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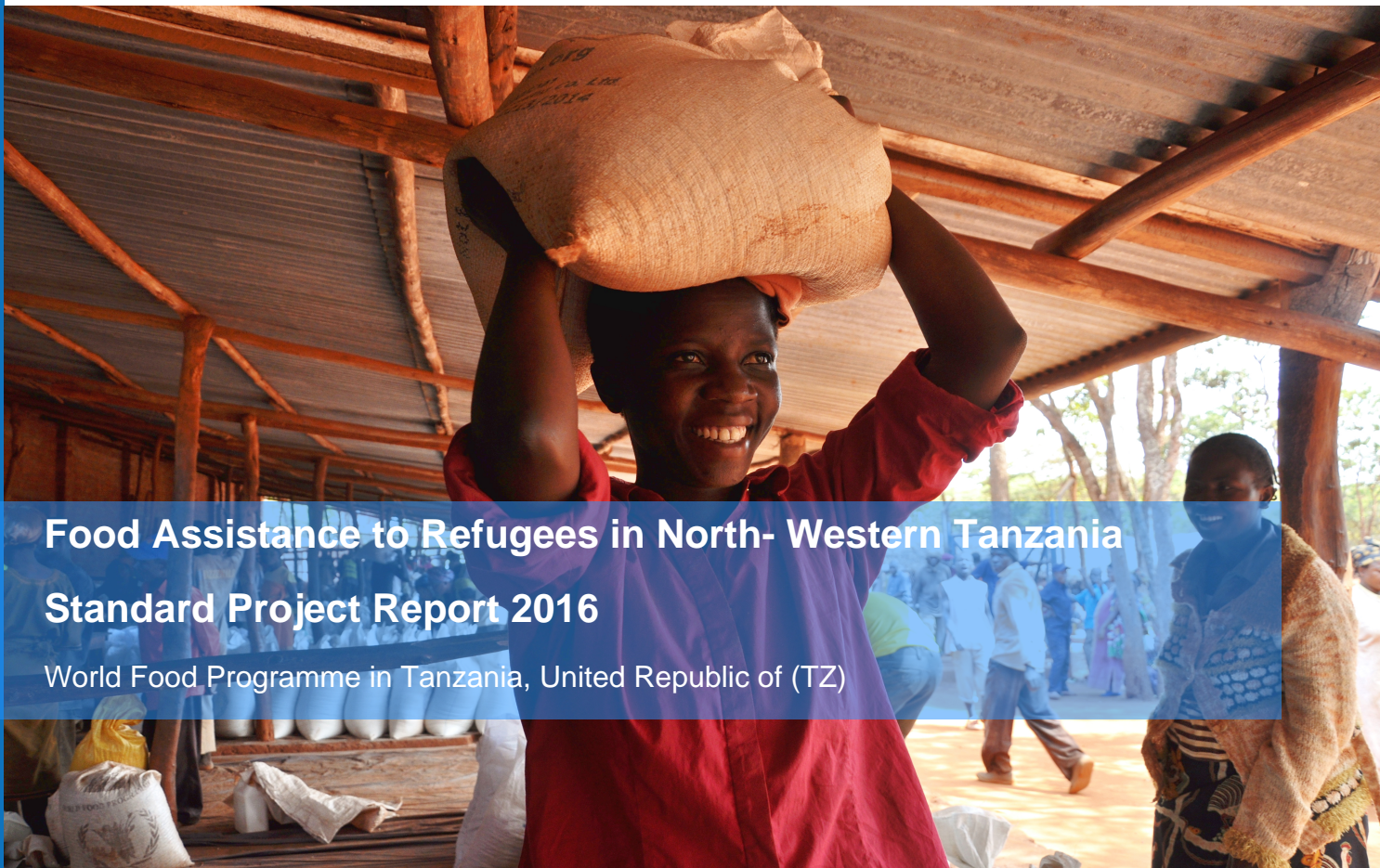
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**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Food Assistance to Refugees in North- Western Tanzania**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

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



**World Food Programme**

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Over the last decade, Tanzania has experienced favourable economic growth with the agriculture sector growing at 4.2 percent compared to 7.7 percent in the services sector and 10 percent in the industry sector. The agriculture sector is the backbone of the economy and employs around 70 percent of the population. However, a third of the population remains poor and vulnerable, with 10 percent being extremely poor. Poverty primarily impacts the rural population with 84 percent of the poor living in rural areas. Poverty is highest (74 percent) among those who depend on farming, fishing and livestock keeping.

Tanzania is vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change, including prolonged droughts and flooding. Increased frequency of floods is already affecting the poor, especially those who live on marginal land in rural and urban areas. Weather models predict an increase in extreme weather events which will be more intense, frequent, of longer duration and less predictable.

The poorest and most marginalised households struggle to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements on a regular basis even with Tanzania being able to provide 120 percent of the country's food production needs. Despite remarkable improvements made in the past five years, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate at 4.4 percent while chronic malnutrition stands at 34.7 percent nationwide. Micronutrient deficiency is also widespread with overweight and obesity increasing particularly in urban contexts. The country's ranks 96th (out of 118 countries) on the 2016 Global Hunger Index.

Tanzania has hosted refugees fleeing into the north-western regions of Kigoma and Kagera as a consequence of civil strife and ethnic conflict in neighbouring countries, since the early 1970s. Renewed political instability in

Burundi triggered an influx of Burundian refugees into Tanzania, with the country currently receiving over 15,000 additional refugees per month. WFP, along with other UN organisations, operates in three camps in Kigoma assisting an estimated 290,000 refugees mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Tanzania aspires to become a middle-income country by 2025 through the “Tanzania Development Vision 2025” and the country’s National Five Year Development Plan (2016-2021), which prioritises industrialization. Both the National Agriculture Policy (2015) and the National Nutrition Policy have detailed operational plans (the Agriculture Sector Development Plan 2 (ASDP 2) and the National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MNAP)) to spearhead implementation.

The national priority for social protection in Tanzania is to build linkages with social services and productive inclusion, alongside the core functions of social security and social assistance. The principal framework for social protection in Tanzania is the National Social Protection Framework (NSPF), which is operated by the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). TASAF is a funding facility which provides conditional cash transfers to the most vulnerable households and develops community assets such as social services and infrastructure through public works. TASAF’s primary mechanism is the Productive Social Safety Nets programme (PSSN). WFP has linked its interventions to poor households with TASAF and engaged in policy dialogue with PSSN.

In 2016, the Government of Tanzania legislated the provision of free and compulsory education for primary and lower secondary school levels. The policy has had a positive impact on the enrolment rates. However, serious challenges emerged in the implementation of the policy which include congested classrooms, limited facilities and shortage of qualified teachers. WFP piloted a Home Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSP) in two regions of Mara and Singida to showcase how local production can be enhanced to meet the food requirements of the local schools in their areas.

The United Nations in Tanzania operates under the umbrella of “Delivering as One” to implement the United Nations Development Assistance Plan II (UNDAP 2016-2021). UNDAP II has four thematic areas: inclusive growth; healthy nation; democratic governance, human rights and gender equality; and resilience. WFP leads the inter-agency co-ordination on resilience while UN-REACH facilitates and coordinates country-led nutrition responses.

WFP’s operates in partnership with the Government and civil society to achieve *Zero Hunger* by 2030. At the national level, WFP works with line ministries and related institutions, including the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, the Government’s Disaster Management Agency, the National Food Reserve Agency and Tanzania Ports Authority. At the local level, WFP works with district governments to provide programmes in areas that are food insecure.

