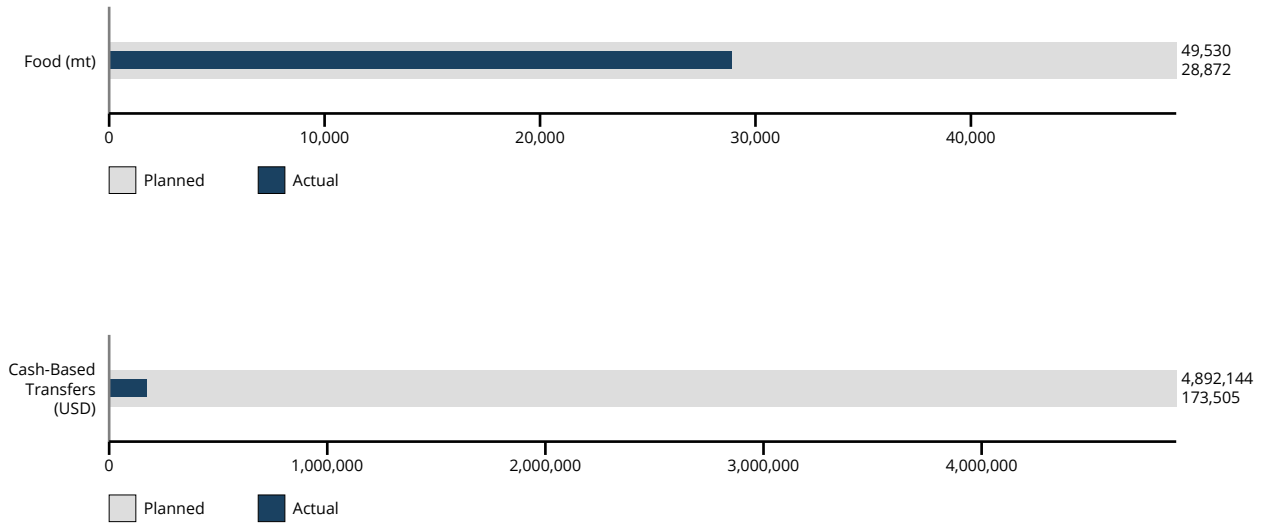
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



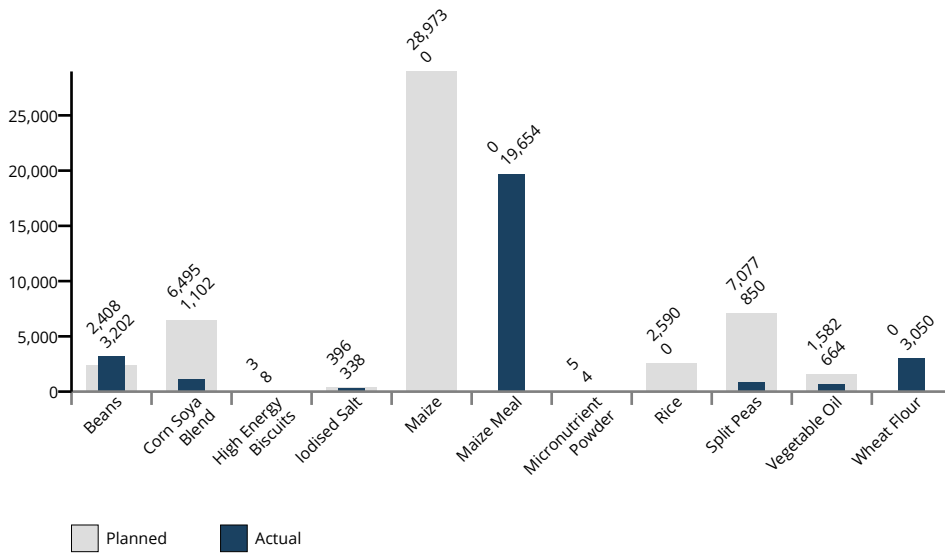
## Beneficiaries by Modality



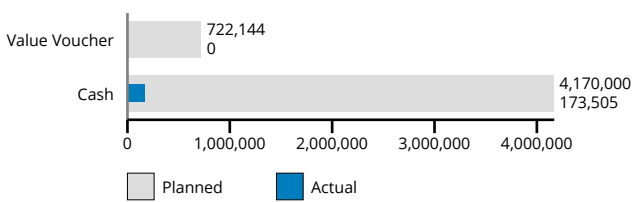
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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



# Operational context



With a population of 61 million [1], Tanzania is a lower-middle income country that has witnessed consistent economic growth over the past few decades, reaching a gross domestic product growth rate of 4.6 percent in 2022 [2]. However, this growth is characterized by geographical disparities.



The country is addressing challenges reflected in its human development index, which as per the 2022 Human Development Report, stands at 160 out of 191 countries. Tanzania is committed to addressing poverty, particularly among vulnerable demographics such as children, women, and urban youth. There have been notable strides forward although 27 percent of Tanzanians still live below the poverty line, with an additional 8 percent in extreme poverty [3].

Tanzania has been addressing malnutrition which manifests in high stunting rates, increasing rates of overweight, obesity, and micronutrient deficiency. Stunting prevalence among children under 5 stands at 30 percent, impacting 3 million children [4]. Anaemia among school-aged children is prevalent at 32 percent. The rate of overweight and obesity among women is on the rise (36 percent). Financial constraints plague households, with 20 percent unable to afford a diet with sufficient calories, and 59 percent unable to afford a nutritious diet [5].

In 2023, Tanzania made significant strides in targeting the poorest households through its national social protection system, reaching 1.3 million people through conditional cash transfer and asset creation. While these achievements are notable, there is the need for further enhancement. Currently, limited budgetary resources and absence of a social registry pose challenges to expanding the system to respond to shocks. However, there is potential to leverage existing asset creation to promote community adaptation and climate resilience.

Agriculture is the cornerstone of the economy, providing a livelihood for 70 percent of the population. With abundant fertile land and a robust agricultural sector, Tanzania has immense potential. However, a share of the population remains food insecure and malnourished. The primary challenges include ensuring equitable access to markets and credit for farmers, and enhancing resilience to climate change, particularly for those relying on rainfed agriculture.

Tanzania faces challenges due to unpredictable weather patterns, crop failures, and increased natural disasters such as droughts and floods, which impact food production. The 2022/2023 season saw a drought driven by El Niño that disrupted agriculture, followed by widespread flooding characterized by above-normal rains. The heavy flooding and massive mudslides caused extensive damage, and claimed 88 lives in the Manyara region. The December torrential rainfall resulted in severe infrastructure damage, isolating communities and disrupting food systems. Zanzibar also faced flooding, receiving over 200 percent of seasonal rainfall before the official end of the rainy season [6]. The cumulative impact highlights the urgent need for adaptive measures to address the escalating challenges posed by climate change.

Addressing gender inequality is a national priority evident in Tanzania's commitment to strengthen leadership and decision-making, promote equitable participation, and drive action on social norms and structural barriers. While the achievements are notable, there is need for further enhancement. This is underscored by the 2023 Gender Inequality Index where Tanzania ranked 146 out of 191 countries [7]. Women in Tanzania face restricted access to essential resources such as land and credit despite constituting most of the agriculture sector labour force. This impedes their capacity to produce and generate income. Additionally, the fertility rate is high, standing at 4.8 births per woman, notably influenced by elevated rates of adolescent fertility and early marriages [8]. The interconnected challenges of high fertility, adolescent pregnancies, and early marriages contribute to reduced economic participation, lower education levels, increased poverty, and diminished agency among women. These repercussions lead to adverse health outcomes for both women and their children.

Tanzania has been a receiving country for refugees fleeing political and civil turmoil in neighbouring countries. Kigoma region is home to Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps, hosting 241,000 Burundian and Congolese refugees [9]. In 2023, a fresh wave of 14,000 refugees seeking refuge from conflict arrived from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

WFP collaborates with the Government to advance national priorities and uplift its people out of poverty and food insecurity. WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2027 adopts a longer-term vision that aligns with Tanzania's National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26 and Agenda 2030. The CSP supports the Government's efforts to deliver equitable and inclusive economic growth through investments in human capital, resilient livelihoods, and nutritious diets while providing humanitarian assistance to refugees.

The CSP's four strategic outcomes and eight activities contribute to: i) protecting access to food for vulnerable populations including refugees and building the Government's capacities to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to disasters; ii) sustaining inclusive economic growth through market-based interventions; iii) strengthening human capital and increased affordability of healthy diets through investments in food value chains efficiency; and iv) promoting climate change adaptation and environmental restoration.

Through strategic outcome 1, WFP supports vulnerable Tanzanians and refugees in meeting their essential food and nutrition needs through in-kind and cash assistance as well as technical support to government institutions mandated to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to disasters. Through strategic outcome 2, WFP supports the Government nutrition services delivery systems and nutrition education to increase the consumption of diverse and nutrient-rich diets, and schoolchildren's nutrition by promoting the development of nationally owned home-grown school feeding models, thus contributing to human capital development.

Through outcome 3, WFP enhances smallholder farmers' access to market services, strengthens food value chains, and promotes the sustainable management of natural resources to improve food security and nutrition. The outcome has a strong focus on removing barriers to economic empowerment for smallholders, especially for women and youth. Lastly, under outcome 4, WFP supports government institutions and partners by enhancing access to on-demand services and innovation platforms, fostering collaboration for sustainable development.

## Risk management

Throughout 2023, WFP operated in a stable operational environment, proactively identifying, mitigating, monitoring, and reassessing risks. Eight risks were identified including insufficient funding, partner misconduct, price fluctuations, and the onset of natural disasters.

WFP worked with the donor community, advocating for sustainable, flexible, and multiyear funding to mitigate insufficient funding risk. WFP also remained vigilant in monitoring misconduct, conducting refresher training on sexual exploitation and abuse, anti-fraud, and anti-corruption for WFP partners and WFP staff. The country director consistently reinforced adherence to WFP's code of conduct, ethical policies, and reporting mechanisms. Annual sessions with partners on the code of conduct and vetting potential partners through the United Nations Partner Portal ensured ethical behaviour.

To mitigate price fluctuations, WFP closely monitored prices locally, regionally, and globally leading to the procurement of food commodities at competitive rates and identifying the most cost-efficient mode of transportation to reduce food-associated costs.

Acknowledging the country's vulnerability to climate shocks such as flash floods and their impact on food security and supply chains, WFP implemented mitigation measures, including a simulation exercise with the Government and partners to understand national response capacities, identify gaps, and address needs. This preparation proved crucial as the country was affected by El Nino, which caused flash floods in some districts, with no significant impact on WFP's operations.

## Lessons learned

Given that the CSP is only in its second year of implementation, there have not been any formal, mid-term, or decentralized evaluations. However, WFP conducted some internal studies to inform and refine development interventions.

WFP conducted a value chain analysis which identified value chains that could benefit smallholder farmers' livelihoods in the refugee-hosting communities. This resulted in the inclusion of sunflowers alongside beans. WFP recognizes the need to continuously update programmes supporting farmers' market access due to changing market dynamics.

