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

**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Country Programme - Tanzania (2011-2015)**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

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

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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 (HGSF) 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 (HGSF) 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 HGSF 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

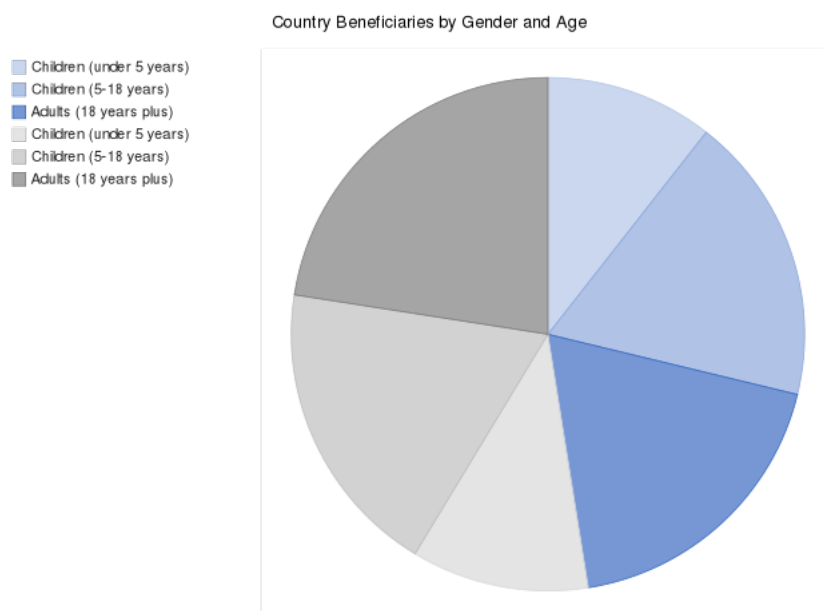
strategy plan which incorporates engaging smallholder farmers in its procurement process. As a result, smallholder farmers have gained access to a large-scale buyers while helping the Government tap into a new market.

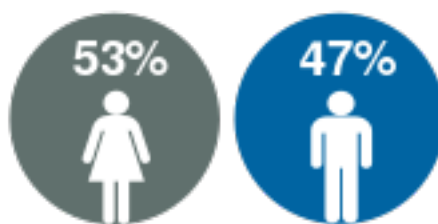
On the nutrition front, as a member of REACH and Scaling up Nutrition (SUN), WFP helped to carry out a national nutrition stakeholder survey used to inform planning and budgeting for nutrition programmes. WFP also participated in the development of the National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) 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

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.”

### Component 1 – Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF)

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 HGSF pilot programme has several objectives: ensure that primary school children remain in school; improve the concentration and nutrition status of primary school children; and promote local agricultural production and development by providing an ongoing market for smallholder farmers.

### Component 2: Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)

The objectives of the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) component are to: assist vulnerable communities in building resilience to climatic, economic and seasonal shocks through climate-smart and safety net activities; and reduce their short-term hunger gap during the lean season (September – March). FFA activities target communities in chronic food insecure areas and offers a portfolio of resilience-building and food-security oriented activities that can be adapted to the priorities of the communities and districts.

### Component 3 and 4: Nutrition

Under component 3, in Bahi and Chamwino districts (Dodoma region) and Ikungi and Singida Rural (Singida region), WFP further aims at preventing stunting through a Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme, whereby pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months receive a monthly take-home ration of Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus, respectively.

Under component 4, WFP provided treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through a targeted supplementary feeding programmes (SuFP) for PLW and children aged 6-59 months exhibiting MAM. Children aged 6-59 months will receive a monthly take-home ration of Super Cereal Plus, while PLW receive Super Cereal and vegetable oil fortified with Vitamins A and D. In 2017, WFP plans to complement this programme with nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions and support to local and national government in the management of nutrition data.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	678,766
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	426,430
Direct Support Costs	24,622,886
Food and Related Costs	150,612,889
Indirect Support Costs	12,343,868
<b>Total</b>	<b>188,684,840</b>

## Project Activities

**Strategic Objective: SO 4:** Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

**Outcome:** Improved capacity of schools to provide locally produced food ingredients (including animal products) and clean water to children, and to promote improved WASH practices.

**Activity:** i) Distribution of food and cash transfers in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries. ii) Complementary nutrition education and income generating activities such as cattle, goat and poultry projects, school farms and gardens take place alongside the HGSF programme

The home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme included food transfers of maize, beans and fortified vegetable oil (with vitamins A and D) to a total of 25,067 children in 16 schools in Bunda district (Mara region) and 24 schools in Ikungi district (Singida region). The ration per person per day was of 120 grams of maize, 30 grams of beans and 5 grams of oil. The assistance covered 195 official school calendar days. The programme was managed by school committees in each school. The committees oversaw commodity management; food preparation and distribution as well as recruiting and paying the cooks.

