



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Tanzania, United Republic of (TZ)

Country Programme - Tanzania (2011-2015)

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information

Project Number	200200
Project Category	Country Programme

Key Project Dates

Project Approval Date	June 09, 2011
Planned Start Date	July 01, 2011
Actual Start Date	July 01, 2011
Project End Date	June 30, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD

Food and Related Costs	145,952,415
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	551,477
Direct Support Costs	24,118,704
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	272,521
Indirect Support Costs	11,962,659
Total	182,857,776

Commodities

Metric Tonnes

Planned Commodities in 2015	21,590
Actual Commodities 2015	7,721
Total Approved Commodities	247,076

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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Tanzania's long-standing ruling party Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) was re-elected in October 2015, with its new leader, Dr. John Magufuli, as President. With an average growth rate of 7 percent per year over the last decade, President Magufuli has inherited one of Africa's fastest growing economies. However, Tanzania also has high population growth of 2.7 percent per year. As a result, per capita growth rates are modest. Tanzania is among the countries with the lowest levels of human development, ranking 155 among 188 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI, 2015). An imminent challenge facing President Magufuli and Tanzania's fifth phase government is that economic growth is not translating into corresponding improvements in living standards of ordinary Tanzanians.

The level of poverty in Tanzania is high with almost one third^[1] of the population considered poor against the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target of 19.5 percent^[2]. Eighty percent of Tanzanians depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Most agricultural production takes place on smallholder farms where the pace of technological change is slow. With an increasing population, agricultural growth at 4.3 percent is not sufficient to bring Tanzanians out of poverty (THDR 2014). However, given its broad based participation, agriculture can be a key growth factor to help combat poverty.

In 2009, to boost the agriculture sector, the government embarked on the Kilimo Kwanza initiative to modernize agriculture. As part of this, the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) was launched in 2010 as a public-private partnership to catalyze private investment and reduce poverty. The government also embarked on two other initiatives: (i) "Big Results Now" (BRN) focused on supporting the implementation of the MDGs by

strengthening delivery in key sectors – agriculture, water, education, transport, energy and natural gas, and mobilization of resources; and (ii) Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) III: Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) initiated in 2014 to increase incomes, opportunities and consumption for poor households.

Tanzania is a food secure country. However, localized deficits prevail at the regional, district and household levels associated with extreme weather effects such as drought, floods, as well as land degradation and low productivity. High post-harvest losses (30-40 percent) and periodic high food prices reduce food availability for poor households. The government owns adequate emergency food stocks under the National Food Reserve for interventions in deficit areas.

Malnutrition remains a significant issue for children under five and women of reproductive age. One of the challenges is repetitive young pregnancies. The National Nutrition Survey (2014) found that 35 percent of children under five are chronically malnourished compared to 42 percent reported in 2010. Chronic malnutrition is prevalent in both food insecure and food secure areas. High rates of chronic malnutrition among children are driven by poverty and food insecurity, but also by poor infant and young child caring and feeding practices at the household level.

Child health has recorded some progress. Under-five mortality has declined from 191 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 81 per 1,000 in 2010. However, the maternal mortality rate (MMR) remains a major challenge. Over half of the expectant women deliver at home. As such, they may not be attended by skilled personnel or have access to emergency care. MMR declined from 578 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2004 to 454 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2012. The MDG target for 2015 of 133 per 100,000 live births by 2015 has not been achieved.

The education situation in Tanzania is mixed: an almost equal number of boys and girls are enrolled in school, but the quality of education is of low quality. Net enrollment ratio at the primary level is 89 percent having dropped from 97 percent in 2007[3]. Completion rates are below the MDG target and the sector has increasing drop outs, lack of teachers, low secondary school enrolment and a disconnect with employment opportunities. The main gender disparities are in retention and performance of girls. Provision of education to children with disabilities was reported at 3 percent[4]. Only 35 percent of the children attend pre-school.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate has reduced from 9.4 percent in 2000 to 5.1 per cent in 2012. Tuberculosis treatment has improved, however from 81.3 percent in 2003 to 88 percent in 2008, exceeding the MDG target.

On the humanitarian front, Tanzania has been host to refugees from neighbouring countries for many decades. At one point there were one million refugees in Tanzania hosted in 12 camps. As conditions in their countries improved, many refugees returned home. However, some 65,500 Congolese refugees remained in one camp in Tanzania until the Burundian crisis which began in April 2015, which led to an additional 120,000 refugees by December 2015. The government has since re-opened three additional camps to accommodate the influx Burundian refugees.

[1] Poverty is at 28.2 percent (Tanzania Human Development Report, 2014)

[2] Country Report of Millennium Development Goals (URT, 2014)

[3] URT (2014)

[4] A civil society review of progress towards the MDGs in Commonwealth countries: National Report: Tanzania (Commonwealth Foundation, 2013)

Summary Of WFP Assistance

The major development challenges facing Tanzania are poverty, employment, malnutrition and maternal mortality. Given its broad based participation, the agriculture sector provides huge investment opportunities for Tanzania's poverty reduction, food security and growth. However, harnessing agriculture's potential in Tanzania requires an improvement in smallholder competitiveness and an investment in infrastructure. WFP's investment into the agriculture sector is channeled through two avenues: market access initiatives and rural community infrastructure.

