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COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 9

*For approval on a
no-objection basis*

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COUNTRY PROGRAMME UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 200200 (2011–2015)

This WFP country programme for Tanzania has been updated to take into account comments received from the Board at its 2011 First Regular Session. It constitutes Annex 4 of the common country programme document, which was submitted to the Board at that same session.

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval on a no-objection basis

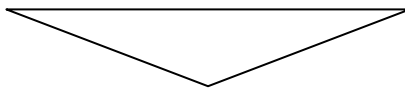
The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves on a no-objection basis the WFP country programme United Republic of Tanzania 200200 (2011–2015) (WFP/EB.A/2011/9/3), for which the food requirement is 239,995 mt, at a total cost to WFP of US\$175 million. This document constitutes Annex 4 of the common country programme document.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

Annex 4

WFP United Republic of Tanzania country programme, 200200 (2011–2015)

WFP TANZANIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME 200200 (2011-2015)¹	
Number of beneficiaries	2,521,400
Duration of project	4 years (1 July 2011–30 June 2015)
WFP food tonnage	239,995 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	97,206,792
Total cost to WFP	175,025,307

Situation analysis — food security situation²

1. The comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) findings reveal that poor food consumption, a proxy indicator for food security, is strongly associated with the ownership of productive assets and vulnerability to shocks affecting crops and livestock. Households with poor consumption experienced greater exposure to plant diseases and animal pests, are more likely to be headed by women, and have low expenditure and wealth index scores. Food-insecure households own fewer livestock, cultivate fewer crops and do not use modern inputs.

2. The country's food self-sufficiency over the past eight years³ has ranged between 88 and 112 percent.⁴ Although Tanzania is typically food self-sufficient at the national level, there are localized food deficits at the regional, district and household levels. The most food-deficit regions⁵ include Arusha, Manyara, Lindi, Mtwara and Singida; even in years of a national surplus, these regions experience food deficits. In contrast, the regions of Rukwa, Ruvuma, Iringa and Mbeya in the southern highlands produce surpluses and are regarded as the national granary; these

¹ This annex is based on consultations in October 2010 with the WFP Bureau task force on the common country programme document (CCPD). The task force requested that: "the WFP Annex should be kept simple, but equally should not lose the essential elements of the current WFP country programme document. The following were highlighted as examples: abbreviated executive summary, situation analysis and past cooperation and lessons learned if not covered adequately in the CCPD, strategic focus, objectives, programme management, M&E, budget and logframe."

² For detailed situation analysis see the common country programme document.

³ 2002/03 to 2009/10.

⁴ Measured by the "self-sufficiency ratio" (SSR).

⁵ SSR below 100 percent.

are the main sources for commercial supplies and a part of the surplus is procured by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) for government emergency stocks for deficit areas.

3. The asymmetrical agricultural production in Tanzania is compounded by poor market integration, inter-regional taxation, weak road infrastructure, long distances between surplus and deficit areas, and cereal export bans. These limits to trade result in a large difference between prices for the producer and for the consumer, with local cereal prices above import parity levels. High prices affect access to food for low-income households.

4. Household agricultural production is low and is characterized by the use of traditional inputs, hand tools and rain-fed agriculture. There is a low level of land ownership. Agricultural labour opportunities are seasonal and limited during droughts, constraining household income and purchasing power. Accelerating land degradation is of particular concern in food-deficit regions, resulting in increased susceptibility to climatic shocks, which deepen negative coping strategies, poverty and seasonal hunger.

5. The high prevalence of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, such as iron deficiency anaemia, are the main nutritional problems.⁶ The 2010 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) indicates 42 percent of children under 5 are stunted,⁷ 4.8 percent are wasted and 21 percent are underweight. The regions of Arusha, Kagera, Kigoma, Manyara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Singida and Tanga have prevalences of stunting between 35 and 50 percent; Dodoma, Iringa, Lindi and Rukwa have prevalences over 50 percent.⁸ The prevalence of stunting is significantly higher for boys than for girls and much more common among rural children.

WFP strategic focus

6. WFP activities are aligned with Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)⁹ and the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) July 2011-June 2015,¹⁰ and integrated in the CCPD.¹¹ The PRS is designed to address gaps in attaining the Millennium Development Goals, prioritizing agriculture, food security and nutrition security as key drivers for growth. The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) compact was signed in July 2010 and WFP will support the Government to implement the CAADP investment plan, with specific attention to Pillar 3, Food supply and hunger.

⁶ See the CCPD.

⁷ Height-for-age below -2 standard deviation.

⁸ National Bureau of Statistics and ORC Macro. 2010. Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, 2010. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Calverton, MD, United States of America.

⁹ MKUKUTA II and MKUZA II

¹⁰ See the UNDAP outcomes and indicators in the logical framework at the end of this Annex.

¹¹ WFP's Executive Board Bureau agreed at its 14 September 2010 meeting to align with the other United Nations funds and programmes, submitting the draft CCPD at its First Regular Session of 2011 for approval at its Annual Session of 2011. The CCPD is in line with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Common Framework for the Country Programme Outline and Country Programme Document, the four agencies' June 2010 decisions and United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/289.

7. The WFP activities are based on the WFP Country Strategy 2011-2015, focusing on: i) ensuring continuity and building on experience and best practices from previous programmes; ii) prioritizing food-insecure areas and the most vulnerable households; iii) supporting a demand-driven and participatory approach; iv) enhancing strategic and local partnerships; v) ensuring alignment and coherence with government policies and strategies related to agricultural development, nutrition and food security; vi) supporting the government goals for environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation/mitigation; vii) equitable access to quality education at all levels for boys and girls; viii) improving survival, health, nutrition and well-being, especially for children, women and other vulnerable groups; and ix) providing adequate social protection and rights to vulnerable groups.

8. The WFP country programme will focus on the following two priorities:¹²

- *Food security and nutrition support* (Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5)¹³ for people living in environmentally fragile and chronically food-insecure areas who face recurrent hunger periods, struggle to access food and to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, are more vulnerable to shocks and require direct assistance. Focused around productive safety nets and nutrition, activities include food for education (FFE), food for assets (FFA) and nutrition support.
- *Investments in community food and nutrition security* (Strategic Objectives 2 and 5) for communities that are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs but require further investment to ensure future food security and reduced vulnerability. Activities include enabling government policy for hunger and nutrition solutions, linking small producers to markets and strengthening food security information systems.

9. The food assistance safety net approach of FFA, FFE and nutrition activities on a district-wide basis in the most food-insecure areas is aimed to contribute to the development of targeted communities affected by recurrent shocks and chronic hunger. Priority will be given to strengthening programme linkages with local government priorities, plans and budget processes, paving the way for a transition to wholly government-owned safety net programmes. Complementary partnerships and commitments from stakeholders will be important.

10. WFP integrates capacity development in its programme activities and will work hand in hand with government counterparts and communities in the design, implementation and monitoring of the activities, including training and peer-to-peer learning between districts, especially for school feeding. This capacity development approach will facilitate the transition to government ownership and implementation by local government authorities and allow WFP to gradually focus more on policy and technical support.

¹² There are three priorities in the WFP Country Strategy: the first priority is emergency assistance and assistance to refugees, addressed through emergency operations (EMOPs) and protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs); the second and third priorities are addressed through this country programme.

¹³ Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures; Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition; and Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

11. WFP follows the five UNDAP programming principles,¹⁴ which include gender mainstreaming in planning, implementation and monitoring of all activities, and the application of the human rights-based approach, particularly the right to food.

12. **Food for education — Component 1.** Schoolchildren at 1,167 primary schools (full day and boarding) will receive two cooked school meals a day during the 195 school days per year: a mid-morning porridge of fortified corn-soya blend (CSB) and a school lunch consisting of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. Based on food-security indicators combined with enrolment, attendance and drop-out rates, FFE will target Arusha, Dodoma, Manyara, Shinyanga and Singida regions. In addition, WFP will support the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT) to pilot the use of micronutrient powders to fortify the mid-day meal; if successful, WFP will incorporate the process in all 1,167 schools under the FFE component.

13. WFP will work with communities and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to continue supporting the improvement of sanitation, hygiene and school infrastructures, particularly fuel-efficient stoves and rainwater harvesting tanks. The Government will implement a national deworming programme.

14. WFP will continue to support MoEVT in developing a national school feeding strategy and guidelines to support implementation of school feeding. School nutrition is now incorporated in the Ministry's education and training policy. A national policy is a critical step towards facilitating a sustainable national FFE programme. Concurrent to policy support, WFP will continue to develop capacity at central and district level to train education officials to manage school feeding activities, and to support the existing Education Sector Management Information System (ESMIS) database.

15. **Food for Assets — Component 2.**¹⁵ The evaluation of the previous WFP country programme recommended a more focused and long-term strategy in its FFA activities. Through a disaster risk reduction lens, FFA will strengthen community resilience, reduce vulnerability and enhance local food access and food availability throughout the agricultural cycle for people who are unable to mitigate recurring economic, climatic or seasonal shocks that cause "poor" or "borderline" consumption.¹⁶ Food will be an incentive to participate in asset-creation activities and participants will receive take-home rations during the lean period when access to food is poor and prices are high. A food basket of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil will be provided according to standardized work norms. Based on the rural daily labour wage rate and average market prices, the daily ration for FFA activities is equivalent to approximately 90 percent of household expenditure on food.¹⁷

16. To strengthen resilience and promote adaptation to climate variability, FFA activities will include soil and water conservation measures (water harvesting systems and soil fertility enhancement measures), basic community socio-economic

¹⁴ Gender equality, environmental sustainability, capacity development, human rights-based approach and results-based management.

¹⁵ The FFA activities will take place for a six-month period according to the agricultural calendar.

¹⁶ As measured by the food consumption score.

¹⁷ Alpha values for cereals 1.72 (local purchase) and 1.67 (regional purchase).

infrastructure, irrigation, homestead productivity intensification and income-generating activities, and tree nursery development. Community targeting and local-level participatory planning will ensure that the most vulnerable and food-insecure households are given priority to participate in FFA activities and be direct beneficiaries of the assets created or rehabilitated. A portion of the FFA food (5-15 percent) will be reserved for the most vulnerable households that are unable to work because of age, disabilities, pregnancy, chronic illness, etc. These beneficiaries will engage in less strenuous activities. WFP will draw on market and feasibility studies to explore combinations of transfers for food, cash and vouchers.

17. The projects will be integrated into the district-level agricultural and development plans. A lasting impact on community food security will be achieved through the design of synergetic projects using the Local-Level Participatory Planning and Implementation Approach (LLPPIA). In addition to developing capacity of local entities, this approach will enhance the community project ownership. Programme success or the triggers to graduate from food assistance will be based on community and household asset scores and food consumption data.

18. **Nutrition Programmes — Components 3 and 4.** WFP will prioritize interventions targeting children and pregnant and lactating women during the critical 1,000-day window of opportunity from the womb to two years of age. The supplementary feeding programme (SuFP) will aim to reduce levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and will ensure continuity of the current programme in districts with a GAM rate above the national average, while gradually shifting to a new approach that addresses stunting. The SuFP will provide CSB and vegetable oil to 12,000 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women with moderate acute malnutrition in health centres or posts in the prioritized districts.¹⁸

19. The mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme will help reduce stunting levels among children under 2. A ration of CSB will be given to all pregnant and lactating women for six months before and after delivery as well as to children 6-24 months who attend health centres. The MCHN programme will also contribute to improving mother and child health by encouraging them to use health and nutrition services. WFP, NGOs and other United Nations agencies will provide technical assistance in community-based approaches to counselling and education on nutrition and infant/young child feeding practices.

20. To address micronutrient deficiencies, WFP will continue to help accelerate food fortification. Advocacy and technical support will be provided, in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank, for safe and cost-effective food fortification promoting the use of locally-produced commodities. Research will focus on the feasibility of, and support to, small/medium-scale processing and fortification, especially in rural areas. As locally fortified foods become available, WFP will explore means by which vouchers can be used in conjunction with food responses to support the development of markets for the MCHN programme.

¹⁸ Entry criteria is weight-for-height less than -2 and greater than -3 z-score for children under 5; mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) between 18.5 and 21 cm for pregnant women in the second and third trimesters, and lactating women with a child under 6 months.

21. Technical support to the Government will be provided for strengthening the Nutrition Information Management System for programmatic planning. In collaboration with the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) and other stakeholders, sentinel centres for nutrition monitoring will be established in various locations.

22. **HIV and AIDS — Component 5.** Based on a review of WFP's comparative advantages and recommendations from the evaluation of the previous country programme, WFP's engagement in HIV and AIDS will shift to an integrated strategy focusing on policy, nutrition advocacy and integrating support to people affected by HIV and AIDS into WFP activities. The hand-over process started in the 2007-2011 country programme; in the 2011-2015 country programme, WFP will continue food assistance to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) patients, most-vulnerable children (MVC)¹⁹ and families through cooperating partners for six months, while supporting linkages with organizations specializing in HIV and AIDS that can provide necessary food support. WFP will follow the progress of the beneficiaries for six months following exit from the programme and will address HIV and AIDS-related vulnerabilities within its broader social and livelihood support programme, as well as through health and nutrition services.

23. At the national level, WFP will advocate for strengthening the national HIV policy, which places the Government at the centre of interventions that focus on food assistance, with an emphasis on nutrition for people living with HIV (PLHIV). Under the UNDP, WFP will contribute to an inter-agency approach of strengthening the TFNC and Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) to provide technical support, and will ensure that future policy incorporates nutrition and food security components for PLHIV.

24. **Linking smallholder farmers to markets.** Building on the current activities under the Purchase for Progress (P4P) Initiative, WFP will continue to use its food purchasing capacity to combat hunger and improve food security. In partnership with United Nations agencies,²⁰ NGOs, farmer groups and government ministries, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, the African Development Bank, the World Bank and others, the capacity of smallholder farmers will be reinforced to raise farmer incomes through the direct sale of agricultural products to local or regional markets. Credit facilities, improved storage capacities and post-harvest handling, quality control, and the use of improved seeds and fertilizers will boost the capacities for smallholder farmers to undertake market-oriented farming activities. WFP will explore opportunities to further link farmer groups to local FFE activities, integrate communities that have graduated from FFA to smallholder procurement, and link with partners for small-scale agro-processing and food fortification.

25. **Strengthening food security and nutrition information systems.** The 2010 CFSVA, which was implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics, with technical oversight and analytical support from WFP and other government offices, will serve as the benchmark for measuring improvements in household and community food

¹⁹ MVC includes orphans attending boarding vocational training centres under the food-for-training (FFT) activity.

²⁰ The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a member of the P4P steering committee, which is chaired by the Government. WFP and FAO coordinate their work under P4P.

security. The Government also leads periodic rapid vulnerability assessments at least twice a year. While the Government demonstrates clear capacity to monitor the food security situation at national level, district capacity for early warning and nutrition monitoring remains weak. Consequently, further capacity development through training, investment in data collection and analysis, and joint assessments²¹ are required to ensure that WFP and the Government can respond to localized and structural causes of hunger.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT (average per year)*			
	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
Component 1 – FFE	352 114	366 486	718 600
Component 2 – FFA	122 500	127 500	250 000
Component 3 – SuFP	5 880	42 120	48 000
Component 4 – MCHN	34 839	69 261	104 100
Component 5 – HIV and AIDS**	14 504	15 096	29 600
TOTAL AVERAGE/YEAR	529 249	616 251	1 145 500

* The cumulative number of people receiving food assistance during the country programme is 2,521,400. The total average beneficiaries per year has taken into account the possible 10 percent overlap of SuFP and MCHN beneficiaries.

** For the HIV and AIDS programme the figure is for the first six months only (July-December 2010).

Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

26. The Government at central, regional and district levels will guide all interventions. WFP will use its expertise in capacity development and training to enhance the ability of the Government and other partners to implement the activities.

27. WFP expects to buy 54 percent of the food requirements locally, and also to procure for WFP projects implemented in neighbouring countries. WFP works with large traders, but is also fostering relationships with smallholder farmer groups. To reduce transport costs, purchases closer to the beneficiaries will be favoured. A cost comparison with import parity will be applied for all local food procurement. Food arriving by ship to Dar es Salaam will be transported by road to extended delivery points in Arusha and Dodoma and to schools in districts or villages.

28. As a baseline for the activities, WFP will draw on the 2010 CFSVA, DHS and two forthcoming baseline surveys for school feeding and productive safety nets that include household socio-economic indicators. The monitoring plan will be linked to the overall programme strategy and be implemented with the support of field monitors based in sub-offices. WFP will reinforce its monitoring system to ensure measurements of programme impact against the baseline data.

²¹ Including: Developing capacity of food security information teams and rapid vulnerability assessments, strengthening early warning systems, geographical-risk mapping and disaster risk reduction database for flood-prone areas.

29. This country programme has benefited from the evaluation of the 2007-2011 country programme conducted in 2010. A decentralized mid-term evaluation will focus on identifying any potential adjustments required in the implementation strategy as well as assessing the overall performance — relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability — of this country programme.

30. WFP will require a shift in the staff profile and skills so that they emphasize programme management and capacity development, as well as advisory skills and negotiation skills, in order to enable staff to engage with, and provide policy and technical advice to, the Government. In the course of the country programme, WFP will invest in training to develop staff in these areas.

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATIONS BY COMPONENT (g/person/day)

Food type	Component 1 – FFE*	Component 2 – FFA	Component 3 – SuFP	Component 4 – MCHN	Component 5 – HIV and AIDS**
Cereals	120	400	-	-	MVC 300 ART 450
Pulses	30	70	-	-	MVC 50 ART 60
Vegetable oil	5	30	20	-	MVC 20 ART 25
CSB	40	-	230	Woman 250 Child 210	MVC 80 ART 120
Total	195	500	250	Woman 250 Child 210	MVC 450 ART 655
Total kcal/day	725	1 900	1 097	Woman 1 000 Child 840	MVC 1 715 ART 2 477
% Kcal from protein	13.9	11.4	15.1	Woman 18.0 Child 13.5	MVC 12.7 ART 12.7
% Kcal from fat	15.6	22.2	27.7	Woman 18.0 Child 13.5	MVC 19.6 ART 18.5
Number of feeding days per year	195	180	90	365	180

* WFP will pilot adding micronutrients to the midday meal.

** For HIV, each beneficiary will receive a family ration, based on an average of five people per family; under FFT, orphans attending boarding vocational training centre will receive a mid-morning snack and a lunch at the centre.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT (2011–2015) (mt)

Food type	Component 1 – FFE	Component 2 – FFA	Component 3 – SuFP	Component 4 – MCHN	Component 5 – HIV and AIDS	Total
Cereals	67 220	72 000	-	-	2 084	141 304
Pulses	16 805	12 600	-	-	299	29 704
Vegetable oil	2 801	5 400	346	-	122	8 669
CSB	22 407	-	3 974	33 381	556	60 318
TOTAL	109 233	90 000	4 320	33 381	3 061	239 995
% of total requirements	45.5	37.5	1.8	13.9	1.3	100

BUDGET SUMMARY (US\$)

	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Total
Food (mt) ²²	109 233	90 000	4 320	33 381	3 061	239 995
Food	43 575 053	32 557 728	2 419 684	17 506 920	1 147 408	97 206 792
Total by component	43 575 053	32 557 728	2 419 684	17 506 920	1 147 408	97 206 792
External transport						6 412 017
Landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH)(total)						35 106 469
LTSH (per mt)						146.28
Other direct operational costs						7 104 501
Total direct operational costs						145 829 779
Direct support costs ²³						17 745 275
Indirect support costs ²⁴						11 450 254
TOTAL WFP COSTS						175 025 307

²² This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²³ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

²⁴ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	5 188 794
Local staff - national officers	1 738 321
Local staff - general service	3 663 560
Local staff - overtime	28 000
International consultants	1 535 000
Staff duty travel	2 283 000
Subtotal	14 436 675
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	336 000
Utilities general	160 000
Office supplies and other consumables	160 000
Communications services	400 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	64 000
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	1 080 000
Office set-up and repairs	80 000
United Nations organization services	200 000
Subtotal	2 480 000
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	285 600
Communications equipment	323 000
Local security costs	220 000
Subtotal	828 600
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	17 745 275

WFP LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
<p>UNDAP OUTCOMES²⁵</p> <p>MoEVT has a system in place for national school feeding, prioritizing food insecure areas</p> <p>Relevant ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) undertake evidence-based planning, management and quality assurance at national, district, ward and school levels</p> <p>Local government authorities (LGAs), agriculture support organizations and smallholder farmers increase agricultural productivity, access to markets and food security</p> <p>Key MDAs and LGAs integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation in their strategies and plans</p> <p>Government coordinates a multi-sectoral social protection response to the needs of economically deprived and insecure groups</p> <p>Relevant MDAs and LGAs integrate nutrition into policies, plans and budgets and strengthen institutional arrangements for delivery of services</p> <p>Selected MDAs, LGAs and non-State actors deliver increased quality of HIV and AIDS care and treatment services</p>	<p>UNDAP Outcome Indicators</p> <p>Government implementation strategy and guidelines for national school feeding in place</p> <p>Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p> <p>District-level management information system (MIS) for basic education established and use of data, particularly with regards to equity and quality related indicators, increased</p> <p>Better knowledge-sharing on agriculture productivity, food fortification and marketing</p> <p>Hazard risk reduced in targeted communities, including climate change adaptation</p> <p>Select LGAs incorporate climate change adaptation programmes in their plans and budgets</p> <p>Evidence base strengthened to inform social protection programme design options targeted to priority groups</p> <p>Priority regions and districts deliver essential nutrition services effectively</p> <p>National institutional arrangements prioritize nutrition in policies, plans and budgets</p> <p>Targeted anti-retroviral therapy (ART) patients have improved nutrition status in the first six months of ART</p> <p>MoHSW and LGAs have enhanced capacities to provide quality HIV care and treatment services including tuberculosis (TB)/HIV collaborative services and nutrition</p>	<p>Limited inter-ministry linkages to support agriculture and food security and a mismatch between national ministry budgetary allocations and government priorities</p> <p>A lack of a conducive and enabling environment for the private sector, limiting their full participation in the agriculture and food security sector</p> <p>Climate change and climate variability increase the number or severity of natural disasters, forcing the Government to divert funds from development to emergency interventions</p>	

²⁵ The Tanzania UNDAP integrates WFP outcomes and indicators in its different sectors.

WFP LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Country programme component 1: Food for education			
Strategic objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition			US\$79,662,240
Outcome 1 Increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools	Enrolment: Average annual rate of change Target: 3%; Attendance rate Target: 86% Drop out rates for girls and boys Target: to be determined in 2010 school feeding baseline survey Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled Target: 1 Pass rate for girls and boys for grade VII Target: 45%	Communities and schools are committed to fulfilling their obligations related to kitchens, water and fuel	
Output 1.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures Target: see beneficiary table Quantity of food and non-food items distributed, by type, and as % of planned distribution Target: see food requirements table		
Strategic objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase			
Outcome 2 MoEVT has a system in place for national school feeding, prioritizing food-insecure areas	Approved system in place for national school feeding programme Target: national system functions	National commitment to implementation of school feeding	
Output 2.1 Government implementation strategy and guidelines for national school feeding in place	Strategy and guidelines with clear roles and responsibilities at national, district and ward level Target: School feeding guidelines and implementation strategy operational at national, district and ward level		

WFP LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Output 2.2 District-level MIS for basic education established and use of data, particularly with regards to equity and quality related indicators, increased	Share of districts with school feeding activities that have functioning ESMIS database Target: 100%	Stakeholders collaborate in ESMIS development	
Country programme component 2: Food for assets			
Strategic objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures			US\$65,635,858
Outcome 3 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger	Household food consumption score: percentage of targeted households with food consumption score >35 Target: 80%	No major emergencies that impact livelihoods or health status of targeted population	
Output 3.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures Target: see beneficiary table Quantity of food and non-food items distributed, by type, and as % of planned distribution Target: see food requirements table		
Outcome 4 Hazard risk reduced at community level in targeted communities	Community asset score: percentage of targeted communities with an asset score over set threshold Target: to be determined by project baseline Household asset score: % of targeted households with an asset score over set threshold Target: to be determined by project baseline	Effective and reliable marketing systems for food and non-food items	
Output 4.1 Built or restored disaster mitigation assets by targeted communities	Number of assets constructed/rehabilitated Target: to be determined on the basis of implementation plan	Non-food items and access to extension services ensured	

WFP LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Strategic objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase			
Outcome 5 Broader policy frameworks incorporate hunger solutions	Percentage increase in Government's funding for hunger solution tools in national plans of action Target: 20%	Progress made on local level influences national policymaking	
Output 5.1 Select LGAs incorporate climate change adaptation/disaster risk reduction programmes in their plans and budgets	Share of WFP-initiated FFA projects incorporated into district development and budget plans Target: 100%		
Output 5.2 Evidence base strengthened to inform social protection programme design options targeted to priority groups	Lessons learned on different transfer mechanisms inform social protection policy choices Target: lessons learned documented and distributed		
Country programme component 3: Supplementary feeding programme			
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition			US\$3,150,521
Outcome 6 Improved nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys	Supplementary feeding recovery rate Target: > 75% Defaulter rate Target: < 15% Average length of enrolment in supplementary feeding Target: < 60 days ²⁶		
Output 6.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	Number of women, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures Target: see beneficiary table Quantity of food distributed, by type, and as % of planned distribution Target: see food requirements table	District health management teams fulfil their role supporting SuFP	

²⁶ The Government measures global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates at the regional level, but not at the district level, through the DHS. In emergency situations, WFP will monitor the GAM rates at the district level and reflect this in emergency operations.

WFP LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Country programme component 4: Mother-and-child health and nutrition			
Strategic objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition			US\$24,344,340
Outcome 7 Improved nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys	Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 Target: 10% reduction/year Prevalence of targeted women practicing exclusive breastfeeding and correct introduction of complementary foods Target: to be determined Percentage of children aged 24 months who completed all vaccinations according to the schedule in the national protocol Target: to be determined		
Output 7.1 Pregnant and lactating women counselled on proper childcare and feeding practices	Percentage of supported pregnant and lactating women who received antenatal/post-natal check-ups Target: to be determined	Health personnel are motivated and have time to provide adequate counselling sessions	
Output 7.2 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, girls and boys under secure conditions	Number of women, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures Target: see beneficiary table Tonnage of food distributed, by type, and as % of planned distribution Target: see food requirements table	District health management teams fulfil their role supporting MCHN programme	
Strategic objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase			
Outcome 8 Better knowledge-sharing on agriculture productivity, food fortification and marketing.	National protocol for fortification of foods adopted	Adequate coordination of producers of fortified foods	
Output 8.1 Capacity and awareness for food fortification developed through WFP-organized actions/training	Number of best mechanisms for food fortification identified Number of small-scale farmers trained on food fortification Quantity of equipment and communication materials provided		

WFP LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Outcome 9 National institutional arrangements prioritize nutrition in policies, plans and budgets	Percentage increase in Government's funding for hunger solution tools in national plans of action	Progress made on local level influences national policymaking	
Output 9.1 Capacity for nutrition-sensitive design, planning and budgeting is developed	Number of districts planning and budgeting for MCHN activities		
Outcome 10 Priority regions and districts deliver essential nutrition services effectively	Number of targeted communities with health facilities with sufficient staff to provide agreed services	Sufficient human capital to fill positions at all levels	
Output 10.1 Capacity and awareness for MCHN developed through WFP-organized actions/training	National protocol for MCHN adopted		
Country Programme Component 5: HIV and AIDS			
Strategic objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition			US\$ 2,232,348
Outcome 10 Increased survival of adults and children with HIV after 6 and 12 months of anti-retroviral therapy (ART)	ART survival rate: % of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 6 and 12 months after initiation of ART Target: to be determined		
Outcome 11 Targeted ART clients have improved nutritional status in the first six months of ART	Prevalence of malnutrition among WFP-assisted ART patients in clinics Target: to be determined		
Output 11.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures Target: see beneficiary table Quantity of food distributed, by type, and as % of planned distribution Target: see food requirements table		

WFP LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Strategic objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase			
Outcome 12 MoHSW and LGAs have enhanced capacities to provide quality HIV care and treatment services including TB/HIV collaborative services and nutrition	Food assistance and nutrition components are incorporated in national HIV policy document and implemented		
Output 12.1 Agreed hand-over and mainstreaming strategies in place	Number of hand-over and mainstreaming strategies agreed to between WFP and partners		