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Invertir en la población rural

República Unida de Tanzania

Programa sobre Oportunidades Estratégicas Nacionales

(2022-2027)

Nota para los representantes en la Junta Ejecutiva

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Para **examen**

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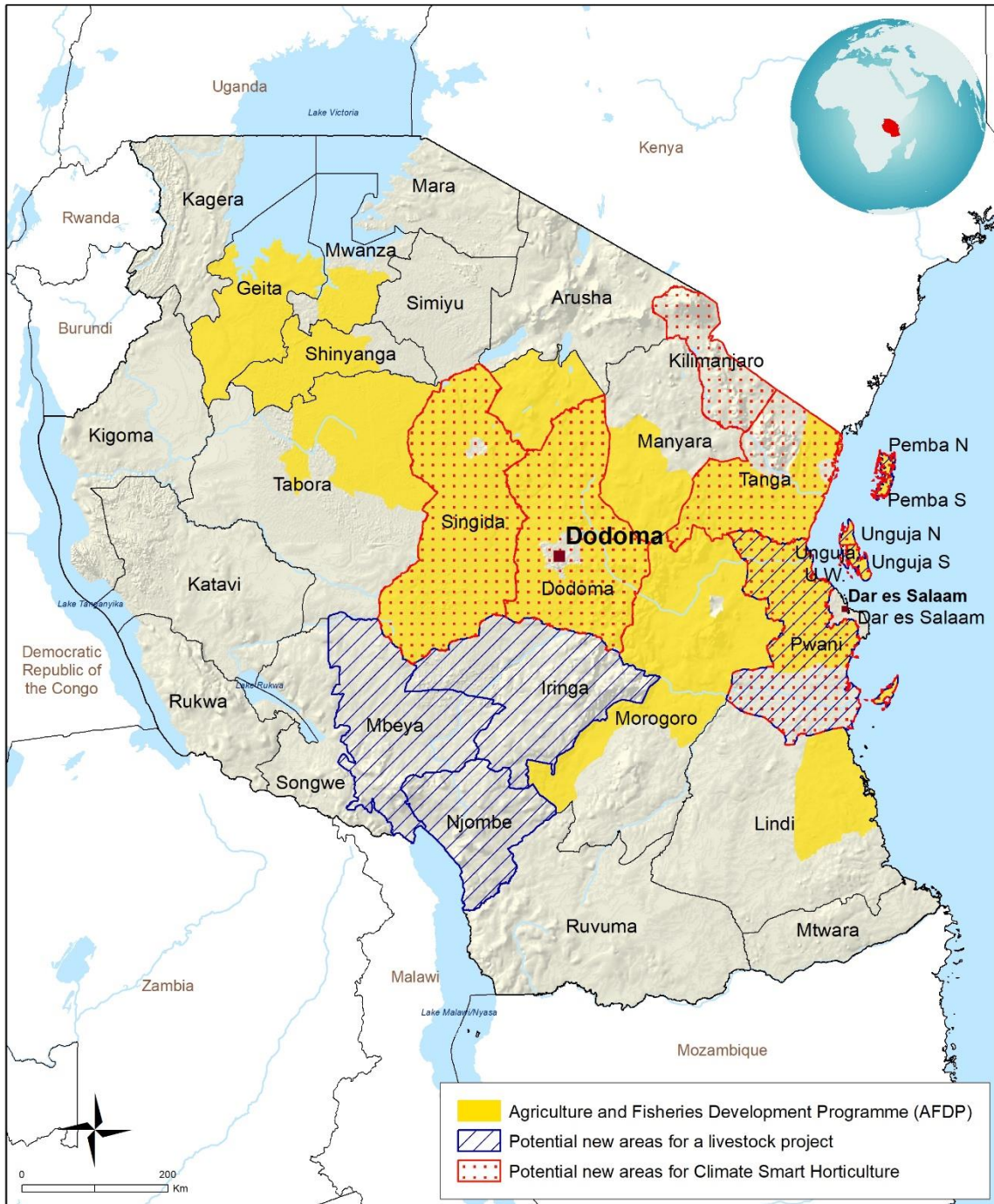
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Mapa de las operaciones financiadas por el FIDA en la República Unida de Tanzania



Las designaciones empleadas y la forma en que aparecen presentados los datos en este mapa no suponen opinión alguna del FIDA respecto de la demarcación de las fronteras o los límites, ni de las autoridades competentes.

Mapa elaborado por el FIDA | 19-11-2021 | Fronteras del país según sistema GAUL de la FAO

Resumen

1. La República Unida de Tanzania alcanzó un hito importante en julio de 2020 al dejar de formar parte de la categoría de países de ingreso bajo y convertirse en un país de ingreso mediano bajo. El país registró un crecimiento medio del producto interno bruto (PIB) del 6,5 % en los últimos 10 años. Las perturbaciones causadas por la pandemia frenaron la tasa de crecimiento del PIB del país en 2020 y 2021. Se espera una tasa de crecimiento real del PIB del 4,5 % al 5,5 % en 2022 y hasta del 6 % en el mediano plazo¹. Se estima que la República Unida de Tanzania seguirá siendo uno de los países con mejores resultados económicos de África Subsahariana.
2. El programa sobre oportunidades estratégicas nacionales (COSOP) para la República Unida de Tanzania para 2022-2027 abarcará la financiación del Fondo en el marco de la Duodécima Reposición de los Recursos del FIDA (FIDA12), en lo que respecta al período 2022-2024, y la Decimotercera Reposición de los Recursos del FIDA (FIDA13), en el período 2025-2027. El COSOP se ha elaborado en el contexto de un panorama económico incierto generado por la COVID-19 y la reanudación de la colaboración entre el país y el Fondo. Su preparación se realizó tomando como guía el tercer Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo (2021/2022 a 2025/2026), el Programa de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola (2017/2018 a 2027/2028) (ASDP-II), el proyecto de Marco de Cooperación de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la República Unida de Tanzania (MCNUDS) (2022-2027), el Marco Estratégico del FIDA (2016-2025) y las conclusiones y recomendaciones del examen final del COSOP correspondiente al período 2016-2021.
3. La meta general del COSOP consiste en transformar los sistemas agroalimentarios para lograr una mayor productividad, una mejor nutrición y el aumento de los ingresos y la resiliencia de las personas pobres de las zonas rurales. El programa tiene dos objetivos estratégicos que se refuerzan mutuamente:
 - Objetivo estratégico 1: Mejora de los sistemas de producción resilientes al clima a fin de aumentar la productividad de los productores en pequeña escala.
 - Objetivo estratégico 2: Mejora del acceso de los pequeños productores a los mercados y a microempresas y pequeñas y medianas empresas (mipymes).
4. Los dos objetivos estratégicos contribuirán al logro del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) 1 (fin de la pobreza), el ODS 2 (hambre cero), el ODS 10 (reducción de las desigualdades) y el ODS 13 (acción por el clima), así como a la esfera prioritaria del tercer Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo de hacer realidad una economía inclusiva y competitiva. La teoría del cambio del COSOP se basa en el enfoque de los sistemas alimentarios sostenibles y apunta a beneficiar a 1,3 millones de hogares de pequeños productores que participan en diferentes sectores del sistema alimentario, a fin de mejorar la productividad, aumentar los ingresos, crear puestos de trabajo y optimizar la nutrición, al tiempo que se fomenta la resiliencia al cambio climático y otras amenazas. El COSOP promoverá inversiones en tres esferas programáticas prioritarias: la transformación de la economía azul, el fomento de las cadenas de valor de productos lácteos y la horticultura resiliente al clima.
5. Con el programa se prevé alcanzar una mayor concentración geográfica consolidando e intensificando las inversiones en el corredor central del territorio continental y en Zanzíbar, donde los niveles de pobreza y vulnerabilidad al cambio climático son más elevados, y ampliar gradualmente el alcance a zonas de las

¹ Banco Mundial (2021): *Tanzania Economic Update*, marzo de 2022, núm. 17.

tierras altas del sur (Mbeya, Njombe e Iringa), en lo que respecta a las cadenas de valor de productos lácteos, y a las tierras altas del norte (Kilimanjaro, Tanga) y zonas costeras que presentan un buen potencial para la horticultura de alto valor (frutas y hortalizas).

6. Se estima que la suma total del COSOP asciende a USD 400 millones, que se obtendrán de los ciclos de financiación de la FIDA12 y la FIDA13, la cofinanciación de otros asociados para el desarrollo (Banco de Desarrollo Agrícola de la República Unida de Tanzania, Banco Africano de Desarrollo, Fondo Verde para el Clima y Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial) y el sector privado. Además, la República Unida de Tanzania ha manifestado su interés en acceder al Mecanismo de Acceso a Recursos Ajenos y podría aprovechar el Programa del FIDA de Participación del Sector Privado en la Financiación.

Programa sobre Oportunidades Estratégicas Nacionales

I. Contexto del país y programa del sector rural: principales desafíos y oportunidades

1. **Contexto macroeconómico.** La República Unida de Tanzania tiene una superficie de alrededor de 945 000 km² y una población de 59,73 millones de personas, y alcanzó un importante hito en materia de desarrollo económico en julio de 2020 al dejar de formar parte de la categoría de países de ingreso bajo y convertirse en un país de ingreso mediano bajo². Se estima que la República Unida de Tanzania seguirá siendo uno de los países con mejores resultados económicos en África Subsahariana, ya que el PIB real ascendió a USD 55 480 millones en 2019 y ha mantenido un crecimiento medio del PIB del 6,5 % a lo largo de los últimos 10 años. Debido a la crisis económica mundial que ha generado la COVID-19, el crecimiento real del PIB disminuyó del 5,8 % en 2019 a alrededor del 2,0 % en 2020 y el 4,3 % en 2021. Se espera una tasa de crecimiento real del PIB del 4,5 % al 5,5 % en 2022 y hasta del 6 % en el mediano plazo, a medida que las exportaciones y la demanda interna se recuperen de la pandemia de COVID-19. El riesgo de crisis de las deudas externa y pública del país aumentó hasta un nivel moderado, debido principalmente al efecto de la pandemia sobre las exportaciones turísticas.
2. En lo que respecta a las perspectivas a mediano plazo, que siguen estando sujetas a una gran incertidumbre debido a los efectos de la COVID-19, se prevén dos hipótesis (véase el apéndice II):
 - **Hipótesis básica** con una ejecución satisfactoria del Plan de Respuesta Socioeconómica de la República Unida de Tanzania a la COVID-19: de concretarse las reformas económicas y las modificaciones previstas en el contexto empresarial, el crecimiento a mediano plazo podría llegar al 6 %.
 - **Hipótesis conservadora** con una ejecución más lenta del Plan de Respuesta Socioeconómica: esta situación entrañaría un crecimiento del PIB de entre el 4,5 % y el 5,5 % en el mediano y largo plazo.
3. **Contexto político.** El 19 de marzo de 2021, la Presidenta Samia Suluhu-Hassan, que anteriormente se desempeñaba como Vicepresidenta, se convirtió en la sexta persona en ocupar la presidencia del país, y la primera mujer en desempeñar ese cargo, tras el fallecimiento del expresidente Magufuli. Los objetivos del nuevo Gobierno en materia de políticas siguen rigiéndose por la Visión para el Desarrollo para 2025 de la República Unida de Tanzania y se describen en el tercer Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo (2021/2022 a 2025/2026), en el cual se reafirma la importancia de la agricultura como sector productivo clave y motor de crecimiento económico y se reitera la necesidad de colaborar proactivamente con asociados multilaterales y bilaterales, así como con el sector privado.
4. **Pobreza y desarrollo humano.** Pese a ser ahora un país de ingreso mediano bajo y haber reducido el número de personas que viven en la pobreza del 34,4 % en 2007 al 26,4 % en 2018, la República Unida de Tanzania obtuvo una puntuación de 0,529 en el índice de desarrollo humano en 2019³ y se ubicó en el puesto 163 de 189 países analizados. Según el índice de pobreza multidimensional de 2021⁴, alrededor de 26,4 millones de tanzanos vivían por debajo del umbral nacional de pobreza en 2019. La cifra aumenta a 49,5 millones si se calcula teniendo en cuenta

² Banco Mundial (2021): *Tanzania Economic Update*, julio de 2021, núm. 16. Disponible en:

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/794611627497650414/pdf/Tansforming-Tourism-Toward-a-Sustainable-Resilient-and-Inclusive-Sector.pdf>.

³ Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD): *Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano 2020: La próxima frontera*. Disponible en: https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020_es.pdf.

⁴ PNUD y Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (2021): *Índice de pobreza multidimensional global 2021*. Disponible en: https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2021_mpi_report_es.pdf.

el criterio internacional del número de personas que viven con menos de USD 1,90 al día. La pobreza está más extendida en las zonas rurales, donde vive más del 80 % de las personas pobres: la tasa de pobreza en las zonas rurales (31,3 %) duplica a la de las zonas urbanas (15,8 %).

5. **Género, juventud y discapacidad.** La República Unida de Tanzania ocupa el puesto 150 de los 160 países clasificados en el índice de desigualdad de género de 2019. Si bien las mujeres representan el 52 % de la fuerza de trabajo del sector agrícola, se subestima su contribución a la economía rural. La población tanzana es muy joven, ya que el 47 % de los habitantes son menores de 15 años y el 32 % tiene entre 15 y 34 años. La agricultura emplea al 22,9 % de los jóvenes tanzanos que trabajan. En 2019, el desempleo entre los jóvenes era del 11,5 %. Hay 4,2 millones de personas con discapacidad en el país⁵, lo que equivale a alrededor del 9,3 % de la población total.
6. **COVID-19.** En 2020, la respuesta de la República Unida de Tanzania a la COVID-19 fue modesta en comparación con los demás países de la región. Las medidas adoptadas no eran estrictas y se eliminaron en plena pandemia. Sin embargo, el Gobierno elaboró un plan de respuesta a la COVID-19 para la agricultura y la seguridad alimentaria que movilizó financiación de asociados para el desarrollo, incluido el Mecanismo de Estímulo del FIDA para la Población Rural Pobre (RPSF). El Gobierno también ha puesto en marcha un programa nacional de vacunación contra la COVID-19; no obstante, para contener la propagación del virus y sentar las bases de una recuperación sólida, el ritmo de vacunación debe acelerarse. La incertidumbre generada por las nuevas variantes podría retrasar aún más la recuperación⁶.
7. **Contexto agrícola y seguridad alimentaria.** La economía tanzana sigue estando dominada por la agricultura, que emplea a aproximadamente el 61,5 % de la fuerza de trabajo del país. El sector agrícola genera alrededor del 26 % del PIB de la República Unida de Tanzania, representa cerca del 30 % del total de las exportaciones. El país tiene 95,5 millones de hectáreas de tierra, de las cuales 44 millones son aptas para labranza, pero solo el 23 % se cultivan. Cerca del 80 % de la producción agrícola procede de pequeñas explotaciones agrícolas de secano y con bajos insumos, que son muy vulnerables al cambio climático. El sector agrícola se enfrenta a varios obstáculos, entre ellos los bajos niveles de adopción de tecnologías que aumentan la productividad, la dependencia excesiva de las precipitaciones, la explotación insostenible de los recursos pesqueros, la escasez de instalaciones destinadas al almacenamiento y actividades de adición de valor, las deficiencias de la infraestructura, el acceso limitado a los mercados y la financiación rural y las escasas competencias empresariales. Según el informe *El estado de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en el mundo 2021*, el número de personas afectadas por una inseguridad alimentaria grave o moderada en la República Unida de Tanzania aumentó de 28,3 millones en 2004-2006 a 32,7 millones en 2018-2020, y la prevalencia pasó del 55 % al 56,4 % en el mismo período⁷.
8. **Nutrición.** El número de personas subalimentadas en la República Unida de Tanzania aumentó de 12,1 millones en 2004-2006 a 14,5 millones en 2018-2020, aunque la prevalencia de la subalimentación disminuyó del 31,6 % al 25,6 % en el mismo período. La prevalencia del retraso del crecimiento disminuyó del 44 %

⁵ "Disability Inclusive Development Tanzania Situational Analysis June 2020 update". Disponible en: <https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/15509/DID%20Tanzania%20SITAN%20%20June%2020.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁶ Banco Mundial (2021): *Tanzania Economic Update*, marzo de 2022, núm. 17.