Under its market access initiatives, WFP engages with private and public sectors. Through its Patient Procurement Platform (PPP), WFP helps farmers transition from subsistence farming to market oriented agriculture. WFP does this by connecting the demand for crops with commercial markets and providing access to fair contracts before planting. These contracts help farmers access credit and agricultural inputs necessary to plant and harvest quality crops, which in turn boosts farmer incomes and helps build long term resilience. With the public sector, on the other hand, WFP has an agreement with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) which provides WFP-supported farmers with a potentially sustainable market.

WFP's food assistance for asset programmes in farming communities are aimed at developing community assets to stimulate economic growth at the household level. Investment in irrigation schemes, dams, and market access roads strengthen farmers' resilience to climate change, improve productive potential of the farmland, link farmers to markets and increase household incomes. In addition, under its climate change initiative, WFP works with local government to provide access to information on climate and weather to enable farmers and livestock keepers to determine the best agronomic options to pursue to mitigate the effects of climate change.

On the nutrition front, WFP is the only agency in the country to provide supplementary food rations to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under five. To treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP provides a monthly take home ration of fortified blended food to PLW and children under five through its Supplementary Feeding Programme (SuFP). To prevent stunting, PLW and children under two receive a monthly take home ration of Super Cereal under the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme. WFP's nutrition interventions are focused in Dodoma and Singida regions, both of which have high rates of stunting and wasting, which are recurrent in deficit areas.

The political crisis in Burundi, since April 2015, has led to over 120,000 Burundians to flee into Tanzania. Prior to the Burundian influx, Tanzania was hosting 65,500 Congolese refugees in one camp. Under its refugee operation, WFP assists Burundian and Congolese refugees with general food distribution and supplementary feeding. Meeting and maintaining the food and nutritional needs – including micronutrient needs of the refugees – is critical. No other agency provides assistance to meet the refugees' basic food needs.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	46,942	50,360	97,302
Children (5-18 years)	219,473	225,905	445,378
Adults (18 years plus)	51,721	75,797	127,518
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	318,136	352,062	670,198

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	5,235	256	1,129	1,101	0	7,721
Single Country IR-EMOP	493	27	152	61	6	740
Single Country PRRO	17,460	968	5,352	1,782	263	25,826
Total Food Distributed in 2015	23,189	1,250	6,634	2,944	270	34,287

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Country Programme 200200 was developed in line with the WFP Tanzania Country Strategy (2011-2015) which identified two strategic priorities for WFP development interventions: food security and nutrition support, and community investments in food security support.

Country Programme 200200 is aligned with Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP II, 2012-2015) and the Development Vision 2025. The Programme is incorporated into the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP, 2011-2016) which corresponds with the Government of Tanzania budget cycle. Following an extension in time to ensure alignment with the UNDAP, Country Programme 200200 is due to close in June 2016.

In 2015, funding constraints and a lack of clear political commitment from the Government of Tanzania resulted in the discontinuation of WFP's direct implementation of traditional school feeding activities from June onwards. The reporting period also saw WFP substantially reduce Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities due to under-funding. Despite Tanzania being a cereal surplus country, 2015 saw pockets of poor agricultural production which affected food availability.

Activities implemented through the Country Programme are in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3: "Reduce the Risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs", and 4: "Reduce undernutrition and break the generational cycle of hunger".

Specific objectives included:

- Reduce short term hunger and increase enrolment, attendance and improve the concentration of primary school-aged school children through school feeding;
- Assist vulnerable communities to build resilience to climatic, economic or seasonal shocks, raise their agricultural productivity and reduce their short term hunger gap during the lean season through food assistance for assets (FFA);
- Reduce global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through a Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP); and
- Reduce stunting levels among children under two and contribute to improving mother and child health under the mother-and child nutrition (MCHN) programme.

The strong development of WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot activities during the reporting period marked a different kind of strategic positioning for WFP in Tanzania. WFP has now been able to develop a profile as a reliable coordinator for agricultural development and its relation to improved food security in Tanzania. In 2015 WFP focused on enhanced crop marketing systems for small producers resulting in evident benefits for both the targeted small holder producers and in bolstering the strategic partnership with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA).

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

In June 2015 WFP Tanzania discontinued direct food assistance within the school feeding programme, due to a severe lack of funding, after commencing a gradual reduction of the programme in 2014.

In May 2014, WFP reduced its school feeding coverage from 1,167 schools to 640 schools, resulting in a drop in beneficiary coverage by more than half (from 753,000 school children to 370,000). At this time, coverage was retained in Dodoma and Singida, the regions identified by WFP and the Ministry of Education as being most in need due to high chronic malnutrition, and in those schools with the necessary infrastructure to support the preparation of school meals – for example, availability of water, firewood and ability to pay cooks.

Despite WFP's actual operational coverage, results are still measured against original planning figures. As a result, underperformance in the school feeding activity in particular will be more pronounced in this report.

Following the decision to discontinue direct school feeding assistance from June 2015 onwards, WFP sent official communication to the relevant ministries, regions and districts, who then informed the affected schools accordingly. WFP followed up with district authorities to ensure schools were properly informed.

