

## BUDGET REVISION (No. 5) TO COUNTRY PROGRAMME

### Country Programme: United Republic of Tanzania 104370

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Present budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	32,108,125	16,033,257	48,141,382
External transport	3,935,596	1,068,597	5,004,193
LTSH	8,108,521	5,710,621	13,819,142
ODOC	1,562,792	2,472,934	4,035,726
DSC	5,515,102	3,206,870	8,721,972
ISC (7%)	3,586,110	1,994,460	5,580,570
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>US\$ 54,816,246</b>	<b>US\$ 30,486,738</b>	<b>US\$ 85,302,984</b>

Previous budget revisions were due to changes in LTSH and food costs

### NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision will allow WFP Tanzania to strengthen and expand its programme in response to the global financial crisis and high food prices affecting vulnerable households. It will also reinforce communities' resilience to cope with the current food insecurity caused by drought, preventing them from falling deeper into the hunger trap. The revision will allow WFP Tanzania to synchronize the country programme (CP) with the outcomes and outputs of WFP's Strategic Plan (2008-2013) and enhance opportunities to support smallholder farmers via local purchase and Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities.
2. The revision will:
  - Include an additional directed contribution of US\$26.6 million<sup>1</sup> which will allow (i) an increase the number of schoolchildren receiving school meals from the current 210,000 children to 600,000 in both 2010 and 2011, and (ii) a scale up the food-for-assets component of the current CP from 110,000 beneficiaries to 260,000 in 2010.
  - Allow an extension-in-time to cover a period of six months (01 January 2011 – 30 June 2011) to align the current CP with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which has been extended to July 2011 in order to harmonize with the Government of Tanzania's fiscal cycle.
  - Provide an increase in commodity requirements and all costs associated with the extension-in-time; i.e., external transport, land transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC), direct support costs (DSC), and indirect support costs (ISC).
  - Increase the overall budget of the CP by 56 percent.

<sup>1</sup> "...the Executive Director may receive and programme any additional directed resources to country programmes and projects, keeping the Board regularly informed." Appendix to the General Rules Delegation of Authority to the Executive Director, WFP.

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## JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of existing project activities

3. The Executive Board approved the CP, designed to provide 69,732 mt of food assistance to approximately 874,000 beneficiaries for four years, January 2007 – December 2010. Components under the CP comprise: support to primary education (food for education - FFE); support to food security and disaster mitigation in drought-prone and poverty-ridden areas (food-for-assets - FFA); integrated support to food-insecure households affected by HIV/AIDS; and targeted supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups (TSF).<sup>2</sup>
4. **Food for Education:** Primary schoolchildren receive a mid-morning snack and a lunch at 350 schools in 13 drought-prone food-insecure districts in four regions (Arusha, Manyara, Dodoma and Singida). An impact assessment conducted in 2008 shows that WFP-assisted schools have better attendance, better academic performance (measured by transition rates to secondary school) and lower drop-out rates than non-WFP-assisted schools in the same areas. The success of FFE has prompted the Government to draft a national policy on school meals, with support from WFP.
5. **Food for Assets:** WFP assists low-income, food-insecure households to improve their long-term food security. Food is used as an incentive to participate in socio-economic activities such as: construction and rehabilitation of irrigation systems and market access roads; reduction of post-harvest losses through training of smallholder farmers; and construction and repair of improved storage structures. Other activities include environmental protection through tree planting and land rehabilitation, and water catchment systems for both livestock and domestic use.
6. **HIV/AIDS:** WFP provides fortified food support through home-based care to orphans and other children in vulnerable households; to orphans attending boarding vocational training centres; to patients on anti-retroviral/tuberculosis (ARV/TB) medication; and to women enrolled in prevention of maternal-to-child transmission programmes. The targeted people are food-insecure and are from vulnerable households living in drought-prone and food-insecure areas that have a high HIV/AIDS prevalence.
7. **Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF):** Through the TSF, WFP provides supplementary food, along with the necessary education and counselling, to pregnant/lactating women and moderately malnourished children. This component is part of a set of nutrition-related interventions to support the Government and other development partners in reducing undernutrition in Tanzania.

### Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

8. Tanzania's economic growth projection in 2009 is 5 to 6 percent, compared to 7.4 percent in 2008.<sup>3</sup> The main contributing factors to the lower growth include the global financial crisis and high food prices. The lower growth rate will delay the progress in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Food prices in 2008 and 2009 increased

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<sup>2</sup> The food requirement was reduced to 69,266 mt after a budget revision in 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Rutachokoziwa, Vedasto, a report on the pilot study on the impact of global economic crisis on urban food security in Tanzania, WFP Tanzania, September 2009, pg. 6 (draft report).

significantly – between 50 percent and 180 percent compared with those of 2006/2007 – and are more than 100 percent higher than in the same period in 2007.<sup>4</sup>

9. The global financial crisis has affected sectors such as mining, cotton, floriculture and tourism, predominantly in the northern regions. Unskilled labour is most at risk of losing vital income sources. The situation is further exacerbated by the failure of the short rains and less-than-normal long rains in 2009, contributing to food insecurity, particularly in the north and central parts of the country.
10. The results of the March 2009 rapid vulnerability assessment (RVA) and the preliminary reports from the follow-up RVA in September 2009 indicate that over a million people in about 60 drought-prone districts have suffered two consecutive crop failures that limit their ability to access food.<sup>5</sup> The most affected households are in Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro and Tanga, with significant numbers also affected in the Dodoma and Shinyanga regions, where the most food-insecure households are resorting to negative coping strategies. These include the sale of assets; pulling children out school (though not in the case of WFP-assisted schools) to search for food; selling livestock at low prices due to the poor condition of the animals; and the related poor terms of trade for livestock against cereals.
11. The 2006 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) revealed that Dodoma, Singida, Manyara and Arusha regions have child underweight levels ranging between 30 and 40 percent. Stunting is also widespread, with an average of 30 percent of children showing signs of stunting.<sup>6</sup> The 2007 Tanzania household demographic baseline survey showed similar high levels of protein-energy malnutrition for these regions.<sup>7</sup>
12. The Government has partially responded to the global financial crisis with a stimulus package targeting affected economic sectors. Through its disaster relief office located in the Prime Minister's Office, the Government is also providing emergency assistance in the form of free food distributions and subsidised food for vulnerable populations. This food is drawn from the Government's strategic grain reserve, which currently has over 100,000 mt available.
13. To complement the Government of Tanzania's intervention, WFP will receive an additional directed contribution from the United States Government Financial Crisis Initiative to strengthen and expand safety net support through school meals and asset creation. These activities directly contribute to sustainable hunger solutions, are strongly supported by the Government and can be scaled up quickly to reach a substantial number of people. WFP will also undertake key comprehensive assessments to improve information available on food security, nutrition and hunger situation in the country.
14. Furthermore, this budget revision extends the duration of the county programme to bring it in line with the revised UNDAF cycle. The United Nations country team is extending the UNDAF to mid-2011 to align with the Government's fiscal cycle. This will allow the country team to plan a coherent programme with the Government and support government implementation of its poverty reduction strategy, MKUKUTA/MKUZA.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid, pg. 7.

<sup>5</sup> The final RVA has not yet been released. The information is based on meetings with the Government on the preliminary findings.

<sup>6</sup> Tanzania Comprehensive Food Security Assessment, WFP, 2006.

<sup>7</sup> Tanzania Household Demographic Survey, Ministry of Health, 2007.

<sup>8</sup> MKUKUTA is the Poverty Reduction Strategy for mainland Tanzania; MKUZA is the Poverty Reduction Strategy for Zanzibar.

