

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION

#### United Republic of Tanzania Country Strategic Plan, Revision 6

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	<i>01 July 2017 – 30 June 2021</i>	<i>One-year extension</i>	<i>01 July 2017 – 30 June 2022</i>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>807,858</b>	<b>(299,030)</b>	<b>508 828</b>
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>356 755 759</b>	<b>64 031 975</b>	<b>420 787 733</b>
Transfer	282 932 976	48 147 534	331 080 510
Implementation	27 942 536	6 889 266	34 831 802
Direct support costs	23 881 735	5 087 120	28 968 855
Subtotal	<b>334 757 248</b>	<b>60 123 920</b>	<b>394 881 168</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	21 998 511	3 908 055	25 906 566

### 1. RATIONALE

1. This budget revision extends the Tanzania Country Strategic Plan (CSP) duration by one year to align with the starting date of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) of 1 July 2022.

### 2. CHANGES

#### *Strategic orientation*

2. This revision does not introduce any change to the CSP strategic orientation.

#### *Strategic outcomes*

3. The current strategic outcomes, activities and outputs are valid for the extension period, without changes.

#### *Partnerships*

4. WFP will reinforce partnerships with the Tanzania Social Assistance Fund (TASAF) which implements the Productive Social Safety Nets Programme (PSSN). The urban cash transfers programme (Activity 10, Strategic Objective 1) will be implemented through TASAF's targeting, beneficiary registration and payment platform. This will ensure the incorporation of the targeted households into the Government's PSSN, which provides complementary services to support livelihoods.
5. WFP will also reinforce private sector partnerships through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network for the local fortification of flours and the production of specialized nutritious foods using local ingredients and through the Farm to Market Alliance.
6. WFP has recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF for enhanced collaboration in critical areas including but not limited to the joint support of the national micronutrient survey, which will provide critical information for WFP's support to local

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fortification efforts, and the analysis of gaps in the implementation of the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM).

7. The extension in time will also allow for WFP's continued engagement with the Government during the development of the second National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan and ensure alignment with the Government during the design of the second-generation Country Strategic Plan (2G CSP).

### ***Monitoring and Evaluation***

8. WFP will expand its mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) to include rural households and introduce key nutrition indicators alongside existing food security indicators. The mVAM was initially introduced as part of the COVID-19 response to collect vulnerability information in urban areas. The expansion to rural areas will provide important evidence to be used for the design of the 2G CSP which will be complemented by the findings of the CSP evaluation, and end-line assessments. Tanzania is also one of the six-country case studies in the region for the 2021 regional thematic evaluation on market development and food systems.

### ***Transition and Hand-over***

9. WFP will continue to strengthen the Government and private sector's capacities in support of their activities for the prevention of malnutrition and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Since 2020, the Government, through the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center, in collaboration with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards and Sokoine University of Agriculture, and with the facilitation of WFP, has embarked on the formulation of specialised nutritious foods using local ingredients. The objective is to provide an affordable product that meets quality standards, produced by the private sector, that can be used by the Government for the management of malnutrition. Four districts currently targeted under the WFP nutrition programme will serve as pilots for the acceptability and efficacy trials of the new products and as learning sites for other districts.
10. Smallholder farmers' market access support activities will continue with a new phase of the Farm to Market Alliance, which has a focus on private sector market actors to ensure long-term sustainability. The Kigoma Joint Project and the Climate Smart Agriculture Programme will incorporate these activities in local government plans and build on the positive results achieved, focusing on responding to market demand.

### ***Risk Management***

11. The main risks foreseen during the extension period are funding shortfalls, which have been particularly detrimental to the refugee operation; rations fell to below 70 percent for several months in 2018, 2020 and 2021, resulting in a deterioration of refugees' food security. The Country Office is continuing fundraising efforts with all possible partners, including intensification of efforts to diversify the donor base.
12. The Ebola outbreak in the neighbouring country of the Democratic Republic of Congo and COVID-19 have highlighted non-communicable diseases as a potential risk in exacerbating food security. This risk is being mitigated by adopting preventive measures and will continue to be closely monitored through mVAM.

### ***Beneficiary analysis***

13. During the extension period, WFP will reach a total of 508,828 beneficiaries directly (278,800 with cash-based transfers and 230,028 with in-kind food assistance).

