


PROJECT BUDGET REVISION FOR APPROVAL BY THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

5) To:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Regional Director				
4) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Programme Adviser, RB				
3) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Logistic Officer, RB (change in LTSH and/or External Transport)				
2) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Resource Management Analyst, RB				
1) From:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Country Office				

Tanzania Country Programme (CP) 200200 BR 09

Total revised number of beneficiaries	2,994,404
Duration of entire project	1 July 2011 to 30 June 2017
Extension / Reduction period	6 months
Gender marker code	N/A
WFP food tonnage	1,261 MT

Start date: 01 July 2011 **End date:** 30 June 2016 **Extension period:** 6 months **End Date:** 30 June 2017

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	US\$ 150 612 889	US\$ 1 931 811	US\$ 152 544 699
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	US\$ 426 430	US\$ 153 815	US\$ 580, 246
Capacity Development & Augmentation	US\$ 678 766	US\$ 140 466	US\$ 819 232
DSC	US\$ 24 622 886	US\$ 1 397 111	US\$ 26 019 997
ISC	US\$ 12 343 868	US\$ 253 624	US\$ 12 597 492
Total cost to WFP	US\$ 188 684 839	US\$ 3 876 827	US\$ 192 561 666

CHANGES TO:
Food Tool

- MT
 Commodity Value
 External Transport
 LTSH
 ODOC

C&V Tool

- C&V Transfers
 C&V Related Costs

- CD&A
 DSC
 Project duration
 Other

Project Rates

- LTSH (\$/MT)
 ODOC (\$/MT)
 C&V Related (%)
 DSC (%)



NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This ninth budget revision to the Tanzania Country Programme 200200 will extend the project by six months to 30 June 2017 to align Country Office (CO) programming to the Country Strategy Plan process which is scheduled to be completed by June 2017. This extension will allow for continued review of the Food Assistance for Asset Creation (FFA) programme, to conclude learnings from the Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) pilot programme and to continue nutritional assistance projects in food insecure areas of Tanzania.
2. During the period of extension, implementation of on-going nutrition components (Mother and Child Health and Nutrition, MCHN and Supplementary Feeding, SuFP) will be enhanced and complemented with (i) social behaviour change communication (SBCC), (ii) support for agricultural and livestock production activities and (iii) strengthening of the local and central Government's data management capacity. These nutrition interventions will be implemented in 39 health facilities in the regions of Singida and Dodoma. The extension of the Country Programme will also allow continued implementation of the third phase of the 5-year nutrition programme implemented under the Belgian Fund for Food Security in Longido and Simanjiro districts in Arusha region.
3. The proposed revision will increase the overall budget by US\$ 3,876,827, bringing the total budget for the CP 200200 to US\$ 192,561,666

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. Country Programme 200200 provides assistance to populations living in chronically food insecure areas in Tanzania. Assistance is provided through HGSF, FFA and nutrition programmes.
5. **Component one: School Meals.** Due to funding constraints, WFP Tanzania discontinued implementation of traditional school feeding activities in mid-2015. In October 2015, following the recommendations of the 2015 Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE), WFP launched a HGSF pilot, shifting its role from direct implementation to the provision of technical assistance combined with food and cash-based assistance. The HGSF pilot aims to strengthen the capacity of the targeted districts to procure food locally and manage a nutrition-sensitive school feeding programme through external and/or local financing. Schools are supported by district and ward extension officers in improved cultivation of vegetables, fruits, and tuber crops in school farms which supplement food received from WFP. The HGSF pilot is implemented in 40 schools in the districts of Bunda (Mara region) Ikungi (Singida region), and provides school meals to about 28,000 primary school children. The programme in Bunda is managed by the Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) Project Concern International (PCI) while the programme in Ikungi is managed by WFP directly with district authorities. WFP provides food and cash transfers for the programme in both districts. The food commodities (maize, beans and oil) are delivered directly to targeted schools while the cash is transferred to the districts or the schools for them to procure the maize and beans locally. District quality control and safety standards as well as food procurement systems are used. Lessons learnt from the pilot could be used in the future as an advocacy tool with the

Tanzanian government, both at the local and national level, to replicate the model in other regions and districts in Tanzania.