15. The current CP also assists vulnerable pregnant/lactating women, moderately malnourished children and HIV/AIDS-affected people through government-run clinics and, in the case of HIV/AIDS-affected people, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations in traditionally food-insecure areas. These components will continue into 2011, targeting an estimated 37,000 people (25,000 for HIV/AIDS and 12,000 for TSF). The budget for these components for the programme extension period is included in this budget revision: it will not be resourced from the specific additional directed contribution but from other future contributions.

### **Purpose of extension and budget increase**

16. While the overall focus, implementation strategy and expected outcomes of the extended CP 104370 are similar to the original CP, they are adjusted to synchronize with the WFP 2008-2013 Strategic Plan and its Strategic Objectives (SOs).
17. The revised expected outcomes are:
- Increased access to education and human capital development pursuant to the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy (MKUKUTA/MKUZA) objectives (SO4 "reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition").
  - Progress towards nationally-owned hunger solutions by integrating FFE into the national government education policy (SO5 "strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger").
  - Increased market access opportunities for smallholder farmers via cost-effective WFP local purchases and enhanced partnerships with agriculture input/supply stakeholders (SO5).
  - Increased survival and wellbeing of adults and children affected by HIV/AIDS (SO4).
  - Food security-related disaster risk reduced at the community level in targeted communities and enhanced resilience to shocks (SO2 "prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures").
  - Reduced prevalence of low birthweight (<2.5 kg), reduced prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as percent), and appropriate child feeding and care practices promoted among vulnerable pregnant/lactating women, and children (SO4).
18. New schools to receive school meals and communities targeted for asset-creation activities will be selected from the areas that are at risk of food insecurity caused mainly by high food prices, the global financial crisis and/or the recurrent drought. Many of the affected areas correspond to regions where WFP is already working, specifically: Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Dodoma, Singida and Shinyanga. Communities in the area of selected schools are expected to identify storage facilities and construct kitchens, while WFP, together with communities and local NGOs, will assist with fuel-efficient stoves and rainwater catchment systems.
19. The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT) recently submitted for parliamentary approval an education training policy that highlights school meals as an essential part of the education policy. WFP is supporting the MoEVT to translate the food-for-education national policy into comprehensive guidelines, train ward education officers, and will increase the number of WFP field monitors to improve implementation and post-distribution monitoring. During the next 18 months, WFP will also work with the Government to incorporate some aspects of the school feeding programme into the national budget to pave the way for an eventual handover of a national school feeding programme.

20. WFP will work with partners and communities to scale up current food-for-assets projects and expand to new locations in the north and central regions. These include regions severely affected by the global financial crisis, areas traditionally catering to the tourist industry, and areas where people are involved in cash crops (i.e. cotton) or the mining industry. Participants in the projects are selected using community-managed targeting and distribution (CMTD) methodology.<sup>9</sup> With 80 percent of the population in Tanzania living in rural areas, many of the people who work in the affected industries are from rural communities that could benefit from asset-creation activities; many also have children in WFP-assisted schools.
21. To assist with further development of targeting criteria and to help the Government and partners develop longer-term solutions, WFP will conduct essential surveys to assess the impact of the financial crisis on the country. The studies will include: (i) a CFSVA, to start in late-2009, focusing on regional and, in specific areas, district-level food-security and nutrition information; (ii) a focused urban/livelihood study specifically assessing the impact on livelihoods most likely to have been affected by the crisis, e.g. cash crop industries, tourism, mining, remittances; and (iii) a feasibility study on cash/voucher options to determine the most effective response modality. This study is planned for January-February 2010.
22. The results of these studies and a decentralized evaluation planned in the first quarter of 2010 will be used to fine-tune the current interventions, and also to help inform the government poverty reduction strategy, the UNDAF process, and the strategy for the next CP starting in mid-2011.
23. Maize and beans will be purchased locally using both the P4P mechanisms and normal local procurement procedures. Neither fortified oil nor fortified blended food that meet WFP's quality and quantity requirements are available in sufficient quantities in-country. However, several initiatives by WFP, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Bank and other partners are underway to improve the availability of these foods. WFP will, to the extent possible, purchase these foods locally as they become available on the market.