Food distribution continued only in those schools which had existing food balances at school level. Overall, taking into account the direct assistance from January to June 2015, WFP met 46 percent of original planned targets and school children received a daily ration of maize (120g), pulses (30g) and oil, fortified with vitamins A and D (5g).

Following the discontinuation of direct assistance, local government authorities at district, ward and village levels played a vital role in mobilizing school meals for children in an effort to ensure children could stay in school and continue to learn despite WFP's withdrawal.

As a phase out strategy, WFP designed a Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) pilot in 40 schools, in two districts. The HGSF model aims to procure maize and beans locally for a total of 25,000 estimated school children from 2015 - 2017 (24 months).

The FFA component (component two) also experienced limited resources in 2015 which resulted in reduced beneficiary coverage. A programme revision undertaken halfway through the year saw the planned FFA beneficiary figure reduced from 250,000 to 111,100, and overall WFP reached approximately 60 percent of planned beneficiaries. Focus was readjusted to target the geographic areas and populations most in need, based on a 2014 comprehensive FFA monitoring survey that recommended focusing FFA on the most food-insecure areas with potential for increased production. Geographic coverage of FFA activities was 27 percent compared to the previous year.

WFP supported the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through supplementary feeding delivered through health centres, following national guidelines for the management of acute malnutrition. This nutrition assistance was integrated in the national health system targeting 39 health facilities in targeted regions. Identification of MAM cases was based on anthropometric screening conducted at the health facility and community level (i.e weight for Height/and or Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) for children and MUAC for the PLW.) Screening at community level was undertaken by trained community health workers (CHWs). Beneficiary figures used for planning supplementary feeding were overestimated due to a lack of accurate population estimates at district level during planning stage. Furthermore, the most recent statistics (the 2014 National Nutrition Survey) reveal a lower prevalence of MAM compared to the planning stage.

WFP also implemented a stunting prevention programme under mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme targeting all PLWs and children during the critical 1,000-days from conception to two years of age. The objectives of the MCHN programme work to address high levels of stunting among children through the provision of Specialized Nutritious Food (SNF) and the promotion of Maternal, Infant, and Young Children Nutrition through behaviour change communication.

In 2015, WFP moved from providing Super Cereal to Super Cereal Plus to children aged 6-23 months and 6-59 months under the MCHN and supplementary feeding respectively, and these beneficiaries received 200g per day of Super Cereal Plus. Women in supplementary feeding received 200g per day of Super Cereal and 20g per day of vegetable oil, while women in the MCHN programme received 250g per day of Super Cereal. Similar to supplementary feeding, planning figures for MCHN for both children aged 6-23 months and PLWs in the targeted health facilities were over-estimated at the design stage of the project in 2011. A two-month pipeline break of Super Cereal was also a contributing factor to under-achievement in nutrition activities.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	482,269	570,931	1,053,200	229,037	252,185	481,222	47.5%	44.2%	45.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Food for Education)	387,100	402,900	790,000	180,324	186,387	366,711	46.6%	46.3%	46.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Food for Assets)	54,439	56,661	111,100	32,783	34,122	66,905	60.2%	60.2%	60.2%

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding)	5,856	42,144	48,000	929	1,360	2,289	15.9%	3.2%	4.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.4-MCHN)	34,874	69,226	104,100	15,001	30,316	45,317	43.0%	43.8%	43.5%
Comp.1-Food for Education									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	387,100	402,900	790,000	180,324	186,387	366,711	46.6%	46.3%	46.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	387,100	402,900	790,000	180,422	186,289	366,711	46.6%	46.2%	46.4%
Comp.2-Food for Assets									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	8,888	9,999	18,887	5,352	6,021	11,373	60.2%	60.2%	60.2%
Children (5-18 years)	21,109	18,887	39,996	12,712	11,374	24,086	60.2%	60.2%	60.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	24,442	27,775	52,217	14,719	16,727	31,446	60.2%	60.2%	60.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	54,439	56,661	111,100	32,783	34,122	66,905	60.2%	60.2%	60.2%
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	5,856	6,144	12,000	929	935	1,864	15.9%	15.2%	15.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	36,000	36,000	-	425	425	-	1.2%	1.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	5,856	42,144	48,000	929	1,360	2,289	15.9%	3.2%	4.8%
Comp.4-MCHN									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	34,874	36,226	71,100	12,299	13,477	25,776	35.3%	37.2%	36.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	33,000	33,000	2,702	16,839	19,541	-	51.0%	59.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	34,874	69,226	104,100	13,731	31,586	45,317	39.4%	45.6%	43.5%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Comp.1-Food for Education									