WFP supports vulnerable communities through productive safety-nets and farmers to transition from subsistence to more profitable farming. WFP also provides humanitarian food assistance to refugees in northwestern Tanzania. Experience in emergency operations has enriched WFP’s capacity to support supply chain related activities. WFP provides technological to support monitoring in remote areas through the use of technology such as mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (mVAM). This technology can be used for Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning (EPRP) at the district level. Mapping and profiling of disaster-prone areas can be used to develop simulations exercises to test the EPRP tools and structures.

In 2016, WFP embarked on a process to develop a new five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which will be presented to WFP’s Executive Board in June 2017. To guide the development of the CSP, with the support of the Government, WFP commissioned a strategic review of the food security situation in Tanzania. WFP is also undertaking a ‘Fill the Nutrient Gap’ study, an analytical process which seeks to gain understanding and consensus on barriers to adequate nutrient intake among specific population groups and strategies to address them. The results of this study support the development of the CSP and will inform interventions within the larger nutrition community.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP’s activities in Tanzania have been guided by its Country Strategy (2011-2015) which was extended to December 2016 pending the development and approval of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Over the last five years, WFP’s portfolio comprised of the following:

**Country Programme: CP 200200 (2011-2016), approved budget of USD 189 million** provided: assistance to populations living in chronically food insecure areas through Home Grown School Feeding (HGSP), Food



Assistance for Assets (FFA) and nutrition programmes both for the prevention and the treatment of chronic and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

**Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation: PRRO 200603 (2014-2016), approved budget of USD 98 million,** supported: refugees in Tanzania's North Western region of Kigoma by ensuring adequate food consumption among refugees; preventing stunting in children under two; and improving the nutritional status of targeted pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through a blanket supplementary feeding programme.

**Purchase for Progress (P4P) (2008 - 2016),** supported: smallholder agricultural growth through supply chain reforms by leveraging WFP's demand platform. P4P aims to transform WFP food purchase programmes so that they better support sustainable small-scale production and address the root causes of hunger. In particular, by increasing smallholders' capacities for agricultural production and market engagement to raise their income from agricultural markets. P4P was phased out by WFP globally in 2016. In Tanzania, most of the farmers previously involved in the P4P initiatives are now supported through the Patient Procurement Platform (PPP).

**Patient procurement Platform (PPP) (2015-2018),** is a consortium of organisations: Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Bayer, Grow Africa, International Finance Corporation (IFC), Rabobank, Syngenta, WFP, and Yara seeking to achieve transformation of food crop markets through the active and long-term engagement of smallholder farmers. The Alliance, operationalised by WFP Tanzania through a trust fund, has been designed and structured so it can be scaled-up across other developing markets, with the goal of reaching 1.5 million farmers in developing countries through USD 750 million of aggregated purchasing demand. Launched in 2015 in Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia, the PPP works to create demand-led value chains for food crops based on multi-year relationships with the market to boost farmer incomes and build long-term resilience. PPP reached 23,350 smallholder farmers in Tanzania in 2016 and aims to reach 50,000 in 2017.

**Global Framework for Climate Services** provides a worldwide mechanism for coordinated actions to enhance the quality, quantity and application of climate services. The focus of WFP activities under the initiative is on strengthening national food security information systems through better use of climate analysis and information, whilst at the community level, the project establishes tailored climate services to build the resilience of WFP beneficiaries. This is achieved through training of agricultural intermediaries and the use of radio and short message service (sms) in selected districts to provide weather and agriculture information.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) was well resourced throughout the year, enabling WFP to provide full rations to refugees despite surpassing the annual planned figure of 240,000. Since September, 10,000 to 15,000 refugees fled into Tanzania every month placing a constraint on resourcing. To address this, WFP launched a funding appeal which was well received by the donors. As a result, pipeline breaks were averted. Combined with the use of internal borrowing mechanisms, such as Advance Financing, WFP was able to procure and distribute food to refugees on time.

During the year, the PRRO underwent two of Budget Revisions (BRs). Budget Revision 07 extended the PRRO's project period from July 2016 to December 2016 as well as increased the planning number of beneficiaries from 220,000 to 240,000. It also introduced Phase One of the Cash Based Transfer (CBT) programme for a period of six months (July to December 2016). Budget Revision 08 extended the PRRO from January to June 2017 and increased planned beneficiaries from 240,000 to 350,000. In addition, it scaled up the number of CBT beneficiaries from 10,000 to 70,000 by the end of 2017.

The Country Programme (CP), on the other hand, was not well funded. Food for Asset Creation did not receive funding from the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) as it did in the previous years. The Nutrition Programme received funding One UN funding which was lower compared to previous years. The Home Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) was funded by private donors, but the country office does not expect funding to be continued in the second half of 2017. Under the country programme, two BRs were instituted. BR 08 extended the programme from July to December 2016. BR 09, currently under clearance, requests an extension from January to June 2017 until the start of the new Country Strategic Plan which is expected in July 2017.

## Achievements at Country Level

Eighty percent of Tanzanians rely on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods, making them highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. WFP, therefore, engaged in resilience building efforts to help communities mitigate the effects of climate change. Through the Global Framework for Climate Services, WFP doubled the number of farmers trained in strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change on their livelihoods. Under its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme, communities gained access to water during the dry season and farmers diversified their income sources by participating in income-generating activities. The average earnings from sales in the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities Projects', which targeted three villages, increased by over 50 percent between 2014 and 2016.

WFP transitioned from a traditional school meals programme to a Home Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) programme whereby the local government and schools receive cash from WFP to purchase and distribute locally grown food to schools in two districts. Through the HGFSF programme, over 28,000 students from 40 schools received a mid-day meal. The programme strengthened the capacity of the districts and schools to purchase food locally. Cash transfers to the districts and schools for local procurement reduced transaction costs involved in moving food to the schools. Through engagement, WFP strengthened their ownership of the programme.

WFP's milling facility in Dodoma, supplied over 80 percent of the maize meal requirements for all refugees. In December, WFP launched a three-month Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) pilot, targeting 10,000 individuals from 2,500 households of People with Special Needs (PSNs) in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp. The pilot will serve as the basis for the scale-up of the project in 2017.

During the 2015/2016 season, the Patient Procurement Platform (PPP) reached more than 23,000 farmers within 53 Farmer Organizations (FOs). These FOs signed contracts to supply 22,000 mt of maize. Pre-planting contracts were facilitated with six commercial buyers which gave the PPP farmers access to predictable demand. In addition, through the PPP, 30 percent of the farmers were granted loans by two national banks with support of a third party guarantor, using pre-planting contracts as collateral to access quality inputs on time. As a result, 1,500 farmers received credit for the first time, leading to financial inclusion for the farmers and a new market for lenders.