⁷ Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), FIDA, Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia, Programa Mundial de Alimentos y Organización Mundial de la Salud. (2021): *El estado de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en el mundo 2021. Transformación de los sistemas alimentarios en aras de la seguridad alimentaria, una mejor nutrición y dietas asequibles y saludables para todos*. Roma, FAO. Disponible en: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/es/c/cb4474es>.

en 2005 al 32 % en 2018, pero, debido al crecimiento demográfico, el número total de niños que sufren de retraso del crecimiento aumentó de 2,5 millones a 3,0 millones. Las causas subyacentes de la malnutrición están relacionadas con los altos precios y la falta de alimentos, las dietas inadecuadas, el consumo insuficiente de nutrientes y las prácticas dietéticas y de alimentación inapropiadas.

9. **Medio ambiente y cambio climático.** La República Unida de Tanzania es vulnerable al aumento de la variabilidad climática que se registra en la mayor parte de las regiones del país. El ascenso de las temperaturas, los períodos de sequía más prolongados, la mayor intensidad de las lluvias torrenciales y el incremento del nivel del mar dificultan las iniciativas de reducción de la pobreza y el desarrollo rural. Debido a la mayor frecuencia de las sequías, se prevé que aumenten las pérdidas en la producción de la mayoría de los cultivos. En las contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional se recomiendan varias medidas, entre ellas ampliar la escala de la gestión de la tierra y del agua para uso agrícola; aumentar el rendimiento aplicando una agricultura climáticamente inteligente; proteger a los productores en pequeña escala contra las perturbaciones relacionadas con el clima; fortalecer la capacidad de las instituciones de investigación agrícola, y reforzar los conocimientos, los servicios de extensión y la infraestructura agrícola para focalizarse en las medidas relacionadas con el clima.

II. Marco institucional y de políticas públicas

10. En julio de 2021, el Gobierno de la República Unida de Tanzania puso en marcha el tercer Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo para el período 2021/2022 a 2025/2026, cuyo tema central es "Hacer realidad la competitividad y la industrialización en pro del desarrollo humano". El Plan Quinquenal tiene como principal objetivo acelerar el logro de la meta de la Visión para el Desarrollo para 2025, que consiste en hacer que la República Unida de Tanzania pase a ser un país de ingreso mediano de aquí a 2025.
11. El tercer Plan Quinquenal reafirma que la agricultura sigue ocupando un lugar central en el programa de industrialización del país, define la orientación general prevista para el sector agrícola y hace hincapié en la competitividad y en las vinculaciones progresivas y regresivas con otros sectores seleccionando cultivos estratégicos para mejorar tanto el valor como la productividad. Estas esferas prioritarias se definen con mayor precisión en el segundo Programa de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola (2017/2018 a 2027/2028), el cual tiene como objetivo general transformar el sector agrícola (la agricultura, la ganadería y la pesca) por medio del aumento de la productividad, la comercialización y los ingresos de los productores en pequeña escala a fin de mejorar los medios de vida y garantizar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional. La ejecución del Programa corre a cargo de la Oficina del Primer Ministro bajo el liderazgo de los ministerios de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca, en cooperación con otros ministerios competentes en el ámbito de la agricultura. Alrededor de 20 organismos gubernamentales especializados se ocupan de la ejecución del Programa.
12. El Gobierno ha elaborado varias políticas e iniciativas, como la Política Nacional de Agricultura, la Política Nacional de Ganadería, la Política de Pesca, la Política de Comercialización Agrícola, el Plan de Acción Nacional Multisectorial sobre la Nutrición, la Iniciativa de Modernización de la Ganadería, la Iniciativa de Transformación Agrícola de Zanzíbar, la Política de Economía Azul de Zanzíbar y la Estrategia Nacional de Adaptación. Muchas de estas políticas han de ser examinadas o requieren una mejor armonización y planes de ejecución para apoyar en mayor medida las inversiones en la transformación de la agricultura.

III. Actuación del FIDA: enseñanzas extraídas

13. En el diseño del programa sobre oportunidades estratégicas nacionales (COSOP) se tuvieron en cuenta las conclusiones y recomendaciones formuladas en el examen final del COSOP para 2016-2021 y las enseñanzas extraídas a partir de la experiencia del FIDA en el país y en otras zonas de la región, las cuales se describen a continuación.
14. **Los proyectos de mayor tamaño suelen lograr mejores resultados en materia de desarrollo.** En las evaluaciones de los programas que han llevado a cabo el Banco Mundial y el Banco Africano de Desarrollo y en el modelo operacional de la FIDA¹² se recomienda diseñar proyectos de mayor tamaño que tengan un mayor alcance y efectos tangibles en la vida de los grupos objetivo del Fondo. Uno de los programas ejecutados con éxito en el país es el Programa de Apoyo a la Financiación Rural, el Valor Agregado y la Infraestructura de Comercialización⁸. En el momento de su conclusión, este programa había generado la mayoría de los efectos directos previstos en materia de desarrollo y había beneficiado a más de 3,1 millones de personas incrementando sus ingresos y bienes. **El COSOP para 2022-2027 será más selectivo y se concentrará en unos pocos proyectos de gran impacto que puedan resolver problemas sistémicos en las cadenas de valor prioritarias.**
15. **Una focalización eficaz puede profundizar y mantener el impacto.** Las enseñanzas extraídas de las evaluaciones de los proyectos y de la primera fase del Programa de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola demuestran que, con frecuencia, los proyectos de alcance nacional han presentado dificultades en cuanto a la ejecución y han generado resultados fragmentados al dispersar demasiado los recursos. **El presente COSOP garantizará una mayor concentración geográfica y enfoque temático consolidando las intervenciones del programa en el corredor central del territorio continental y en Zanzíbar, y ampliando gradualmente el alcance a zonas de las tierras altas del sur y del norte a fin de generar efectos multiplicadores a nivel local.**
16. **Mediante la ampliación de escala del acceso a los servicios financieros y la digitalización se puede llegar a más personas del medio rural.** El Sistema de Garantía de Crédito para Pequeños Productores y las instituciones financieras comunitarias, como las sociedades cooperativas de ahorro y crédito y los bancos comunitarios de las aldeas, supusieron un avance trascendental en el ecosistema de la financiación del sector agrícola de la República Unida de Tanzania, ya que beneficiaron a 2,5 millones de pequeños productores. La adopción generalizada de la telefonía móvil y las tecnologías digitales ofrece oportunidades para ampliar la escala del Sistema de Garantía de Crédito y otras innovaciones en materia de tecnofinanzas para llegar a más personas del medio rural. **El nuevo COSOP se centra en la agricultura digital y en el acceso a los servicios financieros como factores clave que aceleran el impacto a gran escala.**
17. **La reducción de la complejidad y el fortalecimiento de los sistemas de seguimiento y evaluación (SyE) pueden mejorar los resultados y el impacto.** La complejidad del COSOP para 2016-2021, que incluía cuatro objetivos estratégicos y múltiples efectos directos e indicadores, junto con las deficiencias de la capacidad de SyE, socavaron su eficacia y sus resultados. **El nuevo COSOP se centrará en dos objetivos estratégicos y en un número limitado de indicadores básicos de los efectos directos. También se aprovecharán algunos sistemas de SyE eficaces a fin de reforzar la capacidad en esa esfera tanto a nivel de programa como de los proyectos.**

⁸ Véase la evaluación de los resultados del Programa de Apoyo a la Financiación Rural, el Valor Agregado y la Infraestructura de Comercialización, de diciembre de 2021.

18. **Las modalidades de asociación entre el sector público, el sector privado y los productores (asociaciones 4P) y el fomento de las cadenas de valor son enfoques eficaces.** Como se ha demostrado en varios proyectos financiados por el FIDA, las asociaciones 4P han sido eficaces para promover vinculaciones comerciales progresivas y regresivas de los productores en pequeña escala y empoderar a las organizaciones de productores. Al mismo tiempo, el fomento de las cadenas de valor debe abarcar todos los sectores de las cadenas, ya que el aumento de la productividad sigue siendo un componente crucial de los proyectos de ese tipo. **El COSOP permitirá ampliar la escala de las asociaciones 4P a fin de acceder a mercados más competitivos y se promoverá un enfoque integral para el fomento de las cadenas de valor.**
19. **Se debería fortalecer la actuación en materia de políticas a nivel nacional.** Durante más de seis años, la República Unida de Tanzania no accedió a recursos crediticios del FIDA debido a los cambios en las prioridades del Gobierno. Gracias al actual entorno normativo favorable, se ha generado un nuevo impulso para colaborar plenamente con el Fondo y otros asociados para el desarrollo. **El COSOP incluye la actuación en materia de políticas como uno de los tres factores que aceleran el impacto y la sostenibilidad.**
20. **Maximizar el uso de las donaciones promueve la innovación.** Las donaciones nacionales y regionales son instrumentos clave para complementar las inversiones financiadas mediante préstamos aportando tecnologías y enfoques innovadores. Sin embargo, la integración de actividades financiadas con donaciones en los programas en los países sigue siendo un desafío. **El COSOP permitirá reforzar los vínculos entre los préstamos y las donaciones para garantizar que los prometidos efectos directos de las donaciones se integren plenamente en la cartera de inversiones.**
21. **Las asociaciones son un elemento fundamental.** Las asociaciones estratégicas son esenciales para alcanzar los objetivos estratégicos del COSOP. Antes de la ejecución de los proyectos, se deberían definir y formalizar las actividades financieras y técnicas de los asociados y las modalidades de ejecución armonizadas. **En el marco del COSOP se forjarán asociaciones estratégicas y se garantizará que todas las partes aprueben plenamente las contribuciones y las modalidades de cooperación.**

IV. Estrategia en el país

A. Ventaja comparativa

22. El FIDA presta apoyo al sector agrícola y rural de la República Unida de Tanzania desde 1980 y ha invertido USD 402,5 millones en 16 proyectos, los cuales tienen un valor total que supera los USD 917 millones y han beneficiado a más de 4,2 millones de hogares. La ventaja comparativa del Fondo radica en la prioridad que concede al desarrollo rural inclusivo y sostenible, para lo que se centra en millones de pequeños productores que intervienen en los diferentes sectores de los sistemas alimentarios y procura mejorar su productividad, lograr la estabilidad de sus parcelas en un entorno vulnerable, vincularlos con los mercados y facilitar su acceso a servicios financieros, al tiempo que fomenta la resiliencia al cambio climático y otras amenazas. Las singulares estrategias de focalización en favor de las personas pobres y las prioridades transversales del FIDA hacen hincapié en la equidad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres, el empleo de los jóvenes, la mejora de la nutrición y la adaptación al cambio climático, todos ellos necesarios para hacer realidad la ambición del Gobierno de lograr una economía inclusiva y competitiva que favorezca el desarrollo humano.

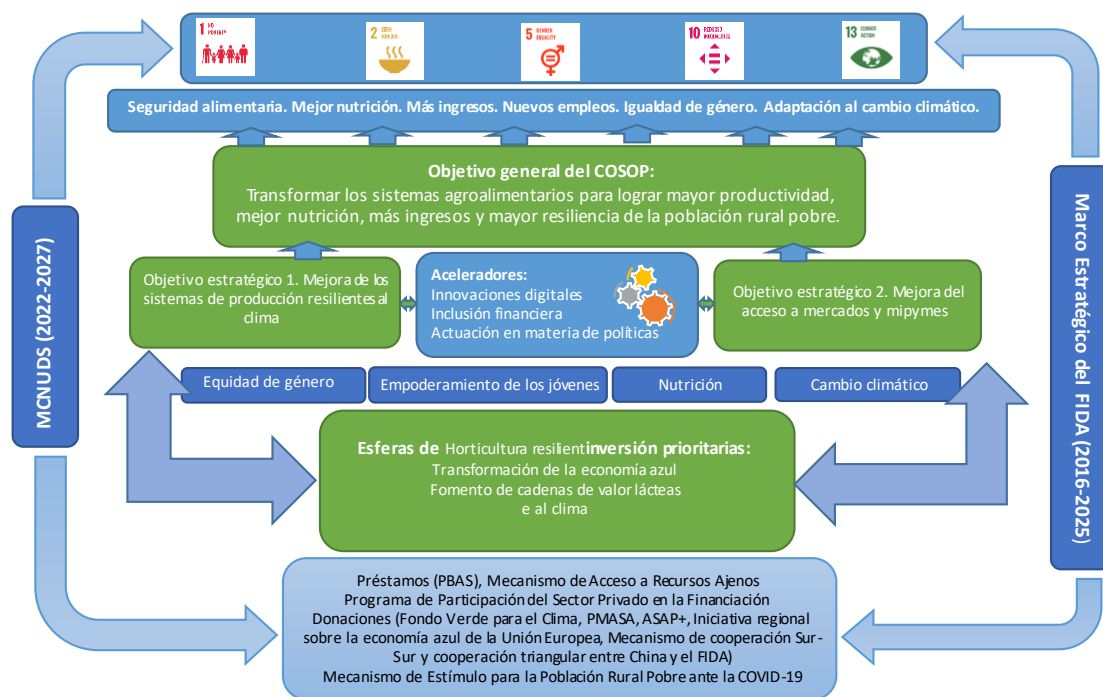
B. Grupo objetivo y estrategia de focalización

23. EL COSOP se centra en 1,3 millones de hogares pobres de las zonas rurales (lo que equivale a 6,5 millones de personas) que se dedican a la agricultura familiar (agricultura, ganadería, acuicultura y pesca) y que afrontan diversas dificultades, como la falta de acceso a insumos de calidad, tecnologías, servicios financieros y conocimientos, deficiencias en materia de infraestructura, un bajo nivel de capital humano y la exposición a perturbaciones climáticas. La estrategia de focalización del COSOP procurará: i) centrar la atención en las personas del medio rural que viven en la pobreza, las cuales pueden aprovechar las oportunidades que ofrece la estrategia en el país; ii) ampliar el alcance a las personas con menos bienes y oportunidades y definir sus necesidades y prioridades; iii) centrarse en las mujeres y en los hombres y mujeres jóvenes que integran los distintos grupos objetivo, para identificar sus necesidades y oportunidades particulares, y iv) orientar actividades a las personas con discapacidad para garantizar que se beneficien de las intervenciones del programa.
24. El COSOP tiene por objetivo lograr una mayor concentración geográfica consolidando e intensificando las inversiones en el corredor central del territorio continental (Morogoro, Manyara, Singida, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Geita, Tanga, Pwani) y en Zanzíbar, donde la pobreza y la vulnerabilidad al cambio climático son más elevadas. El alcance se ampliará gradualmente a zonas de las tierras altas del sur (Mbeya, Njombe e Iringa), en lo que respecta a la cadena de valor del sector lácteo, y a las regiones del norte (Kilimanjaro, Tanga) y las costeras, en relación con la horticultura de alto valor (frutas y hortalizas).