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<sup>9</sup> The CMTD is a government-approved methodology through which the responsibility of deciding the food aid eligibility criteria and selecting the beneficiaries is assigned to the targeted communities themselves. The list of eligible needy or vulnerable households and individuals (and hence FFA participants) is developed by the village-elected CMTD committee on the basis of specific socio-economic criteria. The CMTD then presents this list of participants at a public meeting for approval by all members of the community. The CMTD committee also manages the allocation of activities and food at project sites under the overall supervision of the village government. The village government then assists the CMTD committee in addressing any entitlement issues and distribution problems.

**Table 1. Beneficiaries by activity type (M = male, F = female)**

Activity	2010 (January-December)			2011 (January-June)		
	Present	Increase	Revised	Present	Increase	Revised
<b>Food for Education</b>	M: 109,200 F: 100,800 <b>Total: 210,000</b>	M: 202,800 F: 187,200 <b>Total: 390,000</b>	M: 312,000 F: 288,000 <b>Total: 600,000</b>		M: 312,000 F: 288,000 <b>Total: 600,000</b>	M: 312,000 F: 288,000 <b>Total: 600,000</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS *</b>	M: 12,200 F: 12,800 <b>Total: 25,000</b>		M: 12,200 F: 12,800 <b>Total: 25,000</b>		M: 12,200 F: 12,800 <b>Total: 25,000</b>	M: 12,200 F: 12,800 <b>Total: 25,000</b>
<b>Food for Asset Creation**</b>	M: 53,900 F: 56,100 <b>Total: 110,000</b>	M: 73,500 F: 76,500 <b>Total: 150,000</b>	M: 127,400 F: 132,600 <b>Total: 260,000</b>			
<b>Targeted Supplementary Feeding</b>	M: 5,000 F: 23,000 <b>Total: 28,000</b>		M: 5,000 F: 23,000 <b>Total: 28,000</b>		M: 1,500 F: 10,500 <b>Total: 12,000</b>	M: 1,500 F: 10,500 <b>Total: 12,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	M: 180,300 F: 192,700 <b>Total: 373,000</b>	M: 276,300 F: 263,700 <b>Total: 540,000</b>	<b>M: 456,600</b> <b>F: 456,400</b> <b>Total: 913,000</b>		M: 325,700 F: 311,300 <b>Total: 637,000</b>	M: 325,700 F: 311,300 <b>Total: 637,000</b>

\* Each beneficiary will receive a family ration, based on an average five persons per family; orphans attending boarding vocational training centres will receive a mid-morning snack and a lunch at the centre.

\*\* FFA does not take place during the first half of the year due to harvesting. Each participant will receive a family ration, based on an average five persons per family. The table shows total number of people receiving WFP food.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

**Table 2. Daily ration and nutritional requirement per beneficiary by activity type**

Commodity	Food for Education	HIV/AIDS		Food for Asset Creation	Targeted Supplementary Feeding
		OVC	ARV/TB/ PMTCT		
Maize	120g	300g	450g	200g	
Pulses	30g	50g	60g	30g	
Oil	5g	20g	25g	15g	
CSB	40g	80g	120g		Women 400g Children 300g
<b>Kcal provided</b>	718	1,742	2,518	962	Women 1,520 Children 1,140

OVC = orphans and other vulnerable children; PMTCT = prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

**Table 3. Food requirements by activity type during 2010-2011 (mt)**

Activity	Present (2010)	Increase (2010-2011)	Revised (2010-2011)
<b>Food for Education</b>	7,507	26,178	33,685
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	4,603	1,735	6,338
<b>Food for Asset Creation</b>	3,234	6,615	9,849
<b>Targeted Supplementary Feeding</b>	2,088	810	2,898
<b>Total</b>	17,433	35,338	52,771

Approved by:

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Josette Sheeran  
Executive Director, WFP