6. **Component two: Food Assistance for Asset Creation.** WFP will continue its FFA interventions in prioritised areas until the end of the annual lean season (February 2017). Due to funding constraints, WFP reviewed its targeting to focus on low-income farming communities, individuals who own land with seasonal agricultural production, and communities with watersheds in order to ensure that FFA investments support areas which are food insecure but have potential for increased production. Beneficiaries participate in small-scale agricultural asset creation and food transfers from WFP to help relieve seasonal food shortages. FFA activities are targeted to communities in food insecure areas based on the priorities of the communities and districts, following the national “Opportunity and Obstacles to Development” (O&OD) process¹. Activities continued through the budget extension period include building of charco dams, construction of soil erosion control systems and removal of stumps for communal farming along the irrigation scheme. FFA interventions are made nutrition sensitive by supporting production of diversified crops. During community-managed targeting and distribution (CMTD) and project supervision, communities are encouraged and sensitized to cultivate nutritious food, such as vegetables and sweet potatoes, in the irrigated land. CMTD training at district and village level is used as a platform to deliver nutrition messages on dietary diversity.

7. **Components three and four: Nutrition.** In addition to its efforts to ensure that all of its programmes are nutrition sensitive, WFP implements a treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through targeted supplementary feeding programme (SuFP) for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-59 months exhibiting moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Children aged 6-23 months receive a monthly take-home ration of Super Cereal Plus, while PLW are provided with Super Cereal and vegetable oil fortified with Vitamins A and D. WFP also implements a stunting prevention initiative under the MCHN programme, where PLW and children aged 6-23 months receive a monthly take-home ration of Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus, respectively. Both programmes are implemented through health facilities in the targeted districts and are accompanied by nutrition messages and education. The programmes also contribute to improve mother and child health by encouraging PLW to use ante-natal and post-natal health services. During the budget extension period, WFP will target 39 health facilities in the regions of Singida and Dodoma. The supplementary feeding component will be complemented with activities aimed at enhancing the diversification of agricultural and livestock production at the household level², and through SBCC towards a change in attitude in area of dietary diversification, nutrition and WASH. The nutrition component will further be complemented with activities aimed at improving and strengthening the government’s data management capacity to monitor the nutritional status of individuals, including the customization of SCOPE to the needs of the health facilities in the targeted districts.

8. WFP, through the NGO Childreach, also supports the nutrition component of the Belgian Fund for Food Security (BFFS) in Longido (Arusha Region) and Simanjiro (Manyara Region) districts. The five year (2015-2019) programme involves five partners, each working on a different component (water, livestock, business development, nutrition and coordination), with

¹ O&OD is a participatory planning approach for communities to be involved in development planning at Local Government Authority level which was started by the Government in 2002. It promotes local resource mobilization, transparency and accountability as communities participate in planning, decision making, implementation and ownership of their development initiatives.

² Implemented by an INGO



the ultimate goal of improving food security and nutrition for approximately 9,000 targeted households in 15 villages. WFP and Childreach plan to achieve this objective through a combination of behavior change communication (BCC) at various levels, the construction of rainwater harvesting tanks, and the provision of inputs for school and community gardens, among other activities.

9. The Country Programme supports interventions among four outcomes of the UNDAF II (2016 – 2021) outcomes. These outcomes include Economic Growth and Employment, Social Protection, Nutrition, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction.