C. Meta general y objetivos estratégicos

25. **La meta general del COSOP consiste en transformar los sistemas agroalimentarios por medio de una mayor productividad, una mejor nutrición y el aumento de los ingresos y la resiliencia de las personas pobres de las zonas rurales de la República Unida de Tanzania.** Este objetivo, que se sustenta en los ODS 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 13 y 14, se ajusta plenamente a la esfera prioritaria estratégica del tercer Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo de hacer realidad una economía inclusiva y competitiva en favor del desarrollo humano y, en particular, al objetivo establecido en ese Plan de incrementar el valor y la productividad de la producción agrícola para generar ingresos, crear empleo y diversificar los productos. También es coherente con el resultado 2 del Marco de Cooperación de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Sostenible, el cual apunta a que las personas de la República Unida de Tanzania que trabajan en mipymes y se dedican a la agricultura en pequeña escala, especialmente las más vulnerables, logren una mayor productividad y más ingresos, de carácter más sostenible, gocen de un acceso más equitativo a los recursos productivos, y obtengan los productos correspondientes.
26. El objetivo del COSOP se ajusta completamente al objetivo general del ASDP-II de transformar el sector agrícola (agricultura, ganadería y pesca) por medio del aumento de la productividad, la comercialización y los ingresos de los productores en pequeña escala a fin de mejorar los medios de vida y garantizar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional.

Gráfico 1



27. El COSOP se articula en torno a dos objetivos estratégicos que se refuerzan mutuamente:
28. **Objetivo estratégico 1: Mejora de los sistemas de producción resilientes al clima a fin de aumentar la productividad de los productores en pequeña escala.** Las intervenciones realizadas en el marco del COSOP promoverán la adopción a gran escala de tecnologías para una agricultura climáticamente inteligente en las cadenas de valor prioritarias (pesca, productos lácteos, horticultura, aceite comestible, maíz) facilitando el acceso a semillas de calidad (variedades de maduración temprana, tolerantes al estrés y resistentes a las sequías), razas y piensos de calidad, una gestión integrada de los recursos hídricos (riego en pequeña escala, captación de agua), una gestión integrada de la fertilidad del suelo y la gobernanza de la tierra. Con el Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca, el COSOP permitirá invertir en una pesca de aguas profundas y una acuicultura sostenibles, y tratará de lograr inversiones complementarias en la transformación de la economía azul, especialmente en la planificación espacial marina y la gestión sostenible de las cuencas costeras.
29. **Objetivo estratégico 2: Mejora del acceso de los pequeños productores a los mercados y a mipymes.** Las intervenciones del programa estarán dirigidas a productores rurales y mipymes a fin de que estos puedan acceder a mercados más competitivos. El COSOP ampliará la escala del enfoque de las asociaciones 4P para promover vinculaciones comerciales progresivas y regresivas, facilitar el acceso a los insumos y los servicios financieros en las zonas rurales y desarrollar el capital social. Las intervenciones del COSOP mantendrán y ampliarán las inversiones realizadas en el marco del Programa de Apoyo a la Financiación Rural, el Valor Agregado y la Infraestructura de Comercialización en la infraestructura rural (carreteras de acceso, locales de almacenamiento y mercados) y las instalaciones de procesamiento y promoverá innovaciones en materia de energía renovable. Las inversiones estarán orientadas a reducir las pérdidas poscosecha y fortalecer las industrias locales de elaboración de alimentos, haciendo hincapié en las normas de calidad e inocuidad alimentaria; intensificar el apoyo a los negocios, y fomentar la capacidad empresarial para generar mipymes rurales más competitivas.

30. Los objetivos estratégicos se ajustan a las esferas programáticas prioritarias del ASDP-II, a saber: i) la gestión sostenible del uso del agua y de la tierra; ii) la mejora de la productividad y rentabilidad de la agricultura, y iii) la comercialización y adición de valor. La teoría del cambio del COSOP se basa en el enfoque de los sistemas alimentarios sostenibles. El COSOP contribuirá a la inversión en el fortalecimiento de los diferentes sectores del sistema alimentario (producción, agregación, procesamiento, distribución y consumo). El objetivo estratégico 1 respaldará las intervenciones en los sectores iniciales de la producción a fin de mejorar de manera sostenible la productividad y la capacidad para abastecer a los mercados de alimentos más diversos y ricos en nutrientes. El objetivo estratégico 2 sustentará las intervenciones en los sectores intermedios y finales (procesamiento y distribución) para crear mipymes más eficientes e inclusivas, lo que permitirá que los pequeños productores accedan a mercados más competitivos.
31. Para lograr un impacto a gran escala, se necesitarán inversiones en tres esferas que impulsan la aceleración: las innovaciones digitales, el acceso a los servicios financieros y la actuación en materia de políticas. Las soluciones agrícolas digitales mejorarán el acceso a la tecnología, la información y los servicios de apoyo. También proporcionarán opciones atractivas para que los jóvenes participen en actividades empresariales. El COSOP permitirá ampliar la escala del Sistema de Garantía de Crédito para Pequeños Productores y otros mecanismos de financiación innovadores a fin de promover la adopción de tecnologías de agricultura climáticamente inteligente y mipymes más competitivas. El apoyo a la actuación en materia de políticas por medio de la labor analítica, el desarrollo de la capacidad y el diálogo sobre políticas contribuirá a garantizar que la ejecución del ASDP-II sea inclusiva, sostenible y resistente al cambio climático. En última instancia, el COSOP beneficiará a 1,3 millones de hogares del medio rural que aumentarán y diversificarán su producción; proporcionará a los mercados alimentos inocuos y nutritivos; aumentará los ingresos, y creará puestos de trabajo, lo que permitirá a las personas pobres de las zonas rurales generar medios de vida más eficaces y resilientes.

Temas transversales prioritarios del FIDA

32. El COSOP hará hincapié en una integración más sistemática de los cuatro temas transversales prioritarios en todas sus operaciones.
- i) **Igualdad de género y empoderamiento de la mujer.** En el marco del COSOP, se promoverán gradualmente enfoques de carácter transformador en materia de género a fin de: i) garantizar que al menos el 40 % de los beneficiarios sean mujeres; ii) mejorar el acceso de las mujeres a los recursos, la financiación y los servicios; iii) promover tecnologías que permitan ahorrar mano de obra, agua, energía y tiempo, y iv) apoyar la participación de las mujeres en la toma de las decisiones a nivel del hogar, el programa y la comunidad.
 - ii) **Jóvenes.** Todos los proyectos ejecutados en el marco del COSOP tendrán en cuenta las cuestiones relativas a la juventud, y al menos el 30 % de los beneficiarios directos serán jóvenes (15 a 35 años). Esto se logrará acelerando la revolución digital, la inclusión financiera y la capacitación empresarial y apoyando la creación de mipymes agrícolas y de otro tipo.
 - iii) **Nutrición.** El COSOP promoverá varias vías para lograr una agricultura que tenga en cuenta la nutrición: i) una producción más amplia y diversificada de alimentos inocuos y nutritivos (productos lácteos, pescado, hortalizas y frutas, aceite comestible, legumbres y cereales), ii) la reducción de las pérdidas poscosecha, y iii) educación sobre nutrición y actividades de comunicación para inducir un cambio de hábitos a fin de promover la diversificación de las dietas.

- iv) **Medio ambiente y cambio climático.** El COSOP se centrará en el clima con el objetivo de asignar al menos el 30 % de los recursos del programa a intervenciones de adaptación al cambio climático y mitigación de sus efectos, con especial atención a la agricultura climáticamente inteligente, la eficiencia en el uso del agua y el empleo de energía renovable para los sistemas de producción, poscosecha, procesamiento, almacenamiento y distribución.

D. Gama de intervenciones del FIDA

33. A fin de alcanzar los objetivos estratégicos, el COSOP se articula en torno a los siguientes elementos:
- acelerar la ejecución del Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca y tratar de obtener recursos adicionales para mantener y ampliar los resultados positivos reforzando la participación de los pequeños productores, poniendo en marcha asociaciones 4P en las esferas de la producción de semillas y la pesca en aguas profundas, y estrechando los vínculos con los mercados;
 - acceder al Sistema de Asignación de Recursos basado en los Resultados (PBAS) correspondiente a la FIDA12 y la FIDA13 y al Mecanismo de Acceso a Recursos Ajenos (BRAM), y movilizar cofinanciación internacional y nacional para dos o tres nuevos proyectos sobre la horticultura resiliente al clima, las cadenas de valor de productos lácteos de pequeños productores, y otras nuevas oportunidades (crecimiento ecológico, agricultura digital, mipymes agroalimentarias);
 - aprovechar el Programa del FIDA de Participación del Sector Privado en la Financiación (PSFP) para ampliar la escala del Sistema de Garantía de Crédito para Pequeños Productores, la colaboración del sector privado y el fomento de las empresas rurales, y
 - movilizar financiación en forma de donaciones de la ampliación del Programa del FIDA de Adaptación para la Agricultura en Pequeña Escala (ASAP+), el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM) y el Fondo Verde para el Clima por medio del Mecanismo Africano de Financiación para la Adaptación al Cambio Climático en las Zonas Rurales.
34. **Actuación en el ámbito de las políticas a nivel nacional.** El COSOP sitúa a la actuación en materia de políticas a nivel nacional en el centro de su estrategia como uno de los tres factores de aceleración. Las esferas clave de esa actuación se centrarán en aumentar las inversiones y mejorar la coherencia y la coordinación de las políticas y el entorno empresarial en relación con las cadenas de valor prioritarias. La actuación en el ámbito de las políticas dará prioridad a: i) la formulación y aplicación de la política nacional de transformación de la agricultura digital, las asociaciones entre los sectores público y privado en el ámbito agroalimentario, los agronegocios encabezados por jóvenes, y la adaptación al cambio climático; ii) la participación y el liderazgo estratégicos en el equipo de las Naciones Unidas en el país, los grupos de trabajo del sector agrícola y las actividades de alto nivel relacionadas con las políticas, y iii) la creación de capacidad y el fortalecimiento de las instituciones en materia de análisis de las políticas, ejecución y prestación de servicios.
35. **Creación de capacidad.** A fin de subsanar las deficiencias de capacidad persistentes, se aprovecharán las donaciones regionales y las actividades no crediticias, con especial atención a cuatro esferas clave: i) el SyE y la gestión de los conocimientos; ii) las prioridades transversales (enfoques de carácter transformador en materia de género, la agricultura que tiene en cuenta la nutrición, el empleo de los jóvenes y el cambio climático); iii) las competencias técnicas relativas a los factores de aceleración del programa (agricultura digital, inclusión financiera y actuación en materia de políticas), y iv) la gestión financiera y de las adquisiciones y contrataciones. Además, el COSOP contribuirá a reforzar la

capacidad nacional para acceder a la financiación destinada al cambio climático y el medio ambiente, en particular del Fondo Verde para el Clima, el FMAM y los nuevos fondos para fines de adaptación.

36. **Gestión de los conocimientos.** En el marco del COSOP, se elaborará un plan integral de gestión de los conocimientos y comunicación que se gestionará de manera centralizada para garantizar que los productos de conocimientos y comunicación se estructuren y difundan correctamente a fin de apoyar la actuación en materia de políticas y la visibilidad del programa. Se hará hincapié en la utilización de plataformas y herramientas digitales para llegar a un público amplio. El plan incluirá una estrategia explícita de difusión para facilitar la adopción y el uso de los conocimientos por quienes se encargan de elaborar las políticas y adoptar las decisiones y por los grupos objetivo y los interesados pertinentes.
37. **Cooperación Sur-Sur y cooperación triangular.** El COSOP contribuirá a seguir consolidando y ampliando la cooperación con el CGIAR y las organizaciones regionales a fin de facilitar la generación de innovaciones y conocimientos, la actuación en materia de políticas y la cooperación regional. Las nuevas oportunidades de asociación relativas a la cooperación Sur-Sur y cooperación triangular incluirán estas entidades: i) la Comisión del Atún para el Océano Índico, el Centro de Investigación sobre la Pesca en Agua Dulce y la iniciativa regional de la Unión Europea y el FIDA sobre la economía azul; ii) Heifer International, en torno a las innovaciones para la producción láctea en pequeña escala; iii) el mecanismo de cooperación Sur-Sur y cooperación triangular con China, en lo que respecta al procesamiento, la adición de valor y el comercio; iv) la Corporación Regional de Capacitación en Desarrollo Rural (PROCASUR), sobre la aplicación de las rutas de aprendizaje en relación con Kenya, Mozambique y Rwanda, entre otros, y v) el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo de la Capitalización (FNUDC), sobre las redes y empresas de tecnofinanzas y la participación del sector privado.
38. **Comunicación y visibilidad.** La actual administración política de la República Unida de Tanzania ofrece una oportunidad para reafirmar el liderazgo y el posicionamiento estratégico del FIDA con el Gobierno, en el marco del equipo de las Naciones Unidas en el país y con los asociados para el desarrollo. El programa en el país permitirá intensificar la colaboración activa con quienes se encargan de formular las políticas, así como la participación en importantes actividades nacionales y de alto nivel en materia de políticas. También contribuirá a intensificar la comunicación estratégica empleando medios de comunicación tradicionales (radio, televisión y periódicos), medios sociales y plataformas digitales para dar a conocer los logros del programa y aumentar la visibilidad del Fondo en el país.