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Date

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Average Cost per Ton (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<b>WFP COSTS</b>			
<b>A. Direct operational costs</b>			
Commodity <sup>10</sup>			
Maize	22,692	365	8,277,789
Pulses	5,006	715	3,577,322
Oil and Fats	1,145	875	1,001,877
Mixed and Blended foods	6,495	489	3,176,269
<b>Total commodities</b>	<b>35,338</b>		<b>16,033,257</b>
<b>External transport</b>			<b>1,068,597</b>
<b>Landside transport</b>			
<b>Subtotal for ITSH</b>			<b>5,710,621</b>
<b>Total LTSH</b>			<b>5,710,621</b>
<b>Other direct operational costs</b>			<b>2,472,934</b>
<b>Total direct operational costs</b>			<b>25,285,409</b>
<b>B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)</b>			
<b>Total direct support costs</b>			<b>3,206,870</b>
<b>C. Indirect support costs (7 percent of total direct costs)</b>			<b>1,994,460</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>30,486,738</b>

<sup>10</sup> This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.



DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
<b>Staff</b>	
International professional staff	808,080
National general service staff	1,032,350
Temporary assistance	267,500
Overtime	6,000
Staff duty travel	502,000
Staff training and development	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,615,930</b>
<b>Office expenses and other recurrent costs</b>	
Rental of facility	37,940
Utilities (general)	80,500
Office supplies	43,000
Communication and IT services	65,200
Insurance	
Equipment repair and maintenance	32,400
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	120,000
Other office expenses	54,000
United Nations Organizations Services	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>433,040</b>
<b>Equipment and other fixed costs</b>	
Furniture tools and equipment	
Vehicles	122,400
TC/IT equipment	35,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>157,900</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>3,206,870</b>

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions	
<b>UNDAF OUTCOME (s)</b> -Increased food availability and access for the most vulnerable population including those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and their carers ( <i>through FFA component</i> ) -Effective mechanisms, including social protection, in place, that address institutional and socio-cultural barriers to promote and protect the rights of the poor and most vulnerable ( <i>through HIV/AIDS component</i> ), -Increased and equitable access to quality formal and non-formal education ( <i>through the school feeding component</i> ) -Improved community access to safe, clean water and environmental sanitation in rural areas ( <i>through FFA component</i> ), -Increased and equitable access to comprehensive reproductive and child health services ( <i>through the supplementary feeding component</i> ). -Increased access to comprehensive services for the prevention, care and treatment, and impact mitigation of HIV/AIDS and other major diseases ( <i>through the HIV/AIDS component</i> ).	<b>UNDAF Output Indicators</b> - Gender-equitable household and community support structures and mechanisms are strengthened to ensure attainment of nutritional requirements and food security for the vulnerable, including those affected and infected by HIV/AIDS. -Care, support and protection mechanism for vulnerable children, including child labourers and children affected by HIV/AIDS, mainstreamed in national and district development plans, policies and programmes. -Institutional and human resources are developed and/or strengthened at all levels to contribute to the attainment of the Education for All goals and the MKUKUTA/MKUZA targets. - Educational quality is improved in formal and non-formal settings; school retention, completion and achievement rates are increased; and a broad-based partnership in supporting improvements in the quality and management of education is enhanced. - The availability and accessibility of potable water in rural and urban areas is increased and the water quality is improved through better quality standards. - Increased awareness, knowledge, skills and services of HIV/AIDS prevention among most vulnerable communities achieved through district and community-owned HIV/AIDS interventions.		
<b>Country Programme Component 1: Component 1: Food for Education</b>			
<b>1. Outcomes:</b>  1.1 Increased access to education and human capital development in WFP-assisted schools (WFP-SO4)	1.1 Average absolute enrolment: average annual rate of change in number of girls and boys enrolled (baseline: 2%, target: 6%). 1.2 Attendance rate: number of schooldays in which girls and boys attend school, as a % of total number of schooldays (baseline: 82%, target: 85%). 1.3 Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys (target 1:1).	The Tanzanian Government remains committed to achieving Universal Primary Education and Education For All goals and continues to implement relevant nation-wide school improvement and development (including the primary education development programme II, and national school health programme,	