WFP conducted a peaceful coexistence assessment to understand the origin of tensions between refugees and host communities, and existing community mechanisms to manage and mitigate it. This assessment prompted revisions in interventions aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence, ensuring they align with on-the-ground realities and avoid duplications with other organizations.

WFP also undertook an after-action review on completion of the agreement with Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre which highlighted the importance of signing long-term partnership agreements to amplify the impact of WFP's technical assistance. It also underscored the rationale for WFP to conduct capacity needs mapping and employ the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) to analyse entry points for the remainder of the CSP.

# Rail Cold Chain Project



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Smallholder farmers loading their produce into cold chain containers provided by WFP in Morogoro region.

Under the Country Strategic Plan, WFP is committed to providing 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. According to previous studies [1], the national food losses for horticulture average 30 to 40 percent of total food production, leading to limited dietary diversity and lack of access to affordable fresh foods, especially among vulnerable households. These losses occur across the supply chain from pre- and post-harvest stages, including during packaging, handling, and transportation. This results in significant food wastage, economic losses, and high prices for the consumer, thus preventing the poorest households from accessing fresh, nutritious produce.

Building on its expertise in supply chain and innovations, and after conducting a feasibility study [2], WFP and the Tanzania Railway Corporation (TRC) launched a commercial rail cold chain solution to transport horticultural crops from production areas, starting with Central Tanzania, to markets in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma. The investment will benefit 5,000 farmers as well as 1,000 aggregators and retailers. At later stages, the rail solution could potentially be connected to processors and export markets, bringing new market opportunities for Tanzanian producers and traders along the value chain.

A first dry run between Kilosa station in Morogoro region and Dar es Salaam was conducted, and immediately drew interest from different stakeholders. WFP financed eight 40-foot reefer containers to be positioned on wagons or stationed at the main aggregation and delivery stations. These donated reefers allow the transport of fruit and vegetables at set temperatures, maintaining ideal conditions throughout and reducing the risk of post-harvest losses. WFP provided technical support to TRC as the main operator of the reefers to ensure optimal, long-term utilization of the equipment for the delivery of fresh, nutritious horticultural products to market consumers. The dry run was organized to test the container on the rail with a first client-aggregator. Vegetables transported included sweet potato leaves, tomato, bitter tomato, and green pepper, totalling 308 crates. The TRC took charge of the train transportation, while WFP organized and engaged with value chain actors on the ground.

The main users for this rail service are traders, both aggregators and retailers, who consolidate volumes from producers. A feasibility study confirmed considerable production in targeted areas and challenges faced by value chain actors using transport by road. If successfully piloted during the proof-of-concept phase, the rail service could potentially be expanded beyond the initially targeted central region and include more perishable goods. The TRC will be

leading the service deployment and potential expansion with WFP's technical and financial support.

If losses and costs can be reduced, this project could contribute to a growing supply of quality and affordable horticultural produce to national and international markets, ultimately stimulating market development, income, employment, and affordable healthy diets. The project is inclusive by design and adopts a partnerships-centered approach that engages a wide range of stakeholders from value chain actors (producers, aggregators, retailers, etc.) as well as local government and academia.

The positive initial results of this initiative are evident in testimony from an aggregator benefiting from the project.

*"We are most grateful for the opportunity to be the first to transport vegetables from the farm to Dar Es Salaam, and it has truly been a unique experience. Our sincere thanks go to WFP and TRC for supporting us from the loading of containers to the market. TRC made room for us to do our sorting activities in the station, something that is rare for other modes of transportation. The WFP Team was with us from the day we started loading until 2.00 am on the day the train left. The team encouraged us while we were going through some challenges, and they made sure we found a solution. We ask for time to discuss together so that we can make our recommendations on how best to implement this project so that it is inclusive".*

In terms of sustainability, the long-term vision is for TRC to operate a commercially viable rail cold chain service along the central corridor in the regions of Morogoro and Dodoma. Once TRC has developed internal capabilities to manage a high-quality service and a critical volume of customers (aggregators, retailers, etc.) is achieved, WFP can transition out of the initiative. WFP intends to support the proof-of-concept phase in the pilot regions, followed by a second phase where WFP will advocate for further national investment into the TRC rail cold chain service and related cold chain solutions for the horticulture sector.

# 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



**214,000 refugees** received food assistance in the form of a **monthly food basket**



**44,000 refugee children** received **specialized nutritious food** to treat moderate acute malnutrition and prevent stunting and micronutrient deficiencies



**1,500 Tanzanians** affected by floods received **emergency food assistance**



**27,800 mt** of food distributed to vulnerable **refugees and Tanzanians**

Strategic outcome 1 remained the largest component of WFP operations, accounting for 69 percent of the total budget but was significantly underfunded in 2023. An influx of 14,000 Congolese refugees, three-year record-high food prices, and the fiscal challenges facing donor countries, adversely impacted the availability of resources for crisis-affected populations. To address the funding gaps for its disaster risk management activities, WFP utilized the multilateral allocation committee and internally generated funds.

Under its refugee response, WFP assisted 214,000 Burundian and Congolese refugees, of which 51 percent were women and girls, in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps in North-West Tanzania with monthly blanket food rations comprised of fortified cereal meal, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and salt. WFP's food assistance enabled refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the context of movement restrictions and lack of livelihood opportunities. It was the only means for vulnerable women, men, girls, boys, and those living with disabilities to meet their food needs.

Persistent funding challenges compelled WFP to reduce food rations several times to prevent a complete break in assistance. In June 2023, rations reached a historic low of 50 percent of the recommended 2,100 kilocalorie requirements per person, marking a 30 percent drop from previous levels. WFP increased rations to 60 percent during the last quarter of 2023 following the confirmation of additional resources. Refugee response also encountered challenges stemming from the uncertainty in the global food market and the consequent increase in the average annual prices of beans and maize in the East African region, surpassing the levels of the past three years. To address gaps in food availability and supply lead times, WFP leveraged its global commodity management facility (GCMF) stock to procure food commodities, especially beans. Additionally, WFP capitalized on the harvest season to secure a significant quantity of maize at the lowest prices.

To address the high prevalence of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among the refugee population, WFP distributed specialized nutritious foods to 53,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, malnourished children aged 6-59 months, people living with HIV, and in-hospital patients. WFP also supported the creation of kitchen gardens in the camps, which complemented the monthly in-kind food assistance, and benefited 2,050 nutritionally vulnerable households (10,250 beneficiaries) who received training and seedlings to grow a range of vegetables including kale, Chinese cabbage, amaranths, sweet potatoes, and spinach to improve their dietary diversity.

The 2023 community household survey (CHS) and the joint assessment monitoring (JAM), conducted by WFP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Ministry of Home Affairs with the participation of United

Nations (UN) agencies and partner non-governmental organization (NGOs), underscored the deterioration in the food and nutrition situation among the refugee population, attributed to the distribution of reduced rations, and the decreased levels of other services due to funding shortfalls which impacted non-food and other core relief items such as soap, sleeping mats, blankets, clothing, water containers, and dignity kits for women. The situation was exacerbated by the strict encampment policy which limited refugees' capacity to supplement their food through alternative livelihood sources, resulting in complete dependence on humanitarian assistance.

The percentage of food-insecure households increased from 26 percent in 2022 to 32 percent in 2023. The average number of days food supplies lasted decreased for all items, with cereals lasting an average of 16 days compared to 21 in the 2022 CHS. Consumption-based coping strategy index surged to the highest figure on record (26.6) indicating increased household stress due to food scarcity. Overall, women-headed households were the most food insecure, followed by those headed by the elderly and families with members living with disabilities.

Monitoring findings also highlighted the critical effect of insufficient food and other essential services on the refugee population. This has escalated their exposure to protection risks, including psychological concerns, involuntary repatriation, school dropout, child labour outside the camp, sexual exploitation, and increased conflicts within households [1].

In December 2023, WFP in partnership with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) coordinated a humanitarian emergency response to assist Tanzanians impacted by the devastating floods and mudslides in Hanang district, Manyara region, which affected 5,600 people and resulted in 88 deaths and 139 injuries [2]. As part of the response, WFP complemented the Government's food basket by distributing 18 mt of beans and 3 mt of vegetable oil to support 1,500 Tanzanians (50 percent women and girls) affected by the floods in Hanang district through blanket distribution.

Under its commitment to enhancing the national capacities in disaster risk management, WFP coordinated the development of a national contingency plan to assist drought-affected parts of the country. In addition, WFP assisted the Government in developing emergency preparedness and response plans in six districts and guided the disaster management committees at the district level using simulation exercises. At the central level, a simulated flooding scenario was conducted by the UN Interagency Emergency Coordination Group (ECG) and the Government. This simulation was prompted by the Tanzania Meteorological Authority's (TMA) prediction of an 85 percent probability of devastating floods during El Nino 2023/24 rains. As a result, the ECG collaborated with the Department of Disaster Management at the Prime Minister's Office (PMO-DMD) to develop a new national flooding contingency plan. Additionally, WFP supported the development of a Zanzibar El Nino Contingency Plan.

In alignment with the national priority of climate-proofing vulnerable populations and sectors, WFP launched the anticipatory action (AA) Programme, fostering collaboration with 25 ministries, government departments, UN agencies, NGOs, and stakeholders. This programme aims to mitigate the impact of predictable climate shocks, such as droughts and floods, on food security, lives, and livelihoods by enhancing existing capacities at national and local levels.

In preparation for the AA programme launch, WFP consulted with stakeholders to identify entry points, programme components, and sustainability factors, which informed the development of a comprehensive 5-year roadmap. WFP started the implementation targeting 10 drought-prone districts in central Tanzania and the Northeast corridor, along with two flood-vulnerable districts, focusing on strengthening early warning systems in partnership with institutions like the TMA, Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, and PMO-DMD. Moreover, the AA Programme entailed thorough engagement with stakeholders to establish a coordination and governance framework. Additionally, WFP facilitated the integration of the AA conceptual framework into the National Contingency Plans for both mainland and Zanzibar, ensuring a comprehensive approach to disaster preparedness and response throughout the country.

WFP also supported the National Food Security and Nutrition Forum to conduct the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) assessment, evaluating the drought's impact on agropastoral livelihoods in the Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions. The findings indicated that 900,000 people across 21 councils were experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or higher). Two districts in Arusha were classified as IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), necessitating urgent measures to safeguard livelihoods and mitigate food consumption gaps. According to findings, the primary contributors to food insecurity included prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall, which have affected crop and livestock production, as well as pasture and water availability. Recognizing the vulnerability of these districts to drought, WFP will prioritize the identified areas under its AA programme in 2024 to enhance preparedness for drought shocks, strengthen early warning systems, and improve monitoring mechanisms to mitigate the impact on vulnerable communities.

WFP continued its technical support to the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), with a focus on integrating disaster risk management into the national social protection system. This included providing technical assistance to TASAF in microplanning for its project design, thus reinforcing community participatory tools to strengthen disaster reduction measures. Furthermore, WFP will complement TASAF's public works initiatives by integrating climate change adaptation into three targeted districts in mainland and Zanzibar under its resilience building programme scheduled to commence

in 2024. This initiative seeks to bolster community resilience to climatic shocks by ensuring that the assets created effectively support them.