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
School Feeding (on-site)	790,000	-	790,000	366,711	-	366,711	46.4%	-	46.4%
Comp.2-Food for Assets									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	111,100	-	111,100	66,905	-	66,905	60.2%	-	60.2%
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	48,000	-	48,000	2,289	-	2,289	4.8%	-	4.8%
Comp.4-MCHN									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	104,100	-	104,100	45,317	-	45,317	43.5%	-	43.5%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Comp.1-Food for Education									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	387,100	402,900	790,000	180,324	186,387	366,711	46.6%	46.3%	46.4%
Total participants	387,100	402,900	790,000	180,324	186,387	366,711	46.6%	46.3%	46.4%
Total beneficiaries	387,100	402,900	790,000	180,324	186,387	366,711	46.6%	46.3%	46.4%
Comp.2-Food for Assets									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	10,888	11,332	22,220	7,269	6,112	13,381	66.8%	53.9%	60.2%
Total participants	10,888	11,332	22,220	7,269	6,112	13,381	66.8%	53.9%	60.2%
Total beneficiaries	54,439	56,661	111,100	32,819	34,086	66,905	60.3%	60.2%	60.2%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (under 5 years)	5,880	6,120	12,000	940	946	1,886	16.0%	15.5%	15.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	36,000	36,000	-	403	403	-	1.1%	1.1%

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total beneficiaries	5,880	42,120	48,000	940	1,349	2,289	16.0%	3.2%	4.8%
Comp.4-MCHN									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	34,839	36,261	71,100	13,695	15,007	28,702	39.3%	41.4%	40.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	33,000	33,000	-	16,615	16,615	-	50.3%	50.3%
Total beneficiaries	34,839	69,261	104,100	13,695	31,622	45,317	39.3%	45.7%	43.5%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Food for Education			
Beans	2,299	516	22.5%
Maize	9,196	3,622	39.4%
Split Peas	-	370	-
Vegetable Oil	383	134	34.9%
Sum	11,878	4,642	39.1%
Comp.2-Food for Assets			
Beans	700	243	34.7%
Maize	4,000	1,613	40.3%
Vegetable Oil	300	119	39.7%
Sum	5,000	1,975	39.5%
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding			
Corn Soya Blend	497	55	11.1%
Vegetable Oil	43	3	6.4%
Sum	540	58	10.7%
Comp.4-MCHN			
Corn Soya Blend	4,173	1,046	25.1%
Sum	4,173	1,046	25.1%
Total	21,590	7,721	35.8%

Story Worth Telling

Rice is the second most-consumed food and commercial crop in Tanzania after maize. Approximately half of the country's rice is grown by smallholder farmers in the Tabora, Shinyanga and Morogoro regions of the central corridor. The Government of Tanzania is aiming to increase rice production and become a large net-exporter of rice, for the region and for Africa. But harvesting rice was a struggle for Mariam Ndege, a smallholder farmer living in the Ndzega district of Tabora. After continuous dry spells in her area, Mariam did not know how she would be able to continue making a living growing rice.

Under the Food Assistance for Assets programme, WFP supported the building of a 60,000 m³ micro reservoir in Nzega to help farmers like Mariam to improve the productivity of their land. “The dam could not have come sooner as a drought hit Nzega. I was able to irrigate my rice field using water from the dam. This helped improve my production,” says Mariam. In one harvest season, she produced a yield of 25 bags, or 1.5 mt, of rice. “I have never harvested this much rice in my life,” she said.

Approximately 200 farmers are benefiting from the dam. “All of the farmers using the canal have experienced positive results,” says Mariam. Currently, both rooms of Mariam's two room house are filled with rice, but she does not seem to mind. “I am happy to have my house filled with rice, it is a blessing,” she said.

“Last year, WFP also connected my village to the main district road by rehabilitating the feeder road. Access to the market is now not a big issue for us. I keep my rice. And when the price goes up, I sell my rice to people from the Nzega market.” Mariam said she expects to be able to keep enough food for her family, and still sell enough rice to earn some income. She plans to use the income to add a room and fix the roof of her house by adding an iron sheet.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Despite the reduction in school feeding activities commencing from 2014, WFP has made efforts to continue assistance to 23 boarding schools located in Masai communities and home to female Masai students. The boarding schools provide a place of stability for the young girls, and the continuation of food demonstrated WFP efforts to protect the students from the semi-nomadic lifestyle inherent in their communities.

Food management committees in WFP-supported schools have always tended to have a larger composition of men than women, stemming from the cultural norm in communities where WFP is active. Sensitisation meetings took place in which WFP and district community development officers conveyed messages on the importance of equal gender representation in committees. Additionally, the benefits of gender equality in project management during the programme planning and implementation stages are advocated. WFP recognises that more trainings and sensitisation is needed to break cultural barriers. Following the development of a regional gender implementation strategy at regional level, WFP Tanzania will explore means of increasing the involvement of the women across all activities.

After 2013, in which only 40 percent of secondary students in Tanzania passed national examinations, the government embarked on efforts to improve the quality of its education system, including a focus on qualifying teachers. Government and development partners provided funding support for trainings and the development and qualification of teachers, and head teacher criteria became stricter. As a result, 2014 and 2015 saw a slight increase in the number of female head teachers in WFP-assisted schools.

Under the FFA component, food and asset management committees were trained alongside beneficiaries during community-managed targeting and distribution (CMTD) meetings, on food allocation and distribution, supervisory roles, and the maintenance of planned assets. With the understanding that, culturally, women tend to have more responsibilities at household level and therefore extra tasks might constitute a burden, WFP will continue to work with district staff and village leadership to support increased community sensitisation to encourage the participation of men in project activities.