Results-Chain (Logic Model)		Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions	
<b>Outputs:</b>				
1.1	An early morning drink and mid-day lunch provided for 195 schooldays/year and 270 schooldays/year to day and boarding students respectively.	1.1.1 Number of schoolchildren received school meals by gender (annual targets for 2010 and 2011: boys=312,000, girls= 288,000). 1.1.2 Average number of days morning snack and mid-day lunch provided (targets: 195 for day schools, 270 for boarding). 1.1.3 33,687 mt of food distributed (22,337 mt in 2010; 11,349 mt in 2011). 1.1.4 Proportion of schools with basic school ancillaries for FFE implementation: improved stoves, water tanks (baseline: 30%, target: 50%). 1.1.5 Number of school-level persons in new schools trained in FFE programme management (target: 1,350). 1.2.3 Number of district-level persons trained in food-for -education programme management (target: 30).	Adequate funds for food commodities procurement, training, monitoring, capacity-building and inputs available. Local government authorities, communities and schools remain committed to FFE implementation and continue to provide the necessary administrative and in-kind support to FFE implementation.	
1.2	Basic and complementary inputs and resources are provided to the schools.			
<b>Country Programme Component 2: HIV/AIDS</b>				
<b>Outcome:</b>				
2.1	Increased uptake, adherence and survival of adults and children with HIV after 6 and 12 months of anti-retroviral therapy (ART) (WFP-SO4).	2.1.1 Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be on ART treatment as a proportion of those who need treatment (baseline: 30%; target: 50%). 2.1.2 Percentage of clients defaulting from the ART programme. 2.1.3 Percentage increase in enrolment of ART clients.	Government is committed to responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. WFP partners are capable of providing the complementary care, treatment and support services.	
2.2	Improved success of TB treatment for targeted cases (WFP-SO4).	2.2.1 Percentage of TB cases registered under DOTS programme in a given year, that have successfully completed treatment. 2.2.2 Percentage increase in enrolment of TB-DOTS clients.		
2.3.	Increased uptake of PMTCT Services by HIV+ pregnant and lactating women (WFP-SO4).	2.3.1 Proportion of deliveries by mothers in PMTC programmes with low birth weight (baseline 16%, target: 5%). 2.3.2 Annual percentage of clients defaulting from PMTCT.		
2.4	Increased access to education and human capital development of orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC: girls and boys); and home-based care clients (WFP-SO4).	2.3.3 Percentage of children under PMTCT programmes brought back for testing at age 18-months. 2.4.1 Percentage of persons/households under orphans support programmes discharged from food aid and self-supporting in a given year (baseline: 30% target: 50%). 2.4.2 Percentage increase in enrolment of OVC in vocational training programmes. 2.4.3 Number of home-based care (HBC) clients/beneficiaries provided with support/training in income-generation activities.		
<b>Output:</b>				
2.1	ART/TB patients, HBC clients, pregnant/lactating women and vulnerable orphans provided with family take-home rations and/or on-site meals.	2.1.1 Number of beneficiaries provided with family food rations by gender (annual targets- <b>2010</b> : male=12,200; female=12,800; <b>2011</b> : male=16,700; female=17,500) 2.1.2 Percentage increase in PLWHA joining partners' supportive groups (10% annually).	Existence of competent partners.  Existence of an effective and non-stigmatising referral system for vulnerable mothers, orphans and PLHIVs	
2.2	Complementary socio-economic support/training provided to ART/HBC clients	2.1.3 6,942.5 mt of food distributed (4603 mt in 2010; 2339 mt in 2011). 2.1.4 Number and type of activities conducted to promote self-reliance amongst ART/HBC/OVC beneficiaries.		