To achieve the objectives of this strategic outcome, WFP partnered with a wide range of partners including the Government, UN agencies, and NGOs. For the refugee response, WFP worked with UNHCR, Ministry of Home Affairs, World Vision Tanzania, Tanzanian Red Cross Society, Medicine Sans Frontiers, and Medical Teams International. For disaster response management, WFP collaborated with the TMA, the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, the PMO-DMD, the Vice President’s Office Environment Division, the Disaster Management Commission in Zanzibar, the National Bureau of Statistics, the Tanzania Social Action Fund, as well as UN agencies.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into the design and implementation of all activities to ensure equitable access to humanitarian and food assistance for women, men, girls, and boys, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups. In refugee camps, WFP provided age and gender-specific nutrition assistance, prioritized target groups during food distributions, and established gender-balanced food management committees. To respond to emerging protection and accountability concerns, the 2023 CHS survey questionnaire was revised to expand the section on protection and accountability, enabling WFP to gather more comprehensive insights into emerging issues, particularly in response to ration cuts and new camp restrictions. In addition, the 2023 CHS utilized sex-disaggregated data to analyse protection and accountability through a gender and disability lens.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



**24,000** people reached through interpersonal **social and behaviour change communication** on the prevention of acute malnutrition



Nutrition materials in **Braille and audio** formats produced for individuals with visual impairments

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP offered technical assistance to the Government for designing, implementing, and gathering evidence on nutrition, HIV, and school-based programmes. This outcome specifically targets nutritionally vulnerable groups, including infants, school-aged and adolescent girls and boys, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, male caregivers, people living with HIV, and persons with disabilities.

Strategic outcome 2 was underfunded, with only 40 percent of the needs-based requirements available, most of which were provided mid-year. To address this, WFP prioritized unearmarked multilateral funding, ensuring the sustained provision of strategic and technical assistance to the Government, such as for the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study. WFP also explored various resource mobilization opportunities, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals funds and private sector resourcing [1].

In Kigoma, WFP trained health staff and community health workers to address malnutrition (wasting) through village health and nutrition days. Children with moderate/severe wasting were identified using the Positive Deviance Hearth model, with caregivers receiving education. WFP supplied anthropometric equipment and social and behaviour change (SBC) materials to facilitate regular child growth for nutrition interventions. WFP conducted community outreach in hard-to-reach areas, where children under 5 underwent nutrition assessments, and 11 percent of them were identified as malnourished. Caregivers were educated and sensitized on consuming diversified and nutritious diets using affordable local foods through cooking demonstrations organized by community-based nutrition platforms. WFP also supported local governments in four districts in Kigoma region, and two new districts in Zanzibar aimed at delivering integrated nutrition services.

To bolster national nutritional messaging, WFP collaborated with the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) in developing a new nutrition app to reach Tanzanians through smartphones. After an encouraging initial launch, the app is currently undergoing enhancements to expand its accessibility to a broader segment of the population. The nutrition app, known as the Lische App, offers users a platform to calculate their body mass index (BMI) by inputting their weight and height. BMI serves as a useful tool for individuals to determine whether they fall within normal, overweight, obese, or underweight categories, empowering them to take steps to maintain or improve their nutritional status. Furthermore, the app allows users, especially healthcare professionals, to download nutrition guidance materials. This feature is particularly beneficial in remote and hard-to-reach areas where access to essential nutrition documents may be limited, facilitating the delivery of nutrition services. Additionally, WFP assisted TFNC in creating nutrition education materials in braille and audio formats for individuals with visual impairments through the Tanzania Association for the Blind.

To enhance access to fortified maize, WFP provided technical and financial support to the National Food Fortification Alliance. Stakeholders agreed to review national food fortification regulations, aiming to expand the mandatory fortification of maize flour to include small and medium-scale processors. WFP further supported a TFNC training session for 37 small and medium-scale maize processors from across Tanzania, focusing on good manufacturing practices for fortification and the reduction of mycotoxin contamination.

In refugee camps, WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) jointly conducted a survey on HIV and associated risk factors, focusing on a group not covered by national surveys. According to survey findings, the prevalence of HIV among refugees was 1 percent, with a breakdown of 1.3 percent among women and 0.8 percent among men. The study identified knowledge gaps on HIV transmission, particularly among young people (15-19 years), refugees with no or low educational levels, and unmarried refugees. The study findings and recommendations have been disseminated to government and non-governmental refugee partners. Using this data, UNHCR initiated the implementation of some recommendations aimed at enhancing HIV and related services for refugees. WFP is fundraising to support mass and targeted education on HIV prevention in camps including initiating youth clubs and



dialogues to ensure comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention among adolescents and youth. Additionally, a second survey, conducted in collaboration with TFNC in Njombe, a region with a high prevalence of HIV and stunting, explored the barriers to accessing healthy diets among pregnant women living with HIV. The findings of this study will be disseminated in 2024.

Building on its global expertise in school feeding as a social safety net to address food insecurity and malnutrition among children, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in the mainland, the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in Zanzibar, the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG) and other stakeholders.

In early 2023, WFP provided financial and technical support for a national school feeding census in 17,700 Government pre-primary and primary schools. This census updated information on the state of school feeding to strengthen advocacy and identify priority gaps needing immediate attention. The census which is expected to be approved in early 2024 will generate evidence and will inform the design of school feeding programmes in line with the national guideline on school feeding and nutrition services to basic education students. WFP also supported PORALG in developing, launching, and disseminating a national implementation plan to operationalize the guidelines.

WFP also supported the Zanzibar Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in developing and launching the School Feeding Guidelines for pre-primary, primary, and secondary schools in November 2023. This was important as school feeding gaps were more pronounced in Zanzibar, where fewer schools provided school meals, had school gardens, or used fortified foods than on the mainland. All primary school teachers in North Pemba, Zanzibar (the region with the highest level of malnutrition) were trained on the guidelines in December. Further training will take place in 2024 in regions with high levels of malnutrition.

In late 2023, WFP continued the technical and financial support initiated in 2022, assisting the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in drafting the national commitments as a member of the Global School Meals Coalition, which will be submitted in 2024. The school feeding guideline for the mainland is currently undergoing adaptation to reflect the Southern African Development Community School Meals Guidelines through the School Feeding Advisory Group, co-chaired by WFP.

WFP facilitated a South-South triangular cooperation pilot project with the China Centre of Excellence to pursue an integrated climate-smart school-based programme model in Kigadye primary school in western Tanzania, providing clean (solar) energy, and enhancing access to water, sanitation, and hygiene to 2,300 students. This model addressed challenges, especially the lack of water and electricity, faced by the other 29 schools currently supported by WFP in Kigoma. This school will be used as a model school to assist other schools next year, provided funding can be mobilized.

WFP partnered with Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in the mainland and the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in Zanzibar for school feeding, PORALG to strengthen community platforms for the delivery of integrated nutrition services, and TFNC and the Ministry of Health for nutritional messaging and food fortification. WFP expanded its relationship with the Benjamin Mkapa Foundation and World Vision Tanzania and signed a two-year action plan with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to undertake joint advocacy and resource mobilization for nutrition. Additionally, WFP partnered with UNHCR to deliver a comprehensive nutrition survey on refugees living with HIV.

Gender, age, and disability were mainstreamed into capacity strengthening activities. WFP supported the Government in mainstreaming gender, age, and disability in the development of relevant national documents such as school feeding guidelines and implementation plans to contribute to improved nutrition for all population groups. Additionally, WFP ensured that communication and education tools developed were sensitive to gender, age, and disability. For instance, the school feeding guidelines for Zanzibar specifically addressed the needs of schoolgirls and boys. Women's organizations, caregivers, and school-age children underwent sensitization and training, covering areas such as food fortification, production of nutritious complementary foods, case management of malnourished children under 5, and comprehensive education on good nutrition and HIV prevention. Furthermore, educational materials focusing on good nutrition were tailored for individuals with visual impairments.

## **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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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



**88,700 smallholder farmers** (53 percent women) supported to produce **high-quality, climate-resilient, and nutritious crops**



**1,200** farmer organizations received **technical assistance** to strengthen their aggregation capacities and systems



**12,500 community members** benefited from WFP's **asset creation initiatives**

WFP mobilized 75 percent of the funding requirements for this outcome enabling WFP to i) strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers, ii) improve aggregation systems, iii) enhance the capacity of pro-smallholder buyers, and iv) foster an enabling environment for smallholder farmers' market engagement, while v) strengthening community climate resilience [1].

### *i) Strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers*

WFP supported **88,700** smallholder farmers (53 percent women) in Dodoma, Singida, Mwanza, and Kigoma regions to produce high-quality, climate-resilient, and nutritious crops [2].

Smallholder farmers benefited from capacity-strengthening activities focused on adopting good agricultural practices to enhance crop productivity while preserving the quality of natural resources (water, soil, and forests). WFP also trained the smallholder farmers on post-harvest management and good storage practices to reduce post-harvest losses. WFP's support contributed to a significant reduction in the average post-harvest losses of targeted value chains from 13.1 percent to 9 percent.

WFP promoted community-based seed production systems by supporting farmer-led initiatives to produce quality declared seeds for beans, sunflower, and sorghum. This involved establishing 130 acres of demonstration plots (90 for sunflower, and 40 for sorghum). Over 150 mt of quality declared seeds were produced, slated for sale in the 2024 season. The improved seed quality enabled farmers to establish connections with the private sector, securing over 20 mt of sorghum improved seeds for 7,000 acres through contract farming.

WFP promoted the inclusion of women, prioritizing the mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment by ensuring women's participation through a community-based participatory planning approach and equal representation of women in project committees. Notably, women farmers accounted for 53 percent of participants in each of these activities.

To inform the design and implementation of youth-focused interventions, WFP facilitated a series of consultation sessions involving 500 youth (18-35 years), with 55 percent being women. Drawing upon insights gathered from these sessions, WFP developed a Youth Engagement Strategy and Communication and Visibility Plan, laying the groundwork for future youth-related programmes beyond traditional value chain support.

### *ii) Improving aggregation systems*

WFP promoted improved aggregation service provision to smallholder farmers by providing technical assistance to aggregators, such as farmers' organizations. Under this component, WFP enhanced the capacity of 1,200 community-based producer groups and aggregators in Kigoma, Mwanza, Dodoma, and Singida regions, introducing them into entry points for value chain services, including access to inputs, equipment, training, and other extension or business development services. Additionally, WFP identified 59 private aggregators, that owned or hired stores for aggregation and connected them with 13 village-based and agricultural marketing cooperatives and societies to broaden market opportunities for smallholders or project participants. This resulted in an increased capacity of agricultural marketing cooperatives and societies to aggregate commodities from smallholder farmers before the offtake.

### *iii) Enhancing the capacity of pro-smallholder buyers*

WFP enhanced the capacity of buyers - from both public and private sectors - to buy from smallholder farmers to provide an assured market for supported smallholder farmers.

WFP organized a three-day workshop in Dodoma bringing together 116 main food suppliers, farmers' organizations, and other stakeholders under the theme "Enhancing Sustainable Food Safety and Quality Supplies." Emphasis was placed on the need for farmers to adhere to food safety and quality standards to meet quality market demands while promoting a better understanding of the challenges faced by smallholder farmers. WFP also collaborated with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) to facilitate food safety and quality training, covering handling, storage, packaging, and delivery practices, complementing the regular training provided by TBS across Tanzania.