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14. As of December 2020, the number of refugees living in camps in Tanzania was 225,900. The number of refugees is expected to gradually decline as a result of voluntary repatriations. At the beginning of the extended year, 196,980 refugees will be assisted. At the end of the CSP however, WFP projects assisting an even lower number of refugees (180,480 people).
  15. The Activity 10 beneficiary caseload is adjusted downwards based on the evolving impact of COVID-19. Assuming an average households size of five members, 278,800 economically vulnerable people in urban areas will be targeted with cash transfers to provide relief from the negative impacts of COVID-19. During the second half of 2021, these households will receive four months of assistance.
  16. In 2020, a shift in strategy within the nutrition programme to prevent stunting (Activity 3) required a downward revision of the beneficiary caseload. With a previous budget revision (BR05), WFP shifted its focus from blanket distribution to pregnant and lactating women and girls as well as children to only those from households, enrolled in the Government's productive social safety net programme (PSSN), as part of WFP's gradual hand over strategy. Under this new design, 33,048 beneficiaries will continue to receive specialized nutritious foods during the lean season during the extended period. Moreover, WFP will be supporting 44,000 households (Tier 3 beneficiaries) with social behaviour change communication activities to ensure the practice of optimal nutrition.
  17. Assets creation activities under SO4/Activity 7 were discontinued in 2018 and since then, WFP has been providing technical support to the Government's Public Works programme. WFP plans to reach 90,000 smallholder farmers through capacity strengthening activities during the extension period under Strategic Objective 3.
  18. The design and implementation of all activities will be grounded in strong gender and age analyses. This will identify, address, appraise and manage the different needs, opportunities, and risks facing the diverse groups of women, men, girls, and boys, taking into account gender roles, responsibilities, and dynamics.

<b>TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY &amp; MODALITY</b>							
<b>Strategic Outcome</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Women (18+ years)</b>	<b>Men (18+ years)</b>	<b>Girls (0-18 years)</b>	<b>Boys (0-18 years)</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	1 (in-kind food transfers)	Current	53,302	50,719	66,451	64,338	234,810
		Decrease	8,588	8,171	10,706	10,365	37,830
		Revised	44 714	42 548	55745	53 973	196 980
	10 (cash transfers)	Current	130 527	111 018	150 838	147 617	540 000
		Decrease	63 448	49 765	74 893	73 094	261 200
		Revised	67 079	61 253	75 945	74 523	278 800
2	3 (in-kind food transfers)	Current	13078	0	10 185	9 785	33 048
		Decrease	-	0	-	-	-
		Revised	13 078	0	10 185	9 785	33 048
4	7 (in-kind food transfers)	Current	0	0	0	0	0
		Decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL (without overlap)</b>	<b>Current</b>		<b>196,907</b>	<b>161,737</b>	<b>227,474</b>	<b>221,740</b>	<b>807,858</b>
	<b>Decrease</b>		<b>72,036</b>	<b>57,936</b>	<b>87,712</b>	<b>81,346</b>	<b>299,030</b>
	<b>Revised</b>		<b>124 871</b>	<b>103 801</b>	<b>141 875</b>	<b>138 281</b>	<b>508 828</b>

Note: the “Revised” beneficiary figures reflect the unique beneficiaries during the extension period only.

### ***Transfers***

19. Due to restrictions on market access for refugees, food assistance will be provided only through in-kind food transfers modality.
20. Unconditional cash transfers through the Government’s social safety nets programme are planned for vulnerable urban households affected by the global economic slowdown resulting from COVID-19. The transfer value is aligned to Government guidelines ranging from TSH12,000 to TSH55,000 per month based on family size and will be disbursed on a bi-monthly basis following the Government calendar.
21. Distributions of specialized nutritious foods and micronutrient powders will continue under the nutrition programme for both treatment of moderate acute malnutrition as well as for prevention of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies.

**TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY**

Strategic Outcome	1									2				4	
Activity	Activity 1								Activity 10	Activity 3			Activity 7		
Beneficiary type	GFD		IPD	Mal-nourished HIV/TB	Stunting Prevention		MAM	MND	Returnees	GD	MAM		Stunting Prevention		FFA
					PLW	6-23 months	6-59 months	6-59 months			PLW	6-59 months	PLW	6-23 months	
Modality	Food	CBT	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBT	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food
Cereals	380		200												400
Pulses	120		100												70
Oil	20		20								20				30
Salt	5		5												
Sugar															
Super Cereal with Sugar	50		200	200	150										
Super Cereal											230		100		
Super Cereal Plus						100	200					200		100	
Micronutrient Powder								0.5						0.5	
Plumpy Sup															
High Energy Biscuits									200						
Total kcal/day	2 151	2 151	2 003	752	572	394	787	0			1 041	787	376	376	1 951
% kcal from protein	12.1	12.1	13.9	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.6	0			13.5	16.6	16.3	16.3	9.8
Cash (USD/person/day)		0.43								0.08					
Feeding days/year		365	365	365	365	365	120	365	1	123	120	120	182	365	180

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	137 170	57 107 815	27 618	13 122 382	164 789	70 230 196
Pulses	41 206	20 089 757	8 297	5 534 859	49 503	25 624 616
Oil and Fats	7 132	7 179 099	1 386	1 593 891	8 518	8 772 991
Mixed and blended foods	39 540	26 172 832	5 697	6 551 818	45 237	32 724 650
Other	1 747	775 018	352	193 886	2 099	968 903
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>226 795</b>	<b>111 324 521</b>	<b>43 351</b>	<b>26 996 836</b>	<b>270 146</b>	<b>138 321 357</b>
Cash-based transfers (USD)		63 835 404		2 743 392		66 578 796
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>	<b>226 795</b>	<b>175 159 925</b>	<b>43 351</b>	<b>29 740 228</b>	<b>270 146</b>	<b>204 900 152</b>

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

22. Transfer and implementation costs have increased by USD 55 Million for all Strategic Outcomes to cover activities during the one-year extension period.
23. The increase in DSC of USD 5 Million covers the additional year of activities.
24. The increase in ISC of USD 3.9 Million results from higher transfer, implementation, and DSC costs.

	SR 1/ SDG 2.1	SR 2/ SDG 2.2	SR 3/ SDG 2.3	SR 5/ SDG 17.9	SR 8/ SDG 17.16	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	
Transfer	40 172 798	3 073 800	3 913 625	807 311	180 000	<b>48 147 534</b>
Implementation	4 159 457	963 570	1 056 024	363 171	347 043	<b>6 889 266</b>
Direct support costs						<b>5 087 120</b>
Subtotal						<b>60 123 920</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5%)						<b>3 908 055</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>64 031 975</b>

	SR 1/ SDG Target 2.1	SR 2/ SDG Target 2.2	SR 3/ SDG Target 2.3	SR 5/ SDG Target 17.9	SR 8/ SDG Target 17.16	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	
Transfer	275 996 958	25 700 234	18 057 679	8 912 811	2 412 828	<b>331 080 510</b>
Implementation	22 149 727	3 296 578	5 793 239	1 583 769	2 008 488	<b>34 831 802</b>
Direct support costs	23 621 599	2 208 853	1 971 169	823 746	343 487	<b>28 968 855</b>
Subtotal	321 768 284	31 205 665	25 822 088	11 320 326	4 764 804	<b>394 881 168</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5%)	21 106 852	2 050 346	1 690 628	746 604	312 137	<b>25 906 566</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>342 875 137</b>	<b>33 256 011</b>	<b>27 512 716</b>	<b>12 066 930</b>	<b>5 076 940</b>	<b>420 787 733</b>

## Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

TANZANIA				
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 2 – End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 3 – Smallholder Productivity and Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)	SR 5- Countries strengthened capacities (SDG Target 17.9)	SR 8- Enhance Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)
CRISIS RESPONSE	ROOT CAUSES	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE BUILDING	RESILIENCE BUILDING
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> Refugees and other acutely food insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis ( <i>category 1.1</i> )	<b>OUTCOME 2:</b> Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2021. ( <i>category 2.1</i> )	<b>OUTCOME 3:</b> Targeted smallholders in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030. ( <i>category 3.1</i> )	<b>OUTCOME 4:</b> 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 ( <i>category 5.1</i> )	<b>OUTCOME 5:</b> 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 ( <i>category 8.2</i> )
<b>OUTPUTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees and other vulnerable populations (<i>tier 1</i>) receive unconditional cash and/or food-based transfers (<i>category A1</i>) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (<i>SR1</i>)</li> <li>Targeted refugees and other beneficiaries (<i>tier 1</i>) receive cash and/or food, benefit from improved knowledge in nutrition and/or receive supplementary nutritious foods (<i>category B</i>) in order to improve their nutritional status (<i>SR2</i>)</li> <li>Refugees and host communities (<i>tier 3</i>) benefit from government's access to evidence based assessments in livelihood opportunities for refugees (<i>category C</i>) in order to have sustainable access to food (<i>SR1</i>) and improve their resilience to shocks (<i>SR3</i>)</li> </ul>	<b>OUTPUTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children and pregnant and lactating women (<i>tier 1</i>) receive specialized nutritious foods (<i>category B</i>) in order to prevent malnutrition (<i>SR2</i>)</li> <li>Malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (<i>tier 1</i>) receive specialized nutritious foods (<i>category B</i>) in order to treat malnutrition (<i>SR2</i>)</li> <li>Vulnerable individuals (<i>tier 1</i>) benefit from improved knowledge in behavioural and/or agricultural practices for better nutrition (<i>category E</i>) in order to improve their nutritional status (<i>SR2</i>)</li> <li>At risk populations (<i>tier 3</i>) benefit from strengthened, evidence-based national capacity to address nutrition needs (<i>category C</i>) in order to give people sustainable access to adequate food and nutrition (<i>SR1</i>) and complementary health services (<i>SDG 3</i>)</li> </ul>	<b>OUTPUTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted smallholder farmers (<i>tier 2</i>) benefit from WFP value chain support (<i>category F</i>) in order to have improved access to profitable markets and increase their incomes (<i>SR3</i>)</li> <li>Targeted smallholder farmers (<i>tier 2</i>) benefit from increased availability of financial and insurance services (<i>category G</i>) in order to increase production and incomes (<i>SR3</i>)</li> <li>Targeted smallholder farmers (<i>tier 2</i>) benefit from improved availability of climate-smart agricultural services and products (<i>category C</i>) in order to increase productivity and incomes (<i>SR3</i>) and mitigate the negative effects of climate-change (<i>SDG 13</i>).</li> <li>Targeted smallholder farmers (<i>tier 2</i>) benefit from increased access to household and community storage infrastructure (<i>category L</i>) in order to reduce post-harvest losses and increase incomes (<i>SR3</i>)</li> </ul>	<b>OUTPUTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food insecure people (<i>tier 3</i>) benefit from improved government capacity in safety net development and management (<i>category C</i>) in order to have improved access to their basic needs (<i>SR1, SR5</i>)</li> <li>Food insecure people (<i>tier 3</i>) benefit from the government's improved ability to scale up safety net provision in times of shocks (<i>category C</i>) in order to ensure that they continuously meet their basic needs (<i>SR3, SR5</i>)</li> <li>Targeted food insecure communities (<i>tier 2</i>) benefit from construction of long-term community assets (<i>category D</i>) in order to improve food security (<i>SR1</i>)</li> <li>Vulnerable communities in Tanzania (<i>tier 3</i>) benefit from WFP provision of supply chain and IT services to development partners and their strengthened capacity (<i>category H</i>) that improves the effectiveness of development and humanitarian programs (<i>SR5, SR8</i>)</li> </ul>	<b>OUTPUTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable individuals in Tanzania (<i>tier 3</i>) benefit from increased access of humanitarian/ development partners to innovative assistance programming (<i>category H</i>) in order to receive more effective support, including in times of crisis (<i>SR8</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>ACTIVITY 1:</b> Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps ( <i>category 1; modality: food/CBT/CS</i> )	<b>ACTIVITY 3:</b> Provide nutrition services to at risk populations in targeted districts ( <i>category 6; modality: food, CS</i> )	<b>ACTIVITY 5:</b> Provide value-chain support to smallholder farmers ( <i>category 7; modality: CS</i> )	<b>ACTIVITY 7:</b> Provide capacity support to government food security institutions ( <i>category 9; modality: CS, food/CBT</i> )	<b>ACTIVITY 9:</b> Provide innovation-focused support to partners and targeted populations ( <i>category 10; modality: CS, SD</i> )
<b>ACTIVITY 2:</b> Provide evidence to the government and engage in policy dialogue ( <i>category 9; modality: CS</i> )	<b>ACTIVITY 4:</b> Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in nutrition programming ( <i>category 9; modality: CS</i> )	<b>ACTIVITY 6:</b> Promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification amongst smallholder farmers ( <i>category 7; modality: CS</i> )	<b>ACTIVITY 8:</b> Provide supply chain and IT capacity, expertise and services to partners ( <i>category 10; modality: SD</i> )	
<b>ACTIVITY 10:</b> Provide cash and/or food-based transfers to food insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic ( <i>category 9; modality: food/CBT/CS</i> )				