V. Innovaciones y ampliación de escala para el logro de resultados sostenibles

39. El COSOP incluye varias innovaciones cuya escala podría ampliarse, por ejemplo, variedades mejoradas y semillas de calidad de cultivos clave (maíz, girasol, legumbres, horticultura, forrajes), razas productoras de leche y especies de peces, tecnologías de agricultura climáticamente inteligente (eficiencia en el uso del agua, energía renovable, agroecología, fertilidad del suelo), innovaciones digitales, como la plataforma M-Kilimo, la certificación electrónica de semillas y servicios de agrotecnología y tecnofinanzas, e innovaciones institucionales, como las plataformas de comercio establecidas en el marco de las asociaciones 4P, los bancos comunitarios y de las aldeas y las escuelas de campo para agricultores.
40. Las vías empleadas para la ampliación de escala en el marco del COSOP tendrán en cuenta el marco operacional del FIDA para la ampliación de escala de los resultados y se centrarán en: i) la aplicación de tecnologías digitales en los distintos sectores del sistema agroalimentario; ii) la colaboración con el Banco de Desarrollo Agrícola

de la República Unida de Tanzania y otras instituciones financieras para ampliar la escala del Sistema de Garantía de Crédito para Pequeños Productores y las nuevas innovaciones en materia de tecnofinanzas; iii) la cooperación con importantes agentes públicos y no estatales, como el Organismo Agrícola de Semillas, la Asociación Tanzana de Horticultura (TAHA), las organizaciones de jóvenes (como la Cooperativa de Empresarios Graduados de la Universidad de Sokoine (SUGECO)) y los asociados del sector privado, para llegar a más personas y fomentar la sostenibilidad; iv) la actuación proactiva en el ámbito de las políticas para facilitar la integración de las innovaciones exitosas en las estrategias, las políticas y los programas nacionales; v) la movilización de cofinanciación y financiación paralela para proyectos, y vi) el aprovechamiento de la participación del sector privado por medio del PSFP y las asociaciones con el Banco de Desarrollo Agrícola del país, la Asociación Tanzana de Horticultura y la Asociación Tanzana del Comercio de Semillas (TASTA).

VI. Ejecución del COSOP

A. Recursos financieros y metas de cofinanciación

41. El monto de los recursos asignados a través del PBAS para la República Unida de Tanzania en el período 2022-2024 será de USD 61,51 millones. De lograrse resultados satisfactorios, podrían destinarse aproximadamente USD 62 millones adicionales para el período 2025-2027. Teniendo en cuenta las tendencias de las tasas de cofinanciación pasadas, podrían movilizarse USD 90 millones adicionales de todas las fuentes, con un coeficiente de cofinanciación de 1:0,40 (véase el cuadro 1). Sin embargo, el Gobierno podría tener dificultades para cumplir los compromisos de la financiación de contrapartida nacional, dado que los recursos nacionales podrían tener que destinarse a otros sectores prioritarios, como el de la salud. No obstante, se buscarán activamente oportunidades con el Banco Africano de Desarrollo, la Agence Française de Développement, el Banco Mundial por conducto del Programa Mundial de Agricultura y Seguridad Alimentaria (PMASA), el Organismo Noruego de Cooperación para el Desarrollo, el FMAM y el Fondo Verde para el Clima, a fin de aumentar el coeficiente a 1:0,80.
42. Se proporcionarán recursos con arreglo al PBAS en condiciones muy favorables con una amortización del 4,5 % entre los años 11 y 30 y del 1 % entre los años 31 y 40. La República Unida de Tanzania ha manifestado su interés en acceder a recursos del BRAM para suplir parte de su déficit de financiación. En el marco del COSOP, se aprovechará el PSFP del FIDA para brindar apoyo directo al sector privado, las instituciones financieras y las mipymes.

Cuadro 1

Financiación del FIDA y cofinanciación para los proyectos en curso y previstos

(en millones de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

Proyecto	Financiación del FIDA	Cofinanciación		Coeficiente de cofinanciación
		Nacional	Internacional	
En curso				
Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca (2021-2026)	58 850 000	18 574 400	-	
FMAM para LDFS* 2017-2023	7 155 963	557 000		
RPSF– primer tramo (2021-2022)	882 481			
RPSF– segundo tramo (2021-2022)	1 078 362			
Previstos				
Fomento de las cadenas de valor lácteas	40 000 000	10 000 000	30 000 000	
Horticultura resiliente al clima	50 000 000	20 000 000	50.000.000	
Nuevas oportunidades (proyecto de mipymes)	50 000 000	15 000 000	30 000 000	
Mecanismo de Cooperación Sur-Sur y cooperación triangular con China	496 000		489 417	
Donaciones regionales	15 000 000			
Total	228 462 806	64 131 400	110 489 417	1:0,40

* Invertir las tendencias de degradación de la tierra y aumentar la seguridad alimentaria en los ecosistemas degradados de las zonas semiáridas del centro de la República Unida de Tanzania.

B. Recursos destinados a actividades no crediticias

43. En el marco del COSOP, se buscarán proactivamente oportunidades de financiación no crediticia adicionales a fin de complementar y apoyar la cartera del FIDA. Para ello, se recurrirá a mecanismos como el ASAP+, el Fondo Verde para el Clima, el PMASA y la cooperación Sur-Sur y cooperación triangular. Esto complementará el RPSF en curso, creado a raíz de la COVID-19, y el proyecto relativo a la degradación de la tierra (2017-2023).

C. Principales asociaciones estratégicas y coordinación del desarrollo

44. Ante todo, el FIDA aspira a fortalecer sus asociaciones con el Gobierno de la República Unida de Tanzania, colaborando estrechamente con la Oficina del Primer Ministro, el Ministerio de Finanzas y Planificación y los ministerios competentes del sector agrícola en el territorio continental y Zanzíbar. Las actuales asociaciones de cofinanciación con el Banco Africano de Desarrollo y el Banco Mundial (a través del Fondo Verde para el Clima) se reforzarán y, al mismo tiempo, se buscarán más oportunidades para movilizar cofinanciación de fuentes nacionales (Gobierno del país, Banco de Desarrollo Agrícola de la República Unida de Tanzania) e internacionales (Banco Africano de Desarrollo, Fondo Verde para el Clima, FMAM, PMASA, Heifer International).
45. El FIDA trabajará en estrecha cooperación con el equipo de las Naciones Unidas en el país, y en particular con la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO) y el Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA), para promover la aplicación del pilar II del Marco de Cooperación de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Sostenible, relativo a la prosperidad, y de las recomendaciones de la Cumbre sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios. El Fondo y el PMA aunarán fuerzas para ampliar la escala de la Alianza entre las explotaciones agrícolas y los mercados en la República Unida de Tanzania y promoverán sinergias en esferas clave, como la reducción de las pérdidas poscosecha, la elaboración de alimentos a nivel local y el fomento de la resiliencia. Se reforzará la asociación con la FAO a fin de ampliar la escala de las escuelas de campo para agricultores, las tecnologías para una agricultura climáticamente inteligente, la agroecología y la

agricultura digital. Se establecerá una nueva colaboración con el FNUDC en las esferas de la inclusión financiera, la revolución digital y la participación del sector privado.

46. El COSOP permitirá reforzar la colaboración con la iniciativa unificada "One CGIAR" y con instituciones académicas y de investigación nacionales para generar y difundir conocimientos, tecnologías e innovaciones. También contribuirá a forjar asociaciones más estrechas con las organizaciones de productores (la Red Nacional de Grupos de Agricultores de Tanzania y el Foro de Agentes no Estatales del Sector Agrícola de Tanzania), las organizaciones de jóvenes (como la Cooperativa de Empresarios Graduados de la Universidad de Sokoine) y las organizaciones de mujeres y de personas con discapacidad. Se establecerán nuevas alianzas con la Asociación Tanzana de Horticultura, una organización de productores dinámica que ha venido trabajando en pro de la transformación del subsector de la horticultura. Se tratará de lograr asociaciones con el sector privado por medio de la Estrategia para la Colaboración con el Sector Privado, a fin de movilizar financiación privada para las mipymes y las instituciones de financiación del desarrollo, como el Banco de Desarrollo Agrícola de la República Unida de Tanzania.

D. Participación de los beneficiarios y transparencia

47. La estrategia del COSOP en relación con la transparencia y la participación de los beneficiarios se aplicará en las siguientes cinco esferas clave:
- i) la creación de plataformas de múltiples interesados como parte de los exámenes anuales, el examen de resultados de mitad de período y el examen final del COSOP;
 - ii) el acceso transparente a la información y la publicación de las actividades de los programas y proyectos, así como de sus resultados, y la selección transparente de los proveedores de servicios;
 - iii) la comunicación periódica con los beneficiarios por medio de sus organizaciones;
 - iv) el establecimiento de mecanismos de presentación de reclamaciones, quejas y observaciones empleando herramientas digitales (WhatsApp, Facebook, correo electrónico y Twitter), y
 - v) la sensibilización y capacitación sobre las políticas del FIDA para la prevención del abuso sexual, la explotación sexual y el fraude.

E. Disposiciones para la gestión del programa

48. El programa en el país seguirá coordinándose por medio de la Oficina del Primer Ministro, en estrecha colaboración con el Ministerio de Finanzas y Planificación y los ministerios competentes en el ámbito del sector agrícola en el territorio continental y Zanzíbar. La oficina del FIDA en el país seguirá estando ubicada en Dar es-Salam y será encabezada por un Oficial del Programa en el País, mientras que el Director en el País continuará prestando servicio desde la oficina regional del Fondo situada en Nairobi y participará periódicamente y de manera activa en las reuniones de alto nivel relacionadas con la actuación en materia de políticas en el plano nacional. La ejecución del COSOP contará con el apoyo técnico de la oficina regional y la Sede del FIDA.

F. Seguimiento y evaluación

49. Las deficiencias de la capacidad de SyE siguen siendo un problema persistente en la República Unida de Tanzania. En el marco del COSOP, se aprovecharán las donaciones del FIDA para desarrollar la capacidad de SyE y la gestión basada en los resultados, y se procurará que el personal de la Oficina del Primer Ministro y los oficiales encargados del SyE a nivel de los proyectos obtengan la certificación del Programa de Seguimiento y Evaluación Rurales (PRiME). El marco de resultados del

COSOP (véase el apéndice I) se ajusta plenamente al Sistema de Medición de los Resultados Operacionales del FIDA y al marco de resultados del ASDP-II. La Oficina del Primer Ministro y el Ministerio de Finanzas y Planificación dirigirán el examen de los resultados del COSOP y su examen final, que se llevarán a cabo en 2024-2025 y 2026-2027, respectivamente.

VII. Gestión de riesgos

50. En el cuadro 2 se resumen los principales riesgos que afectan al programa y las medidas de mitigación correspondientes.

Cuadro 2
Riesgos y medidas de mitigación

<i>Riesgos</i>	<i>Calificación del riesgo</i>	<i>Medidas de mitigación</i>
En materia de políticas/gobernanza Cambios de las políticas y deficiencias en la gobernanza pública	Alto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortalecimiento de la actuación en materia de políticas a nivel nacional por medio del equipo de las Naciones Unidas en el país, el Grupo de trabajo sobre el sector agrícola y el diálogo directo sobre políticas. Colaboración estrecha con el Gobierno en los exámenes anuales y de los resultados del COSOP.
Macroeconómicos Margen limitado para absorber perturbaciones e incertidumbre de los efectos de la COVID-19	Medio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inversiones en zonas rurales para impulsar la productividad de los agricultores en pequeña escala. Utilización del RPSF y otros mecanismos de financiación en pro de la recuperación después de la COVID-19.
Estrategias y políticas sectoriales La prioridad que concede el Gobierno a la agricultura no va acompañada de un aumento de las asignaciones presupuestarias	Medio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diálogo continuo sobre políticas para fomentar la coordinación del Gobierno y su compromiso con la acción y la movilización de recursos.
Capacidad institucional Competencias y capacidades limitadas para aplicar los aspectos innovadores del programa	Medio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fomento de la capacidad y apoyo institucional para subsanar la falta de conocimientos operacionales y técnicos en las instituciones clave, y mejora de la coordinación intersectorial en todos los niveles para apoyar la ejecución del COSOP.
Cartera Deficiencias en los sistemas de SyE	Alto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fomento continuo de la capacidad de SyE por medio de misiones de supervisión y apoyo a la ejecución.
Fiduciarios: gestión financiera Deficiencias en la capacidad, las competencias y la experiencia del personal respecto de los procedimientos del FIDA	Alto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitación de todos los equipos de finanzas sobre los sistemas de gestión financiera del FIDA.
Fiduciarios: adquisiciones y contrataciones Demoras en las adquisiciones y contrataciones e incumplimiento de los procedimientos del FIDA	Medio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Las actividades de adquisición y contratación deben respetar rigurosamente el plan de adquisición y contratación que recibe el dictamen de no objeción del FIDA.
Medio ambiente y cambio climático Vulnerabilidad a la intensificación del cambio climático Probabilidad de pesca excesiva y riesgo de capturar de manera accidental especies en peligro de extinción	Medio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoción de innovaciones en materia de agricultura climáticamente inteligente, incluido el uso de la energía renovable a lo largo de las cadenas de valor. Aplicación de marcos de planes de gestión ambiental y social, estudios de evaluación del impacto ambiental y social y planes conexos de mitigación y gestión.
Sociales Participación limitada de productores en pequeña escala, mujeres, jóvenes y personas con discapacidad	Medio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aplicación de las estrategias de focalización del FIDA en favor de la población pobre, la participación de los beneficiarios y mecanismos de obtención de observaciones y opiniones.
Otros riesgos específicos del COSOP	Medio	
Generales	Medio	

COSOP results management framework

Country strategy alignment	Related SDG targets	Key COSOP Results			
		<i>Strategic objectives</i>	Lending and non-lending activities for the COSOP period	Outcome indicators -Baseline (BL) refers to 2020 -Target refers to by end of 2027):	Milestone indicators (Defined as: What needs to be aggregately achieved by the projects to fully realize COSOP outcome targets)
FYDP III: realizing an inclusive and competitive economy for human development					
ASDP-II: transforming the agricultural sector (crops, livestock & fisheries) towards higher productivity, commercialization level and smallholder farmer income for improved livelihood, food security and nutrition	1.4 2.1, 2.2,	General objective Transformed agri-food systems that will ensure higher productivity, better nutrition, higher income and resilience for the poor rural people in Tanzania.	Lending/investment activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing: AFDP -58.8M IFAD Financing Indicative: Dairy Value Chain Programme ~ 40M IFAD financing; Horticulture Programme ~ 50M IFAD financing; MSMEs Project ~ 50M IFAD Financing Non-lending/non-project activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEF LDFS Grant RPSF Grant IFAD M&E PRiME Training for Programme M&E Officers 	Number of direct households reporting to use and adopt services promoted by the Programme. BL: 0 ⁹ Target: 1.3 Million ¹⁰ , [Women - 520,000 (40%), Youth - 390,000 (30%), People with Disability - 130,000 (10%)]	Number of direct households receiving services promoted by the Programme (Disaggregated by Gender, Youth and People with Disability): AFDP Target: 260,000 Cumulative Achieved: Dairy Value Chain Target: 350,000 Cumulative Achieved: Horticulture Programme Target: 350,000 Cumulative Achieved: MSMEs Project: Target: 350,000 Cumulative Achieved:
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per centage prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the

⁹ Baseline taken from IFAD website where it states that approximately 4.2 Million households from 16 projects have been reached from IFAD financing to date. In IFAD reporting guidelines, 1 direct beneficiary is equal to 1 Household.