WFP facilitated linkages between targeted smallholder farmers and commodity buyers, resulting in the sale of 2,400 mt of sunflower seeds and 9,500 mt of sorghum grain. The sales of sorghum grain generated USD 2.5 million. Furthermore, WFP procured 7,500 mt of food directly from smallholder farmers and agricultural marketing cooperatives and societies for its refugee food assistance, putting USD 4 million in the pockets of smallholder farmers.

In addition, WFP initiated direct engagement with smallholders through forward delivery contracts and mandate contracts through main food suppliers (off-takers), benefiting 10 farmers' organizations comprising 1,500 smallholder members. This aimed to include smallholder farmers in WFP's food procurement operations for refugee food assistance and prepare them to compete with public and private sector entities in domestic and export markets.

#### *iv) Fostering an enabling environment for smallholder farmers' market engagement and financial inclusion*

To strengthen linkages between financial institutions (banks and microfinance institutions) and smallholder farmers, WFP negotiated with potential financial institutions, including the National Microfinance Bank, Cooperative and Rural Development Bank, and the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank, to advocate for the creation of tailored financial products for smallholder farmers. The dialogue between financial institutions and smallholder farmers resulted in a demand for 550 million Tanzanian shillings (USD 220,000) as working capital for input, output, and equipment loans.

Building on the longstanding partnership, WFP and the Tanzania Railway Corporation launched a pilot Rail Cold Chain service in the Morogoro region. This initiative aims to reduce post-harvest losses affecting horticulture farmers and retailers, ensuring an uninterrupted supply of high-quality, nutritious products to markets and consumers in Dar es Salaam. Approximately 5,000 registered smallholder horticulture farmers and 1,000 retailers will directly benefit from the project. Potential benefits include increased income for producers and enhanced quality and affordability for consumers, thanks to strengthened horticulture distribution networks.

#### *v) Strengthening community climate resilience*

Building upon its integrated programming approach, WFP established synergies between value chain and market systems interventions, and community resilience and climate adaptation activities through the implementation of climate-smart agriculture initiatives. In Dodoma, WFP promoted sorghum as a drought-resistant crop and supported farmers to adopt it due to its ability to withstand drought. Additionally, WFP implemented capacity-strengthening activities focused on climate-smart agriculture practices during agronomy training, equipping farmers with the knowledge to enhance production and increase yields of targeted crops while preserving the quality of soils and landscapes. The climate-smart agriculture training provided by WFP reached 10,000 smallholder farmers (50 percent women); 3,000 in Kigoma and 7,000 in Dodoma.

WFP, jointly with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) launched an integrated climate resilience project in two refugee hosting districts in Kigoma to address environmental degradation and climate-related shocks. In preparation, WFP conducted 10 community consultations to inform the design of the project components. Under this project, WFP implemented food assistance for assets in 10 targeted villages. Activities comprised canal rehabilitation, micro catchment level development, hill terracing, water dams, compost pits, fruit tree planting, and gabion wall construction. WFP engaged 1,300 people (54 percent women) from the targeted communities in the implementation of asset-creation activities who received cash transfers to meet their food needs. In addition, WFP rolled out a joint training programme on integrated resilience building targeting 2,500 smallholder farmers in the same areas who benefited from capacity-building sessions on climate-smart agriculture, including specialized permaculture training and inputs for kitchen gardens. This initiative aimed at enhancing community resilience and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, effectively combating the effects of climate change shocks.

WFP also implemented water provision interventions in Dodoma to improve access to water for drinking, sanitation, and domestic use as well as livelihoods including livestock farming and small-scale kitchen gardens. WFP extracted underground water using the borehole method and installed solar-powered pumps supplying storage tanks at established water collection points. The intervention benefited 21,000 households in seven villages, enhancing access to water for around 126,000 people with a specific focus on women and youth engaged in kitchen gardens and small-scale livestock farming. In addition, WFP, through food assistance for assets, rehabilitated 16 km of irrigation canals, providing targeted communities with access to irrigation water for agriculture, horticultural activities, and livestock farming. WFP engaged 1,200 framers (54 percent women) from targeted communities to implement

asset-creation activities, who received cash transfers to meet their food needs. Irrigation activities increased communities' resilience to climate shocks and stressors and resulted in a substantial increase in irrigated farmland, eliminating the reliance on erratic rainfall for farming activities.

WFP partnered with several public and private sector organizations, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Tanzania, the Small Industry Development Organization, the Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute, and Local Government Authorities. WFP reached out to private sector financial and communications companies, such as Cooperative and Rural Development Bank, National Microfinance Bank, Equity Bank, and Vodacom. WFP also engaged with the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research, the International Crop Research Institute in Semi-Arid Tropics, and the World Agroforestry Centre, and partnered with UNHCR, International Agriculture and Food Development, the United Nations Credit Development Fund, and the Danish Refugee Council.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Promote diversified livelihoods for smallholder producers based on reduced post-harvest loss and improved access to markets, technology and information</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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



**17,000** passengers transported by WFP



**108,000** mt of cargo transported by WFP



**24** United Nation agencies benefited from connectivity solutions provided by WFP

gWFP used its unique strength as a service provider to support national institutions and humanitarian and development sector partners. WFP provided information and communications technology (ICT), fleet management, administrative support, and supply chain management services to a broad spectrum of stakeholders, thereby enhancing the overall efficacy, reach, and capacity of WFP partners. This outcome was well-funded.

WFP trained 14 government staff (3 women and 11 men) from the Departments of Disaster Management in the mainland and Zanzibar on drone use and donated a drone for fertiliser and pesticide spraying to the Ministry of Agriculture on the mainland. The technical and financial support provided by WFP to the Department for Disaster Management at the Prime Minister's Office (PMO-DMD) played a critical role in the national response to El Nino events, enabling the government to integrate the use of drones to survey the damage caused by floods in Dar es Salaam incorporating the geo data results into their reports to enhance decision-making. This support complemented the work undertaken under strategic outcome 1 on strengthening national disaster management capacities. While the evaluation of drone use for fertiliser spraying is pending, overall, these achievements showcased advancements in technology.

WFP continued to provide shared ICT services to most of the United Nations (UN) agencies based in Dar es Salaam. CWFP extended connectivity solutions to 24 agencies operating under the One UN Umbrella, as well as at the residences of Heads of Agencies. WFP maintained 99 percent uptime of the connectivity services. According to a customer satisfaction survey, the service provided was satisfactory [1].

WFP offered fleet management services to UN agencies through the Humanitarian Booking Hub [2]. WFP also facilitated 50 carpooling trips for five UN agencies. The recent signing of the carpooling agreement by the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Credit Development Fund indicated further progress in expanding agency participation. This reflected WFP's proactive efforts and underscored its commitment to enhancing transportation efficiency and sustainability within the UN system.

WFP and the Africa Centre for Disease Control (Africa CDC) entered into a service-level agreement to support the provision of in-country logistics services in the deployment of COVID-19 vaccines across Tanzania. WFP facilitated the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines to nine regions in the mainland and four in Zanzibar by issuing fuel to regional and district vaccination officers through fuel cards. This supported both the distribution of COVID-19 as well as the distribution of other routine immunisation vaccines. Data quality assessment done by Deloitte gave the overall projected score of 98 percent compliance.

WFP provided innovative support to both internal and external stakeholders. The Lische Nutrition application underwent a pilot test with 150 Tanzanians utilizing mobile phones, while the National School Feeding Interactive Map was developed and deployed. The Lische Nutrition application was created to deliver accurate and tailored nutrition information digitally, aiming to address the scarcity of customized nutrition guidance in Swahili, thus reaching a broader audience in Tanzania and disseminating credible nutrition information through a recognized Government entity to promote optimal nutrition. The School Feeding Interactive Map offers a visual representation of key school feeding and other school-related indicators, granting national stakeholders access to information on gaps crucial for informing programs and policies. This includes geographical data essential for identifying locations suitable for new initiatives and opportunities for enhancing synergies and convergence. Additionally, a national-level workshop on Tanzanian Food Systems to foster Innovation and improve collaboration for a Sustainable Future was held during Innovation Week in April to bring together stakeholders and create awareness and networks on food system issues and opportunities.

WFP continued its support for the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), a platform that connects small-scale farmers, including women, men, young people, and persons with disabilities, from high-production areas to retail input networks and market demand from private sector actors. This support involved providing administrative, financial, and human resource services through a hosting agreement. The FTMA program actively promoted various biofortified bean

varieties aimed at enhancing food security, diversifying incomes, and improving household nutrition and resilience. To date, six farmer service centers have aggregated 10 metric tons of beans valued at USD 10,000, with 8 metric tons successfully sold.

### 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	2 - Fully integrates age

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Tanzania's commitment and leadership in advancing gender equality is evident through its role as a leader in the Economic Justice and Rights Action coalition at the international level with notable opportunities to enhance gender-transformative approaches across various sectors. Tanzania is also one of only two African countries named as members of the Global Generation Equality Multistakeholder Leadership Group, underscoring its dedication to this cause.

The establishment of women's empowerment platforms at the grassroots level by the Government serves to amplify the voices and agency of women, aligning with the priority areas in the WFP Gender Policy. These areas focus on strengthening leadership and decision-making, promoting equitable participation, and driving transformative action on social norms and structural barriers. Such efforts are crucial for advancing women's economic empowerment, ensuring access to and control over food security and nutrition, and laying the groundwork for addressing the underlying root causes of gender inequality. Overall, leveraging Tanzania's leadership and commitments to gender equality can significantly bolster the impact of initiatives aimed at fostering positive change and empowerment within communities.

Despite these achievements, women's employment, control of earnings, participation in decision-making, and ownership of assets have not improved significantly for ordinary women. Gender disparities persist in terms of women's participation in household and community decision-making, control of earnings (including owning an individual bank account), communications (use of mobile phones), property rights, domestic violence, and division of labour in the household.

As part of its commitment to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, WFP underwent the Gender Equality Certification Programme (GECIP) assessment and met all 39 benchmarks. The assessment involved a comprehensive review and analysis of primary and secondary data, including literature reviews, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions. Consultations were held with staff, the Gender Results Network, other United Nations agencies, the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, and WFP's partners. The assessment report concluded that WFP has integrated gender considerations across various functions. Gender-related management accountability systems were in place and operational, demonstrating a commitment to gender mainstreaming. WFP was awarded the Gender Equality Certification in acknowledgment of these accomplishments.

In refugee camps, WFP focused on gender and age messaging to raise awareness about ration entitlements and ensure refugees were aware of the dietary challenges facing women and girls, especially those pregnant and breastfeeding, as well as malnourished children and those with chronic illnesses due to ration reductions. In addition, WFP prioritized pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls during distributions. The proportion of households where women and men jointly made decisions related to using WFP's assistance increased due to awareness-raising sessions targeting the refugee population. WFP also ensured that food management committees inside the camps were gender-balanced and representative, with women making up 50 percent of the members.