Between January to June 2016, WFP provided beans and vegetable oil, while the schools or the districts procured maize and beans. Vegetable oil produced and processed locally did not meet WFP's and the Government's standards and was therefore imported. WFP also transferred a total of USD 126,661 to the two districts for the districts or the schools to procure the maize and the beans locally. The programme also worked towards supporting the implementation of nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes whereby school meals are complemented by key essential package interventions, including nutrition, health education, and water and sanitation.

**Strategic Objective:** SO3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

**Outcome:** 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.

**Activity:** i) Distribution of food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries; ii) community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities.

WFP supported seven districts with a total of 33 project sites in 2015/2016; however, during the 2016/2017 cycle, WFP supported one district (Chamwino) with six project sites due to funding constraints. WFP provided trainings on how to use the community-managed targeting and distribution (CMTD) methodology to target the most food insecure and vulnerable population during emergencies and to define the role of each actor. The trainings were provided to district and ward extension workers, NGO staff, and village officers in Chamwino district and to seven communities in the villages of Fufu, Suli and Chiboli.

The communities formed food management and asset management committees to supervise food distributions and allocation of daily tasks to participants according to agreed work norms. One able-bodied person for each targeted food insecure household participated in FFA activities and received food transfers on behalf of the household. Participants worked an average of 16 days a month for five months during the lean season which is typically from September to February. The ration per person per day was 400 grams of maize, 70 grams of beans and 30 grams of oil. Five rations were allocated for each participating household, corresponding to the national average household size.

Of the 10,650 vulnerable people participating in the FFA activities, over 65 percent were women. Activities included: building of four charco dams; construction of one soil erosion control bund (3,000 mL) and removal of stumps in a 120-acre land for communal farming as well as in sesame farm production. The livelihood component focused on building entrepreneurship skills, increasing household income and developing leadership skills in managing community development programmes.

**Strategic Objective: SO 4:** Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

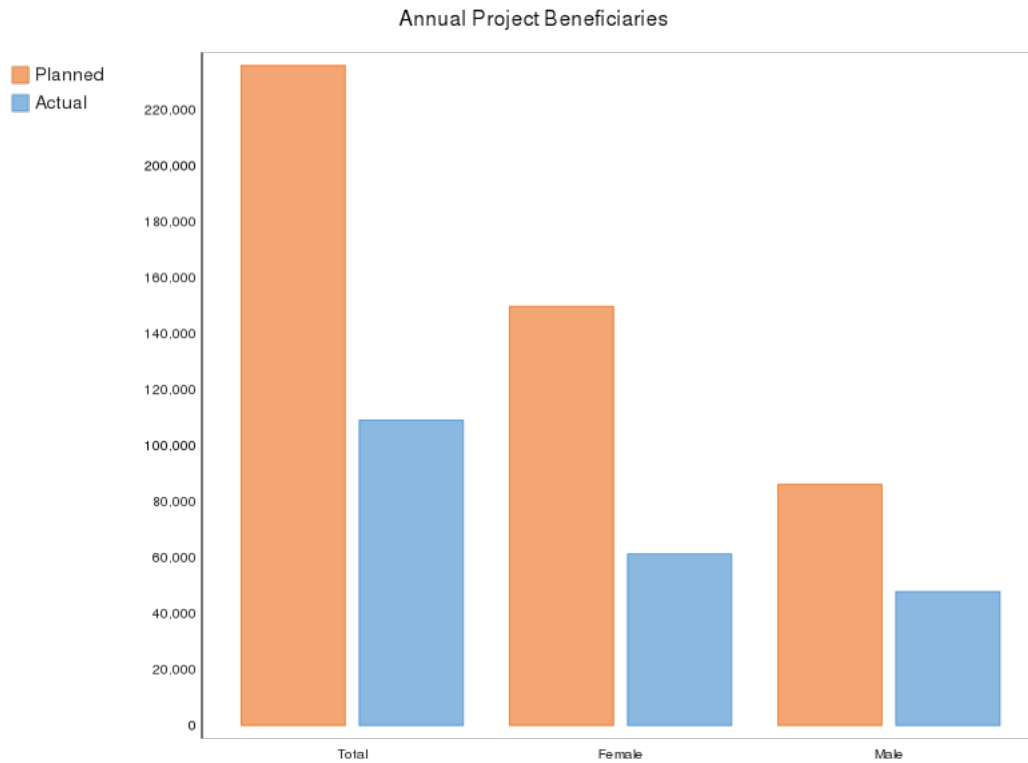
**Outcome:** Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

**Activity:** i) Implementation of MAM treatment targeting children 6-59 months and PLW by providing specialised nutritious meals complemented with nutrition messages. ii) implementation of stunting prevention targeting children 6-23 months and PLW by providing specialised nutritious meals complemented with nutrition messages.