Conclusions and recommendations of the re-assessment

10. According to the assessment³ conducted by WFP and partners in June 2016, the HGSF pilot project has increased engagement by departments, wards and the school community in all aspects of the planning, implementation and management of the school feeding programme. The programme, mostly managed by local authorities, has created local ownership, accountability and transparency among stakeholders and an increasing sense of responsibility in the local community. Lessons learnt from the pilot⁴ show that in the two districts, village governments, ward and district level authorities are taking responsibility for the procurement of commodities and the management of the programme. Also, some communities are financing school feeding through cash, labour or food in-kind in addition to contributions from parents to cover the cost of buying salt and paying cooks and guards. District revenues are insufficient to meet all the village development plan and priorities, and HGSF without WFP support would rely heavily on the parents' contributions in the form of food and cash. While the districts and school community are willing to devise better and more realistic ways within their means to continue the programme, they still need technical support and capacity development in procurement, agricultural production, extension services, nutrition education and initiation and sustenance of livelihood activities. The extension of the pilot would allow for continued capacity strengthening and learning.
11. During the implementation of the Country Programme, there have been significant differences between the quantity/scale of planned and actual assets created through the FFA programme, largely due to funding constraints. The 2014 comprehensive FFA monitoring survey recommended the prioritisation and consolidation of the scale of FFA activities. WFP responded to this recommendation by prioritizing the most food insecure districts with the aim of integrating support with P4P and nutrition activities. Leveraging lessons learned from the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities project⁵ (2014 to 2016) which targets 2,456 households in Chamwino District, Dodoma Region, WFP reviewed its targeting criteria to focus on low-income farming communities; individuals who own land and communities with watersheds to invest in food insecure with potential for increased production. Other lessons learned from this initiative include the sequencing of complementary activities during the seasonal calendar for alignment with WFP's FFA cycle, managing and prioritizing the diversity of small-scale activities and mobilizing the correct technical expertise to support agricultural related interventions that aim to increase productivity. WFP will devise interventions that will equally target food insecure areas with no potential for agriculture production including nutrition-sensitive livelihood activities.

³ HGSF Pilot Project Assessment Report covering the period November 2005 to June 2016.

⁴ HGSF Pilot Project Report covering the period: November 2015 to March 2016 and Pilot Assessment report covering the period November 2005 to June 2016.

12. The 2015 CPE recommended that WFP leverage its FFA operational experience to influence the national social protection agenda and the social protection strategy under Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), given the similarity in the objectives and approach of the WFP FFA programme and the labour-intensive public works component (LIPW) of TASAF. It was noted that increased involvement and contributions from partners, local authorities and communities were needed in WFP's FFA activities. It was also recommended that WFP play a more active role in advising the government on cash transfers for the public works programme. In order to implement those recommendations, WFP will align its FFA strategy with TASAF's Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) framework. The FFA strategy will develop strong partnerships in areas of nutrition, social protection, and resilience. Coordination with TASAF will be sought on beneficiary targeting, seasonal identification, duration of assistance, beneficiary registration, transfer modalities, and level of transfers.
13. According to the Tanzania Demographic Health Survey (TDHS, 2015/16), chronic malnutrition (stunting) in children 6-59 months stands at 34 percent, above the African average of 30 percent, and within the category of "severe" in public health significance. Stunting levels are above the national levels in some of the regions where WFP is currently operating, such as Dodoma (36.5 percent), Arusha (36.0 percent) and Manyara (36.0 percent). Nationally, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates are at 4.5 percent. However, due to aggravating factors (i.e; food insecurity) in some areas, such as those in Dodoma and Singida regions, treatment of MAM through targeted supplementary feeding programmes will continue to treat moderately malnourished children with the aim to prevent the transition into Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Stunting is one of the main priorities of the national Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP), launched by the Government of Tanzania in October 2016.