WFP worked closely with the Government on various capacity building activities including disaster preparedness and response plans. At the national level, WFP supported planning for food security and nutrition assessments by providing a training on digital data collection. Through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) strategic partnership with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), WFP helped the NFRA develop an operational manual and its five-year

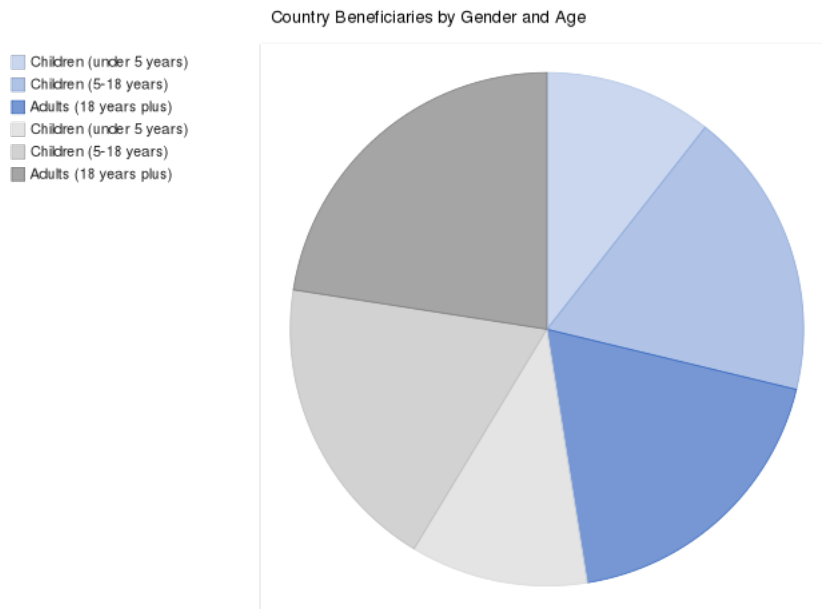
strategy plan which incorporates engaging smallholder farmers in its procurement process. As a result, smallholder farmers have gained access to a large-scale buyers while helping the Government tap into a new market.

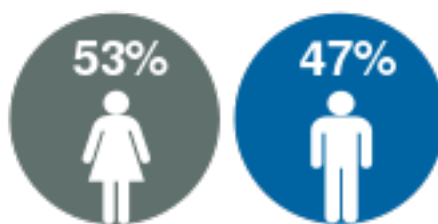
On the nutrition front, as a member of REACH and Scaling up Nutrition (SUN), WFP helped to carry out a national nutrition stakeholder survey used to inform planning and budgeting for nutrition programmes. WFP also participated in the development of the National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) 2016-2021. The NMNAP is one of the key reference points for WFP in designing its Country Strategy Plan which is aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17 and national development targets.

On the supply chain side, WFP has continued to manage the Dar es Salaam Port and transportation corridor for local import and transit shipment for operations in Tanzania as well trans-shipment for other country offices in the region, including Malawi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and South Sudan. WFP has reduced transportation rates by almost 40 percent in some instances by changing the contracting strategy to award only the lowest bidders rather than providing counter offers to higher bidders.

## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	39,495	41,748	81,243
Children (5-18 years)	67,888	70,150	138,038
Adults (18 years plus)	69,846	84,140	153,986
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>177,229</b>	<b>196,038</b>	<b>373,267</b>





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,739	135	341	1,626	-	3,840
Single Country PRRO	30,623	1,751	9,688	5,346	423	47,831
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>32,362</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>10,029</b>	<b>6,972</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>51,671</b>



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

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	126,661	-	-
Single Country PRRO	30,725	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>157,386</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

Over the past ten years, tarmac roads were constructed to connect local administrative regions to highways linked with the Dar es Salaam port and to all main exit borders. Railway connectivity to both the central and the southern corridors from Dar es Salaam, which had faced service deterioration for over a decade, has also improved.

Refugee camps in North-western Tanzania (Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps) are now served by tarmac roads all the way from Dar es Salaam port with the exception of the last leg of about 200 km, which nonetheless, is well maintained for traffic movement throughout the year. The main port of entry, Dar es Salaam port, has improved its customs and port clearance mechanisms. Hence, humanitarian cargo destined to the refugee camps in Tanzania and in-transit to other countries in the region is cleared within 14 days.

The country office has warehouses in Dodoma, Isaka, Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli. The warehouse facility in Dodoma has capacity of 11,000 mt and is used as a Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) to stock locally purchased commodities for refugee consumption. In Dodoma, WFP owns a maize milling facility with capacity to mill 120-150 mt per day. The facility has supplied over 80 percent of the maize meal requirements to the refugee camps in Tanzania.



The country office's Supply Chain Unit updates its transport short-list annually. It also organizes two meetings a year with all shortlisted vendors offering logistics services to discuss and address all operational shortcomings experienced in previous contracting periods. During the year, the country office redesigned its transport contracting strategy, encouraging more competition among transporters, resulting in more cost efficient delivery of food in Tanzania and across the border.

The Supply Chain Unit has been active on sensitizing other humanitarian agencies and actors on WFP's comparative advantages in the sector, which include WFP's presence in Dar es Salaam port for technical advice on cargo clearance and WFP's ownership of warehouses in Dodoma, Isaka, Kigoma port and the refugee camps. During the period under review, WFP offered temporary storage facilities to UNHCR at Mtendeli Extended Delivery Point on a temporary basis. WFP is currently managing UNHCR Non-Food Items (NFIs).

The country office locally procured beans and iodized salt. All the maize grain which forms part of the food basket is procured locally, under GCMF. In 2016, WFP experienced a minimal post-delivery loss of 0.01 percent due to short-delivery of commodities by WFP's transporters. The losses were recovered from transporters through deductions. Internal post-delivery losses included loss due to handling and loss due to sampling. Mitigation measures, enhancing commodity handling procedures, were strengthened to avoid future losses.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	229	-	229
Corn Soya Blend	-	2,153	2,153
Iodised Salt	360	-	360
Micronutrition Powder	-	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>2,745</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	1,060
High Energy Biscuits	21
Maize	28,083
Split Peas	4,569
Vegetable Oil	479
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,211</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

A decentralized Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) of WFP's work in Tanzania in 2011 - 2014 took place in 2015, and focused on the alignment and strategic positioning of WFP's operations in the country, rationale and quality of its strategic decision-making, and the performance and results of its portfolio. The CPE was conducted by an

independent external firm hired by WFP Headquarters and was conducted during the second quarter of 2015. The CPE report was submitted to the Executive Board in November 2015.

The country office management responded to the recommendations put forward by the CPE report. The CPE recommended that food assistance should be conceptualised, structured, designed and delivered through the national social protection framework and system. The country office will work within the National Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) framework and has been actively engaging with Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) and other key stakeholders in order to define how its activities can best support national priorities. The country office has also retained expert capacity in resilience and social protection to help in the assessment and design of WFP's potential contributions to the national social protection network. It is further aiming at enhancing its strategic and policy engagement in the area of social protection by increasing the capacity of its staff. Benefiting from experience in traditional WFP activities that contribute to resilience and social protection outcomes (such as Food/Cash for Assets), WFP will increasingly contribute to the national social protection framework and progressively move away from direct implementation of small-scale projects [1].

In order to ensure maximum flexibility in the design, resourcing and management of future programming, WFP has embarked on the development of a new County Strategic Plan (CSP). The plan aims to outline WFP's responses to the findings of a strategic review conducted by the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) and approved by the Government through a high-level stakeholders meeting held in November 2016. With the new CSP, WFP will be better positioned to respond to the hunger challenges facing Tanzania and supporting the country's prioritised needs in making progress towards Zero Hunger.