WFP raised awareness with camp staff to address protection issues reported by women when traveling to and from food distribution sites. WFP and partners disseminated social behavioural change communication messages encouraging men and boys to participate in project interventions not as competitors, but as allies and partners.

As part of efforts to promote youth engagement and empowerment, WFP conducted district youth consultations that enabled 548 youth (250 women and 298 men) to participate, lead, and advocate for their ideas. Young women led in conducting focus group discussions. WFP youth dialogues were used as an entry point to provide tailored innovation and basic financial literacy training targeting both women and men. These served as a platform to capture in-depth youth perspectives on the challenges faced in accessing government schemes, particularly for food and nutrition, good agricultural practices, climate-smart agriculture, financial literacy, and access to markets and agricultural inputs. These inputs informed the development of the 2024 WFP Youth Strategy.



Under its smallholder farmers pillar, WFP implemented interventions designed to address inequalities facing women farmers, such as lack of access to market information, postharvest management, climate-smart agriculture skills, and financial literacy. WFP helped individual women smallholder farmers to construct on-farm storage facilities and invest income from sorghum and threshing machines to finance agricultural inputs and purchase equipment such as power tillers. For food assistance for assets, WFP ensured both men and women were involved in community-based participatory planning. WFP promoted the inclusion of women, prioritizing the mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment by ensuring women's participation through a community-based participatory planning approach and equal representation of women in project committees. Notably, women farmers accounted for 53 percent of participants in each of these activities.

Through the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE), WFP oriented 78 women on the establishment of kitchen gardens which facilitated improved dietary diversity. WFP supported six women's farmer organizations engaged in the production of horticultural crops in the off-season by linking them to improved agricultural input suppliers (particularly for tomato seeds) and this fostered new economic ventures. As a result of the JPRWEE, the local government authorities at the village level allocated more community land for women farmers to cultivate other vegetables.

WFP continued to prioritize gender and age integration across all programme activities maintaining the highest score of 4 against the gender and age marker, which assesses and rates the extent to which gender and age are integrated into WFP's programme. Monitoring activities conducted were gender and age-responsive and comprehensive. This allowed WFP to become aware of the impact of gender and age dynamics on the lives of vulnerable men, women, and youth, both male and female, within humanitarian and development settings.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

WFP progressed in mainstreaming protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). WFP developed a protection and AAP action plan that focused on ensuring protection risk analysis and identification of mitigation measures for all WFP operations to safeguard the safety and dignity of beneficiaries, avoid causing harm, improve access to assistance, and enhance participation of communities and accountability to affected populations. WFP strengthened the monitoring of protection-relevant factors by including additional questions to better understand how to protect people who are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. WFP staff and implementing partners were trained on protection, AAP, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and gender-based violence (GBV).

In 2023, the protection situation of Burundian and Congolese refugees in the refugee camps in Kigoma region deteriorated. This was in part due to a stricter encampment policy, which left refugees fully dependent on humanitarian assistance. This situation coincided with the unprecedented underfunding of humanitarian assistance for refugees, causing WFP to reduce food rations to 60 percent as of mid-2023, while the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had to cut assistance by 30 percent across all areas. This underfunding was due to the global critical funding situation and food price rises, which was further stretched by the influx of 14,000 Congolese refugees.

Consequently, harmful coping mechanisms and protection risks increased in the camps. According to the Community Household Survey (CHS) of August 2023, and the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) of October 2023, refugees went outside the camps to obtain additional food or livelihood opportunities. GBV, use of child labour, domestic violence, physical assault, extortion, and exploitation all rose in the camps. Moreover, harmful coping mechanisms included survival sex, school drop-out, begging and borrowing, selling food/non-food items, and stealing. While the deteriorating situation affected all refugees, monitoring exercises showed that women-headed households were disproportionately affected, as were children, the elderly, the chronically ill, and persons with disabilities.

Based on the analysis of the situation and the protection risks identified, WFP formulated an internal protection action plan to establish mitigation measures for identified risks. This included strategic advocacy for positive change with the Government and donors, to raise awareness of the increased vulnerabilities in the camps. Furthermore, WFP stepped up its monitoring of protection issues and coordination with partners in the camps including UNHCR, Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, and World Vision Tanzania to discuss whether the current prevention and mitigation measures for identified risks, particularly for highly prevalent GBV, were still sufficient and relevant. Possible measures identified included reinforced training with staff and increased messaging and awareness-raising with refugees.

In the context of WFP's development-oriented interventions, the protection context was far more positive, stable, and without generalized situations of violence or emergency. Instead, and as identified already in WFP's Rapid Gendered Situational Analysis of 2021, it is mostly structural inequalities related to socio-cultural norms that tend to pose protection concerns and can lead to discrimination of women and youth and occasional violence. Given the intersectionality of gender and age, young women were particularly affected. GBV was a widely prevalent protection concern, as well as violence against children and child labour. Persons with disabilities also tended to face stigma and discrimination, particularly in rural and remote areas. WFP engaged civil society and international organizations as well as the Government for better disability inclusion. WFP and implementing partners for each project analyzed protection risks and identified mitigation measures at the project level. This included regular sensitization sessions with targeted communities to raise awareness on gender equality and the need to detect and contain GBV. WFP trained new partners and provided refresher training to existing partners and targeted communities on PSEA and related referral mechanisms. WFP also participated in the United Nations Country Team PSEA network. WFP is designing clear escalation and referral guidelines for sensitive issues such as PSEA, to be used when the community feedback mechanism will be rolled out in 2024.

WFP held regular consultations with beneficiaries and stakeholders in both its humanitarian and development-oriented operations. Throughout 2023, this practice was continued regularly for WFP's operations in the refugee camps and

stepped up as necessary to ensure adequate accompaniment when food ration cuts had to be introduced. Refugees had access to a range of community feedback mechanism tools including suggestion boxes placed within food distribution sites, helpdesk/litigation desks at the distribution centers, and interagency helpdesks.

For its development operations, where many new projects have recently started, WFP bolstered regular community engagement and feedback practices at the project level with targeted exercises. This included an extended youth consultation that took place with 548 youths (47 percent women) in six districts who are part of the youth agriculture business project. WFP also undertook community consultation exercises specifically aimed at understanding satisfaction and needs regarding WFP's community engagement, whereby 40 focus group discussions took place with 412 participants (48 percent women). Based on the information gained from this process as well as from WFP's established community engagement channels in all its operations, WFP developed a community engagement action plan that will guide WFP in further strengthening its AAP set-up in 2024.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Tanzania faces several environmental challenges that adversely affect food security and nutrition. Deforestation, soil degradation, and climate change are among the critical issues the country is facing. Tanzania ranks fifth highest globally, and third highest in Africa in terms of deforestation rates [1]. In addition to agricultural land expansion, the high deforestation rate is also due to the heavy reliance of over 90 percent of the population on firewood for cooking and the use of inefficient cookstoves. This poses substantial health challenges, with 10 million people suffering from respiratory diseases associated with indoor air pollution from solid biomass fuels, resulting in 33,000 deaths annually [2].

In line with WFP Environmental Policy, WFP implemented environmental and social safeguards (ESS) with staff, local government, and cooperating partners, to ensure that programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. In this context, WFP screened the programme design of all new asset creation activities for environmental and social risks before implementation. This was done during community consultations in collaboration with the decentralised technical services of the Government, and following the provisions set by both national law and donor requirements. All activities in Tanzania were categorized as low risk. WFP also ensured that all field-level agreements and memorandums of understanding for the implementation of activities were screened for environmental and social risks.

To address the environmental degradation in refugee hosting communities due to the reliance on firewood for cooking, WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) launched a joint resilience project implemented in Kigoma region to protect, conserve, and restore natural landscapes while building community resilience and adaptive capacity through asset creation and landscape restoration interventions. Under this project, WFP created and rehabilitated assets to promote the availability of water for agriculture and livestock, reduce soil erosion, protect water sources, and ensure that degraded landscapes are restored. Additionally, WFP and partners conducted ESS training in ten targeted villages of the joint WFP-UNHCR resilience project, in coordination with local government authorities. As WFP's asset creation and resilience activities only commenced in mid-2023, the percentages of beneficiaries who felt their environment had improved (or not) could not be determined and will be provided in the next annual country report.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched the environmental management system implementation during the third quarter of 2023. One of the main achievements was the gradual phasing out of air conditioners using R22 refrigerant, replacing them with air conditioners that use more environmentally friendly R410a refrigerant. All new air conditioners use inverter technology, making them more energy-saving and efficient, with a longer life span than traditional units.

WFP maintained its commitment to recycling by collecting 566 kg of recyclable waste across five streams: paper, cardboard, cans/tins, glass, and plastic bottles. This waste was then distributed to local manufacturers and companies. The cardboard was recycled locally into toilet paper rolls and brown envelopes, while plastic bottles were locally shredded. Some of the plastic bottles were transformed into fibers, while the remainder were exported to South Africa and Europe for use in producing new plastic bottles, plastic chairs, containers, and clothing. Cans were utilized in the manufacturing of various new products, such as steel frames and bars.

In addition, WFP continued to collect rainwater and air conditioner condensate across various offices including the country office in Dar es Salaam, Kasulu field office, and Dodoma liaison office, to curtail indirect carbon emissions and alleviate stress on the Government water system supplies. Water collected was used to irrigate gardens located within the premises. Additionally, WFP enhanced its commitment to fuel efficiency by augmenting its service provision and participation in carpooling activities through the UN booking hub [3]. There was a notable increase in the use of

carpooling for WFP by both offering assistance to other agencies and utilizing other UN agency services.

# 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**

Recognizing the fundamental role of nutrition integration in contributing to sustainable development and the resilience of the population, WFP ensured the systematic integration of nutrition across all its programmes, systems, and personnel.

WFP strengthened nutrition integration under the refugee response pillar by expanding platforms to reach refugees through social and behaviour change activities, including annual, bi-annual, and quarterly nutrition and health promotion days, as well as the celebration of breastfeeding week. WFP implemented community outreach activities through dedicated nutrition staff who conducted home visits to provide tailored support to families with malnourished members, ensuring that caregivers understood the proper usage of specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) and could monitor growth. WFP also incorporated nutrition education into food distributions, and all children aged 6-59 months were attended to by staff from malnutrition prevention and treatment programmes. Furthermore, WFP promoted exclusive breastfeeding for infants less than six months of age.

In addition to specialised nutrition interventions, the food basket for general food assistance included fortified commodities such as maize meal, oil, and salt, even amid ration reductions, ensuring that households had access to essential micronutrients. Wheat, introduced, underwent milling and fortification, accompanied by acceptability trials and cooking demonstrations. Nutritionally vulnerable households also received support in establishing kitchen gardens to enhance dietary diversity. Throughout 2023, WFP designed surveys and assessments to integrate nutrition, ensuring evidence-based advocacy and programming. These initiatives included the standardized expanded nutrition survey, joint assessment mission, and post-distribution monitoring.

Under its disaster risk management, WFP incorporated nutrition into the design of the anticipatory action (AA) programme. WFP included nutrition experts in multisectoral governance structures such as the national and district technical working groups. The justification for the AA programme encompasses the nutritional impacts of shocks, such as droughts and floods, which manifest through factors like livestock deaths, crop failure, and livelihood losses.