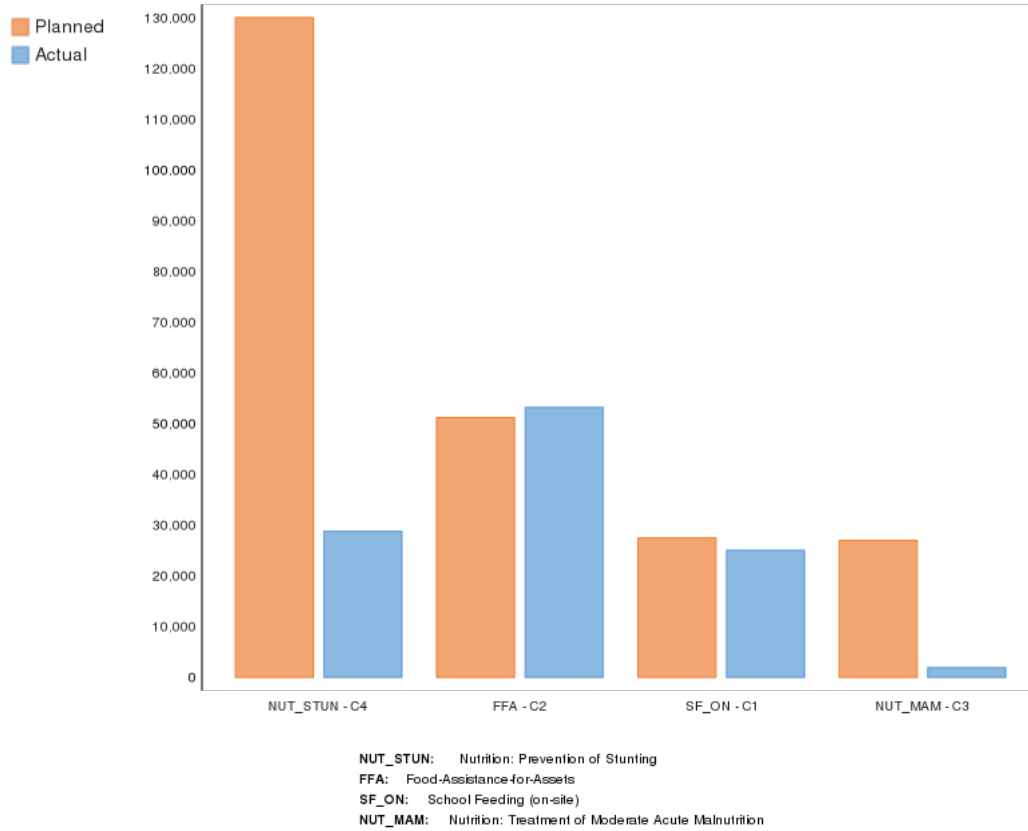
WFP continued to implement a treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme targeting pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-59 months exhibiting MAM, complemented with nutrition messages. These beneficiaries were identified at both community and health facility level by community health workers (CHWs) using the anthropometric cut-off points for MAM as per the national guidelines. For children, Weight for Height (Z-Scores)/and or Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) were used for children, and MUAC for PLW. Children aged 6-59 months received a monthly 6kg (200g/day) take-home ration of Super Cereal Plus, while PLW were provided with 230g per day of Super Cereal and 20g per day of vegetable oil fortified with Vitamins A and D.

WFP also supported stunting prevention under the mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme through a blanket supplementary feeding approach, where PLW and children aged 6-23 months received a monthly take-home ration of Super Cereal (200g/day) and Super Cereal Plus (250g/day), respectively. Under the upcoming CSP, the take-home ration of Super Cereal Plus for PLW will be revised downward to 200g/day.