Given Tanzania's strategic position, the country office will continue to focus on operational services, including procurement and logistics to support humanitarian cargo transfers in the country and the region as emphasised by the CPE report. In addition, the country office is increasingly focusing on providing technical assistance to the Government in several areas, including supply chain and commodity management, social protection, resilience, disaster risk reduction and management, and nutrition. As part of the supply chain support, WFP has commenced discussions with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) aimed at identifying ways in which to improve the NFRA's storage practices and to train its staff on warehouse management. WFP is also actively engaged, with United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and partners, in promoting a policy dialogue on the national refugee policy with the aim of identifying more durable solutions and bridging the humanitarian-development gap.

In line with CPE recommendations that suggested that the country office ensures that any future support to refugees in Tanzania is based on reappraisal and justification of WFP's role and comparative advantages, WFP continues to provide food assistance to address specific nutrient gaps in the refugee camps. In addition to continuing with the provision of food, the country office has introduced cash-based transfers in one of the refugee camps and plans to scale-up cash-based interventions during 2017.

Also following CPE recommendations regarding gender, the country office put together a gender results network (GRN), and with the support of WFP's regional office, has developed a five-year Gender Action Plan that aims at increasing the country office's capacity to ensure the mainstreaming of gender in all of programmes. As part of the Action Plan, the country office conducted a gender assessment for the Republic of Tanzania and plans to recruit a gender advisor.

In order to optimize the value of Delivering as One (DAO) in Tanzania as highlighted in the CPE report, the country office worked with other United Nations agencies and the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator to identify and pursue opportunities for delivering better together, such as through UNDAP II.

[1] It has to be noted that the CPE preceded the recent influx of refugees from Burundi, which has seen over 200,000 new refugees arrive in Tanzania since April 2015.

## Value for Money

From a value for money perspective, WFP places strong corporate emphasis on cost efficiency and makes every effort to ensure that food is delivered at the lowest possible cost. A competitive bidding process is employed and food is procured in country when the harvest is favourable and local prices offer the best value for money. WFP regularly examines the costs of all components along the supply chain for delivery of food commodities to ensure budgets are consistent with market prices and are cost effective. In addition, WFP operates its own milling plant in Dodoma, effectively reducing milling costs. This also ensures the quality and freshness of the maize meal.

From an operations point of view, WFP instituted a number of changes this year to reduce costs. These include: (i) a common procurement of car tyres with other UN agencies; (ii) changed old vehicles to improve fleet performance; (iii) introduced cost efficiency in travel by comparative cost analysis of air and road travel to frequently travelled destinations; (iv) replaced wireless internet connection technology with fiber-optic cable in WFP upcountry sites - Kigoma Port, Kasulu Sub Office (SO), Kibondo SO and Isaka SO. This change has increased productivity for the sub-offices by reducing the number of recorded downtime from 420 minutes downtime per month to 55 minutes downtime per month.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

Since the Great Lakes Crises in the early 1990s, Tanzania has continued to host refugees from neighbouring countries. The Government is committed to its international legal obligations to protect refugees and asylum-seekers and has maintained an open-door policy towards refugees.

Until April 2015, there were about 65,000 mostly Congolese refugees remaining in Tanzania, hosted at Nyarugusu Refugee Camp, for which WFP provided food and nutrition assistance. However, following electoral related violence sparked by President Nkurunziza's bid to run for a third term of office, violence erupted in Burundi which, resulting in an outflow of Burundian citizens towards neighbouring countries. Over 180,000 Burundians fled to Tanzania, making it the largest host of Burundian refugees in the region. This influx sparked the re-opening of the former refugee camps of Nduta and Mtendeli, bringing the number of refugee camps in Tanzania to three. All refugee camps are located in north western Tanzania.

Despite Tanzania's openness towards refugees, the 1998 Refugee Act and 2003 Refugee Policy limit the freedom of movement of refugees, thus reducing their ability to seek livelihoods and become self-reliant. This has resulted in refugees relying almost entirely on humanitarian assistance in order to access basic needs, including food.

WFP's response to this emergency is guided by the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200603) which aims to assist 350,000 refugees in the country until June 2017. Its objectives are to:

- Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, and ensure adequate food consumption among refugees;
- Prevent stunting in children under two; and
- Improve the nutritional status of targeted pregnant and lactating women through a blanket supplementary feeding programme.

These objectives are in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1: "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies" and Strategic Objective 4: "Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger".



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	661,763
Direct Support Costs	16,045,714
Food and Related Costs	74,782,633
Indirect Support Costs	6,404,308
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,894,418</b>

## Project Activities

WFP provided life-saving food assistance to 264,230 refugees in the form of in-kind transfers of dry food through a General Food Distribution (GFD) and Supplementary Feeding (SFP). The food basket comprised of a daily ration of 380 grams of maize meal, 120 grams of beans or split peas, 50 grams of Super Cereal with sugar, 20 grams of fortified vegetable oil and 5 grams of iodized salt per person. Through the general food rations, refugees received the minimum recommended calorie requirement of 2,100 kcal per person per day. Refugees in transit received High Energy Biscuits (HEB) prior to their arrival at the refugee camps; while at the transit/reception centres, the refugees received wet feeding (hot meals) as they awaited registration and provision of non-food items including utensils. The



ration for wet feeding was similar to the GFD.

### **General Food Distributions (GFD)**

In Nyarugusu camp, the distribution was conducted monthly and through individual scooping: each household head directly received the food entitlements. In Nduta and Mtendeli camps, the distribution was completed on bi-weekly basis. The distributions were conducted through group distributions due to a lack of adequate infrastructure for food distributions points and lack of beneficiary addresses. As a result, WFP established a new food distribution point (FDP) in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu, while expanding one in Nduta. WFP also erected two Extended Delivery Points (EDPs), one each for Nduta and Mtendeli, and expanded one in Nyarugusu in order to accommodate increased food requirements as a result of increased numbers of refugees. Additionally, 4,768 in-patients admitted in hospitals in the refugee camps were provided with food consisting of maize meal (200g), beans or split peas (100g), Super Cereal (SC) with sugar (200g), fortified vegetable oil (30g) and iodized salt (5g).

### **Prevention of Stunting and Micronutrient Deficiencies (MND)**

In order to address high levels of chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency (MND), WFP continued to support implementation of stunting and micronutrient prevention programmes through a blanket supplementary feeding approach. For the stunting programme, addressing the first 1000 days of life, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months received a monthly take-home ration of Super Cereal premixed with oil (200g/day) and Super Cereal Plus (250g/day), respectively. In 2016, WFP replaced Super Cereal with micronutrient powders (MNPs) for MND prevention in children aged 24-59 months to align with the latest international standards. Prior to the introduction of MNPs, sensitization sessions were organised for the refugee communities, government officials, refugee leadership, UN agencies and NGOs to explain the rationale for the change. In addition, an acceptability study was undertaken to identify challenges with the uptake of the MNPs to help in the design of effective nutrition messages.