¹⁰ Estimated target number of direct beneficiary households is between 300,00-350,000 direct households, based on AFDP and MIRVAF.

Country strategy alignment	Related SDG targets	Key COSOP Results			
				Women Headed Households: TBA Women: TBA Youth: TBA	Women Headed Households: TBA Women: TBA Youth: TBA
	2.4, 5.4, 13,				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per centage increase in yields for key crops and aquaculture products <p>Maize – BL: TBD, Target: TBD by future projects/programmes designs</p> <p>Sunflower - BL: TBD, Target: TBD by future projects/programmes designs</p> <p>Beans: BL: TBD, Target: TBD by future projects/programmes designs</p> <p>Vegetables: BL: TBD, Target: TBD by future projects/programmes designs</p> <p>Fruits: BL: TBD, Target: TBD by future projects/programmes designs</p> <p>Fish: BL: TBD, Target: TBD by future projects/programmes designs</p>

Country strategy alignment	Related SDG targets	Key COSOP Results			
	13.1-13.3 and 15.1-15.3			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Persons with new jobs. BL: Target: 130, 000 Number of households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices BL: TBD by future, projects/programmes designs Target: 910,000¹⁷ Women Headed Households: TBA Women: TBA Youth: TBA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rural enterprises accessing business development services. BL: 0 Target: 1.3 Million Number of persons provided with climate information services BL: 0 Target: 1. 3 Million Women Headed Households: TBA Women: TBA Youth: TBA
	8.2, 8.3, 10.2, 2.4	<p>SO2:</p> <p>Improved access to markets and micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) for small rural producers</p>	<p>Lending/investment activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing: AFDP -58.8M IFAD Financing Indicative: Dairy Value Chain Programme ~ 40M IFAD financing; Horticulture Programme ~ 50M IFAD financing; MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per centage of supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit. BL: TBD by future projects/programmes designs Target: 455, 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons trained in income-generating activities or business management BL: 0 Target: 910,000¹⁸ Women Headed Households: TBA Women: TBA

¹⁷ Derived from AFDP PDR that indicates a target of 40%

¹⁸ Estimated at 80% of the total outreach target (1,300,000).

Country strategy alignment	Related SDG targets	Key COSOP Results			
			<p>Project ~ 50M IFAD Financing Non-lending/non-project activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF LDFS Grant • RPSF Grant • IFAD M&E PRiME Training for Programme M&E Officers 		Youth: TBA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities <p>BL: 386,319¹⁹ Target: 910,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated. <p>BL: 64 (Storage Facilities – 35, Market Facilities, 16, and Post harvest training centres – 13)²⁰ Target: AFDP: 109 (To be updated from upcoming planned projects/programmes design documents)</p>
	1.4, 2.3; 5b 8.3	<p>Cross-cutting Accelerator Objectives:</p> <p>a. Improved access and use of digital agriculture solutions</p>	<p>Lending/investment activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing: AFDP -58.8M IFAD Financing • Indicative: Dairy Value Chain Programme ~ 40M IFAD financing; Horticulture Programme ~ 50M IFAD financing; MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons in rural areas reporting adoption digital agricultural services <p>BL: 0 Target: TBD by future projects/programmes designs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons in rural areas accessing digital agricultural services <p>BL: 0 Target: 780,000²¹ Women Headed Households: TBA</p>

¹⁹ Derived from MIVARF achievement reported in the PCR

²⁰ Derived from MIVARF achievement reported in the PCR

²¹ Estimated at 60% of the outreach targets.

Transition scenarios

A. Transition Scenarios

The purpose of this Appendix is to offer an understanding of likely and possible country trajectories and to identify the possible implications of these for IFAD's country program, over the COSOP period.

Table 1: Projections for key macro-economic and demographic variables²²

Case	Baseline	Conservative Scenario
	[i.e. with satisfactory implementation of the Tanzania COVID-19 Socioeconomic Response Plan (TCRP)]	[i.e. with slower implementation of TCRP]
Avg. GDP growth (%) (2021-2023)	4.9	4.8
Public debt (as % of GDP) (2021-2023)	39.4	39.6
Debt service ratio (2021)	14	14
Inflation rate (%) (2021)	3.2	3.2
Rural population ²³	41,421,000 (2021)	
	45,936,000 (2027)	
	Annual growth rate: 1.78% (2020-2025)	
Investment Climate for rural business ²⁴	1.5/6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank Doing Business: ranked 141 out of 190 countries. One of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025's pillars is to aim for a strong and competitive economy. While the authorities strive to address the pandemic, structural reforms will continue, including those guided by the Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment (2018). The Blueprint aims at addressing structural gaps, including contract enforcement to improve the business environment, and articulates the fair allocation of resources. The Government will implement the recommendations from the Blueprint to enhance the business environment in Tanzania, with particular emphasis on licenses and permits to reduce red tape. 	
Vulnerability to shocks	3/6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania remains vulnerable to significant endogenous and exogenous shocks. Specifically, the country is highly exposed to trade shocks, including higher oil import bills and lower gold export revenues. Moreover, Tanzania remains highly vulnerable to larger-than-expected shocks to the tourism sector and adverse movements in commodity prices. Furthermore, Tanzania remains exposed to natural disasters, such as floods or droughts. Finally, the insurgency in Cabo Delgado (northern Mozambique) presents a security risk, given its proximity and a past attack within Tanzanian borders. 	

There are two foreseen scenarios for the medium-term economic outlook:

→ **Baseline Scenario** i.e. with satisfactory implementation of the Tanzania COVID-19 Socioeconomic Response Plan (TCRP).

- Conditional on satisfactory implementation of the authorities' TCRP, growth is foreseen to recover to 4% in 2021 and pick up to about 5.5% in the medium-term. If economic reforms, announced by the new government and the envisaged developments in the business climate materialize, then medium-term growth could reach 6%.

²² [United Republic of Tanzania: Requests for Disbursement Under the Rapid Credit Facility and Purchase Under the Rapid Financing Instrument-Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for the United Republic of Tanzania](#)

²³ [UN DESA. World Urbanization Prospects 2018](#)

²⁴ [World Bank Doing Business Report 2020: United Republic of Tanzania: Requests for Disbursement Under the Rapid Credit Facility and Purchase Under the Rapid Financing Instrument-Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for the United Republic of Tanzania](#)

- In addition, under this scenario, inflation is expected to remain below 3.5%, supported by appropriate monetary policies, when the fiscal deficit will grow in FY2021/22 to approximately 3.9% of GDP to cover COVID-related spending returning to below 3% of GDP over the medium-term.
- While the IMF foresees that tourism will resume slowly, it will continue to remain below pre-COVID-19 levels, while the projected increase in oil and other commodity prices will increase the country's import bill and partly counterbalance earnings from gold exports. The government will further grant subventions to public sector institutions in the tourism sector affected by revenue shortfalls, to expedite the clearance of domestic verified arrears, and to support SMEs affected by the pandemic.
- In terms of the debt situation, the joint IMF-World Bank Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) indicates that Tanzania's risk of external debt distress has increased to moderate, mainly due to: (i) the effects of the pandemic on exports, which has weakened Tanzania's ability to service its external debt and (ii) the lower debt burden threshold, which correspond to the new medium debt carrying capacity classification.

→ **Conservative Scenario** i.e. with slower implementation of TCRP.

- COVID-19 has had a significant impact on Tanzania. Thus, this scenario considers that the 2020 growth is likely to have decelerated more sharply than the government's initial estimates. Although the economic recovery has started, growth in 2021 remains subdued (at about 4%) and exposed to significant downside risks. The downfall in tourism has widened the current account deficit, and the economic slowdown has resulted in revenue shortfalls, and large spending needs to address COVID-19.
- Under this scenario, GDP growth is projected at 4.5%-5.5% in the medium-and-long-term, which would be slightly below the baseline levels. Indeed, despite the positive implementation of measures by the new government, past reforms, poor business climate, and the continued effects of the pandemic suggest a slightly more moderate growth rate. However, inflation is projected at 3.2% in 2021 and is expected to remain stable at around 3.5% over the medium-term, in line with the baseline.
- The overall fiscal deficit is projected to increase temporarily to 3.9% of GDP to accommodate about 1% of GDP in COVID-related spending in FY2021/22. However, the deficit will remain close to 3% of GDP over the medium-term reflecting the Government's ambitious infrastructure plans to close development gaps in energy and transportation.
- The debt situation is expected to remain at a moderate risk level under the alternative scenario. Tanzania's macroeconomic conditions have been resilient despite the COVID-19 shock. Although uncertainty is high, and risks are strongly tilted to the downside, the macroeconomic outlook is stable. The results of the DSA show that, with the exception of a one-off breach in the debt service to exports ratio, caused by the drop in tourism receipts due to the pandemic, all external debt burden indicators continue to remain below the policy-determined thresholds under the baseline.

Risks to the medium-term outlook. The impact of COVID-19 on Tanzania continues to be subject to considerable uncertainties and remains a significant risk to the medium-term outlook. A new wave of the pandemic is likely to worsen the already challenging situation in terms of external demand, domestic activity as well as trade links and market access. If sufficient resources fail to materialize to fully finance the Government's health response to the pandemic, including the vaccination plan, the economic recovery will be jeopardized. A slow vaccination campaign is a significant risk to the tourism sector's recovery and would also leave Tanzania susceptible to new virus

waves with potentially severe health, social and economic consequences. Furthermore, higher-than-anticipated oil prices or lower gold prices would worsen the external positions and increase financing needs. Tanzania also remains vulnerable to weather extremes such as droughts and floods.

Tanzania's outlook remains linked to the extent of changes to COVID-19 policies, the broader policy and reform agenda, and the sound implementation of the TCRP. Therefore, key socioeconomic indicators are foreseen to remain at almost similar levels in the medium-term under both scenarios. However, the difference would materialize in the swiftness of the recovery (faster under the baseline) and the debt & inflation levels in the long-term (higher under conservative scenario).

The most likely scenario would be the conservative scenario.

B. Projected Implications for IFAD's country program

(a) Lending terms and conditions

- IFAD 12 Lending Terms for Tanzania are as follows: PBAS resources are provided on *highly concessional terms* with amortization of: 4.5% from years 11 to 30 and 1% from years 31 to 40. PBAS resources come with a maturity period of 40 years, including a grace period of 10 years from the date of approval by the Executive Board. Should Tanzania opt for BRAM resources, they will be provided on *Ordinary terms* with maturity period of 35 years including a grace period of maximum ten (10) years.
- In line with projected implications for the lending terms and conditions, if the country remains in the conservative scenario, it is likely that the country would opt for a full utilization of its IFAD12 PBAS allocations. It is, nonetheless, foreseen that it may be challenging for the Government to meet domestic counterpart funding commitments, under such a scenario, given that domestic resources could be channelled to other priority sectors such as health.

(b) COSOP priorities and products

- Although it is foreseen that Tanzania would remain within the "Conservative Scenario" for part of the COSOP period, which could make the authorities focus on other priority areas (e.g. health) than agriculture, it is not foreseen that the country would not request another investment project from IFAD, under IFAD12, or a top-up of an already existing project.
- The COSOP will contribute in supporting the implementation of the TCRP, notably through IFAD's Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) grant projects as well as implementation of the three investment priority areas, in addition to AFDP. Furthermore, the COSOP will promote the implementation of the One Health approach in the dairy value chain development, with special attention food safety, the control of zoonoses and combatting antibiotic and microbial resistance.

Co-financing opportunities and partnerships

- The World Bank increased its lending commitments to Tanzania from US\$950 million in 2020 to US\$1,142 million in 2021.²⁵ The World Bank Group approved, in May 2021, three projects with a combined financing of US\$875 million from IDA, notably to help improve rural road access and employment opportunities, especially for women and youth. This could represent strong co-financing opportunities with the World Bank, but also the IDA, the IFC, as well as the IBRD.
- IFAD could also explore the possibility to engage with the OPEC Fund for International Development, which recently (February 2021) signed a US\$50 million loan with Tanzania to finance the 'Fourth Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project'. The project will build rural infrastructure to boost economic opportunities and improve

²⁵ [World Bank Overview for Tanzania, Nov. 4 2021](#)

access to social services for more than 900,000 people. It notably aims at creating income-generating activities in animal husbandry and vegetable growing, in addition to employment opportunities.

Agricultural and rural sector issues

1. **Agriculture and food security context.** FYDP-III recognizes that agriculture remains central to Tanzania's industrialization and a source of livelihood for approximately 61.5 per cent of the population. The sector contributes to about 26 per cent of the country's GDP and about 30 per cent to the total exports, while meeting 95 per cent of the country's food requirements. Tanzania has 95.5 million hectares of land, of which 44 million hectares are arable, with only 23 per cent under cultivation. About 80 per cent of agricultural production comes from rainfed, low-input smallholder farms highly vulnerable to climate variability and change. Most production in Tanzania still occurs within smallholder farm units. The majority farm staple crops, with maize being the most commonly grown.

2. There are several constraints faced by agriculture as a productive sector. These include: low levels of technology adoption and underinvestment in productivity enhancing technologies; over-reliance on rainfall, insufficient storage and value-addition facilities; high costs of production; and inadequate availability of inputs and raw materials; financing (capital) for investment; poor rural infrastructure (including a shortage of rural roads, adequate electrification, regular water supply, communication networks), limited access to rural finance and markets, low capacity of the extension services. Average crop yields in Tanzania are often only one-third of optimal levels, as the average use of quality inputs, essentially improved seeds, fertilizers and modern technology remains low. Maize and beans certified seeds' average rate of use is estimated at 16-23 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively, mainly focusing on high potential areas in southern, western and northern highlands. The utilisation of agricultural inputs is low compared to regional averages. In Tanzania, farmers use an average of 9 kg per ha of fertilizers compared to 16 kg for Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries.

3. The horticulture industry is the fastest growing sub-sector within agriculture, with annual average growth rate of between 9-12 per cent, currently employing around 4 million. Horticulture accounts for more than 40 per cent of foreign exchange earnings. Exports of horticultural produce rose to USD 779 million in 2018/19 (from USD 412 million in 2015). It is estimated that this will rise to USD 2 billion by 2026²⁶. Approximately 90 per cent of the horticultural products produced in Tanzania are consumed in country with around 10 per cent or less exported.

4. Livestock production is critical to Tanzania's economy given the vast animal genetic resources across all economically important species. About 80% of livestock production comes from small-scale producers whose productivity has been very low because there is little use of modern technologies and inputs (leading to poor yields) and because the offtake markets are mostly informal. Tanzania is currently spending around TZS 30 billion annually (~\$13 million) for various dairy products importation, including 50 million litres of liquid milk and ~250 million litres equivalent of reconstituted powder from various countries, including other East African countries.