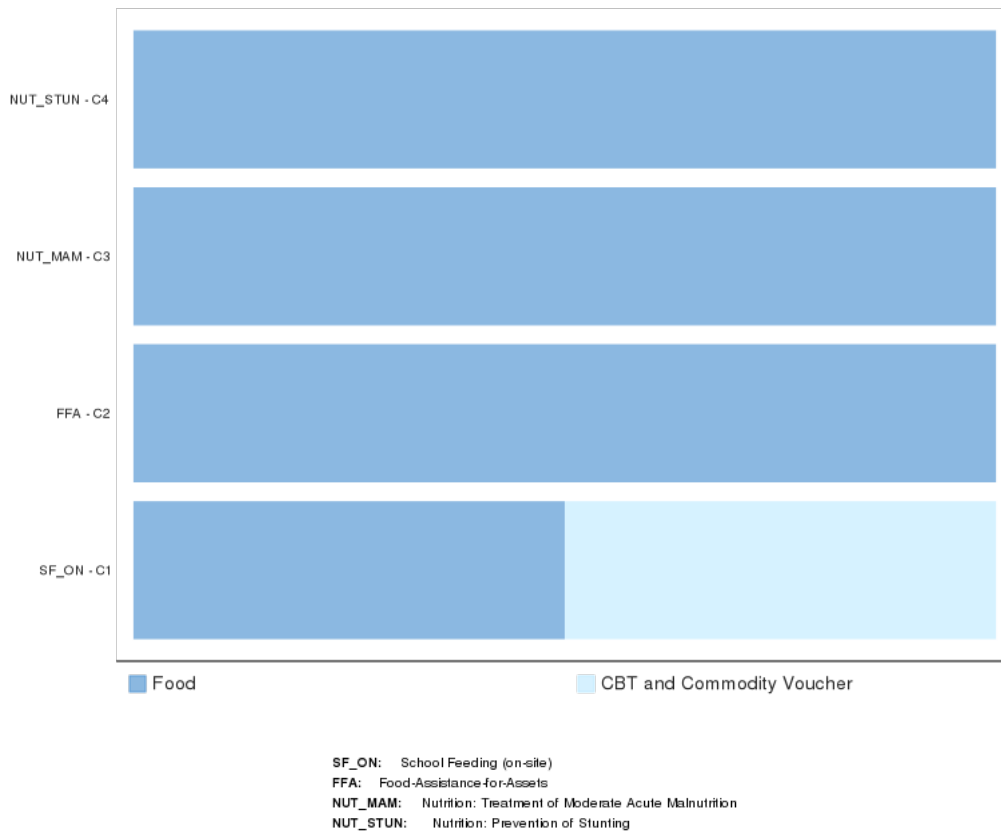
Both programmes were implemented through 39 government health facilities in the districts of Singida and Dodoma (8 facilities in Bahi, 11 facilities in Chamwino, 13 facilities in Ikungi and 7 facilities in Singida rural), by providing specialized nutritious meals complemented with nutrition messages on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), water sanitation and health (WASH), dietary diversity and education for promotion of appropriate maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCF). These programmes were linked with other services provided at the health facilities such as ante-natal care, post-natal care, immunisation and growth monitoring promotion.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Food for Education</b>			
Beans	117	115	98.6%
Maize	305	235	77.1%
Vegetable Oil	26	19	74.3%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>82.6%</b>
<b>Comp.2-Food for Assets</b>			
Beans	645	226	35.0%
Maize	3,688	1,504	40.8%
Vegetable Oil	277	112	40.6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>40.0%</b>
<b>Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding</b>			
Corn Soya Blend	610	60	9.8%
Vegetable Oil	47	3	6.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
<b>Comp.4-MCHN</b>			
Corn Soya Blend	5,199	1,566	30.1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,199</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>30.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,913</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>35.2%</b>



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Food for Education</b>			
Cash	217,800	126,661	58.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,800</b>	<b>126,661</b>	<b>58.2%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

For the design, implementation, and management of the programme and monitoring of the HGSP in Bunda district, WFP partnered with Project Concern International (PCI), an international non-profit organisation (iNGO). PCI had a successful track record of achieving district engagement and community mobilisation. WFP benefited from PCI's technical knowledge and from its financial contribution to the programme management through a cost-sharing model. At the local level, WFP partnered with Ikungi district council for the management of the programme. WFP



also disbursed cash to Ikungi District and PCI for the procurement of some local commodities. The two district councils had difficulties in attracting funding and relied more on WFP to finance the operations.

WFP worked closely with seven districts and the Ministry of Local Government to design the FFA programme and for the technical supervision and monitoring of the project. WFP trained district staff in the use of the community-managed targeting and distribution (CMTD) tool and on project implementation. Partners provided specific technical support for the design of the irrigation and other agricultural programmes and contributed cash and tools. WFP also partnered with an NGO, Good Neighbors Tanzania (GNTZ) to bring new market-based activities in addition to the implementation of traditional FFA activities through the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) project.

WFP supported the nutrition component through existing government health facilities in order to increase ownership of nutrition activities. In partnership with Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), WFP was able to support the district councils in developing the capacity of the health workers. WFP is also exploring partnerships with other agencies and NGOs, such as Africare and Save the Children, in order to work together to develop a more holistic approach to addressing nutrition in the project areas.

## Performance Monitoring

To provide an overview of programme performance monitoring, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) Plan was developed for the Country Programme. The M&E Plan provides a detailed data collection plan for each outcome and output indicator in the Programme's Logical Framework. The data collection plan describes: data sources, data collection methods, who is responsible for collecting data, how often data is collected and where it is being used. In this regards baselines for all activities are available.

WFP Tanzania's M&E system improved in the second half of 2016. Trainings were provided to WFP staff on how to effectively use the Country Office Tool for managing programme operations or otherwise referred to as COMET. In addition, monthly monitoring implementation plans for the sub-offices were introduced and a uniform toolkit was adopted to increase consistency in data collection, analysis and reporting. The purchase of additional tablets and the training of WFP staff and partners in their use substantially facilitated data collection.

### Component 1 – Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF)

Enrolment and dropout data was collected from all 40 schools in the two districts (Ikungi and Bunda) through school reports compiled by either Project Concern International (PCI) or WFP sub-office. Distribution data was collected through field monitoring either by WFP field monitors or Ikungi district council was consolidated by the sub-offices and transmitted to the country office for review, validation and captured in COMET. While, the Monthly Distribution Reports (MDR) captured the amount received and distributed including quantity of food purchased locally and delivered to schools.