WFP expanded nutrition education to people with visual impairment by supporting the Government to develop nutrition manuals and materials in braille and audio messages to promote positive nutrition practices and healthy lifestyles among persons with disabilities.

WFP integrated nutrition into its school-based programmes by providing financial and technical support to 29,000 children (50 percent girls) in 30 primary schools in western Tanzania to set up school gardens. WFP also trained 63 teachers on good agricultural practices and post-harvest skills to produce nutritious crops. WFP also conducted social and behaviour change activities for school children on HIV prevention and promotion of positive nutrition and hygiene practices. Additionally, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Government for the development of the Zanzibar School Feeding Guidelines and the implementation plan for the National Guidelines on School Feeding and Nutrition Services to Basic Education Students for Mainland. WFP trained 162 (64 percent women) teachers in Zanzibar in nutrition, social and behaviour change, and school feeding.

Smallholder farmers benefiting from WFP's programmes were trained on nutrition-sensitive agriculture using a manual developed jointly by WFP and the Government. As a result, farmers started growing green leafy vegetables and tomatoes during the off-season for home consumption and sale. In addition, training on social and behaviour change was conducted for nutrition promoters to equip smallholder farmers with nutrition education through various platforms such as farming cooperatives, village savings, and loan associations.

# Partnerships

WFP established 20 strategic and operational partnerships encompassing resourcing, advocacy, coordination, and implementation. WFP's partners included the Government of Tanzania, bilateral donors, United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the private sector, research institutions, and academia.

The Government of Tanzania remained WFP's main partner for the implementation of the CSP. WFP worked with the Government at different levels, notably, offices of the President, Vice President, and Prime Minister, line ministries and related institutions as well as regional and district governments that mobilized communities.

WFP advocated with donors to secure predictable and flexible funding for both development and humanitarian initiatives. However, a noteworthy proportion of the funding, 88 percent, was earmarked at the activity level. Flexible/multilateral funding accounted for 6 percent of the total contributions received, which were directed toward underfunded development areas, such as nutrition, resilience, and supply chain. The acquisition of multiyear funding in 2022/23 facilitated strategic planning, partner identification, and coordination with the government at national, regional, and district levels. This enabled WFP to conduct assessments, identify beneficiaries, and prepare for the implementation of activities.

WFP executed several south-south and triangular cooperation initiatives. For instance, Brazil supported a cotton project in Mwanza Region, contributing to the economic development of the cotton value chain and its by-products, while China facilitated an off-grid school in Kigoma to access clean energy and water, fostering year-round vegetable supply for school meals through innovative solar and irrigation technology.

WFP collaborated with the World Bank, contributing to the formulation of the World Bank's Country Partnership Framework, and participated in the Systematic Country Diagnostic exercise. WFP continued providing technical assistance to the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), which implements the Productive Social Safety Nets Programme (PSSN), largely funded by the World Bank. Thanks to a five-year allocation from WFP's internally managed "Changing Lives Trust Fund", as well as the long-term funding to build Anticipatory Action (AA) linked to forecast-based funding, WFP will directly contribute to designing the third phase of PSSN starting in 2024. This contribution will emphasize the development of the shock-responsive capability of TASAF and PSSN, linked to AA triggers.

WFP initiated preliminary discussions with the International Monetary Fund on climate change adaptation and emergency preparedness and with the International Finance Corporation on the WFP-supported Cold Chain Project.

WFP increased its engagement with the private sector, aiming to cultivate new partnerships to access resources, expertise, and innovation opportunities. WFP organized a joint event with the American Chamber of Commerce and the European Business Group to showcase opportunities for business community investment in local economies, emphasizing inputs production, storage, agro-processing, and packaging to leverage domestic market potential and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals. The event also highlighted private sector opportunities for investing in human capital through initiatives in school feeding, nutrition, and fortification.

## Focus on localization

In 2023, WFP partnered with nine NGOs, 55 percent of which were national. These partnerships leveraged local insights to enrich WFP programmes, enhance access, and ensure greater accountability to target populations. The UN Partner Portal was instrumental in selecting potential NGOs, with efforts to increase its outreach by supporting six new NGOs to register. WFP conducted capacity assessments and performance evaluations for both new and existing partners and integrated the findings into field-level agreements.

In addition to supporting refugee response, partner NGOs provided crucial technical assistance to smallholder producers, promoting livelihood diversification, reducing post-harvest loss, and improving access to information and markets. These partnerships extended to initiatives supporting women's economic empowerment, community landscape restoration, climate-smart agriculture practices, and resilience building. Furthermore, WFP's partners promoted peaceful coexistence, and social cohesion, strengthened school gardens, and established a network of farmer service centres to enhance productivity and onboard smallholder farmers.

WFP held a meeting with partners in September 2023 to address communication and training needs, ensuring collaboration from project design to implementation, involving regional and district-level governments, as well as beneficiary communities, to guarantee sustainability.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP collaborated within the UN system in alignment with the United Nations (UN) Reforms. This included joint resource mobilization, joint programmes, support to the Common Back Office [1], and the provision of fleet and information technology support, showcasing WFP's commitment to maximizing impact across the humanitarian and development landscapes.

WFP was the lead agency for the Joint Programme on "Rural Women Economic Empowerment" (JRWEE) implemented by WFP, UN Women, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the Food and Agriculture Organization. WFP also brought together United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Organization on Migration (IOM), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to formulate a joint programme on disaster risk reduction, aiming to strengthen government systems and address existing gaps highlighted in the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) report. Additionally, WFP was part of the consortium, along with UNDP, UNICEF, IOM, and UN Women, tasked by the Government to develop a joint programme for Mtwara region aimed at reducing multidimensional poverty and inequality for 2024.

WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, and the World Bank, has been leading the advocacy for a social protection system in Tanzania capable of proactively anticipating and effectively responding to shocks, which has gained significant traction, evidenced by the imminent launch of the revised national social protection policy. This policy underscores the importance of establishing a shock-responsive social protection system and outlines mechanisms for integrating disaster risk management a priority area promoted by WFP and UNICEF. The formulation of Productive Social Safety Net III under the Tanzania Social Action Fund is an opportunity to integrate shock responsiveness into the safety net programme in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.



# Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP received a total of USD 88 million, of which USD 59 million as allocated contributions and USD 28 million of balances carried forward from 2022. Most of the allocated contributions (88 percent) were earmarked at the activity level. Strategic outcome 1, focusing on crisis response, received the most contributions (60 percent). Multilateral funding comprised around 6 percent of the total contributions received, and was directed to underfunded development activities including nutrition, resilience, and supply chain.

Despite the seemingly positive resourcing outlook, it is crucial to highlight the challenging funding situation, particularly impacting humanitarian interventions and leading to significant ration reductions. The apparent positivity largely stems from resources confirmed towards the end of the year and confirmed contributions earmarked for use in 2024. This is coupled with balances carried forward from previous years and the confirmation of multiyear development funding, constituting over 50 percent of all allocated contributions. This distinctive financial landscape underscores the complexity of the resourcing situation and the need for timely and strategic fund allocation to address immediate needs.

Strategic outcome 1, focusing on crisis response, received a total of USD 52 million. Despite the initial positive outlook, the refugee response component encountered persistent funding shortfalls due to a global reduction in humanitarian aid. This situation was further exacerbated by the influx of Congolese asylum seekers and a three-year record high in food prices, significantly impacting the availability of resources for crisis-affected populations. Consequently, WFP was compelled to implement substantial reductions in refugee food assistance, particularly in the first half of the year. Approximately 60 percent of the allocated resources were confirmed during the last quarter of the year, some of which were earmarked for 2024, hence the lower expenditure rate.

To mitigate operational and financial risks related to delays in confirmed contributions, WFP relied on internal strategic advance financing mechanisms. These funds were used to ensure the timely flow of commodities for the refugee response by purchasing from the Global Commodity Management Facility at optimal prices [1]. Meanwhile, WFP utilised the multilateral allocation committee and internally generated funds to address the funding gaps for its disaster risk management activities.

Strategic outcome 2, in support of nutrition and school feeding, received no direct contributions. These funding constraints hindered WFP's ability to implement nutrition and school feeding programmes putting at risk the gains made and the organization's reliability. To address these risks, WFP directed multilateral funding to bridge some of the funding gaps, covering 40 percent of the needs.









Strategic outcome 3, supporting smallholder farmers, was well funded enabling WFP to implement tailored interventions that enhanced access to quality inputs, predictable markets, and affordable finance. WFP strengthened its collaboration with United Nations (UN) agencies through several joint financing programmes for development interventions, aiming to maximise cost efficiency and create synergies. Strategic outcome 4 for service provision received over 75 percent of its requirements enabling WFP to provide quality and efficient services to partners.

The total expenditure during the reporting period was 55 percent of available resources. The variance between actual expenditure and available resources was linked to the confirmation of multiyear funding, and resources received toward the end of the year.

WFP revised its 2023 country portfolio budget, incorporating two key changes: (i) an increase in beneficiary numbers under the refugee food assistance activity, attributed to a substantial decrease in the rate of voluntary repatriation of Burundians and an unforeseen influx of Congolese asylum seekers; and (ii) a modification to the transfer modality for the nutrition component, aiming for better alignment with the Government's vision and national strategies. This revision led to an overall increase of approximately 1 percent in the funding requirements for the total duration of the Country Strategic Plan [2].

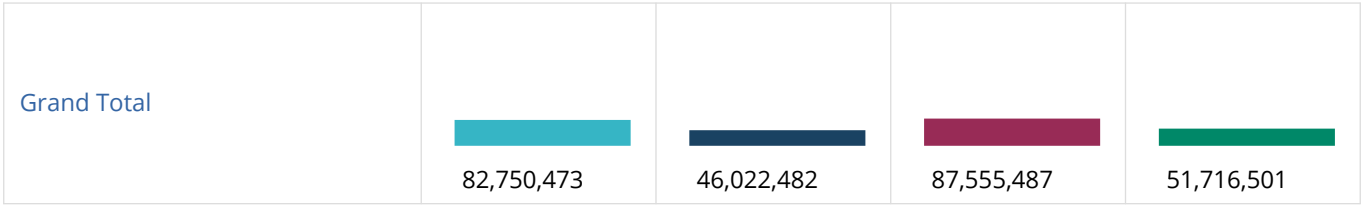
WFP's main funding partners were Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Commission, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Mastercard Foundation, Norway, One UN, Private Sector, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 46,535,848	 30,126,821	 52,285,434	 35,182,352
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	 46,535,848	 30,126,821	 52,285,434	 35,182,352
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	 45,545,967	 29,581,784	 50,641,575	 34,715,242
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	 989,881	 545,036	 1,384,923	 467,109
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 258,934	 0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 5,707,375	 1,102,423	 2,348,920	 1,292,772
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.	 5,707,375	 1,102,423	 2,348,920	 1,292,772

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	4,266,845	302,880	1,167,178	538,475
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	1,440,530	799,542	1,181,742	754,297
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	17,700,445	6,394,069	13,483,636	6,156,287
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	218,000	0
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	17,700,445	6,394,069	13,265,636	6,156,287
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	6,962,516	4,913,549	9,846,998	3,743,013
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	4,231,367	528,500	799,874	537,430

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	6,506,561	952,019	2,618,764	1,875,843
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	3,341,492	1,704,325	2,542,331	2,183,165
SO04: Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.	3,341,492	1,704,325	2,542,331	2,183,165
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector	3,341,492	1,704,325	2,542,331	2,183,165
Non-SDG Target	0	0	5,197,113	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	73,285,162	39,327,639	75,857,435	44,814,577
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	4,631,643	4,000,560	8,254,383	3,458,255
Total Direct Costs	77,916,805	43,328,199	84,111,818	48,272,833
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	4,833,668	2,694,282	3,443,668	3,443,668



# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Beneficiaries by Residence Status: WFP was only able to reach 103,751 residents out of the 268,311 planned due to funding limitations under some of its development interventions (see Data Note [2] for further information)

[2] Beneficiaries by Programme Areas (Asset Creation and Livelihoods): WFP was only able to reach 12,485 people out of the 100,000 planned under its asset creation and livelihood interventions due to funding limitations.