5. To leverage Tanzania's cattle resources to realize the potential contribution to incomes, nutrition and economic empowerment, Tanzania's dairy industry must address several market and technical challenges: (i) market constraints, including the predominance of the informal market; (ii) poor milk collection infrastructure; (iii) limited processing and utilization capacities; (iv) low economies of scale; and (v) limited product diversification. Production and productivity constraints include inadequate and weak last mile extension delivery, high mortality and morbidity, limited genetic potential and low access to appropriate genetics; seasonality and poor animal nutrition, predominant low yielding farming system). To achieve the envisaged transformation, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries formulated the Tanzania Livestock Master Plan, a roadmap that sets out specific investment interventions and complementary policy support to transform the livestock sub-sector.

²⁶ Match Maker Associates (2017, March) Horticulture Study Phase 1: Mapping of Production of Fruits and Vegetables in Tanzania, www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2017/05/Studie%20Tanzaniaanse%20Tuinbouwsector%202017.pdf.

6. The fisheries (sub-) sector is dependent on a territorial sea of 64,500 square kilometres and the four principal water basins of Lake Victoria, Nyasa, Tanganyika and Rukwa which amount to a total inland water surface area of 62,000 square kilometres. At present, fishing and aquaculture contribute 2.2 per cent of GDP, 3 per cent of foreign earnings, and engage approximately 200,000 and 4.2 million people in permanent and temporary employment respectively. Tanzania produces approximately 336,821 tonnes of fish per year, against a demand of 731,000 tonnes. The country imports about 24,000 tonnes of fish per month worth TZS 56 billion (USD 25 million), mostly from China, Vietnam and other states around the Indian Ocean. Challenges persist such as illegal fishing and trade, unsustainable exploitation of fisheries resources and products, a lack of key statistics on the (potential) contribution of related economic activities plus low adoption of relevant technologies (especially in terms of value addition).

7. **Nutrition.** The number of undernourished people in Tanzania increased from 12.2 million (2004-2006) to 14.1 million (2017-2019), although the total population's prevalence of undernourishment decreased from 31.7 per cent to 25.0 per cent during the same period. About 32 per cent of children under the age of five years are stunted or short for their age due to chronic malnutrition. The prevalence of stunting on the mainland has decreased from 44 per cent in 2005 to 32 per cent in 2018 but— because of population growth—the absolute number of children affected by stunting has increased from 2.5 million to 3 million.¹⁵⁶ Wasting prevalence is at 3.5 per cent with approximately 440,000 children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and 90,000 with severe acute malnutrition. The Cost of Diet analysis revealed that an estimated 20 per cent of households nationally are unable to afford a diet that provides enough energy and 59 per cent of Tanzanian households cannot afford a nutritious diet. Nationally, 56 per cent of household expenditure goes towards food, this rises to 70 per cent in the poorest households. It is reported that 85 per cent of Tanzanians cannot afford a healthy diet, for which the cost represents 104.1 per cent of food expenditure, while 65 per cent cannot afford a nutrient adequate diet that takes about 65 per cent of food expenditure²⁷.

8. The underlying causes for malnutrition are linked to food availability, high food prices, an inadequate diet, which is high in calories and very low in protein, poor nutrient intake, inappropriate feeding and dietary practices including for infants and young children, poor hygiene and child care, poor food preparation and storage practices which cause poor nutrient absorption or utilization²⁸. Better nutrition and practices are linked to mother's education. Tanzania's commitment to improving nutrition is outlined in key policy documents, which align with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (2016–2021), Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (2011–2020), Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre Strategic Plan (2014–2018) and the National Nutrition Social and Behavior Change Communication Strategy (2013–2018). The President's Task Force on Nutrition as well as a multi-stakeholder platform, the High Level Steering Committee on Nutrition, are responsible for coordination of key nutrition stakeholders.

9. **Agri-food MSMEs.** Tanzania is self-sufficient in food production with a surplus of 15 to 20 per cent during the last 20 years. Regional trade is therefore important to trade its surplus to other countries. Approximately 95 per cent of businesses in Tanzania are micro, small and medium size enterprises engaged in non-farm activities (MSMEs). They represent approximately 35 per cent of GDP and account for 23.4 per cent of total employment. Women owned/run businesses dominate, with 64 per cent of informal sector activities in small scale manufacturing and food services run by women. Improving MSME productivity is key to job creation for poverty eradication and for redressing gender disparities and inequalities given the numbers of women and youth who are effectively forced into establishing micro-enterprises and the high proportion of women-led enterprises.

²⁷ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2020. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020. Transforming food systems for affordable healthy diets*. Rome, FAO. <http://www.fao.org/3/ca9692en/online/ca9692en.html>

²⁸ http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Tanzania_AFI_Situation_2018Feb.pdf

10. **COVID19.** During 2020, Tanzania's response to COVID-19 was modest by regional standards. Tanzania did not impose a strict lockdown, and eventually halted COVID control measures when the government stopped reporting on COVID-19 cases. However, an IFAD funded study reports that cross border trade restrictions in response to the outbreak of COVID-19 negatively affected the performance of the agricultural sector through disruption of regional trade. The negative effects have been worsened by weakening demand in the destination markets due to long lockdown of the economies in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda which have contributed to income and livelihood losses for households. The World Bank's COVID-19 Business Pulse Survey indicate that about 140,000 formal jobs were lost in June 2020, and another 2.2 million nonfarm informal workers suffered income losses. The COVID crisis could push an additional 600,000 people below the national poverty line. Zanzibar's economy was even more severely impacted with GDP growth slowing to an estimated 1.3 per cent, driven by a collapse of the tourism industry.

11. **Climate change and impacts on the agricultural sector.** Tanzania is vulnerable to increased climate variability and climate change over most parts of the country. Rising temperatures, longer dry spells, more intense heavy rainfall and sea level rise hinder poverty alleviation and rural development. Climate change is expected to exacerbate the severity of drought in the semi-arid regions in Tanzania, with estimates showing 61 per cent of land in the areas being affected. With projected climate conditions, production losses are expected to rise for most crops due to increased occurrence of droughts. The National Determined Contributions (2015) are anchored in the National Climate Change Strategy (2012) and the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014). For the agriculture sector, NDCs intend to (i) scale up improvements of agricultural land and water management; (ii) increasing yields through inter alia climate smart agriculture and, (iii) protecting smallholder farmers against climate related shocks, including through crop insurance; (iv) Strengthening the capacity of Agricultural research institutions; and (v) Strengthening knowledge, extension services and agricultural infrastructures to target climate actions.

12. **Government policy and institutional framework.** To address some of the challenges, the Government of Tanzania adopted the second Agricultural Sector Development Strategy II (ASDS II 2015/16–2024/25). The goal was to accelerate the transformation of the agricultural sector into modern, commercial, highly productive, resilient and competitive sector in the national and international markets, in accordance with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. The GoT developed the second phase of the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP-II 2017/2018–2027/2028) with the objective of transforming the agricultural sector (crops, livestock & fisheries) towards higher productivity, commercialization level and smallholder farmer income for improved livelihood, food security and nutrition. The third Five Year Development Plan (2021/22–2025/26, (FYDP III) defines the broad direction planned for agriculture, emphasising competitiveness, forward and backward linkages to other sectors and increased investments in research and development targeting strategic crops to improve both value and productivity.

13. Key public institutions in the agricultural sector such as the Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA), Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI), Tanzania Livestock Research Institute, Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) have unique positions and opportunities to develop and disseminate productivity enhancing technologies for more vulnerable farming systems for which the private seed sector shows little interest. In the fisheries sector, the Tanzania Fishing Corporation (TAFICO) and Zanzibar Fishing Company (ZAFICO) ensure increased marine fish supplies, through commercial fishing and value chain development, while the Deep Sea Fishing Authority is responsible for regulating and developing fishing opportunities in Tanzania's EEZ. Aquaculture Development Centers (ADCs) have been established to produce aquaculture inputs, provide demonstration and extension services to fish farmers and drive aquaculture growth in the country. The Tanzanian Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) is a state-

owned development finance institution, mandate to provide direct financing to small farmers and other agricultural value chain actors and in the management of financial instruments, which aim at increasing the appetite of the private financial sector for the agricultural sector, including fisheries.

SECAP background study

1. The main objective of the background study of the Social Environment and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) is to inform and strategically orient the COSOP on social, environmental and climate change issues. It includes: (i) a synthesis of the key climate, environmental and social challenges identified as mainstreaming priorities for IFAD (ii) an institutional analysis, and (iii) key recommendations to address the challenges to targeting vulnerable groups including women, youth, marginalized groups, people with disabilities and undernourished individuals in the face of climate change, land degradation and other environmental challenges.

Introduction

2. This section explains (i) the main objective of the background study, (ii) methodology and (iii) if there were any significant constraints to carry out the study (i.e. availability of data, time, resources, etc.).

Part 1 - Situational analysis and main challenges

3. The first part of the background study provides a factual description of the situation, identifies the main social, environmental and climate change challenges and discusses the underlying causes, leading to these realities and hindering equality and social inclusion.

1.1 Socio-economic situation and underlying causes

4. According to the 2019 World Bank Poverty Assessment report, Tanzania has recorded remarkable economic growth over the past decade. Tanzania reached an important economic development status milestone in July 2020 following two decades of sustained growth, when it was formally upgraded from low-income country to lower-middle-income country status²⁹. Tanzania is projected to remain one of the stronger economic performers in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a real gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 55.48 billion in 2019 and a sustained average of 6.5 per cent GDP growth over the past 10 years. Due to the global economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the real GDP growth rate fell from 5.8 per cent in 2019 to an estimated 2.0 per cent in 2020. The World Bank estimates an average GDP rebound of between 3.5 and 5.5 per cent in 2021³⁰. Public debt is currently sustainable, with all debt burden indicators being well below the required thresholds.

5. However poverty and regional disparities persist. For example, in 2018, about 14 million people lived below the national poverty line of TZS 49,320 per adult equivalent per month and about 26 million (about 49 per cent of the population) lived below the \$1.90 per person per day international poverty line. Vulnerability is also still high: for every four Tanzanians who moved out of poverty, three fell into it. A large number of non-poor people living just above the poverty line are at risk of slipping below it. Beyond the persistent gaps between urban and rural areas, there are large disparities in the distribution of poverty across geographic regions.

6. Poverty is highly concentrated in the rural areas and especially western and lake zones, and lowest in the eastern zones of the mainland. On the other hand, poverty Zanzibar recorded an important decline in urban poverty attributed to economic growth in the urban areas, while rural poverty did not change, and poverty increased on the island of Pemba which remains predominantly rural. Poverty was lower in Zanzibar than in Mainland, but both parts displayed similar patterns of high population density around the

²⁹ World Bank 2021. TANZANIA ECONOMIC UPDATE JULY 2021 ISSUE 16
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/794611627497650414/pdf/Tansforming-Tourism-Toward-a-Sustainable-Resilient-and-Inclusive-Sector.pdf>

³⁰ World Bank 2021. TANZANIA ECONOMIC UPDATE JULY 2021 ISSUE 16
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/794611627497650414/pdf/Tansforming-Tourism-Toward-a-Sustainable-Resilient-and-Inclusive-Sector.pdf>

poverty line and wide geographic disparities. Further, malnutrition continues to be a serious problem for Mainland and Zanzibar.

7. According to the 2017/18 Household Budget Survey 2017/18, the extreme poor were not able to afford enough food to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of 2,200 kilocalories (Kcal) per adult per day. Malnutrition continues to be widespread. The analysis of infant and child mortality rates revealed that most under-5 mortality was caused by deaths occurring during the first year of the child's life. Potential gaps in health services provided to infants, as well as a lack of support services for the young mothers, might explain the number of infant mortalities in the under-5 age group in Zanzibar. According to the 2015/16 DHS, almost 35 per cent of Tanzanian children under 5 are stunted and 12 per cent are severely stunted, indicating a cumulative growth deficit. The problem is particularly acute in rural areas, where about 38 per cent of under-five children are stunted.

8. **Gender** - Tanzania is positioned 150th out of 160 countries in the 2019 Gender Inequality Index (UNDP, 2019). The Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Inequality Index (GII) both show that women are disadvantaged in access to education, health services and economic opportunities. Women play a crucial role in the agricultural sector, representing 52 per cent of the labour force (World Bank, 2015). However, the contribution of women in the rural Tanzanian economy is underestimated, with over 80% women in agriculture. Maize, beans and cotton are the main crops that both male and female agricultural works produce for home consumption, while the share of each crop that male workers produce differs from that of female workers. Their decision on whether to produce them as cash crops or as the food for home consumption also affects the share.

9. Women are engaged more in subsistence farming and contribute to most of the agricultural labour. The share of female landowners to total female agricultural population remains low at 27%, as compared to 73 % for male. 90% of women (as compared to 60% for men) in agriculture are dependent on rain-fed harvesting, and there are less per cent of women as compared to men who take advantage of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides (See Table 1), have access to the materials and implements for production, or afford hiring labourers. Accordingly, agriculture performed by women tends to be less productive than by men³¹.

10. Women face the dual issues of reliance on natural resources for livelihoods and food security, and political, social, and economic obstacles to adaptation. Female farmers tend to own smaller plots, have lower yields and less access to improved technologies, productive resources and access to finances. Fishing has been traditionally considered as a man's job. Women have restricted access to productive assets (land, collateral and equipment) due to socio cultural norms but dominate different stages of the agricultural value chains.

11. Across the country women are vital to small-scale aquaculture projects. Tanzanian women face barriers compared to men in accessing credit, agriculture inputs, land ownership, and labour. Additionally, they are customarily encouraged to focus on subsistence farming, family, and child-rearing activities (total fertility rate is high at 5.1). Women earn less than men and are more likely to be self-employed as they do not have equal opportunities for accessing secondary education and paid employment. Despite progress on laws and policies supporting women empowerment, implementation challenges at household, community and policy levels remain making women in Tanzania vulnerable in all aspect of their lives.

12. Dominant masculine norms and the discriminatory attitude toward women persist in Tanzanian society. Other gender related challenges include Gender Based Violence (GBV) such as teenage pregnancies and Female Genital Mutilation practiced in certain parts of the country. On the other hand, at the country and decentralized levels, there are

References

³¹ JICA (2016) Tanzania Country Profile 2016

discrepancies between gender and agricultural policies. This is mainly due to a lack of collaboration among actors and institutions working in these two policy domains, and a limited awareness and capacity of technical staff and communities about the implications of gender inequalities on rural and agriculture development³².

13. **Youth** - Tanzania's population is largely young, accounting for 67 per cent of the labour force and are mainly self-employed in informal and formal sectors (URT, 2016). . In Tanzania the youth is a person between the ages of 15-35 (National Youth Development Policy, 2007). Youth account for 67 per cent of the labour force in Tanzania. Youth unemployment stands at 11.5 per cent. Male workers account for 71 per cent of employment in the formal sector with women overrepresented in low-paying jobs such as non-wage family helpers in agriculture and non-wage family helpers in non-agriculture. Gender differences also persist in labour market participation despite the various measures and policies of Tanzania's government to curb it³³.