### Component 2: Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)

The reduction of FFA activities from seven to only one district due to limited funding, coupled with the way in which the FFA and its monitoring were designed, resulted in the Country Office not being able to provide follow-up data for the cycle that ended in March 2016. Although data was collected for the new cycle which started in September 2016, such data was not comparable, hence not presented as follow up. The 2015 data was collected in seven districts, while the 2016 data was collected from one district. The cycle for FFA starts in September of each year and lasts for six months up to March of the following year. Hence, during each calendar year, the outputs of one cycle for the months September- December are reported the year in which they were collected, while the outputs for the period January - March are reported the following year.

However, as different locations were selected for the 2015 and 2016 cycles, and the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was only conducted once each year, the baseline and end lines collected do not correspond to the same communities. The outcomes of the PDM conducted in November 2016 can only be considered a baseline for the new cycle in only one district and will be reported in 2017. For 2016, the end line assessment pertaining to the period ending March for the seven districts was not conducted due to funding shortages.

### Component 3 and 4: Nutrition

Data related to a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) and participation of children aged 6 – 23 months were collected through a Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) using a statistically significant sample. Coverage assessments were also done to determine the coverage rate of the stunting prevention programme for children aged 6 – 23 months. Getting the lists of beneficiaries from health facilities was challenging and when available, they were only in hard copies, which made sampling exercises difficult because they could only be done at the facility. In order to improve beneficiary and data management for this project, WFP Tanzania is exploring the use of the WFP corporate SCOPE

technology. SCOPE, which is a digital platform with online/offline capabilities to collect, manage and provide reliable data and operational information about beneficiaries, enabling better decision making and targeting.

Monthly data collection for process monitoring did not happen as planned, mainly due to the lack of a standardised tools for data collection. This will be resolved thanks to the introduction, in November 2016, of a new standardised M&E toolkit designed by all countries in the region under the coordination and with the assistance of the Regional Bureau Johannesburg. Training on the toolkit was conducted for WFP and partner staff in December 2016 and will continue in 2017.

## Results/Outcomes

### Component 1 – Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF)

Under the HGSF, WFP delivered part of the food basket to 40 schools in Bunda and Ikungi Districts. WFP also disbursed cash to Ikungi district officials for the procurement and delivery of local maize grain while cash was distributed to Project Concern International (PCI) to assist schools in Bunda. PCI received cash on behalf of the schools and transferred it to the school management to carry out local procurement of maize and beans. A total of USD 126,660 was transferred as cash to Ikungi District and PCI enabling them to use government procurement systems to purchase maize and/or beans locally

The quantity of food distributed was low compared to the number of beneficiaries assisted due to a number of factors including cooks being sick or not being paid on time by the community. In addition, water, firewood and cash contributions for milling (to be provided by parents) were not available on time to prepare the food regularly. While these challenges contributed to fluctuating attendance levels, they did not appear to have a significant impact.

The impact of the cash programme on the local economy could not be determined since the project duration was short and cash provided to procure commodities was not sufficient to significantly increase demand. Due to limited time to engage the community in contributing to the school meals, and cumbersome district procedures required for vendors to become eligible as suppliers, smallholder farmers and women groups within the community did not benefit directly from the cash transfer.

The ‘free education policy’ instituted by the Government in early 2016 abolished payment of school fees in primary and lower secondary schools has resulted in a substantial increase in the enrollment rate as more parents were motivated to send their children to school. In the assisted schools, enrollment has increased and additionally, drop out rates are below the national average, which can be attributed to presence of school feeding and increased community sensitization on child education.

### Component 2: Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)

Food transfers were provided to eligible food insecure households who participated in FFA activities. The number of beneficiaries reached (25 percent of the planned) and the quantity of food distributed were far below those planned due to lack of funding and a delay in the commencement of the programme following internal restructuring within the project district. FFA activities coincided with the start of the agricultural season, which impacted regular participation in FFA activities as beneficiaries prioritised land preparation. The non-assisted households had to resort to other negative coping strategies including migration in search of food or cash. However, even with these limitations, food transfers were effective in addressing short-term hunger for food insecure households that would otherwise struggle to get food.

The seven projects implemented in Chamwino district had an 80-90 percent completion level. For some villages, completed charco dams are now providing reliable supply of water for livestock and farms during the lean season. Women interviewed during randomly selected house visits indicated that the FFA project has allowed men to work on casual labour activities such as brick making or other cash-incentive work while women worked on FFA projects. Men earned an average of USD 2-3 per day. Payment was either in cash or in kind which contributed to an increased amount of food and cash at the household level and to a reduction in the rate of men migrating in search of food. Community assets constructed (i.e. a community centre, teachers’ offices and improved pit latrines) were appreciated by the district and the community.