### **Treatment of Malnutrition**

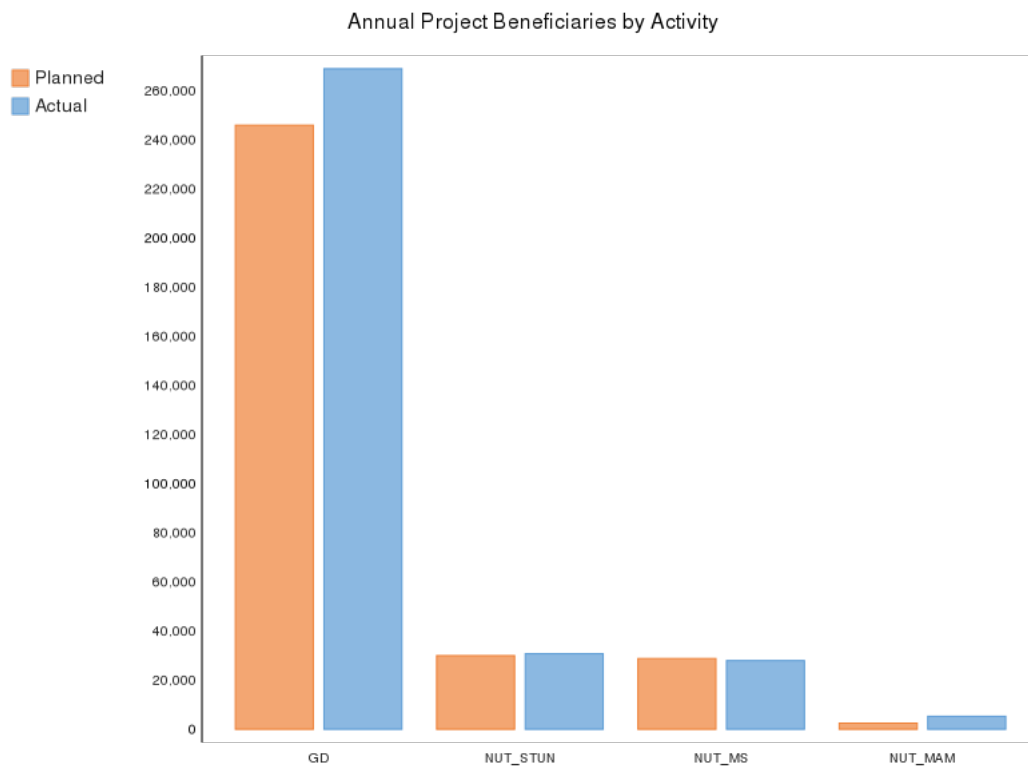
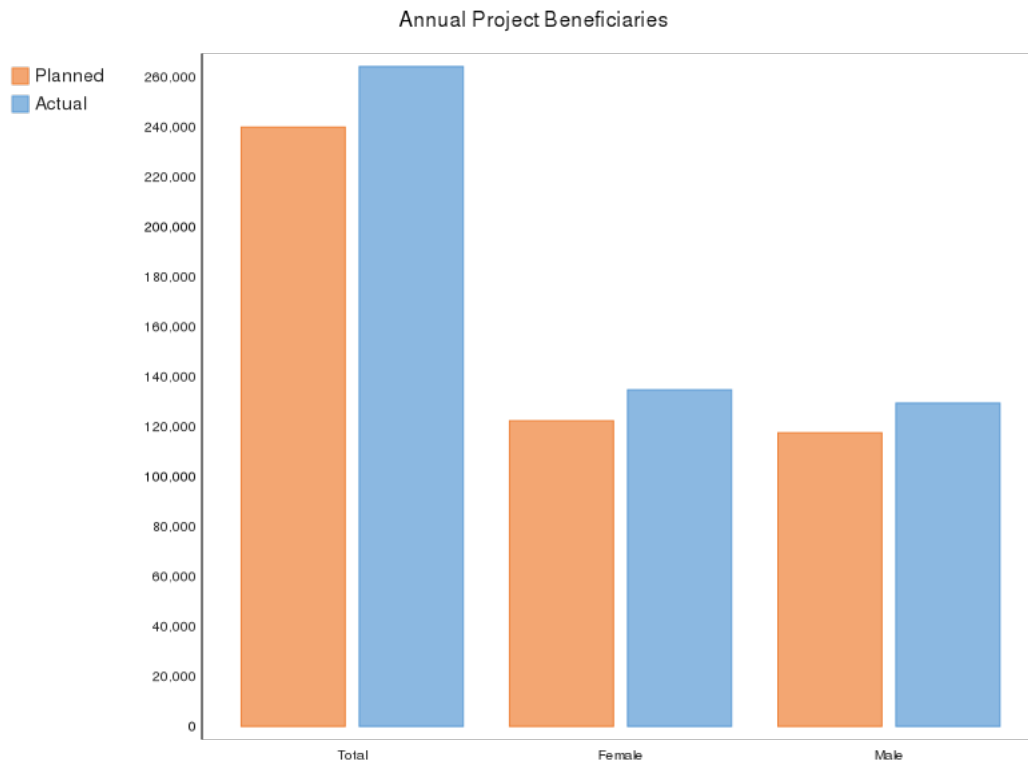
WFP also supported the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) targeting children aged 6-59 months. Identification of MAM cases was done at health facilities, reception centres and at the community level by health and nutrition staff through anthropometric measurements: Weight for Height Z-Scores and/or Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC). In the second half of the year, there was a significant increase in the number of new arrivals from Burundi identified with acute malnutrition during screening at the reception centres. Focus group discussion with caregivers attributed the situation to deteriorating food security in Burundi. A joint nutrition survey conducted in August/September 2016 revealed higher MAM rates amongst the Burundian population compared with the Congolese. Children discharged from treatment of severe acute malnutrition programmes were also admitted in treatment of MAM programmes in order to prevent relapse and ensure continuum of care. Under the programme, malnourished children aged 6-59 months received a monthly 6kg (200g/day) take-home ration of Super Cereal Plus. WFP's supplementary and blanket feeding programmes were linked with other nutrition initiatives provided by other agencies at the health facilities. This included the promotion of appropriate maternal infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN), growth monitoring and promotion. Throughout 2016, WFP was able to maintain a full Super Cereal ration for the nutrition programmes.

### **Cash-Based Transfer Pilot**

In last quarter of 2016, WFP initiated a Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) pilot programme in Nyarugusu refugee camp to assist 10,000 beneficiaries (2,500 households). Through the pilot, beneficiaries from households with special needs received a monthly cash distribution of TSH 20,000 (USD 10) per person in partial replacement of the food basket. WFP continued to provide vegetable oil, because of inadequate supply in the region, and Supercereal to maintain and/or ensure continued access to micronutrients for the refugees. CBTs rely on the Nyarugusu Common Market, at the border of Nyarugusu Camp and Makere Village, have the potential to improve dietary diversity, to increase dignity and choice for refugees by enabling them to make their own decisions about food and to connect refugees with local markets and communities. WFP reached 40 percent of its planned beneficiaries due to the late start of the project. A review of the pilot will be conducted in early 2017 to inform the scale up of CBT in Tanzania.