14. The agricultural sector employs 22.9 per cent of Tanzanian working youth. Every year estimated 800,000 youths enter the labour market with limited educational attainments. Three-quarters of youth employment is in agriculture, and much of it is informal and un-skilled jobs, highlighting youths' vulnerability within the Tanzanian labour market³⁴. By 2030 it is projected that each year 1.6 million Tanzanians will enter the labour market. In addition, the youth population is projected to increase by 50 per cent by 2050. This demographic dividend has tremendous potential to transform the supply and demand of food, and will impact the agri-food industry. As the largest employer in the country, agriculture will remain an entry point for job creation, inclusive growth and poverty reduction.

15. There are policies, legislations, programmes that direct and support the implementation of the National Youth Strategy for Involvement in Agriculture (NYSIA 2016-2021)³⁵. These include: National Agriculture Policy (2013), National Employment Policy (2008), Youth Development Policy (2007), National Youth Employment Creation Programme (2007), and National Investment Promotion Policy (1996). However these efforts to enhance youth skills and employment opportunities are undermined by poor coordination, information gaps, and weak evaluation.

16. However, there is growing concern that young people have become disenchanted with agriculture, to the extent that, youth participation in agriculture has been noted to dwindle every year. Youth involvement in agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture is hampered by, limited access to education and skills, productive resources, including capital, limited entrepreneurial skills, poor rural infrastructure, capital accessibility, and drudgery of fisheries and aquaculture due to limited access to modern technologies and mind sets where for example youth perceive fishing as an occupation for the old. Giving youth the tools needed to access these jobs will be key to securing their livelihoods while enhancing Tanzania's economic development.

17. Tanzanian youth are a vibrant resource that can be harnessed for the country's growth. Financial independence, jobs can also convey a sense of identity, status and self-confidence for young people. Productive employment can also promote social cohesion, create networks, and allow a young person to have a stake and a voice in society. Therefore generating new and more productive jobs will be critical to driving growth and absorbing the growing labour force. In parallel, providing the youth population with tools needed to access these jobs will be paramount to ensuring them productive livelihoods and enhancing Tanzania's overall economic development.

³² FAO. 2017a. Strengthening sector policies for better food security and nutrition results: Gender equality. Policy Guidance Note 6. Rome.

³³ Opoku, K., Mugizi, F.M.P. & Boahen, E. Adu (2021) Gender differences in formal wage employment in urban Tanzania. WIDER Working Paper 2021/99. Helsinki: UNU-WIDER.

³⁴ IDRC 2016. Youth Employment in Tanzania: Taking stock of the evidence and knowledge gaps.

³⁵ The United Republic of Tanzania. 2016. National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture 2016-2021

18. **People with disability.** There are 4.2 million Tanzanians living with a disability³⁶, representing approximately 9.3 per cent of the total population. People with disabilities are among the most vulnerable groups in society. They are often undereducated, untrained, often unemployed or underemployed and poor – especially women, youth and those living in rural areas. Levels of disability were higher on the Tanzania Mainland (9.3%) compared to Tanzania Zanzibar (7.3%), and in rural areas (9.9%) compared to urban areas (7.8%). Tanzania has adopted and implemented a number of laws, policies and standards pertaining to people with disabilities, including their right to productive and decent work, vocational training and basic services. These include the 2010 Persons with Disabilities Act (Tanzania Mainland) and the 2006 Persons with Disabilities (Rights and Privileges) Act (Zanzibar), Tanzania works to implement the Plan of Action for the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities. It also follows the UN Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities.

19. **Nutrition.** The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021 reports that, in Tanzania, the number of people with severe or moderate food insecurity increased from 28.3 million to 32.7 million between 2004-2006 and 2018-2020, with a prevalence rate increasing from 55 per cent to 56.4 per cent during the same period. In 2019, the number of undernourished people increased from 13.6 million in 2004-2006 to 17.6 million in 2014-2016, although the prevalence of undernourished people decreased from 34.4 per cent to 30.7 per cent during the same period³⁷. At the national level, the country has been food self-sufficient in most years, but with significant variations at the regional, district and household levels. The 2015-16 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey reports that 34 per cent of children under the age of five years are stunted or short for their age, which is a condition reflecting cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition³⁸. Around 5 per cent of children are wasted or too thin for their height, which reflects the level of acute malnutrition while, at the other extreme, 4 per cent are overweight or over-nourished and 14 per cent of children are underweight or too thin for their age.

20. Stunting is higher in Tanzania Mainland (35 per cent) than in Zanzibar (24 per cent). Rukwa (56 per cent), Njombe (49 per cent), and Ruvuma (44 per cent) regions have the highest prevalence of stunting, while it is lowest in Dar es Salaam region (15 per cent). Wasting is more common in Zanzibar than in Tanzania Mainland (7 per cent versus 4 per cent) and is very high in Kusini Pemba (9 per cent), Kaskazini Pemba (9 per cent), and Kusini Unguja (8 per cent). Rates of stunting, wasting, and underweight generally decrease as maternal education increases³⁹. Stunting is attributed to a combination of factors, including maternal malnutrition, inadequate infant feeding practices, low quality of health care, and poor hygiene. Complementary feeding practices are inadequate, with only 10 per cent of breastfed children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet. Early childbearing also contributes to malnutrition in Tanzania. By age 19, 57 per cent of adolescent girls had begun childbearing in 2015–2016, which is an increase from 44 per cent in 2010.

21. This has serious consequences because, relative to older mothers, adolescent girls are more likely to be malnourished and have a low birth weight baby who is more likely to become malnourished, and be at increased risk of illness and death than those born to older mothers. The risk of stunting is 33 per cent higher among first-born children of girls under 18 years in Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, adult population also face a malnutrition burden: 37.2 per cent of women of reproductive age have anaemia, with more adolescents likely to be at risk due to high incidence of teenage pregnancies, 6.1 per cent of adult

³⁶ Disability Inclusive Development Tanzania Situational Analysis June 2020 update https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/15509/DID%20Tanzania%20SITAN%20_%20June%2020.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

³⁷ FAO, 2019. The State of Food and Agriculture in the World.

³⁸ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and ICF Macro. 2011. Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS and ICF Macro.

³⁹ USAID 2017. SAID. 2017. "Country Profile: Tanzania." <https://feedthefuture.gov/country/tanzania>

women have diabetes, compared to 6 per cent of men; and 12.7 per cent of women and 4 per cent of men have obesity⁴⁰. This is linked to an inadequate diet which high in calories and very low in protein and essential nutrients.

22. **Marginalised⁴¹ groups** - The GoT considers that there are segments of the population who may be disadvantaged, notably due to their poverty status and other aspects of marginalization. In Zanzibar, the population is almost exclusively (over 99 per cent) Muslim. There are more than 100 ethno-linguistic groups, including Barabaig, Hadza/Hadzabe, Maasai, and Shirazi and Zanzibar Arabs. Tanzania features rich ethnic diversity with around 120 linguistic groups. Most Tanzanians are agriculturalists but there are several pastoralist groups (notably Maasai and Tatoga) as well as small numbers of hunter-gatherers. The exact size of Tanzania's different communities remains uncertain as the country's census does not disaggregate for ethnicity or religion⁴². Although accurate figures are hard to arrive at since ethnic groups are not included in the population census, population estimates put: the Maasai in Tanzania at 430,000, the Barabaig (which belong to the Datoga group) at 87,978, the Hadzabe at 1,000 and the Akie (Ndorobo) at 5,268. While the livelihoods of these groups are diverse, they all share a strong attachment to the land, distinct identities, vulnerability and marginalisation. They also experience similar problems in relation to tenure insecurity, poverty and inadequate political representation.

23. Although Tanzania voted in favour of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Marginalized groups (UNDRIP) in 2007, it does not recognize the existence of any marginalized and indigenous groups in the country and there is no specific national policy or legislation on marginalized groups per se. On the contrary, a number of policies, strategies and programmes that do not reflect the interests of the marginalized groups in terms of access to land and natural resources, basic social services and justice are continuously being developed, resulting in a deteriorating and increasingly hostile political environment for both pastoralists and hunter-gatherers⁴³

1.2 Environment and climate context, trends and implications

Biological environment

24. The terrestrial ecosystems in Tanzania include forests, mountains, drylands, savannah and agricultural lands, all of which is covered by various vegetation. Tanzania vegetation ranges from grasses to shrubs, miombo woodland and montane to rich forests that contain more than 2,000 plant species. The most typical vegetation is the dry grassland scattered with thorny scrub and acacia that is found along the Eastern Plateau, which makes up most of the country's land area. This area includes open grasslands, savanna as well as woodlands and comprises the Serengeti Plains. The total forest area is about 48.1 million ha with three major types of natural forests: i) miombo woodlands, ii) montane forests and ii) mangroves. The country has more than 20 million ha in the miombo ecosystem - a belt of miombo woodland stretches in southern and western Tanzania and is characterised by brachystegia, acacia and baobab trees. Tanzania's montane forests cover some 2 million ha, most of which is located in the Eastern Arc Mountains, forming an unbroken range between 50 and 200 km inland. Mangrove forests (along the coastal belt from Mtwara region to Tanga Region covers more than 115,000 ha of land stretching over more than 800 km. In Zanzibar the coral rag forests of Jozani and Ngezi are under formal protection.

25. **Coastal and Marine ecosystems.** Tanzania has a territorial sea of 64,000 km² (6.4 million ha), an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covering an area of about 223,000

⁴⁰ Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) [Tanzania Mainland], Ministry of Health (MoH) [Zanzibar], National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and ICF. 2016. Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) 2015–16. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: MoHCDGEC, MoH, NBS, OCGS, and ICF.

⁴¹ The term marginalised groups is used here instead of "indigenous" following the request by GoT

⁴² <https://minorityrights.org/country/united-republic-of-tanzania>

⁴³ [Indigenous peoples in Tanzania - IWGIA - International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs](#)

km²(22.3 million ha) and a coastline of about 1,424 km. Coastal and marine ecosystems occupy an area of 241,500 km² or about 20% of the total land area of the country. The coastline is characterized by diverse coastal and marine ecosystems such as coral reefs, sea grass beds, mangroves, sandy beaches, rocky shores, numerous islets and terrestrial coastal forests which offer a diverse of ecosystem goods and services to the communities. All mangroves areas are gazetted, and cover 115,500 ha on Tanzania mainland and 18,000 ha on Zanzibar. A wide range of important and valued species are found along the coast, including an estimated 150 species of corals in 13 families; 8,000 species of invertebrates; 1,000 species of fish; 5 species of marine turtles, 428 species of seaweeds and 44 species of marine birds. Coral reefs present one of the most productive and biologically diverse marine ecosystems hosting over 500 species of fish and other invertebrates, making them an important fisheries resource supporting about 90% of artisanal marine fisheries covering about 3,580 km².

26. **Tanzania's Exclusive Economic Zone.** An exclusive economic zone (EEZ) is an area which is beyond, and is adjacent to, a given country's territorial seas, and extends no more than 200 nautical miles (370 km) out from a country's own coastlines. The United Republic of Tanzania EEZ covers over 240,000 km² and a coastline of about 800 km. The EEZ has economic importance as, in addition to setting boundaries, it is also supports livelihoods derived from fisheries, natural gas reserves and tourism.

Environmental trends and implications

27. Currently, approximately 70 per cent of Tanzanian population live in rural areas and depend on the country's natural capital in form of freshwater, productive land, forests, marine ecosystems and biodiversity. However, rapid population and economic growth cause degradation of ecosystems and habitats. Hence, overexploitation and degradation will negatively affect rural livelihoods.

28. Agricultural production is dominated by small-scale, subsistence farmers, with an average farm size ranging from 0.2 and 2 ha. Agricultural productivity is challenged by over-reliance on rainfall, utilisation of traditional equipment, unsustainable production methods, poor access to inputs and low capacity of the extension services to deal with climate change issues (CIAT, 2017)⁴⁴. The utilisation of agricultural inputs is low compared to regional averages. In Tanzania, farmers use an average of 9 kg per ha of fertilizers compared to 16 kg for Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries (URT, 2015).

29. Over the past few decades, due to agriculture expansion and urban growth, it is estimated that Tanzania has lost at least one-third of its important ecosystems and biodiversity hosted within forests and wooded areas (URT, 2014). Almost 38% of Tanzania's forest cover is being lost at the rate of about 400,000 ha annually and should this continue, the country would deplete its forest cover in the next 50-80 years. Along the coast, 18% of the mangrove forest cover has been lost over a period of 25 years (1980 – 2005). Similarly, more than half of inland water ecosystems (rivers, lakes and dams) have been degraded and 90% of the wetlands are under increasing pressure losing many of their important functions. In addition, water abstraction for agriculture has further led to destruction of aquatic systems. Industrial development has also resulted into increased emissions and untreated effluents contributing to pollution of aquatic systems.

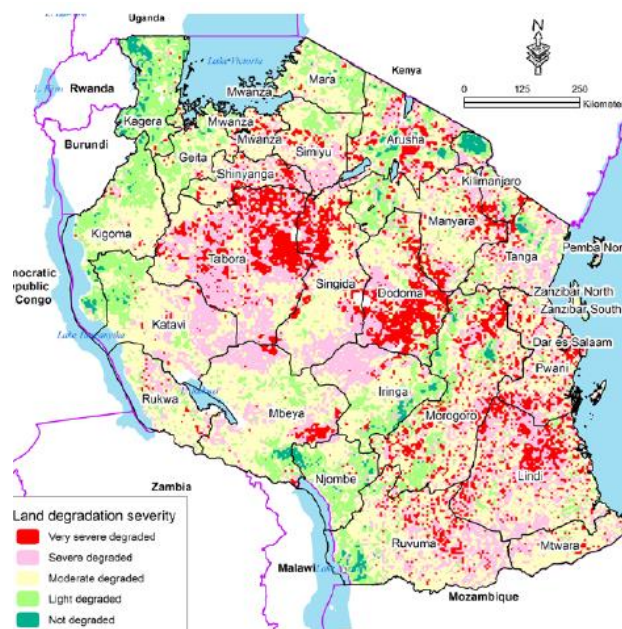
30. Furthermore, high deforestation rates, inadequate land use management and unsustainable agricultural practices—including slash and burn and steep slope cultivation—have degraded the land in many areas of the country⁴⁵. Land degradation appears in various forms including soil degradation, deforestation, and loss of vegetation cover,

⁴⁴ CIAT, World Bank, 2017. Climate-Smart Agriculture in Tanzania. CSA Profile for Africa Series. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT); World Bank, Washington, D.C. 25p.

⁴⁵ National Audit Office. 2018b. Study on the Status of Environment with a Focus on Land Degradation, Forest Degradation and Deforestation. A Report of the Controller and Auditor General of the United Republic of Tanzania. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: National Audit Office

siltation, and loss of biodiversity that lowers land productive capacity. The Vice President Office estimated that about 63% of land in Tanzania is severely degraded (see figure 2 below). Soil fertility is highly reduced resulting in food insecurity in some regions, especially in the central corridor of Tanzania, which is targeted by AFDP. Soil samples from different parts of the country show significant weathering, exposing the land's inability to support plant growth to sustain subsistence agriculture⁴⁶.