Purpose of change in project duration and budget increase

14. This budget revision extends the Tanzania Country Programme 200200 for a period of six months until 30 June 2017 to allow for completion of phase three of the HGSP pilot, provide the opportunity to finalise the review of the FFA strategy and extend and enhance WFP's nutrition interventions.
15. The current HGSP pilot ends on 31 December 2016. The extension into 2017 will allow WFP and PCI to further strengthen the capacity of districts and school committees in local procurement, capacitate the districts to take a leading role in sustaining the project through a wide range of activities, mobilise small holder farmers to sell food to districts and schools, and enhance the livelihood component at community level. The extension will also allow WFP to document key pilot learnings and to share them with the government and other stakeholders.
16. WFP will review its current approach to FFA in Tanzania in preparation for a new strategy of engagement in the country. Increased engagement with national actors such as the Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF), which administers the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) under the National Productive Social Safety net Programme (PSSN) will be prioritised. Based on lessons learned from the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities project, WFP will focus on interventions that improve both income and food security and are nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart in nature. WFP will also review its targeting strategy and beneficiary registration mechanisms and seek complementarity between the two projects. Based on preliminary consultations, there is the potential for WFP implemented FFA projects to maximize the effectiveness of the PSSN strategy. It is anticipated that WFP may move towards cash-based

transfers programmes in line with Government. The extension in time will enable WFP to further engage with relevant government ministries, academia, UN agencies, and donors.

17. The extension will also provide the opportunity for WFP to introduce innovations to its nutrition programmes to focus on multi-sectoral interventions for the reduction of chronic malnutrition. WFP's MCHN component four of the Country Programme will be complemented by activities to strengthen homestead agricultural production and social behaviour change communication in the communities. The objective of this new intervention is to improve access and availability to diversified nutritious crops at household level, thus increasing dietary diversity and micronutrient intake. The household level activities will be implemented by an INGO. WFP will continue food assistance and institutional coordination activities, and will support the local authorities to improve their nutrition monitoring systems customizing SCOPE to the needs of the health districts. The new intervention will target the existing geographic intervention areas of the MCHN component of the Country Programme but increase the number of health facilities reached. WFP will provide fortified blended foods to PLWs and children under the age of five to prevent stunting and undernutrition. The extension period will also allow WFP to continue implementation of the 5-year BFFS programme in targeted districts in line with its nutrition work plan as it enters into its third year of implementation.
18. In line with WFP's shift to engaging in development of national approaches to address food and livelihood insecurity, partnerships with National Food Fortification Alliance (NFFA) to address micronutrient deficiencies and stunting in young children will be explored. WFP will also work in partnership with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and targeted public and private sector companies to support the HGSF pilot and promote investment into services to smallholder farmers groups.
19. Through sensitization of beneficiary groups, WFP will continue to encourage the equal participation of men and women in the membership and leadership of food committees. WFP will ensure Gender and Women empowerment actions are implemented as per the new Country Office Gender Action Plan.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT

Component	Category	Current			Increase/ Decrease			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Component 1: School Feeding	Primary school pupils	554,475	576,288	1,130,763*	16,054	16,709	32,763*	555,475	576,288	1,130,763*
Component 2: FFA	Food insecure households	497,019	517,303	1,104,322**	0	0	0	497,019	517,303	1,104,322
Component 3: SuFP (MAM treatment)	PLW & Children <5	30,380	212,620	243,000	980	2,020	3,000	31,360	214,640	246,000
Component 4: MCHN (Stunting prevention)	PLW & Children <2	155,197	337,385	492,582***	15,841	27,341	43,182***	171,038	364,276	535,764***
Including CD&A beneficiaries		1,237,071	1,643,596	2,970,667	32,875	46,070	78,945	1,254,892	1,672,507	3,016,849
Excluding CD&A beneficiaries				2,948,222			56,500			2,994,404

* The revised beneficiaries targeted under Component 1 (School Feeding) as reflected above covers 5,263 beneficiaries who receive CD&A through the BFFS grant but are not direct food assistance beneficiaries.

**51,222 beneficiaries are covered under the new cycle of FFA (starting from Sept 2016) and considered in previous BR as an increase on the overall beneficiaries' total.

***Of this total, 17,182 beneficiaries are participating in CD&A and behaviour change communication under the BFFS, and are not receiving direct food assistance (BR07).