However, when comparing male participation in 2015 to 2014, there is evidence of increased male participation in FFA interventions. This is likely due to low production following low rainfall which affected regions where WFP operates, which in turn encouraged more men to participate due to increased needs at household level.

MCHN and supplementary feeding activities target PLW and children under the age of five. WFP encourages a balance of male community health workers, improving the gender balance and sensitizing men on the importance of good nutrition for PLW and children.

As gender and protection indicators were only added to the logframe in 2014, there are no previous follow up figures available.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Food for Education				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2013.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06	=50.00	12.50	12.50	35.00
Comp.2-Food for Assets				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.11	=25.00	13.70		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.11	=50.00	73.50		
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.11	=25.00	12.80		
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.11	=50.00	50.00		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.10	=50.00	50.00		
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.08	=25.00	15.00		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.08	=50.00	65.00		
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.08	=25.00	17.50		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.4-MCHN				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.08	=25.00	15.00		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.07 , Base value: 2015.08	=50.00	65.00		
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.08	=25.00	17.50		

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

MCHN and supplementary feeding beneficiaries did not report any safety problems travelling to or from the health facilities to collect their entitlements or receive other health services. WFP carried out distributions in the morning hours, to prevent caregivers and beneficiaries walking home in the later hours which would constitute a safety risk. WFP will continue sensitising health workers at the health centres to ensure distributions are always undertaken in daylight hours and that beneficiaries do not face a risk in collecting rations.

The percentage of beneficiaries who understood eligibility criteria and entitlements was high, surpassing the target. This highlights effective community mobilization and sensitization by the health workers and community health workers. For FFA, communication on entitlements and mechanism for feedback is included in CMTD meetings. For MCHN and TSF, beneficiaries are encouraged to share feedback with community health workers who support nutrition education during the distribution of Super Cereal. WFP recognises the need to further improve mechanisms for complaints and feedback, and is exploring ways to introduce this in future programming.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Food for Assets				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11	=90.00	73.00		66.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.11	=100.00	99.50		
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Comp.4-MCHN				
Malnutrition , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	=90.00	94.50		84.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=100.00	100.00		
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.08				
Comp.4-MCHN				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=90.00	94.70		84.40
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08				
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=100.00	100.00		
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.08				

Outputs

Under-performance in all components of the Country Programme in 2015 is attributable to trends in decreased funding towards WFP's traditional programme interventions since 2013.

In 2015, WFP reached 24 percent less school-going beneficiaries than the previous year. This underperformance was not surprising as WFP has undertaken successive programme reduction measures in the school feeding component over recent years. Funding constraints played a major role and are directly linked to the lack of financial support from donors. Additionally, the government has prioritized funding and political support for a national Conditional Cash Transfer programme to support access to education, small agricultural public works and maternal and child health. This National Productive Social Safety Net programme does not include support for school feeding.

In 2015, WFP's key outputs under the school feeding component were focused on ensuring consistent and adequate communication with the Ministry of Education at central, district and school level, related to the discontinuation of WFP's school feeding assistance, including the suspension of other school-related interventions such as building water harvesting tanks, from June 2015.

Under its FFA component, WFP completed various resilience-based interventions in 30 villages in seven districts in five regions. Interventions focused on rehabilitation of a charco reservoir used as a fish pond to provide alternative sources of protein consumption and an outlet for income generation. WFP constructed, rehabilitated and improved charco reservoirs to strengthen watershed management. WFP also supported tree planting across 28 acres of land to help restore degraded land and prevent erosion. WFP continued interventions to excavate irrigation canals to improve the distribution of water. Support to farming activities included FFA interventions to excavate irrigation canals for a 200 acre mango and a 300 acre sunflower block farm. FFA activities were complemented with activities which increased farmers' access to high-performing seeds, tools, machinery, improved irrigation, and drought resistant crops to build sesame and sunflower production.

Supplementary feeding and MCHN were implemented in 39 health facilities in four districts in two regions (Dodoma and Singida). Nutrition interventions were implemented alongside antenatal care, immunizations, deworming and vitamin A supplementation. Some 55 CHWs recruited and trained in 2013 were engaged to support community sensitization and screening for malnutrition which resulted in the early detection of acute malnutrition, the promotion of optimal MIYCN and beneficiary tracking, including absentees and defaulter tracing. Health workers and CHWs were sensitized on the rationale of transitioning from Super Cereal to Super Cereal Plus and later disseminated the same information to beneficiaries. WFP commenced retrospective digitalization of the MCHN data and data cleaning is ongoing.

WFP also provided support to national nutrition-related initiatives, including support towards the commemoration of World Breast-feeding Week; the development of nutrition outcomes for the UNDAF II; involvement in the steering committee for the development of the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan and participation in the local task

force which organized the Global Food Fortification Summit in Tanzania. WFP also continued to support activities under the Renewed Efforts against Child Hunger (REACH) framework which works towards supporting the government in governance and accountability around child hunger.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.2-Food for Assets				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	279	163	58.4
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	1	1	100.0
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	15,000	6,000	40.0
Volume (m3) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	m3	8,090	7,929	98.0
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	246,463	223,210	90.6
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding				
SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	40	39	97.5
Comp.4-MCHN				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	39	39	100.0
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	33,000	15,638	47.4

Outcomes

Education remains a key focus area for the government, and is a priority under the Big Results Now (BRN) model (an initiative of the Tanzanian government in efforts to transition the country from low to middle income) and a central aspect of national ambitions to become a middle income country by 2025. However, there is limited political will for school feeding. WFP will work to continue to raise awareness about the importance of school feeding within Social Protection systems.

