

## Country strategic plan revision

### Tanzania country strategic plan, revision 03

Gender and age marker code: 4

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	<i>01 July 2022 – 30 June 2027</i>	<i>No Change</i>	<i>01 July 2022 – 30 June 2027</i>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1 504 232	255 620	1 759 852
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>367 505 022</b>	<b>13 565 889</b>	<b>381 070 910</b>
Transfer	284 132 276	10 118 812	294 251 089
Implementation	37 435 344	1 949 561	39 384 904
Direct support costs	24 295 547	646 689	24 942 236
Subtotal	<b>345 863 167</b>	<b>12 715 063</b>	<b>358 578 229</b>
Indirect support costs	21 641 855	850 826	22 492 681

### DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL: CD

#### 1. RATIONALE

1. This third revision to the CSP (2022-2027) aims to increase the budget by USD 13,565,889 and the number of unique beneficiaries by 255,620 following the incorporation of new multi-year contributions on adaptive social protection as well as anticipatory action, and a new clean cooking energy project. This budget revision also aims to consolidate all interventions supporting smallholder farmers' market access under one strategic outcome.
2. Tanzania faces several environmental challenges that adversely affect food security and nutrition. Deforestation, soil degradation, and impacts of climate change are among the critical issues the country is facing. Tanzania ranks fifth highest globally and third highest in Africa in terms of deforestation rates. In addition to agricultural land expansion, the high deforestation rate is also due to the heavy reliance of over 90 percent of the population on firewood for cooking and the use of inefficient cookstoves.<sup>1</sup> In addition to land degradation, this poses substantial health challenges, with 10 million people

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank. Country Environmental Analysis. 2019. Available at: <https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/356211556727592882/pdf/Tanzania-Country-Environmental-Analysis-Environmental-Trends-and-Threats-and-Pathways-to-Improved-Sustainability.pdf>

suffering from respiratory diseases associated with indoor air pollution from solid biomass fuels, resulting in 33,000 deaths annually.<sup>2</sup>

3. Agriculture is the cornerstone of the economy, providing a livelihood for 70 percent of the population. With abundant fertile land and a robust agricultural sector, Tanzania has immense potential. However, a share of the population remains food insecure and malnourished. The primary challenges include ensuring equitable access to markets and credit for farmers, and enhancing resilience to climate change, particularly for those relying on rainfed agriculture. To address these issues, WFP continues its support for the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), a platform that connects small-scale farmers, including women, men, young people, and persons with disabilities, from high-production areas to retail input networks and market demand from private sector actors. This support historically included providing administrative, financial, and human resource services through a hosting agreement. The FTMA programme actively promoted various biofortified bean varieties aimed at enhancing food security, diversifying incomes, and improving household nutrition and resilience. To date, six farmer service centers have aggregated 10 metric tons of beans valued at USD 10,000, with 8 metric tons successfully sold. Building on these achievements, WFP now seeks to shift from a previous administrative role under SO5 (service provision) to taking a stronger direct implementation role reflected in this revision.
4. WFP plays a pivotal role in strengthening the Government's disaster risk management capacity. Through technical support, including facilitating a simulation exercise, providing tools such as drones, and developing emergency preparedness and response plans, WFP enabled the Government to monitor, assess, and respond to risks and shocks effectively. Furthermore, in line with the national priority of climate-proofing vulnerable populations and sectors, WFP launched an anticipatory action programme. Building on these achievements, this revision seeks a budget increase to accommodate multi-year contributions to strengthen national capacity in adaptive social protection and anticipatory action.

## 2. CHANGES

### ***Strategic orientation***

5. No change in strategic orientation.

### ***CSP outcomes***

6. *Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA)*: The WFP seeks to shift from a previous administrative role within FtMA under Strategic Outcome (SO) 5 (service provision) to a direct implementation role supporting smallholder farmers, thereby positioning all interventions related to supporting smallholder farmers' market access under Strategic Outcome 3. Accordingly, FtMA currently under Activity 8 (SO5) will be moved to Activity 5 (SO3). This also entails an increase of smallholder farmers supported under CSP Outcome 3, Activity 5 from 405,000 to 640,620 beneficiaries.
7. A new *Clean Cooking Energy Project* targets host communities in Kigoma, providing them with improved stoves and training and awareness-raising on clean cooking solutions. This increase of beneficiaries has been reflected under Activity 1.

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2 National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024-2034). (2024). Available at: <https://www.ncmc.sua.ac.tz/news/national-clean-cooking-strategy-2024-2034#:~:text=The%20Head%20of%20State%20said,the%20effects%20of%20climate%20change>.