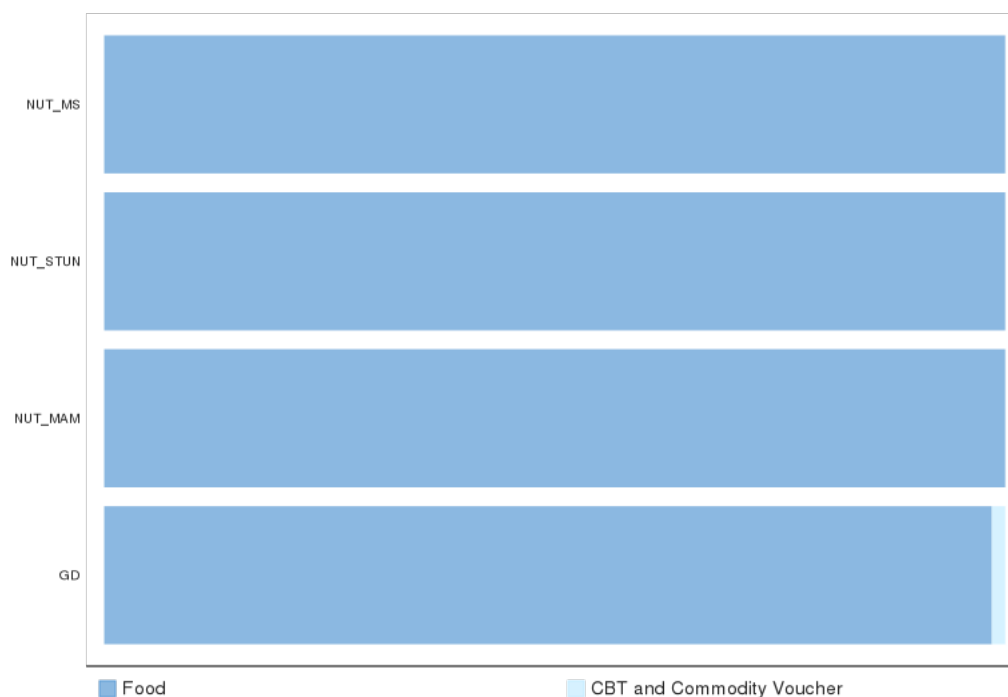
Beginning in March 2016, WFP started monitoring the prices of food commodities in eight markets used by some villages surrounding the camp and functioning as the feeder markets for Nyarugusu Common Market. The monitoring helps to track food price fluctuations over time and to have an informed basis for the definition of the transfer value.

In general, total numbers of refugees reached significantly surpassed planning figures due to continued unforeseen influx of the refugees into the country. The provision of general food rations and implementation of the nutrition programmes were implemented by a number of cooperating partners.



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 NUT\_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 NUT\_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	10,315	9,687	93.9%
Corn Soya Blend	6,134	5,312	86.6%
High Energy Biscuits	-	33	-
Iodised Salt	432	423	98.1%
Maize	-	0	-
Maize Meal	34,943	30,623	87.6%
Micronutrition Powder	3	0	0.1%
Split Peas	-	1	-
Vegetable Oil	1,823	1,751	96.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,649</b>	<b>47,831</b>	<b>89.2%</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	600,600	30,725	5.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>600,600</b>	<b>30,725</b>	<b>5.1%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

WFP's refugee operation is an integral part of the UN Development Assistance Programme 2016-2021 (UNDAP II), the UN's business plan for Tanzania. WFP worked closely with the Government of Tanzania, UN agencies and NGO partners to complement expertise and strengthen operational management.

WFP has agreements with a number of cooperating partners to implement activities. WFP has partnered with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and World Vision Tanzania (WVT) to carry out General Food Distribution (GFD). ADRA undertakes food distribution and manages the Extended Delivery Point in Nyarugusu refugee camp while WVT supports operations in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps. Both ADRA and WVT have significant experience in handling food distributions in refugee settings and also made a financial contribution to the partnership.

WFP has tripartite agreements with UNHCR and NGOs partners to implement wet feeding. Ready prepared hot meals are provided at reception centres to newly arriving refugees awaiting registration. These partners are Caritas at Kasulu Entry and Reception Centres, Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) at Kibondo Entry and Reception Centres, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) for Camp Management in Nduta and Mtendeli, including wet feeding for arrivals in these two camps and Relief to Development Society (REDESOS) at Ngara Entry and Reception Centres.

WFP participated in several joint assessments which included a nutrition survey undertaken in August/September 2016, and the Preparedness and Contingency Planning, analysis of needs and gaps, border assessments to enhance coordination and quality response. WFP also participates in the existing coordination framework for the refugee response, in which UNHCR and Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) co-chair Refugee Working Group Meetings in Dar-es-Salaam and Inter-Agency/Inter-Sector Coordination Working Group Meetings in Kigoma Region. The coordination platforms are in place to help strengthen delivery of services. In 2017, WFP will continue to participate in dialogue with UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania regarding the ongoing review of the national refugee legal framework in order to enhance freedom of movement for refugees.

For cash-based interventions, WFP partnered with a mobile money service provider, Airtel, through a regional Long-Term Agreement available to WFP offices. WFP's CBT interventions are implemented in close cooperation with UNHCR. In order to support learning and coordination, WFP and UNHCR initiated a Cash Based Transfers (CBT) Working Group comprising UN and NGO partners interested or working in cash-based assistance.

## Performance Monitoring

The country office Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan was developed at the beginning of the year to meet corporate standards. The plan for the PRRO, however, was not fully adhered to by the Country Office due to the lack of a standardized M&E toolkit. As a result, most activities had weak coordination in data collection particularly for process monitoring. However, the country office is addressing these challenges with the introduction of the RBJ standardized M&E toolkit.

WFP in collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF conducted a Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in August/September 2016. The survey which is normally done every two years, is led on rotation between the three agencies and UNHCR was the lead in 2016. A Community and Household surveillance (CHS) was undertaken to understand the food security and livelihood situation in the camps. The post distribution monitoring (PDM) was planned on a quarterly basis, however only two exercises were conducted in 2016 due to low staffing and an overlap with other activities such as SENS. Monthly data collection for processes was partially achieved due to lack of standardized tools for data collection. However, this was resolved by the introduction of RBJ M&E toolkit.

Data on a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) and the proportion of children aged 6–23 months and lactating women (PLW) who participate in an adequate number of distributions (participation) was collected through a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) using statistically significant sampling. Assessments were conducted to inform the coverage of the stunting prevention programme for children aged 6–23 months and the micronutrient deficiency prevention programme for children aged 24–59 months. Recently, there has been a challenge in securing lists of either general population or/and specific category of beneficiary which hampered the sampling procedures. WFP



relies on UNHCR Health Information System (HIS) to analyse the performance of MAM treatment.

The collection of distribution data is done by partners and consolidated by the sub-offices into a report by activity/intervention/location. The output data was disaggregated by beneficiary category, age, gender and transfer modality which was collected on a monthly basis by cooperating partners and WFP monitors. The data was captured in COMET and analysed to inform decision-making and reporting. WFP is also conducting weekly food price monitoring within the camp and surrounding markets to understand market dynamics and the impact of the CBT initiative.

WFP has adopted the use of Android-based tablets for data collection during assessments. The design and programming of questionnaires has been done by WFP staff. WFP has trained a number of implementing partner staff and government counterparts on the use of tablets in data collection and has also participated in these assessments in order to build skills in digital data collection methods.

## Results/Outcomes

### General Distribution

WFP collected food security and nutrition information to establish a baseline for the Burundian population and to identify changes in the Congolese population. Food security indicators collected through Community Household Surveys (CHS) and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) included Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Coping Strategy Index (CSI). Nutrition information was gathered through both primary data collection and analysis of secondary data. Data between 2015 and 2016 was compared for Nyarugusu refugee camp while the baseline was collected not for Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

HDDS is a proxy measure of food consumption and food security at the household level. A higher value of HDDS represents a better food security situation at the household level. Nyarugusu camp recorded an improved Household Dietary Diversity Score of 4.3 (medium dietary diversity) compared to 4.1 recorded during the 2015 PDM. This can be attributed to seasonality issues which resulted in increased food availability. The HDDS baseline data for Mtendeli and Nduta was 3.9 (low dietary diversity) which can be attributed to low food diversification.