In 2015, enrolment and attendance for both boys and girls in WFP-supported schools (from January to June 2015) actually increased compared to the previous year. WFP's communication with local government authorities and start of programme reduction in May 2014 prompted local authorities to increase efforts to strengthen sensitisation among communities on school feeding. Drop-out rates also decreased among both boys and girls compared to the previous year. Village governments introduced and enacted by-laws to decrease drop-out rates in schools which also had a positive impact on retention rates among boys and girls.

While pass rates for boys and girls are still below the original project targets, the rates saw an improvement for those attending WFP-supported schools in 2015 compared to 2014. However, this can most likely be attributed to greater leniency in grading, a national trend after the 2013 issue of low pass rates across secondary schools.

The FFA component saw a slight improvement in the Community Asset Score (CAS), despite poor funding and a reduction in the number of beneficiaries reached. This improvement could be attributed to the successful implementation of FFA projects in almost all targeted sites. Assets created range from charco reservoirs, irrigation canals, tree planting and soil conservation structures.

On the other hand, the proportion of households with poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) increased following a poor agriculture season, which exposed communities to food insecurity, as increased food prices compromised their

ability to access food.

The Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) decreased as households had a less-diversified food basket following a poor agriculture season.

The Coping Strategies Index (CSI) increased for both male and female-headed households, implying increased stress on households and resulting worsening food security. This can be attributed to the poor agricultural season which exposed communities to increased food prices, worsening food insecurity and resulted in households seeking alternatives, such as men moving elsewhere to look for work, or borrowing money.

WFP Tanzania is exploring possibilities for a new country portfolio and will investigate opportunities to integrate activities into the national Productive Social Safety Net programme which targets vulnerable poor and food insecure populations through both nutrition-sensitive food and cash transfers.

Under the nutrition components, performance indicators for MAM treatment were maintained within recommended thresholds. This performance threshold has been sustained over the years as a result of four key factors: i) close treatment follow up by the health workers; ii) adequate stocks of supplementary foods; iii) absentee/defaulting tracing; and iv) adherence to national guidelines on the management of MAM with nutrition education on the utilization of supplementary foods.

The coverage of MAM treatment, which was based on a desk review, for children aged 6-59 months was slightly below the target for the rural setup. The assessment of coverage using Semi Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) methodology was not utilized as planned due to funding constraints.

The Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) coverage and participation indicators were measured for the prevention of stunting. This looked into dietary diversity and meal frequency indicators among children aged 6 -23 months. Similar to 2014, results showed that only a third of children aged 6-23 months had a minimum acceptable diet.

Further analysis revealed that more children of older age group had a more diverse diet compared to younger children, implying that access to varied foods is not a barrier to optimal infant and young child feeding and that the issue is therefore more likely related to practice and behaviour. WFP will continue working with district councils and engage other partners in exploring different strategies to improve the MIYCN.

There was a significant drop in the percentage of children who participated in MCHN activities compared to last year. The drop in participation is attributable to delays in food delivery.

WFP completed a coverage survey to determine the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who participate in the MCHN programme. The findings show that 72 percent of the target beneficiaries are enrolled in the stunting prevention programme. Non-participation in the programme is attributable to distance to the WFP-supported health centre site and lack of awareness of the programme in villages located far away from the health centre.

WFP will discuss with District Councils on how best to incorporate nutrition interventions within extension outreach services to boost participation of eligible beneficiaries. WFP will also explore its support to more community health workers to scale up and strengthen community mobilization and sensitisation activities.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Food for Education				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring	=98.00	98.00	98.52	99.43
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring	=98.00	98.00	98.12	99.16

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2012.03 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring	=2.00	-5.40	-1.70	5.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2012.03 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring	=2.00	-9.30	-2.40	5.20
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring	>92.16	92.16	89.50	95.10
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring	>92.94	92.94	87.40	93.00
Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring	<1.48	1.48	1.42	0.52
Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring	<1.94	1.94	1.80	0.75
Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2012.01 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.01 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.01 WFP programme monitoring	>47.80	47.80	20.00	43.00
Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2012.01 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.01 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.01 WFP programme monitoring	>54.60	54.60	25.00	49.00
Comp.2-Food for Assets				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=3.34	16.70	-	25.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=5.62	28.10	-	37.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=7.00	35.20	-	31.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=1.88	9.40	-	21.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=5.00	24.10	-	40.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=5.94	29.70	-	35.70
Diet Diversity Score				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	>4.40	4.40	-	3.80
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	>3.70	3.70	-	3.40
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	>4.60	4.60	-	4.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	<6.40	6.40	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	<2.10	2.10	-	2.70
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	<3.10	3.10	-	2.90
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	<1.70	1.70	-	2.60
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	<8.10	8.10	-	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	<11.30	11.30	-	-
CAS: Community Asset Score (average)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring	>5.00	5.00	-	6.00
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	>93.00	93.00	93.00	90.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=0.00	0.00	-	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	<3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	<4.00	4.00	4.00	6.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	>68.00	68.00	-	66.00
Comp.4-MCHN				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2016.01 WFP programme monitoring	>70.00	72.40	-	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
TANZANIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring	>70.00	35.60	-	32.20

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

The reporting year cemented the unsustainability of WFP's traditional school feeding model in Tanzania at this particular time of national economic and social transition. In 2015, WFP introduced a Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) pilot to help demonstrate the sustainability that can result if adequate funding is allocated to district councils; food procurement is district-led and sourced from farming communities, and districts have adequate capacity to supply food to schools for their school feeding activities.