### Components 3 & 4: Nutrition

Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) is a composite indicator that measures both dietary diversity and meal frequency among children aged 6-23 months. Compared to previous years, there was a drop in the proportion of children having a minimum acceptable diet, with only a quarter of children aged 6-23 months in the two regions meeting the MAD benchmarks. Similar to 2015 findings, more children of older age groups had a more diverse diet compared to younger children, implying that access to diverse foods was not a barrier to optimal infant and young child feeding and that the main concern is more likely related to feeding practices. However, in general, there was a

decrease in the proportion of children aged 6-23 who consumed the recommended minimum diet diversity. In order to address this, WFP will engage NGOs to strengthen behavioural change communication and also increase the production and consumption of diversified foods in order to improve infant and young child nutrition.

Coverage, which is the proportion of children aged 6-23 months that were enrolled in stunting prevention programmes, has been sustained at a mean average of 76 percent surpassing the corporate target of 70 percent. This has been achieved through concerted sensitization by community health workers. The proportion of children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) who participated in an adequate number of distributions for the stunting prevention programme was above the corporate target of 66 percent. This can also be attributed to the sensitization of community health workers and the timely delivery of specialised nutritious foods to the health facilities.

Outcome information for the Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme was analysed via desk review. For 2016, the performance indicators for MAM treatment have remained within the recommended threshold, as it has been the case for the last three years. The following key factors have contributed to that result: improved quality of care due to continued supply of specialised nutritious foods for the management of MAM; adherence to MAM treatment guidelines by health workers; delivery of services by trained health workers, and absentee and defaulter tracing by health workers.

The proportion of children with MAM aged 6-59 months enrolled in the MAM treatment programme is at 49 percent, slightly lower than the 50 percent recommended for a rural setup. The calculation of the MAM coverage was based on desk review. The total number of beneficiaries for MAM treatment is expected to reduce due to a lower MAM prevalence in the region as revealed by the most recent Tanzania Demographic Health Survey (TDHS).

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Despite the sensitizations conducted by WFP, there has not been a significant improvement in the participation of women in food and school committees, in particular when it comes to higher level decision making positions. Most teachers, village/ward and education coordinators in supported districts were men. Gender disparity in these regions may be explained by their agro-pastoral nature and the prevailing cultural norms. In order to sensitise them on the importance of gender in school meals programmes, affirmative action was taken by deciding that the teacher in charge of nutrition and responsible for store management should be a female teacher wherever possible. Most schools have two cooks per school of which at least 50 percent are women.

In the FFA component, food and asset management committees were established in each project site with equal representation of men and women. However, active participation of women in these committees was limited due to cultural factors. Women participation in FFA activities is above 75 percent of the total for each project site. This trend has been more or less the same for past three years, mainly due to the fact that women are interested in FFA activities whereas men prefer cash-based transfer projects. Participation in FFA allows women to gain control over food utilization in the household and to benefit from trainings provided at project sites. However, women tend to have more responsibilities than men in households. Therefore, extra tasks imposed by FFA might constitute a burden. WFP and its partners continue to raise awareness on equal distribution of work at the household level and to encourage participation of men in FFA activities.

Activities implemented under the stunting prevention and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programmes targeted children between 6 – 59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Therefore, WFP encouraged gender balance in the training of health workers and in the selection of Community Health Workers (CHWs). WFP also sensitized male caregivers on the importance of good nutrition and health for PLW, children and the community.

The 2016 post-distribution monitoring findings revealed that the proportion of households where men make decisions over the use of food, while decreased compared to the base value, was still above the target. For both the MAM treatment and stunting prevention programmes, the proportion of households where men make decisions over the use of food was below the target although it seemed to be increasing compared to the base value. Cultural factors indicate a need to review the sensitization strategy in assisted communities, majority of whom are agro-pastoral communities in which decisions over the use of resources are made primarily by men.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

## Component 1 – Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF)

Due to the limited level of funding for the HGSF pilot, only the most food insecure communities were targeted. To avoid conflict of interest among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in neighbouring wards (local administrative units) and improve transparency on the process, WFP carried out sensitization meetings at school community, ward and district levels. Good co-existence between neighbouring wards during the assistance period indicated a clear understanding by those targeted and non-targeted regarding the objectives of targeted assistance.

## Component 2: Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)

Meetings on Community Managed Targeting and Distribution mechanisms were used as a tool to inform the communities about the FFA project. This included discussing the eligible beneficiaries, to be identified by the community, duration, type of assistance, work norms, objectives and outcomes of assistance as well as the role of different stakeholders. FFA focal persons from the district organised these meetings at community level prior to the distribution of food and non-food tools to the project sites. This transparent system, coupled with community-elected food and assets management committees, helped to resolve issues among the population and ensure smooth activity implementation. WFP and district staff informed both the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries that assets created will be used, owned and maintained by the whole community.

WFP utilised monitoring visits to identify grievances such as those related to household inclusion and exclusion errors, work norms or rations and addressed them through extra-ordinary village assemblies or village council meetings. Exclusion and or inclusion errors were minimal and were addressed when they occurred. The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) is designing a grievances redress mechanism for its public works programme. WFP will adopt a similar tool in its future FFA activities which will be mainstreamed through a national Productive Social Safety Net programme (PSSN).