[3] Beneficiaries by Programme Areas (Malnutrition Treatment Programme): Reached beneficiaries and total food distributed under the Malnutrition Treatment Programme were lower than planned as WFP revised its 2023 country portfolio budget, where direct implementation/food distribution was removed to align with the Government's vision and national strategies as well as the context of a middle-income country classification.

[4] Beneficiaries by Modality (Cash-based transfer): WFP was only able to reach 12,485 people out of the 100,000 planned under its asset creation and livelihood interventions due to funding limitations.

[5] Beneficiaries by Modality (Commodity Voucher): No commodity voucher was distributed in 2023 as the Government has yet to approve the introduction of this modality in refugee camps.

[6] Total Transfers by Modality (Cash-based transfer): Funding limitations have hindered WFP's ability to distribute the planned cash-based transfers, the modality for its asset creation and livelihood interventions, which was underfunded.

## Operational context

[1] Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics. National Population Census (2022). <https://sensa.nbs.go.tz/>

[2] World Bank. United Republic of Tanzania General Overview. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tanzania/overview>

[3] World Bank. Macro Poverty Outlook, Sub-Saharan Africa (2023). <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/bae48ff2fec5a869546775b3f010735-0500062021/related/mpo-tza.pdf>

[4] Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics. Demographic and Health Survey (2022).

<https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/census-surveys/health-statistics/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs/831-dhs-2022-key-indicators-report>

[5] UN World Food Programme. Fill the Nutrition Gap (2018).

[https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139306/download/?\\_ga=2.196468837.872969699.1706788984-1806180822.1659518882](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139306/download/?_ga=2.196468837.872969699.1706788984-1806180822.1659518882)

[6] Tanzania Metrological Authority. Monthly Weather Summary and Outlook (November 2023).

[https://www.meteo.go.tz/uploads/publications/en1701497102-Monthly%20Weather%20Outlook\\_December,%202023.pdf](https://www.meteo.go.tz/uploads/publications/en1701497102-Monthly%20Weather%20Outlook_December,%202023.pdf)

[7] UNDP. Human Development Report 2021/2022 - Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our Future in a Transforming World.

<https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>

[8] Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics. Demographic and Health Survey (2022).

<https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/census-surveys/health-statistics/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs/831-dhs-2022-key-indicators-report>

[9] UNHCR. Tanzania Operational Data Portal (2023). <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/tza>

## Rail Cold Chain Project

[1] Government of Tanzania. National Post Harvest Management Strategy and National Horticulture Development Strategy.

[https://www.kilimo.go.tz/uploads/dasip/ENGLISH\\_STRATEGY.pdf](https://www.kilimo.go.tz/uploads/dasip/ENGLISH_STRATEGY.pdf)

[2] UN World Food Programme and Tanzania Railway Corporation. Feasibility Study Cold Chain Development: Horticulture Distribution and Marketing (2022).

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] The section on Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations in this report discusses this in more detail.

[2] OCHA. Heavy Rains and Flooding Flash Update No. 2, 12 December 2023.

<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/united-republic-tanzania/tanzania-heavy-rains-and-flooding-flash-update-no-2-12-december-2023>

Output Results, Indicator A.1.1: The actual number reflects the total number of assisted refugees (213,965) and Tanzanians receiving emergency food assistance during floods (1,491).

Output Results, Indicator A.3.1: No cash-based transfers were distributed in 2023 as the government has yet to approve the introduction of this modality in refugee camps.

Output Results, Indicator B.1.2: The utilization of codes for nutritious food in the ration creation process outlined in the need-based monitoring plan was not prioritized as the indicator was categorized as "Other Output Result", which was manually entered. However, following recent changes that reclassified the indicator as an Output Result in 2023, the system now automatically computes this information. Nevertheless, the actual output reflects the distribution of nutritious food, and this adjustment will be reflected in the system during the next budget revision.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] A budget revision undertaken in the second half of 2023 reduced the requirements for strategic outcome 2 by removing food and cash-based transfers for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children aged 6-59 months.

Output Result A.1.2 & A.2.2 (children): WFP has revised its 2023 country portfolio budget, where direct implementation/food distribution was removed to align with the Government's vision and national strategies as well as the context of a middle-income country classification. The small quantities of food distribution and a small number of beneficiaries indicated (494) are those from the efficacy testing for specialized nutritious food that TFNC (Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre) was doing, which was a one-time distribution as part of the technical and financial support provided to TFNC.

Output Result A.1.2 & A.2.2 (Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls): No beneficiaries were reached under this component as WFP has revised its 2023 country portfolio budget, where direct implementation/food distribution was removed to align with the Government's vision and national strategies as well as the context of a middle-income country classification.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The lower expenditure rates were due to the confirmation of multiyear funding as well as resources allocated for 2024, coupled with the nature of agricultural interventions that are seasonal.

Output Results, F.1: The disparity between planned vs reached beneficiaries can be attributed to the nature of the provision of value chain services, which aligns with agricultural seasons. Consequently, a noteworthy portion of beneficiaries registered during or after the planting season and will be included in the initiatives planned for 2024.

Output Results, Indicator A.1.6: WFP was only able to reach 12,485 people out of the 100,000 planned under its asset creation and livelihood interventions due to funding limitations.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] The Satisfaction Survey done by WFP registered 80% to be satisfied with the services.

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

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] No protection and accountability indicators were collected for Strategic Outcome 2 as it had no direct beneficiaries (Tier 1) following the budget revision where direct implementation and transfer modalities were removed, with only capacity-strengthening activities retained.

[2] No protection and accountability indicators were collected for Strategic Outcome 3 in 2023, which is planned for 2024.

## Environmental sustainability

[1-2] Tanzania: Country Environmental Analysis – Environmental Trends and Threats, and Pathways to Improved Sustainability (English). Washington, D.C: World Bank Group 2019.

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

## Partnerships

[1] The Common Back Office (CBO) is one of the critical instruments to advance the Secretary General's efficiency agenda. A CBO represents a new way of operating at the country level. It is a framework that encourages United Nations entities to consolidate a range of their programme support functions for greater efficiency and effectiveness.

## Financial Overview

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

[2] WFP. United Republic of Tanzania country strategic plan (2022–2027). Budget revision 02.

[https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000153370/download/?\\_ga=2.114510151.1187999310.1705317876-1806180822.1659518882](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000153370/download/?_ga=2.114510151.1187999310.1705317876-1806180822.1659518882)

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities 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.



# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	223,226	154,168	69%
	female	262,155	162,964	62%
	total	485,381	317,132	65%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	19,864	8,902	45%
	female	20,062	9,713	48%
	total	39,926	18,615	47%
24-59 months	male	29,149	13,367	46%
	female	30,972	13,955	45%
	total	60,121	27,322	45%
5-11 years	male	27,797	12,617	45%
	female	28,418	12,887	45%
	total	56,215	25,504	45%
12-17 years	male	23,079	10,732	47%
	female	24,288	10,931	45%
	total	47,367	21,663	46%
18-59 years	male	117,133	106,106	91%
	female	152,381	113,358	74%
	total	269,514	219,464	81%
60+ years	male	6,204	2,444	39%
	female	6,034	2,120	35%
	total	12,238	4,564	37%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	217,070	213,965	99%
Resident	268,311	103,167	38%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	100,000	12,485	12%
Malnutrition prevention programme	60,758	51,200	84%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition treatment programme	54,479	2,562	4%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	105,000	88,697	84%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	227,070	215,456	94%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	2,408	3,202	133%
Corn Soya Blend	5,505	1,099	20%
High Energy Biscuits	3	8	273%
Iodised Salt	396	338	85%
Maize	28,973	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	19,654	-
Micronutrient Powder	5	4	80%
Rice	2,590	0	0%
Split Peas	7,077	850	12%
Vegetable Oil	1,582	664	42%
Wheat Flour	0	3,050	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	990	3	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	534,000	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	722,144	0	0%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	3,636,000	173,505	5%

## 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	General	Female	116,486	109,608	
		Distribution;	Male	110,584	105,848	
		HIV/TB Care & treatment; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies; Prevention of stunting	<b>Total</b>	<b>227,070</b>	<b>215,456</b>	
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	83	106	
			Male	68	88	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>194</b>	
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	15,462	13,230	
			Male	13,712	12,747	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>29,174</b>	<b>25,977</b>	
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	8,845	8,338	
			Male	8,499	7,583	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>17,344</b>	<b>15,921</b>	
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	519	1,030	
			Male	498	844	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,874</b>	
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	14,240	9,302	
			Male			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>14,240</b>	<b>9,302</b>	

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,494	1,086.7
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	47,046	27,781.97
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	534,000	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		7,339.91

### 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
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)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	32,756	27,427

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

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

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

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	27.5	WFP survey
	Male	14.1	<14.1	<14.1	25.7	WFP survey
	Overall	13.8	<13.8	<13.8	26.6	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74	>74	>74	60	WFP survey
	Male	76	>76	>76	76	WFP survey
	Overall	75	>75	>75	68	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15	<15	<15	24	WFP survey
	Male	14	<14	<14	18	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<15	<15	21	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<12	<12	17	WFP survey
	Male	10	<10	<10	6	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<11	<11	11	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	5	<5	<5	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	10	<10	<10	23	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	48	<48	<48	46	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	37	>37	>37	26	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee: 24-59mos - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	99	≥99	≥99	99	WFP
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	99	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	99	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94	≥94	≥94	89	WFP
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	86	programme monitoring
	Overall	92	≥92	≥92	88	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee: 6-23mos - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	98	≥98	≥98	98	WFP
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	99	programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	99	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96	≥96	≥96	98	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	97	
	Overall	97	≥97	≥97	98	
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	50	>50	>50	52	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	62	>62	>62	66	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Overall	6	>6	>6	3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	31	>31	>31	36	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee: 6-59mos - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Overall	18	<15	<15	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Overall	78	>78	>78	94.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee: PLW - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	95	≥95	≥95	83	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee: WRA - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	52	>52	>52	57	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	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods					
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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	11,910	257
			Male	11,442	237
			<b>Total</b>	<b>23,352</b>	<b>494</b>
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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	29,959	
			Male		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>29,959</b>	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	990	3.04
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	722,144	

## Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	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	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)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	29,959	24,046

### 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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	5



C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number		3	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.2: Number of tools or products developed as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number		1	1

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Policies, strategies and programmes - <b>Location:</b> Tanzania, United Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>2	≥2	3	WFP programme monitoring

#### 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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Policies, strategies and programmes - <b>Location:</b> Tanzania, United Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	>2	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> School Health and Nutrition interventions - <b>Location:</b> Tanzania, United Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	>1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	>2	≥2	4	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	>1	≥1	3	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
<b>Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to support men and women smallholder producers to diversify livelihoods, reduce post-harvest loss and improve access to information, technologies and markets</b>						
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	52,500	47,231	
			Male	52,500	41,466	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>88,697</b>	
<b>Activity 07: Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation</b>						
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	5,868	
			Male	48,700	6,617	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>12,485</b>	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	3,636,000	173,506	

### 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	1,250	1,363
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	1,250	1,379
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,235	1,229
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	9

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	28	17
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	4	2

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers (beans) - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	11.2	<11.2	≤11.2	10	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Dodoma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						

Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	15	<13	≤13	8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Tanzania, United Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	1,225,218	>1,225,218	≥1,225,218	2,582,668	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	114,988	>114,988	≥114,988	57,494	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	1,110,230	>1,110,230	≥1,110,230	2,525,174	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	5,100	>5,100	≥5,100	9,566	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	100	>100	≥100	50	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	5,000	>5,000	≥5,000	9,516	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Government institutions and development partners in Tanzania have improved access to on-demand services and innovation platforms throughout the year.</b>					<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 08: Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector</b>						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 08: National and sub-national institutions and humanitarian and development partners benefit from quality services and strengthened capacity for innovation						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	3	3	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	2	2	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	162,487	108,148.59	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	SC/Logistics Services	Individual	17,000	17,150	

<b>Outcome Results</b>						
<b>Activity 08: Provide on-demand services for innovation, supply chain and operations support to national government counterparts, development partners, and the private sector</b>						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source

**Target Group:** UN Staff - **Location:** Tanzania, United Republic of - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Service Delivery

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	73	≥85	≥85	80	WFP survey
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## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	97	≥97	≥97	98.32	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	≥96	≥96	98.82	
	Overall	96	≥96	≥96	98.28	

## 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers and improved access to clean cooking solutions for refugees and other vulnerable populations affected by shocks and stressors						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	35	>35	>35	50	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	22	≥22	≥22	21	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	43	≥43	≥43	29	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	29	≥29	≥29	37	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	15	=15	=15	15	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	58	=58	=58	48	WFP programme monitoring



## 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96	≥96	≥96	92.41	WFP survey
	Male	96	≥96	≥96	92.07	WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥96	≥96	92.24	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee - <b>Location:</b> Kigoma - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Kasulu - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approachin g	Meeting	Meeting	Approachin g	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Desta Laiser

Amina is a smallholder farmer benefiting from WFP's climate-smart agriculture activities in Dodoma region.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Sarah Gordon-gibson

[sarah.gordon-gibson@wfp.org](mailto:sarah.gordon-gibson@wfp.org)

# Financial Section

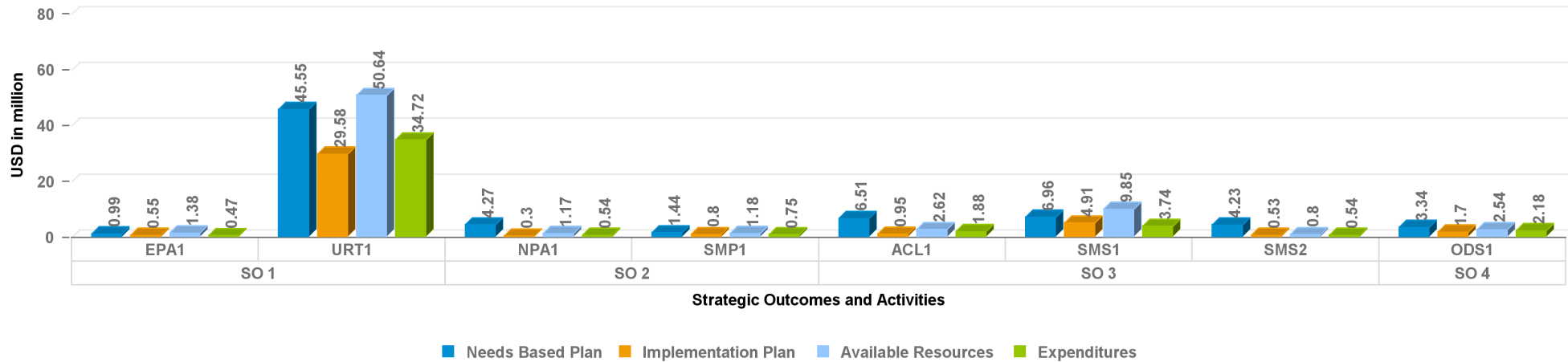
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	989,881	545,037	1,384,924	467,110
		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	45,545,968	29,581,785	50,641,576	34,715,243
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	258,935	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>46,535,849</b>	<b>30,126,821</b>	<b>52,285,434</b>	<b>35,182,352</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	1,440,530	799,543	1,181,742	754,298
		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	4,266,845	302,881	1,167,178	538,475
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>5,707,375</b>	<b>1,102,423</b>	<b>2,348,920</b>	<b>1,292,773</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of food and nutrition value chain actors, including enhanced handling, storage, fortification, packaging and delivery practices	4,231,367	528,500	799,874	537,430
		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	6,506,562	952,020	2,618,764	1,875,844
		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	6,962,516	4,913,550	9,846,998	3,743,013
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	218,000	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>17,700,445</b>	<b>6,394,069</b>	<b>13,483,636</b>	<b>6,156,287</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	3,341,493	1,704,326	2,542,332	2,183,165
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,341,493</b>	<b>1,704,326</b>	<b>2,542,332</b>	<b>2,183,165</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,197,113	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target )</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,197,113</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>73,285,162</b>	<b>39,327,640</b>	<b>75,857,436</b>	<b>44,814,578</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>4,631,643</b>	<b>4,000,560</b>	<b>8,254,383</b>	<b>3,458,256</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>77,916,806</b>	<b>43,328,200</b>	<b>84,111,819</b>	<b>48,272,834</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>4,833,668</b>	<b>2,694,283</b>	<b>3,443,668</b>	<b>3,443,668</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>82,750,474</b>	<b>46,022,482</b>	<b>87,555,487</b>	<b>51,716,502</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

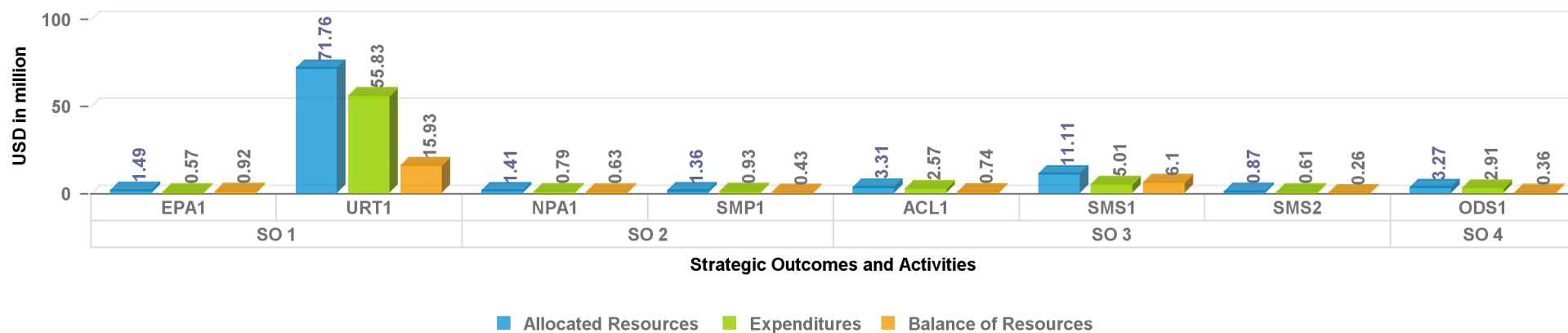
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



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

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

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Tanzania can meet their essential food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks and build resilience to shocks and stressors by 2027	Provide capacity strengthening for data analysis and people-centered DRM to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of relevant government institutions to monitor and respond to stressors and crises at national and sub-national levels	1,717,778	1,492,511	0	1,492,511	574,697	917,814
		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	71,848,048	71,759,002	0	71,759,002	55,832,668	15,926,333
		Non Activity Specific	0	258,935	0	258,935	0	258,935
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>73,565,826</b>	<b>73,510,447</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73,510,447</b>	<b>56,407,365</b>	<b>17,103,082</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Vulnerable populations in prioritised districts consume more diversified and nutrient-rich diets and have improved access to nutrition, health and education services that contribute to human capital development all year round.	Provide policy-level advocacy and technical assistance to national systems for the rollout of the National School Feeding Guideline and implementation of HGSF models in prioritized districts	2,115,423	1,357,056	0	1,357,056	929,612	427,444
		Provide technical assistance to strengthen national systems for the effective delivery of nutrition services, social behaviour change and generation of demand for nutritious and fortified foods	8,089,755	1,414,074	0	1,414,074	785,371	628,703
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>10,205,178</b>	<b>2,771,130</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,771,130</b>	<b>1,714,983</b>	<b>1,056,147</b>
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	7,717,548	872,189	0	872,189	609,745	262,444

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# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	Populations in targeted districts achieve climate-resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition through sustained smallholder access to markets, enhanced value chains and sustainable management of natural resources by 2030	Provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable communities and technical assistance to local institutions to support integrated resilience building to mitigate and prevent environmental degradation and promote climate change adaptation	8,159,107	3,314,002	0	3,314,002	2,571,082	742,920
		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	11,828,002	11,110,986	0	11,110,986	5,007,002	6,103,985
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	218,000	0	218,000	0	218,000
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>27,704,657</b>	<b>15,515,178</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,515,178</b>	<b>8,187,829</b>	<b>7,327,349</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Tanzania Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	4,974,407	3,269,779	0	3,269,779	2,910,612	359,166
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>4,974,407</b>	<b>3,269,779</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,269,779</b>	<b>2,910,612</b>	<b>359,166</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,197,113	0	5,197,113	0	5,197,113
<b>Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target )</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>5,197,113</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,197,113</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,197,113</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>116,450,067</b>	<b>100,263,647</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,263,647</b>	<b>69,220,789</b>	<b>31,042,858</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>6,928,669</b>	<b>9,949,689</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,949,689</b>	<b>5,153,562</b>	<b>4,796,127</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>123,378,736</b>	<b>110,213,336</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110,213,336</b>	<b>74,374,351</b>	<b>35,838,985</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>7,676,906</b>	<b>5,878,390</b>		<b>5,878,390</b>	<b>5,878,390</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>131,055,642</b>	<b>116,091,727</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116,091,727</b>	<b>80,252,741</b>	<b>35,838,985</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures