# **CHOICE OF MODALITIES/PRIORITIZATION PLAN COMP SECTIONS**

# **Steps to Complete the Narrative and Prioritization Table**

# **2018 COMP**

To facilitate the completion of the manual entry sections of the COMP, we provide below the pertinent template in WORD that Country Offices are required to fill out: 1) Narrative of the Choice of the Transfer Modalities; and 2) Narrative of the Prioritization Plan; and 3) the Prioritization Table of Activities.

It is proposed that these sections are approved by the Country Offices and cleared by Regional Bureaux by 28th September, so that they are readily available when the COMP automation is open for inserting the text and data information. In this way, we anticipate one step of the process as all you are required to do would be to paste the information (already approved by the RB) into the COMP template online.

# 1. TRANSFER MODALITIES

The purpose of the transfer modalities section is to give an overview of the proportion of assistance which will be provided through the different transfer modalities in terms of USD and beneficiaries.

The automated section includes four graphs:

i. Modality of Transfer by Strategic Outcome and USD

ii. Modality of Transfer by Activity and USD

iii. Modality of Transfer by Strategic Outcome and Beneficiaries

iv. Modality of Transfer by Activity and Beneficiaries

***Required Narrative:*** this section also contains the rationale for the choice of modalities as an explanatory narrative text which you are asked to fill out:

# RATIONALE OF MODALITY CHOICE

## COMP 2018

## TANZANIA

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| In 2018, WFP will continue to provide direct food and cash-based transfers (CBT) in Tanzania through Activities 1 (food assistance to refugees) and 3 (nutrition services for at risk populations) only.  Under Activity 1, WFP initially planned plans to undertake a significant scale-up of CBT, from 80,000 at the end of 2017 to 260,000 beneficiaries by the end of 2018. However in mid-2017, the use of CBT was suspended at the request of the Government; resumption and expansion of the CBT programme in 2018 will therefore be subject to a reversal of this position. ~~Similarly, the pace of the scale-up would need to be adjusted to a level that the Government is comfortable with.~~ Where the use of CBT is not possible, refugees will instead receive in-kind food rations.  While markets in target locations are expected to require constant monitoring and potentially support in order to make sure that supplies and prices remain adequate to serve higher numbers of refugees, there is a strong case in favour of the use of CBT: local production is sufficient with regular surpluses, while markets are relatively well structured and integrated. Results from a CBT pilot conducted in 2017 show that CBT recipients are more satisfied with these transfers, and have higher levels of food security and greater dietary diversity. While the initial cost of cash and food transfers is comparable, WFP expects to gain efficiencies in cash distribution through the promotion of a more competitive environment for CBT and the use of a range of financial service providers to support the cash distributions.  Nutrition interventions under Activities 1 and 3 will provide food transfers only, in line with corporate and national guidelines for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and the prevention of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies; in order to achieve programme objectives, specialised nutritional products must be provided in kind. These components are accompanied by investments in Social Behaviour Change Communication and in supporting small-scale agriculture for nutrition among target populations.  Under Activity 8, WFP offers information technology and supply chain services to external parties, provided on a demand basis. WFP Tanzania participates in a corporate partnership providing supply chain services for the country’s health sector, and these activities are expected to begin implementation in 2018.  Capacity strengthening is provided across all Strategic Outcomes, and is the sole means of assistance for Strategic Outcomes 3 and 5. Activities 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 provide capacity strengthening in the areas of agriculture, social protection, disaster management, nutrition and innovations. Activity 2 also includes capacity strengthening on durable solutions for protracted refugee situations; the results of voluntary refugee returns in the last quarter of 2017 and stability in the political situation of neighbouring countries will influence the level of engagement on this point in 2018. |

# 2. PRIORITIZATION PLAN

# A. NARRATIVE

The narrative for the prioritization section provides a high level explanation on how the Strategic Outcome and activities will be prioritized (both between and within SOs) in 2018. To be guided in addressing the prioritization and its impact on beneficiaries and achievement of the CSP’s Strategic Outcomes, three questions are included in the template for your reference.

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| *In 300 words, explain the rationale and clear justification of the prioritization for the year. The narrative description should demonstrate the prioritized activities specific to the country circumstances that will also cover the resulting impact, potential impediments and donor constraints.*  *The following questions may be helpful to address:*   1. *Provide an overview of the resourcing outlook and in-country situation that will drive the prioritization of the Strategic Outcomes and activities to be undertaken in the year with expected results. Provide high level reasons for the selected prioritized activities identifying potential general success factors. Analysis to include how available funding may be used e.g. “with the first US$ 15million, we will feed 70% of refugees under SO1 with a 30% reduction to the CBT transfer per beneficiary. The next US$ 10 million will support local population in lean season etc.”* 2. *Describe serious impediments associated with the choice of activities not prioritized. How will the action alter the progress towards achieving the Strategic Outcomes? Indicate any remedial actions and corrective measures to be undertaken in this regard, if any.* 3. *Describe how the prioritization process is restricted due to donor conditions (with no reference to or mention of any specific donor/s) - for example, what percentage of funding is earmarked and what is left for the country office to prioritize.*   WFP expects to resource approximately 45 percent of planned needs in Tanzania in 2018, considering both projected balances to be carried forward and forecast contributions based on funding proposals submitted at the request of donors. Taking past funding trends into account, and considering WFP’s mandate to assist refugees in the numbers present in Tanzania, we would expect to receive an additional 25% of planned requirements, bringing the overall resourcing level to 70%. .  The life-saving nature of direct food assistance for refugees demands that Activity 1 is the highest priority, both in terms of implementation and for fundraising purposes. Initially, the refugee population was expected to total 400,000 people by 2018. However, considering current numbers and the rate of returns and new arrivals, the population is more likely to be less than 350,000, reducing funding requirements for this activity by at least 13 percent. Still, expected shortfalls will be managed by reducing general food distribution rations, in order to ensure the provision of at least some assistance to all planned beneficiaries. The CBT ration was planned to increase in 2018 from covering three commodities only to replacing the entire food basket. However this shift will not be feasible in the immediate due to operational and funding constraints. CBT beneficiaries will therefore continue to receive a mix of cash and in-kind transfers, accounting for the planned CBT distribution levels of 56% in the table below. In view of the precarious nutrition situation in target locations, and in order to achieve intended programme outcomes, beneficiaries, feeding days and rations of supplementary nutritious foods for particularly vulnerable groups will remain as planned, if possible. In addition to the impact on overall health, general food distribution ration reductions may worsen security and protection conditions in hosting areas and contribute to higher malnutrition rates, thus increasing resources needed for the nutrition component of Activity 1.Directed contributions received in 2017 and additional forecast donations, are expected to ensure that Activities 3 and 5 will be fully funded in 2018. However, achieving programme outcomes over the full life of the Country Strategic Plan will require significant fundraising efforts for future years. Activity 4, which complements Activity 3 with capacity strengthening for the Government, requires additional funding to ensure the momentum of nutrition activities is maintained and results are maximised.  Capacity strengthening under Activities 2, 6, 7 and 9 will be implemented at lower levels than planned, based on the expected availability of resources earmarked to each. A portion of more flexible resources may be used to supplement directed contributions, where a small amount of additional funding is expected to promote future opportunities to achieve the strategic outcome.  Activity 8 operates on demand basis and full cost recovery. Services are provided upon request by external partners and are planned for and budgeted based on their requirements.  Funding currently available for Activity 9 is sufficient to support innovations already being implemented or identified for testing feasibility and scalability in Tanzania in 2018, and to establish a model for supporting the roll-out of innovations in other locations. WFP is currently supporting the testing and potential scale up of several innovation initiatives: Farm from a Box (improved agriculture system for intensive food production), CODe (an Uber-like application for transporters), the FarmersApp (a mobile-based application providing a range of services to WFP-supported smallholder farmers), Cold Hubs (a cold storage system for food preservation in local markets). |

# B. TABLE OF PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

In the below table, under “Prioritized Activities” please provide an indication on how fully the activity will be implemented during the year. The information provided in here should be based on what was provided for the “Implementation Plan” of the 2018 Management Plan.

If the activity will only be partially implemented, please indicate the appropriate percentages of the three variables – beneficiaries, rations and feeding days/months, where necessary. For example, if you foresee in one activity that you will be able to target 100% of the beneficiaries, however, the rations to be provided due to resources constraints may be only partial at 80% with only 70% of the targeted feedings days/months.

N.B. On the last row, please indicate the relevant **average percentages** by applying the total Prioritized number/amount of all activities against the planned expenditures in the Needs Based Plan (i.e. expect to spend xx% of what was planned).

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| **Activities** | | **Prioritization of Activities** | | | | |
| **Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis** | | | | | | |
| **Activity Number** | **Activity Title** | **A  Prioritized beneficiaries (%)** | **B Prioritized rations (%)** | | **C Prioritized Assistance Days/Months (%)** | **D**  **Prioritized activities for Capacity Strengthening and/or Service Delivery (%)** |
| **Food Transfer %** | **CBT rations %** |
| Act 1 | Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps | 100% | 90% | 56% | 100% | N/A |
| Act 2 | Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0% |
| **Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021** | | | | | |  |
| Act 3 | Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts | 100% | 100% | N/A | 100% | 100% |
| Act 4 | Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 30% |
| **Strategic Outcome 3: Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030 [Indicate the Strategic Outcome Number and Title]** | | | | | |  |
| Act 5 | Provide value-chain support to smallholder famers | 100% | N/A | N/A | 100% | 100% |
| Act 6 | Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers | 100% | N/A | N/A | N/A | 63% |
| **Strategic Outcome 4: Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis** | | | | | |  |
| Act 7 | Provide capacity support to government food security institutions | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 30% |
| Act 8 | Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 90% |
| **Strategic Outcome 5: WFP and its partners in Tanzania and beyond are facilitated to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030** | | | | | | |
| Act 9 | Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted population | 100% | N/A | N/A | N/A | 100% |
| **ESTIMATED AVERAGE FOR EACH COLUMN** | | 100% | 90% | 57% | 100% | 79% |