In Nyarugusu, the poor consumption score decreased from 12.6 to 2.0 percent showing an improvement of the food security situation of the refugees. The improvement in FCS in Nyarugusu is attributed to temporary factors related to food commodities price and supply. The 2015 PDM for Nyarugusu was conducted prior to the start of the lean season, when food commodities were out of season and expensive. The 2016 CHS was undertaken during the lean season when consumption is high.

Improved consumption in Nyarugusu camp has also been attributed to its stability compared to newer camps. The Nyarugusu camp also had varied livelihoods and subsistence activities than those in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, which are still being established. There are more households with poor consumption in Mtendeli (5.2 percent) than Nduta (4.6 percent).

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) for Nyarugusu shows a negative trend with an increase from 6.1 to 7.6. The high CSI is in Nyarugusu contradicts the pattern shown by the food security indicators, since Nyarugusu recorded improved scores in other indicators (FCS, DDS, duration of food aid at the households and access to external support). In addition, Nyarugusu is better in other food security indicators and support conditions such as means of subsistence, physical and economic access to markets, per capita expenditure on food commodities and movement restrictions. The mean CSI for the other two camps is 6.7 and 6.0 for Nduta and Mtendeli respectively. Nonetheless, restrictive conditions to improved food security in Nduta and Mtendeli camps explain a lower CSI, as refugees in Nduta and Mtendeli have limited coping options.

### Prevention of Stunting

The Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), a composite indicator which measures both dietary diversity and meal frequency for children aged 6-23 and reflects the effectiveness of the stunting prevention programme, was found to be low (below the target of 70 percent) across the three camps. The proportion of children who consume a MAD in Nyarugusu refugee camp increased by six percent between 2015 and 2016, surpassing the end project target of 27. This can be attributed to the availability of diverse foods and increased stability in the camp.

The proportion of children with acceptable MAD in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps was respectively low. This can be attributed to the limited access to diverse foods and interaction with the host communities, who usually provide a range of diverse foods to camp residents. WFP and its partners will continue to promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices by improving caregivers' knowledge and practices on complementary feeding and

exploring initiatives that will diversify the diets, especially for younger children.

Across the three camps, the proportion of children aged 6-23 and 24-59 months that were enrolled in stunting and MND prevention programmes has been sustained at a mean average respectively. High coverage has been ensured throughout the years due to concerted sensitization by WFP and other partners engaged in nutrition activities.

The proportion of children and PLW who participated in an adequate number of distributions for the stunting and MND prevention programmes was above the corporate target of 66 percent. The 2016 PDM results showed that an average of 96 percent of children attended an adequate number of distributions for the stunting prevention programme, while the figure was at 73 percent for the MND programme. Despite all camps having surpassed the corporate targets for the prevention of micronutrient deficiency, Nduta and Mtendeli had a lower proportion, 68 percent and 66 percent respectively, compared to Nyarugusu which had 83 percent. Nduta and Mtendeli camps are still receiving Burundian refugees and as camps are relatively new and in the emergency phase in terms of their life cycle. The camps are still in the process of institutional and infrastructural development and stabilization.

Coverage for MAM treatment was checked through a desk based review with reliance on the HIS database and found to be high at 86 percent. The treatment performance of MAM indicators (cure rate, death rate, defaults, non-response) remained within Sphere minimum standards in a refugee setting for both Congolese and Burundian populations. This data was sourced from UNHCR's Health Information System (HIS) database. This performance can be attributed to the availability of supplementary foods and to the continued care provided by MAM treatment programmes throughout the year.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP has continued to ensure that gender and protection are cross-cutting issues and are well integrated into all aspects of WFP's projects. In the last quarter of the year, WFP developed a Gender Action Plan (GAP) for the refugee operation and will ensure that gender and women's empowerment actions are implemented in the coming year through a specific budget allocation.

Under this operation, efforts to ensure equal participation of men and women have continued to be emphasized in areas like food committees leadership composition, food collection and decision making at household level. In food committees, 46 percent of leadership positions were held by women in 2015 while in 2016 the percentage of women in leadership positions dropped to 36 percent. Burundian women are less likely than Congolese women to take part in activities considered "public", because of traditional and cultural norms prescribing acceptable and appropriate behaviours, including gender roles. Burundian women are more discriminated and excluded from positions of power within and outside the "domestic" sphere. WFP will address this challenge by hosting more sensitisation sessions to ensure that beneficiaries understand the importance of equal participation in leadership roles and to encourage women to participate.

To ensure women and girls have increased decision-making power regarding food security and nutrition in households, communities and societies, UNHCR issued food ration cards to female-headed households in 2013. This initiative showed that food collection from distribution centres was mostly done by women, where they form two thirds of the food collectors.

According to the 2016 Community Household Survey (CHS), most of refugees were in favour of the issuance of ration cards in women's names, although some men considered this to be disrespectful as it is against culture. There were more Congolese refugees appreciating the issuance of ration card in women's names compared to Burundian refugees because of the cultural differences on gender roles within the household. WFP plans to organize sensitization sessions to provide more awareness to refugees on gender relations at household and community level.

Furthermore, 49.2 percent of the surveyed population indicated that decision making on food utilization at the household level is mainly done by women while for 40.8 percent decision making is done equally between men and women. This is good progress and WFP will continue to monitor and sensitize beneficiaries to ensure they understand the importance of equal decision making not only in food and nutrition, but also in other aspects.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP has instituted several mechanisms to ensure protection and accountability to the affected population. It has continued to ensure that the 'do no harm' approach is observed in all of its programmes and interventions.

The 2016 Community and Household Surveillance showed that more than half of interviewed households were informed of their family ration entitlements. In the newly established camps, less people were aware of their entitlements. WFP will continue to address this challenge through sensitisation sessions, nutritional messaging (including billboards with ration information in local language) and public awareness campaigns in all camps. Furthermore, through the food coordination meetings (FCM) that refugee leaders attend, WFP will inform the refugees on any anticipated changes in the food basket e.g. change of ration size, anticipated pipeline break, changes of food basket etc. The FCM are usually held on a monthly basis prior to every distribution in order to ensure that concerns raised during the previous food distributions are taken into consideration.

WFP established a complaint and feedback mechanism in all of the refugee camps which included setting up of litigation help desks at final distribution point (FDP). WFP constructed additional FDPs to make sure to address refugee concerns on the long distance to distribution sites, especially in Nyarugusu where Burundian refugees complained that their settlements were far away from existing FDPs. However, only 58 percent of surveyed households were aware of a system or place where they could raise their complaints or questions to aid agencies. WFP will work with other UNHCR and Cooperating Partners to ensure that all beneficiaries are informed on how to use the feedback mechanism.