## Maisha Bora Programme

As part of a multi-actor programme funded by the Belgian Fund for Food Security (BFFS) (the “Maisha Bora” Programme), implemented in Longido district (Arusha region) and Simanjiro district (Manyara region), WFP provided technical support to the districts on the design and implementation of the nutrition component of the programme. The specific objectives of the programme are to: increase awareness and change the attitude on food intake, prevent and treat diarrhoea, and increase awareness of HIV prevention; improve capacity of schools to provide vegetables, locally produced food ingredients (including animal products), and clean water to children and to promote improved water sanitation and health (WASH), practices; and increase awareness and capacity of local institutions to plan, budget for, and implement nutrition interventions.

BFFS, selected five partner organizations to implement specific component of the programme: Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium (VSF); Iles De Paix (IDP); TRIAS; the Belgian Development Agency (BTC); and WFP.

To facilitate an efficient transfer of knowledge, “agents of change” including influential people in communities (e.g. Laigwanans and outreach workers who are represented by both sexes) and culturally-sensitive education and communication (IEC) materials on nutrition, WASH and HIV/AIDS. IEC materials were used to respect their culture. In particular gender sensitivity was taken into consideration considering that male involvement has been and will continue to an important element in community nutrition interventions. Gradual progress has been registered in the Maasai community on changed attitudes towards consumption of diversified foods, such as the inclusion of animal protein and vegetables in their diets.

Monitoring has shown that there is an increase in household participation in the establishment and management of home gardens, the use of vegetables and, to a small extent, livestock products for consumption. Overall, this has contributed in the improvement food security and was appreciated by the local authorities as it is generally rare to see vegetable gardening in Maasai homesteads. However, due to strong Maasai taboos on certain food types, especially of animal origin, there is a need to strongly sensitize people about their nutrition value. Advocacy, community mobilization and sensitization is needed at all levels to ensure the success of any nutrition intervention and will be priority of the Nutrition component of the Maisha Bora in its activity planning for 2017.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Caption: A mother at a health facility in Dodoma region of Tanzania waits to receive fortified food under WFP supported Nutrition Programme to help her baby grow up healthy.

Photo credit: Copyright WFP/ Jen Kunz

## 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	86,078	149,744	235,822	47,785	61,252	109,037	55.5%	40.9%	46.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Food for Education)	13,475	14,025	27,500	12,323	12,744	25,067	91.5%	90.9%	91.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Food for Assets)	25,098	26,124	51,222	26,093	27,157	53,250	104.0%	104.0%	104.0%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding)	3,921	23,079	27,000	396	1,518	1,914	10.1%	6.6%	7.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.4-MCHN)	43,584	86,516	130,100	8,973	19,833	28,806	20.6%	22.9%	22.1%
<b>Comp.1-Food for Education</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	13,475	14,025	27,500	12,323	12,744	25,067	91.5%	90.9%	91.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	13,475	14,025	27,500	12,323	12,744	25,067	91.5%	90.9%	91.2%
<b>Comp.2-Food for Assets</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	4,236	4,426	8,662	4,260	4,793	9,053	100.6%	108.3%	104.5%
Children (5-18 years)	9,824	8,892	18,716	10,118	9,053	19,171	103.0%	101.8%	102.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	11,038	12,806	23,844	11,715	13,311	25,026	106.1%	103.9%	105.0%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	25,099	26,123	51,222	26,091	27,159	53,250	104.0%	104.0%	104.0%
<b>Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									

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)
Children (6-23 months)	1,569	1,631	3,200	159	165	324	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Children (24-59 months)	2,352	2,449	4,801	237	247	484	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	18,999	18,999	-	1,106	1,106	-	5.8%	5.8%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	3,920	23,080	27,000	396	1,518	1,914	10.1%	6.6%	7.1%
<b>Comp.4-MCHN</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	43,584	45,274	88,858	8,973	9,497	18,470	20.6%	21.0%	20.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	41,242	41,242	-	10,336	10,336	-	25.1%	25.1%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	43,584	86,516	130,100	9,191	19,615	28,806	21.1%	22.7%	22.1%

## 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)
<b>Comp.1-Food for Education</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	27,500	27,500	27,500	25,067	25,067	25,067	91.2%	91.2%	91.2%
<b>Comp.2-Food for Assets</b>									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	51,222	-	51,222	53,250	-	53,250	104.0%	-	104.0%
<b>Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding</b>									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	27,000	-	27,000	1,914	-	1,914	7.1%	-	7.1%
<b>Comp.4-MCHN</b>									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	130,100	-	130,100	28,806	-	28,806	22.1%	-	22.1%

## 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)
<b>Comp.1-Food for Education</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	27,500	27,500	27,500	25,067	25,067	25,067	91.2%	91.2%	91.2%