Results-Chain (Logic Model)		Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions	
<b>Country Programme Component 3: Food for Assets Creation</b>				
<b>Outcome:</b>				
3.1	Food security-related disaster risk reduced at community level in targeted communities (WFP-SO2)	3..1 Community asset score 3..2 Household asset score	Effective and reliable marketing systems in FFA targeted areas for food and non-food assets are in place.	
<b>Output:</b>				
3.1	Disaster mitigation assets built/acquired or rehabilitated by targeted communities through WFP-supported FFA creation activities.	3.1.1 Acreage of irrigated area increased by 30%. 3.1.2 Number of farmers trained on post-harvest management (target 1500). 3.1.3 Number of improved storage facilities constructed (target: 100). 3.1.4 Length of contour terraces constructed and/or rehabilitated (target: 2000 km). 3.1.5 Length of market access roads constructed or rehabilitated (target: 300 km). 3.1.6 Length of water distribution network constructed or rehabilitated (target: 400 km). 3.1.7 Number of water storage tanks constructed (target: 20 tanks). 3.1.8 Number of persons provided with family food rations (target: 330,000) 3.1.7 Quantity of food distributed (12,936 mt).	Co-operating partners are able to secure and provide non-food items and farmers have access to extension services.	
<b>Country Programme Component 4: Nutrition</b>				
<b>Outcome:</b>				
4.1	Improved nutritional status of targeted women and under 3 children (WFP Strategic Objective 4)	4.1.1 Percentage of supported pregnant women who received at least 4 ante-natal check-ups during pregnancy. 4.1.2 Reduction of low birth weight (<2.5 kg) births from 16% to 8%. 4.1.3 Percentage of supported lactating women who received a post-natal check-up. 4.1.4 Infant and young feeding practices: Rate of complementary feeding among breastfeeding mothers at 6 months from 30% to 50%. 4.1.5 Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as %).	Pregnant and lactating women attend MCH sessions regularly and given the necessary counselling. Intervention receives support from the respective district health management teams.	
<b>Outputs:</b>				
4.1	Pregnant and lactating women counselled on proper childcare and feeding practices.	4.1.1 40,000 pregnant/lactating women trained or counseled in proper childcare and feeding practices.	Health personnel are motivated and have time to provide adequate counselling sessions during MCH attendance.	
4.2	Pregnant and lactating women are provided with take-home supplementary food.	4.2.1 112,000 beneficiaries (40,000 mothers + 72,000 malnourished children) provided with take-home rations.		
4.3	All children who are <-2 SD of the reference median w/age are provided with supplementary food.	4.3.1 3,070 mt of food distributed to beneficiaries (2,088 mt in 2010, 990 mt in 2011).		

Results-Chain (Logic Model)		Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions	
<b>Country Programme: Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (SO5- Initiatives)</b>				
<b>Outcomes:</b>				
5.1	Increased marketing opportunities at national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases (WFP-SO5).	5.1 Quantity of food purchased locally, as a % of food distributed in-country.	Tanzanian Government commits to supporting and gradually taking over the management of WFP-supported hunger solutions and programmes.	
		5.2 Quantity of food purchased locally from smallholder farmers, as a % of WFP's total local food purchases in-country.		
6.1	Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions (WFP-SO5).	6.1 Number of hand-over strategies developed and implemented.		
		6.2 Percentage increase in central and local governments' funding for FFE.		
<b>Outputs:</b>				
5.1	Food purchased locally.	5.1.1 Tonnage of food purchased locally as a percent of total food purchased.	Donors are mobilised to provide cash contributions which do not restrict local food purchases.	
6.1	Agreed hand-over strategies are in place.	6.1.1 Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and the Government of Tanzania.		
6.2	Capacity and awareness developed through WFP organized/supported actions/assessments/training.	6.2.1 Number of assessments/surveys undertaken with WFP's technical inputs/support.		
		6.2.2 Number of people trained in needs assessments, targeting, food management by category (WFP, national government and partner staff).		