On safety to and from distribution sites, 94 percent of the population interviewed reported that they did not experience safety problems. Although this score exceeds the target of 90 percent, this result is slightly lower than the baseline taken in 2015, which was 98 percent. WFP together with partners have ensured that distributions are done in the morning hours so that refugees can go back to their homes before nightfall. Concerns on distribution point safety for both females and males were noted more among the Burundians population in all camps. This is likely attributed to distribution arrangements for newly arrived refugees which have not been stabilized. In 2017, WFP plans to further increase efforts to tackle safety and protection issues.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Caption:

A WFP recipient receives her food basket during a General Food Distribution at Nyarugusu Refugee Camp in Tanzania. Copyright WFP/ Tala Loubieh

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	117,600	122,400	240,000	129,474	134,756	264,230	110.1%	110.1%	110.1%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	23,520	24,480	48,000	25,895	26,951	52,846	110.1%	110.1%	110.1%
Children (5-18 years)	41,280	43,920	85,200	45,448	48,354	93,802	110.1%	110.1%	110.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	52,800	54,000	106,800	58,131	59,451	117,582	110.1%	110.1%	110.1%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	117,600	122,400	240,000	123,538	140,692	264,230	105.0%	114.9%	110.1%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	246,000	10,000	246,000	268,998	4,076	268,998	109.3%	40.8%	109.3%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,500	-	2,500	5,290	-	5,290	211.6%	-	211.6%



Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	30,000	-	30,000	30,771	-	30,771	102.6%	-	102.6%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	28,800	-	28,800	27,997	-	27,997	97.2%	-	97.2%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	54,000	2,500	54,000	57,614	963	57,614	106.7%	38.5%	106.7%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,500	-	2,500	5,290	-	5,290	211.6%	-	211.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	30,000	-	30,000	30,771	-	30,771	102.6%	-	102.6%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	28,800	-	28,800	27,997	-	27,997	97.2%	-	97.2%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	23,520	24,480	48,000	25,895	26,951	52,846	110.1%	110.1%	110.1%
Inpatients receiving food assistance	2,460	3,540	6,000	1,955	2,813	4,768	79.5%	79.5%	79.5%
Total participants	25,980	28,020	54,000	27,850	29,764	57,614	107.2%	106.2%	106.7%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	120,060	125,940	246,000	131,653	137,345	268,998	109.7%	109.1%	109.3%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	490	510	1,000	1,037	1,079	2,116	211.6%	211.6%	211.6%
Children (24-59 months)	735	765	1,500	1,555	1,619	3,174	211.6%	211.6%	211.6%
Total beneficiaries	1,225	1,275	2,500	2,592	2,698	5,290	211.6%	211.6%	211.6%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	9,408	9,792	19,200	7,922	8,522	16,444	84.2%	87.0%	85.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	10,800	10,800	-	14,327	14,327	-	132.7%	132.7%
Total beneficiaries	9,408	20,592	30,000	7,922	22,849	30,771	84.2%	111.0%	102.6%
<b>Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>									
Children (24-59 months)	14,112	14,688	28,800	13,545	14,452	27,997	96.0%	98.4%	97.2%
Total beneficiaries	14,112	14,688	28,800	13,545	14,452	27,997	96.0%	98.4%	97.2%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	96.00	-	-
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	-
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	3.70	-	-
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP (MAM TREAT), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>90.00	87.00	-	-
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	98.20	-	-
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	-
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	1.00	-	-
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP (MAM TREAT), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>90.00	85.00	-	-
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	100.00	99.40	100.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP (MAM TREATMENT), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>90.00	83.00	-	87.00
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.04	5.20	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.24	6.20	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=0.52	2.60	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.90	3.90	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.80	3.80	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.14	4.14	-	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.21	6.33	-	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.18	5.92	-	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.27	6.33	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=0.92	4.60	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.16	5.80	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=0.36	1.80	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.93	3.93	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.86	3.86	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.11	4.11	-	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.33	7.20	-	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.29	6.45	-	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.44	7.20	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=0.30	1.50	12.60	2.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=0.34	1.70	13.80	2.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=0.22	1.10	11.40	0.80



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.60	4.60	4.14	4.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.60	4.60	4.10	4.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.60	4.60	4.20	4.50
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=2.10	10.52	6.80	8.64
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=2.14	10.68	5.30	7.02
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=2.02	10.09	8.30	8.64
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>18.90	18.90	-	-
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP (MND), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	68.50	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP (MND), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	85.20	-	-
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP (STUNTING), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	97.10	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>MTENDELI CAMP (STUNTING), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	89.50	-	-
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>18.00	18.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP (MND), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	66.60	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP (MND), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	78.20	-	-
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP (STUNTING), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	91.20	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>NDUTA CAMP (STUNTING), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	82.80	-	-
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>27.30	27.30	24.10	30.50
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP (MND), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	87.00	89.90	83.10
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP (MND), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	86.30	-	93.50
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP (STUNTING), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	92.00	88.80	99.60
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>NYARUGUSU CAMP (STUNTING), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	92.10	94.60	96.30

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	2,145	2,145	100.0%
Protein content of food distributed (protein/person/day)	individual	72	72	100.0%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	10,800	14,327	132.7%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=25.00	38.20	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=25.00	12.20	13.80	40.80
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=25.00	28.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	>50.00	48.10	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	>50.00	72.00	65.10	49.20
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	>50.00	50.70	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=25.00	13.70	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=25.00	12.60	21.00	10.10

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=25.00	21.30	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	20.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	46.00	46.00	42.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	40.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	20.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	50.00	-	42.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=80.00	40.10	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=80.00	83.00	70.70	58.70

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=80.00	43.30	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=90.00	95.70	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=90.00	98.60	-	93.60
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=90.00	97.20	-	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=400,000.00	392,264.00
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=200,000.00	374,176.00
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=450,000.00	442,351.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>KAKONKO / MTENDELI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>KASULU / NYARUGUSU, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>KIBONDO / NDUTA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
European Commission	EEC-C-00566-01	Beans	-	97
European Commission	EEC-C-00566-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,013
European Commission	EEC-C-00566-01	Iodised Salt	-	60
European Commission	EEC-C-00566-01	Maize	-	130
France	FRA-C-00248-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	509
France	FRA-C-00248-01	Vegetable Oil	-	90
Germany	GER-C-00458-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	180
Germany	GER-C-00458-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	21
Germany	GER-C-00458-01	Iodised Salt	-	180
Germany	GER-C-00458-01	Maize	-	3,033
Germany	GER-C-00458-01	Split Peas	-	2,592
Germany	GER-C-00458-01	Vegetable Oil	-	18
Germany	GER-C-00618-01	Iodised Salt	-	90
Germany	GER-C-00618-01	Maize	-	6,278
Germany	GER-C-00618-01	Split Peas	-	919
Germany	GER-C-00618-01	Vegetable Oil	-	196
Ireland	IRE-C-00208-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	353
Ireland	IRE-C-00208-01	Maize	-	91
Japan	JPN-C-00491-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	653
Japan	JPN-C-00491-01	Maize	-	1,138
Japan	JPN-C-00491-01	Micronutrition Powder	-	0
Japan	JPN-C-00491-01	Vegetable Oil	-	53
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	212
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	1,010

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	327
Switzerland	SWI-C-00565-01	Split Peas	-	48
UN CERF	001-C-01409-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	475
UN CERF	001-C-01409-01	Iodised Salt	-	30
UN CERF	001-C-01409-01	Maize	-	1,452
UN CERF	001-C-01409-01	Micronutrition Powder	-	2
UN CERF	001-C-01409-01	Vegetable Oil	-	51
United Kingdom	UK -C-00335-02	Maize	-	1,670
USA	USA-C-01007-02	Maize	-	182
USA	USA-C-01007-04	Corn Soya Blend	200	-
USA	USA-C-01007-04	Maize Meal	5,510	-
USA	USA-C-01007-04	Peas	3,010	-
USA	USA-C-01007-04	Vegetable Oil	680	-
USA	USA-C-01007-05	Maize	-	3,785
USA	USA-C-01007-06	Corn Soya Blend	200	-
USA	USA-C-01007-06	Peas	4,720	-
USA	USA-C-01007-06	Vegetable Oil	510	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14,830</b>	<b>26,940</b>