The HGSF pilot in Tanzania is jointly designed and implemented between WFP and Project Concern International (PCI). The HGSF pilot will focus on WFP's technical assistance to recipient districts related to local and formal procurement methods from smallholder farmers, warehousing and storage of grains, and school feeding management.

WFP's current FFA design to support interventions in the same district but targeting different villages with every new FFA cycle could be made more sustainable. To maximize the impact of FFA activities on vulnerable communities, FFA resourcing should be made much more predictable. In addition, strategic engagement at national and local levels and with the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) may encourage the allocation of funds from government for community-prioritized FFA activities, of which most contribute to environment/climate change, water, agriculture, fisheries and livestock development.

The implementation of nutrition interventions within the existing health system and the training of health workers/CHWs is essential for sustainable programming. Health and nutrition education conducted with the beneficiaries is intended to improve the knowledge of the community to enable them to adopt appropriate nutrition practices for better health.

While the Government of Tanzania is not in a position to absorb the central activities of the Country Programme, a growing role for WFP in Tanzania rests in stimulating domestic and regional trade to address food security in the country, and to meet regional humanitarian food needs. WFP has demonstrated its potential to build procurement capacities within strategic grain reserves, fine-tune private sector procurement capacities from smallholder producers, and convene private sector services for farmer groups to increase their integration into formal markets. WFP is also transferring knowledge to the government in relation to institutional procurement related to emergency

preparedness and response through the extension of an MoU with the NFRA and, more recently, service provision from private sector companies to increase agricultural production along the value chain.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

The Country Programme received less funding in 2015 than the previous year. As a result, WFP procured only half of the food commodities compared to 2014. Limited funding affected WFP's ability to meet planned targets for School Feeding, FFA and nutrition activities.

The main contributions to WFP come from multilateral funding which is allocated based on level of priority among other WFP country offices. Multilateral contributions to WFP corporately decreased this year, instead being directed towards three large scale emergencies. Contributions to WFP Tanzania's current development work were therefore much harder to mobilize.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	0	1,168	2,481
Private Donors	0	59	103
Republic of Korea	0	350	398
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	1,161	2,471
Total	0	2,738	5,453

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Local procurement through regular traders and Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), the regional procurement mechanism, accounted for approximately 72 percent of the total food procured for WFP's 2015 operations.

WFP procured fortified commodities including vegetable oil, Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus internationally through the GCMF because there is no local manufacturing of a similar fortified blended food that meets WFP standards. 2015 saw pipeline breaks for Super Cereal.

WFP purchased pulses both through local, regional and international purchases. Pulses were purchased locally through P4P-supported farmer groups in the Kagera region. When pulse prices became too high or P4P farmer groups had ongoing contracts to fulfil, WFP decided to procure a substitute, in this case yellow split peas, to avoid pipeline breaks. In 2014, WFP saw similar levels of international yellow split pea purchases through the GCMF. Weather conditions affected a few local pulse purchases which slowed down re-bagging and cleaning process. This delay in delivery did not affect the project due to an internal loan.

Tanzania serves as a regional hub for WFP's GCMF. Under the regional GCMF, Tanzania's non-GMO maize stocks are drawn primarily through the WFP regional bureau in Nairobi to meet humanitarian food needs in bordering countries. In 2015, total food procured by the Nairobi regional bureau through the GCMF was 32,088 mt of white maize grain and 2,000 mt of sorghum.

Although the GCMF is intended to support a more cost-efficient supply chain, the GCMF sometime blocks the opportunity for WFP to buy locally due to small differences in prices that are quoted by local suppliers. This tension between local procurement and GCMF will continue to exist in Tanzania, until small scale farmer groups evolve into medium size commercial entities.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	167	0	0	0
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	1,060	648
Maize	2,419	0	0	630
Split Peas	0	96	504	0
Vegetable Oil	0	18	0	77
Total	2,587	114	1,564	1,355

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

The national rail system was rehabilitated in 2015 and used to transport WFP commodities. However, WFP completed the bulk of its food transport by road using its registered fleet of trucks.

Logistical challenges included poor road infrastructure conditions, road taxes, transport costs and limited transport capacity to remote destinations where WFP projects are implemented. To overcome limited transport capacity, WFP maintained a rigorous transport appraisal process every six months and extended its supplier transporter base when needed.

In 2015, WFP experienced issues related to the supply of sub-quality commodities. As a result WFP suspended one of its main food vendors. WFP will continue to evaluate performance of vendors contributing to WFP's local and regional food supply chains.