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

	FFE : HGSF	FFA :	SUFP: MAM treatment (PLW)	SUFP: MAM treatment (children 5)	MCHN: Prevention of Stunting (PLW)	MCHN: Prevention of Stunting (children 2)
Cereals	120	400				
Pulses	30	70				
Super Cereal			230		200	
Super Cereal Plus				200		200
Oil	5	30	20		30	
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)						
TOTAL	155	500	250	200	230	200
Total kcal/day	585	1967	1041	787	1017	787
% kcal from protein	11.5	10.8	13.5	16.6	12	16.6
% kcal from fat	11.3	22.8	33.3	23.2	40.8	23.2
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	194	180	360	360	360	360

Note: The full food ration for component one – HGSF, has been reflected in table two, however the district council or school management committees (depending on the model) are responsible for the procurement of a proportion of the maize and/or beans during phase three of the HGSF pilot. Salt is provided by the schools (as done in the past school feeding programme).

Component	Commodity / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
C1: School Feeding	Commodity	96,942	118	97,060
	Cash	217 862	150,437	368,299
C2: FFA	Commodity	104,610	-	104,610
C3: SuFP	Commodity	5,517	117	5,634
C4: MCHN	Commodity	42,752	1,026	43,778
	Cash	132,000	-	132,000
HIV/AIDS	Commodity	3,061	-	3,061
TOTAL	Commodity	252 883	1,261	254,143
	Cash	349 862	150,437	500,299

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

20. WFP recognizes the impact of climate change on food security, and the risk that it poses to livelihoods in Tanzania. To ensure that the most vulnerable communities are not affected by increases in food prices in the country, WFP will conduct regular market monitoring to assess food prices and their impact on the most food insecure.
21. The major risk for HGSF is linked with the limited capacity of schools to identify small holder farmers who have sufficient quantity and meet quality standards to supply the schools. WFP will, where possible, link district and schools with Patient Procurement Platform (PPP)⁶ farmers' organization who have strengthened capacities to aggregate and provide quality produce. In Bunda district, WFP will provide technical support to districts and schools to carry out food quality test prior to procuring the food from the suppliers.
22. The major risk to the FFA activities is the uncertain funding outlook. There may also be implementation challenges as WFP develops its new strategy and reviews its targeting and beneficiary registration mechanisms. It is however anticipated that through closer integration with the National PSSN and thus the broader Government strategy on social safety nets, donor interest in the project will increase.

Drafted by: Domina Kambarangwe, Country Office
Cleared by: [Michael Dunford] Country Office on [date]
Reviewed by: [Sarah Longford] Regional Bureau
Cleared by: [Chris Nikoi] Regional Bureau on [date]

⁶ Patient Procurement Platform (PPP) is a commercial offshoot of and based on lessons learnt from purchase for progress (P4P). The aim of this 'demand driven model' is to increase farmers' productivity and agricultural sales while ensuring commercially viable participation of all value chain actors. To achieve this, WFP uses its market knowledge and field presence as a catalyst to link smallholder farmers to the demand of WFP, private sector food procurement companies and government reserves through multi-year engagement. The Platform leverages supply chain efficiencies through a variety of farmer aggregation models using predictable demand to facilitate access to finance, extensions, high quality inputs and post-harvest handling services. PPP engages with farmers from the pre-planting stage and along the entire agriculture cycle to facilitate delivery of quality commodities, rather than buyers address these issues later in the value chain.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	69	24,739	
Pulses	36	24,279	
Oil and fats	17	14,905	
Mixed and blended food	1,136	839,520	
Others	-	-	
Total Food Transfers	1,156	903,444	
External Transport		59,173	
LTSH		221,189	
ODOC Food		748,005	
Food and Related Costs ⁷		-	1,931,811
C&V Transfers		150,437	153,815
C&V Related costs		3,378	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			153,815
Capacity Development & Augmentation			140,466
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			2,226,092
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1,397,111
Total Direct Project Costs			3,623,203
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ⁸			253,624
TOTAL WFP COSTS			3,876,827

⁷ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁸ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	438,908
General service staff **	175,016
Danger pay and local allowances	
Subtotal	
Recurring and Other	181,430
Capital Equipment	280,720
Security	
Travel and transportation	133,481
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring⁹	145,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1,397,111

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

⁹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.