8. *Adaptive Social Protection:* The “Adaptive Social Protection” multi-year project, under Activity 2, will provide technical support to the Government to build its adaptive social protection capability aligned with the new Social Protection Policy which calls for a strengthened role of the Social Protection System in responding to disasters, particularly climate related disasters.
9. *Anticipatory Action:* The “Anticipatory Action” project, under Activity 2, aims to build the capacity of the national disaster management system to include anticipatory actions to reduce the impacts of forecasted shocks.
10. *Partnerships:* WFP is seeking new Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) and Agreements with the Tanzania Meteorological Agency and the Prime Minister’s Office Disaster Management Department for the anticipatory action project, as well as Letters of Understanding (LoUs) with the Prime Minister’s Office Division for Social Protection and the Tanzania Social Action Fund for the Adaptive Social Protection initiative. Additionally, WFP is seeking an agreement with the National Carbon Monitoring Center and the Ministry of Energy for the Clean Cooking Energy projects.
11. *Country office capacity:* The CO will enhance its staffing capacity by incorporating a limited fixed term programme policy officer for anticipatory action, a fixed term programme policy officer for social protection and cash-based transfers, and a national officer for social protection. The position of FtMA country coordinator will be nationalized. These additional staff positions have been reflected in the revision budget.
12. *M&E:* Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) frameworks have been updated to include new indicators for the Anticipatory Action, Adaptive Social Protection, and Clean Cooking Energy projects.

### Beneficiary analysis

13. This budget revision will result in an increase in direct capacity strengthening beneficiaries under Activity 5, reflecting the incorporation of FtMA, which has been moved from Activity 8 (service provision with no prior tier 1 beneficiaries).
14. Additionally, 20,000 households in Kigoma have been added to Activity 1 for the commencement of the Clean Cooking Energy Project. The Anticipatory Action and the Adaptive Social Protection projects are technical assistance initiatives focused on systems strengthening and are reported through capacity strengthening indicators.

<b>TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY CSP OUTCOME, ACTIVITY &amp; MODALITY</b>							
CSP Outcome	Activity	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
CSP 1	1 - Food	Current	51,331	49,588	69,632	67,059	237,610
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	51,331	49,588	69,632	67,059	237,610
	1 - CBT	Current	67,368	61,516	76,272	74,844	280,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	67,368	61,516	76,272	74,844	280,000
	1 - CS	Current	0	0	0	0	0
		Increase/decrease	10,200	9,800	0	0	20,000
		Revised	10,200	9,800	0	0	20,000
CSP 2	3 - Food	Current	0	0	11,910	11,442	23,352
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	0	0	11,910	11,442	23,352
	3- CBT	Current	59,918	0	0	0	59,918
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	59,918	0	0	0	59,918
	3 - CV	Current	0	0	11,910	11,442	23,352
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	0	0	11,910	11,442	23,352
CSP 3	5 - CS	Current	202,500	202,500	0	0	405,000
		Increase/decrease	120,166	115,454	0	0	235,620
		Revised	322,666	317,954	0	0	640,620
	7 - CBT	Current	114,285	104,357	129,390	126,968	475,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	114,285	104,357	129,390	126,968	475,000
<b>TOTAL (without overlap)</b>	Current	221,075	332,925	574,309	375,923	1,504,232	
	Increase/decrease	130,366	125,254	0	0	255,620	
	<b>Revised</b>	<b>351,441</b>	<b>458,179</b>	<b>574,309</b>	<b>375,923</b>	<b>1,759,852</b>	

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

15. Under Activity 1, the introduction and promotion of clean cooking activities in refugee camps and host communities have led to an increase in transfer and associated costs.
16. Under Activity 2, capacity strengthening transfer costs have increased to reflect the new multi-year contributions for anticipatory action and adaptive social protection.
17. Under Activity 5, transfer costs, under the capacity strengthening modality, have increased to incorporate the Farm to Market Alliance until the end of the CSP.

<b>TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)</b>					
<b>WFP strategic outcomes</b>	<b>SO 1</b>	<b>SO 2</b>	<b>SO 3</b>	<b>SO 5</b>	<b>Total</b>
CSP outcomes	<b>CSP 1</b>	<b>CSP 2</b>	<b>CSP 3</b>	<b>CSP 4</b>	
Focus area	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	
Transfer	6 456 054	0	4 000 281	-337 523	10 118 812
Implementation	750 631	0	1 198 930	0	1 949 561
Direct support costs	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>				646 689
Subtotal					12 715 063
Indirect support costs					850 826
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>13 565 889</b>

<b>TABLE 4: OVERALL CSP/ICSP/LEO COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)</b>					
<b>WFP strategic outcomes</b>	<b>SO 1</b>	<b>SO 2</b>	<b>SO 3</b>	<b>SO 4</b>	<b>Total</b>
CSP outcomes	<b>CSP 1</b>	<b>CSP 2</b>	<b>CSP 3</b>	<b>CSP 4</b>	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	
Transfer	174 384 691	22 719 023	86 364 641	10 782 733	<b>294 251 089</b>
Implementation	17 299 974	5 272 984	15 924 109	887 838	<b>39 384 904</b>
Direct support costs	13 914 199	2 119 146	8 042 478	866 413	<b>24 942 236</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>205 598 864</b>	<b>30 111 152</b>	<b>110 331 229</b>	<b>12 536 984</b>	<b>358 578 229</b>
Indirect support costs	13 363 926	1 957 225	7 171 530	0	<b>22 492 681</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>218 962 790</b>	<b>32 068 377</b>	<b>117 502 759</b>	<b>12 536 984</b>	<b>381 070 910</b>