To improve WFP's options for reliable food supply and quality, it also vetted new private sector companies and expanded the food vendor roster. Under the Patient Procurement Platform, WFP will start to vet new milling companies onto its food vendor list to increase and diversify its food supply list, adding competition to WFP's food delivery and transport needs.

Some of the delays in food deliveries to FFA sites can be attributed to the delay in delivery plans as a result of delayed submission of proposed districts for FFA projects. WFP will in future start its call for proposals earlier to avoid delays in transport and delivery to WFP-supported interventions.

Post-Delivery Losses

Less than one percent of food was lost during the reporting year. Post-delivery losses recorded in 2015 for CP 200200 were mostly due to short-delivery of commodities by WFP transporters which were then recovered through deductions on transporters' invoices. Other losses were related to internal handling issues including disposal, commodities taken for sample, and warehouse losses.

Management

Partnerships

WFP partners with federal, regional and district level government authorities to implement the Country Programme components, including school feeding, FFA and nutrition activities. WFP activities fall under the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC), and the Ministry of Health.

With new contributions in 2015, WFP partnered with new NGOs including Good Neighbors Tanzania (GNTZ) to bring new market-based activities in addition to the traditional FFA activities; and with Project Concern International (PCI) to help implement the HGSF pilot.

Under the Delivering as One Platform, WFP participates in the relevant United Nations working groups to coordinate disaster management and emergency response programmes and advocated for food security interventions within nutrition, social protection and economic growth working groups.

In 2015, building on the foundation of the Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot programme, WFP is now partnering with a consortium of new private sector partners to unlock new opportunities for smallholder farmers. These new partnerships are global and local and include AGRA, Bayer Crop Science, Grow Africa, International Finance Cooperation, Rabobank, Sygenta, and Yara International.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total		1		8

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Food for Assets		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11	=7.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11	=100.00	100.00
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=4.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	=100.00	100.00
Comp.4-MCHN		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=4.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

While WFP advocated for school feeding through the UNDP Education Working group, the forum focused more on UN support to strengthening quality education and teacher training. With the HGSP pilot, WFP will promote alternative school feeding models under the Social Protection and Economic Growth working groups to emphasize the impact of HGSP on local economies and inclusion of smallholder farmers to markets.

In Tanzania, WFP's discontinuation of direct school feeding assistance from June onwards showed how WFP's flagship social protection model cannot flourish without dedicated governance, financial support and human and infrastructure capacity within the government to execute a nationally run programme.

WFP lacks evidence-based data analysis related to its nutrition intervention programme. Without this evidence, WFP is unable to demonstrate the impact of fortified blended food on nutrient intake and evolution among recipient beneficiaries or make a strong case for the importance of fortified blended foods to address stunting interventions. WFP will therefore explore means of improving the evidence-base in order to help strengthen the national

information management system and document and share best practices with other stakeholders working in the nutrition arena.

WFP's FFA activities target food insecure households which also benefit from cash transfers under the National Productive Social Safety Net Programme (PSSN) and/or subsidized food deliveries by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) in high drought-prone areas. WFP can better coordinate its food-based interventions between TASAF's cash-based transfer and the NFRA's food distributions along the seasonal calendar year. This coordination would allow WFP to contribute more substantially to National Social Protection activities that address hunger and nutrition in Tanzania, and can also help to increase the size of WFP's FFA interventions.

The current project cycle for WFP's FFA intervention is 6 months. This limited timeframe restricts commitment from potential NGO partners who could complement WFP's intervention. In order for WFP to attract reliable and high quality cooperating partners, WFP needs to fundraise multi-year contributions from donors to allow multi-year execution of FFA interventions and build new partnerships.

In order for WFP to ensure alignment of its FFA interventions within the local government's annual budget cycle, WFP needs to adjust its FFA project cycle timeline and start its call for proposals in January each year. This would mean by March, WFP and the districts will have a detailed project and budget that can be submitted for government financing.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Comp.1-Food for Education									
School Feeding (on-site)	790,000	-	790,000	366,711	-	366,711	46.4%	-	46.4%
Comp.2-Food for Assets									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	22,220	-	22,220	13,381	-	13,381	60.2%	-	60.2%
Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	48,000	-	48,000	2,289	-	2,289	4.8%	-	4.8%
Comp.4-MCHN									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	104,100	-	104,100	45,317	-	45,317	43.5%	-	43.5%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	996	1,027
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	121	833
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	0	0	600
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	51	21

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Private Donors	WPD-C-02254-02	Maize	0	0	80
Private Donors	WPD-C-02732-06	Maize	0	0	23
Private Donors	WPD-C-03026-01	Beans	0	33	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-03026-01	Vegetable Oil	0	26	0
Republic of Korea		Vegetable Oil	0	0	18
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00074-07	Beans	0	0	11
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00074-07	Maize	0	0	38
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00074-08	Beans	0	32	32
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00074-08	Maize	0	300	300
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00074-08	Vegetable Oil	0	18	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01083-01	Maize	0	237	1,225
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01085-01	Beans	0	0	124
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01085-01	Maize	0	71	552
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01086-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	265
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01195-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	764	306
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01337-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	90	0
Total			0	2,738	5,453