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)
<b>Comp.2-Food for Assets</b>									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	10,244	-	10,244	10,650	-	10,650	104.0%	-	104.0%
<b>Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding</b>									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	27,000	-	27,000	1,914	-	1,914	7.1%	-	7.1%
<b>Comp.4-MCHN</b>									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	130,100	-	130,100	28,806	-	28,806	22.1%	-	22.1%

## 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>Comp.1-Food for Education</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	13,475	14,025	27,500	12,371	12,696	25,067	91.8%	90.5%	91.2%
Total participants	13,475	14,025	27,500	12,371	12,696	25,067	91.8%	90.5%	91.2%
Total beneficiaries	13,475	14,025	27,500	12,371	12,696	25,067	91.8%	90.5%	91.2%
<b>Comp.2-Food for Assets</b>									
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	5,020	5,224	10,244	6,159	4,491	10,650	122.7%	86.0%	104.0%
Total participants	5,020	5,224	10,244	6,159	4,491	10,650	122.7%	86.0%	104.0%
Total beneficiaries	25,098	26,124	51,222	26,093	27,157	53,250	104.0%	104.0%	104.0%

## 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>Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding</b>									

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)	1,568	1,632	3,200	158	165	323	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Children (24-59 months)	2,352	2,448	4,800	238	247	485	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	19,000	19,000	-	1,106	1,106	-	5.8%	5.8%
Total beneficiaries	3,920	23,080	27,000	396	1,518	1,914	10.1%	6.6%	7.1%
<b>Comp.4-MCHN</b>									
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	42,679	44,421	87,100	8,992	9,358	18,350	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	43,000	43,000	-	10,456	10,456	-	24.3%	24.3%
Total beneficiaries	42,679	87,421	130,100	8,992	19,814	28,806	21.1%	22.7%	22.1%

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Food for Education</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>IKUNGI AND BUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>98.00	98.00	-	99.57
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>IKUNGI AND BUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>98.00	98.00	-	99.43
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>IKUNGI AND BUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>98.00	98.00	-	99.71
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>IKUNGI AND BUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	5.00	-	2.50



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>IKUNGI AND BUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	5.00	-	2.45
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>IKUNGI AND BUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	5.00	-	2.56
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=2.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Comp.2-Food for Assets</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>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</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=3.34	16.70	25.10	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=5.62	28.10	37.40	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=7.00	35.20	31.60	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.88	9.40	21.70	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=5.00	24.10	40.80	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=5.94	29.70	35.70	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.40	4.40	3.80	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
TANZANIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring	>3.70	3.70	3.40	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
TANZANIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring	>4.60	4.60	4.00	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
TANZANIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring	<6.40	6.40	-	-
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
TANZANIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring	<2.10	2.10	2.70	-
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
TANZANIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring	<3.10	3.10	2.90	-
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
TANZANIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring	<1.70	1.70	2.60	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
TANZANIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring	<8.10	8.10	-	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
TANZANIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring	<11.30	11.30	-	-
<b>CAS: Community Asset Score (average)</b>				
TANZANIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring	>5.00	5.00	6.00	-
<b>Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding</b>				
<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>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
DODOMA AND SINGIDA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>93.00	93.00	90.00	91.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
DODOMA AND SINGIDA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=0.00	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>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<4.00	4.00	6.00	6.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>70.00	68.00	66.00	49.00
<b>Comp.4-MCHN</b>				
<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 eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	72.40	-	76.30
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	35.60	32.20	24.90

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Comp.2-Food for Assets</b>				
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	1,000	800	80.0%
Linear meters (mL) of stone bunds constructed	Linear Meter	3,000	2,400	80.0%
Number of sub-surface dams built/repared	site	4	4	100.0%
<b>Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding</b>				
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	39	39	100.0%
<b>Comp.4-MCHN</b>				
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	39	39	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	33,000	10,456	31.7%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.2-Food for Assets</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=25.00	13.70	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=50.00	73.50	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=25.00	12.80	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=50.00	50.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.10</i>	=50.00	50.00	-	-
<b>Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=25.00	15.00	-	15.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=50.00	65.00	-	60.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=25.00	17.50	-	20.00
<b>Comp.4-MCHN</b>				

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>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=25.00	15.00	-	10.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=50.00	65.00	-	70.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=25.00	17.50	-	20.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.2-Food for Assets</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11</i>	=90.00	73.00	66.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=100.00	99.50	-	-
<b>Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=90.00	94.50	84.00	84.30
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Comp.4-MCHN</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=90.00	94.70	84.40	83.40

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	-	100.00
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>				

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.2-Food for Assets</b>		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=7.00	2.00
<i>TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
<b>Comp.3-Supplementary Feeding</b>		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=4.00	4.00
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>		
<b>Comp.4-MCHN</b>		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=4.00	4.00
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>DODOMA AND SINGIDA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	33
Private Donors	WPD-C-03026-01	Beans	-	132

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00074-08	Vegetable Oil	-	70
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01337-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	350
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>585</b>