Figure 1: Land degradation in Tanzania



Source: URT, 2019

Biodiversity and water resources.

Climate context

31. **Temperatures Trends.** Tanzania is located between latitude 1°S and 12°S and longitude 29°E to 41°E. The country has a tropical climate that varies across regions influenced by regional heterogeneity that covers a land area of 885,800 km² and coastal and marine ecosystems occupying an area of 241,500 km². In addition, the country's physical features contribute to high local variability in its climate. Its topography ranges from sea level to of 5,895 m (Mount Kilimanjaro), while its lake systems include Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Rukwa and Lake Nyasa all of which bring with them their own micro-climates. Thus, the country has a complex seasonality influenced by the Western Indian Ocean, Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), monsoon winds, Congo Air mass and the lakes. Along the coast and in the off shore islands of Tanzania, the average temperature ranges between 27°C and 29°C, while in the central, northern and western parts temperatures range between 20°C and 30°C. Temperatures are higher between December and March, and coolest between June and July.

32. **Precipitations Trends.** Precipitations in Tanzania is highly variable in both space and time due to topographical variations, coastal influences, and the presence of lakes. As result, Tanzania experiences two types of rainfall patterns, bimodal and unimodal rainfall patterns, influenced by the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), which move southwards in October and reaches the southern parts of the country in January or February and reverse Northwards in March, April and May. Hence, regions in the central, southern and western parts are characterised by a unimodal rainfall pattern that starts in October and stops in April or May. Regions in the North, Northern coast, North-eastern

⁴⁶ Funakawa, S., Yoshida, H., Watanabe, T., Sugihara, S., Kilasara, M., and T. Kosaki. 2012. "Soil Fertility Status and Its Determining Factors in Tanzania. In Soil Health and Land Use Management, M.C. Hernandez Soriano, ed. In Tech

highlands, Lake Victoria basin and the Island of Zanzibar receive two distinct seasonal rainfalls, the short rainfall season (Vuli) that starts in October and continues through December (OND) and the long rain season (Masika) that starts in March and continues through May. The annual rainfall total varies between 200 to 1000 mm over most parts of the country. Annual and seasonal precipitation trend analyses from 1961 to 2016 show maximum rainfall decline in Tanzania during the long rainy season (March–May), and an increasing precipitation trend in northwestern Tanzania during the short rainy season (September–November)⁴⁷.

33. **Climate trends and projections.** Over the last 40 years, Tanzania has experienced increased climate variability and climate change over most parts of the country. Rising temperatures, longer dry spells, more intense heavy rainfall and sea level rise have hindered poverty alleviation and rural development. Extreme events such as floods and droughts are occurring more frequently both within and between seasons. Increasing temperatures have been observed notably over highland areas while late rainfall onset and early cessation, decreasing rainfall amount and seasonal shift in rainfall patterns are becoming more common nationwide.

34. **Climate change and impacts on the agricultural sector.** Tanzania is vulnerable to increased climate variability and climate change over most parts of the country. Rising temperatures, longer dry spells, more intense heavy rainfall and sea level rise hinder poverty alleviation and rural development. Increasing temperatures were observed notably over highland areas while late rainfall onset and early cessation, decreasing rainfall amount and seasonal shift in rainfall patterns are becoming more common nationwide. Selected value chains are highly sensitive to rainfall deficit and rising temperature, which lead to food shortages and contribute to threatening the food security of local populations. Agricultural productivity is also hindered by weather conditions and extreme events such as drought, floods, crop diseases and pests.

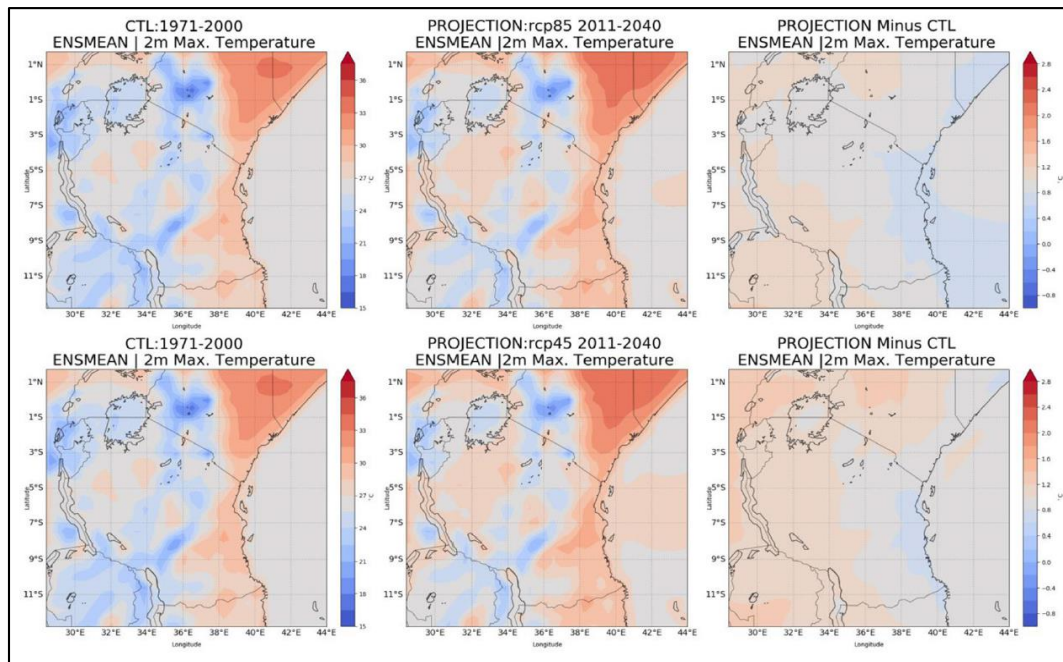
35. The 2019 Disaster Risk Profile⁴⁸ indicates that crop production losses, induced by drought conditions are dominated by banana, cassava, maize and sweet potato (physical units), and if expressed as a percentage of the average crop production, crop losses remain close to or lower than 3%. With projected climate conditions, production losses are expected to rise for most crops due to increased occurrence of droughts. In the other hand, four crops are expected to better adapt to increased temperatures, notably, millet, pulses, sorghum and sugarcane. Relative losses range from 0.6% (millet) to 14.5% (banana).

36. **Temperature projections.** The climate models project increases in temperature with high variation from zone to zone. Greater warming is projected over the Western side of the country, whereby a warming of up to 3.4 0C is projected by 2100. A warming of less than 1.76 0C for 2050 and 3.28 0C for 2100 is projected over parts of the northern coast regions and north-eastern highlands. A warming in excess of 1.77 0C for 2050 and 3.3 0C for 2100 is projected over the Lake Victoria zone and central Tanzania zone. A warming in excess of 1.39 0C for 2050 and 3.18 C for 2100 are projected for the southern coast including Mtwara and Lindi regions. The figures below depict climate timeline (1971-2000) against expected projections for 2011-2040 (beginning of century), 2041-2071 (mid-century) and 2071-2100 (end of century), under both RCP 8.5 (higher) and RCP 4.5 (lower).

⁴⁷URT (2019). Third Report State of Environment Report, Vice President Office, Dodoma.

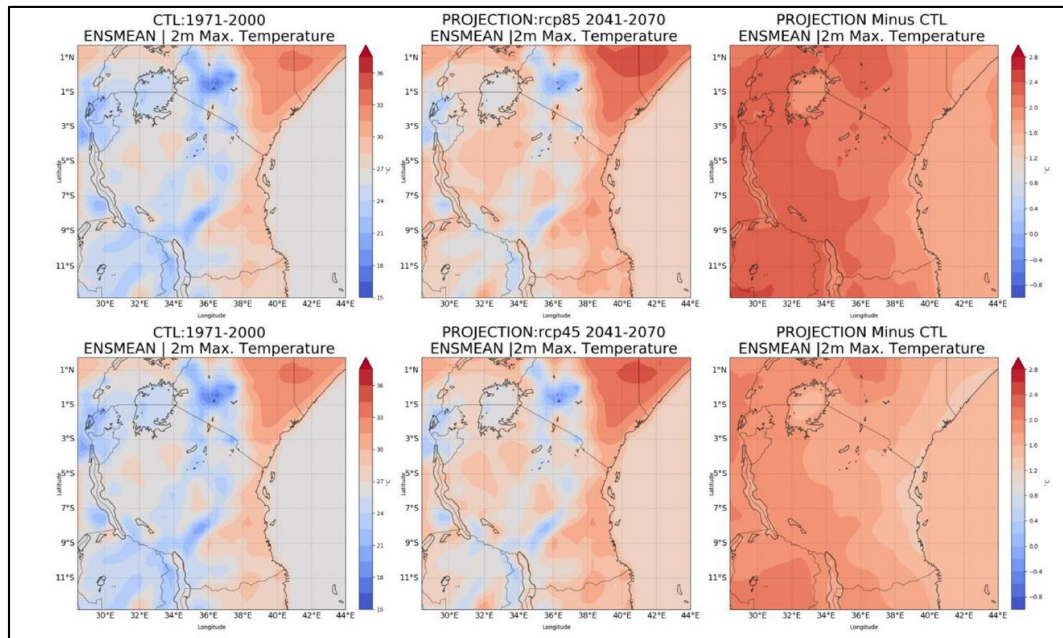
⁴⁸ CIMA, UNDRR (2019): UR Tanzania Disaster Risk Profile. Nairobi: UNDRR and CIMA Research Foundation.

Figure 2.1: The average of maximum temperature during baseline period (1971–2000), present century (2011–2040), and the change in temperature during present under both RCP 8.5 (upper) and RCP 4.5 (lower)



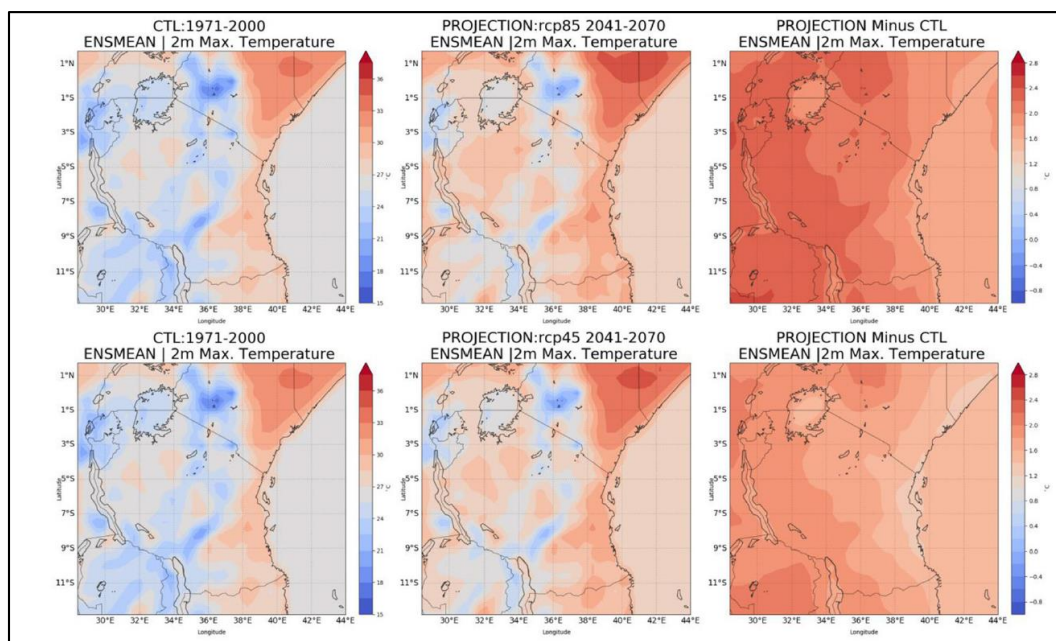
Source: Luhunga et al (2018)

Figure 2.2: The average of maximum temperature during baseline period (1971–2000), mid- century (2041–2070), and the change in temperature during mid-century under both RCP 8.5 (upper) and RCP 4.5 (lower)



Source : Luhunga et al (2018)

Figure 2.3: The average of maximum temperature during baseline period (1971–2000), end century (2071–2100), and the change in temperature during end century under both RCP 8.5 (upper) and RCP 4.5 (lower)

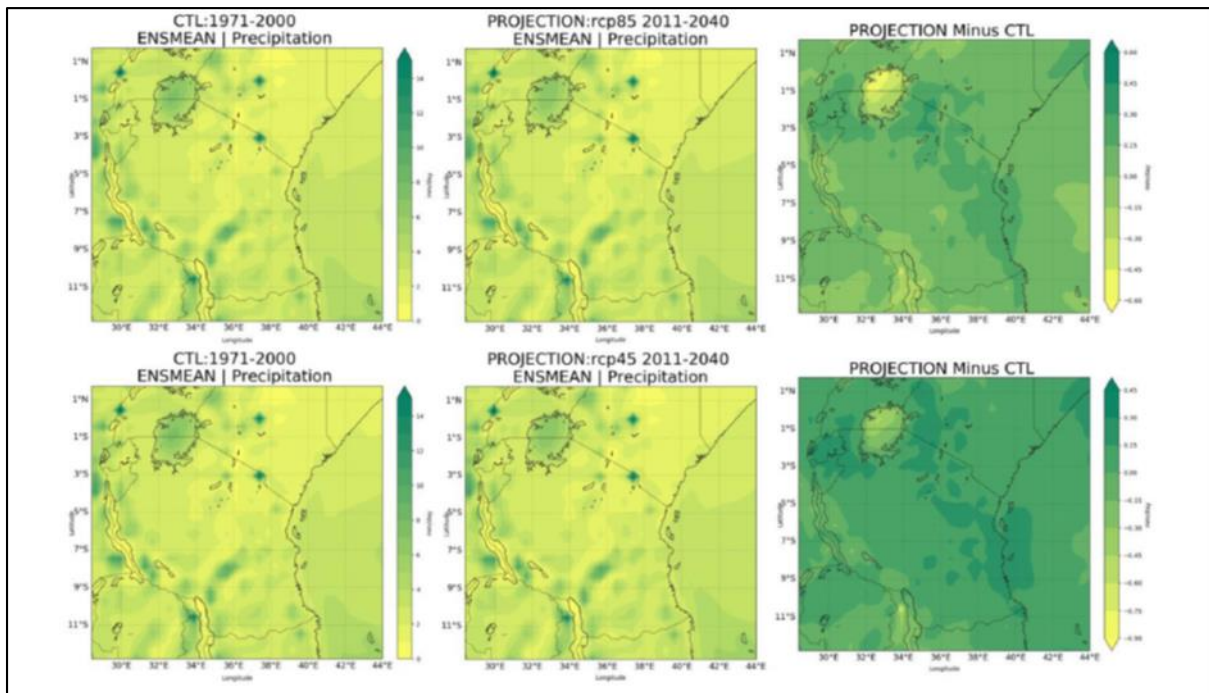


Source: Luhunga et al (2018)

37. **Rainfall projections** indicate that some parts of the country may experience an increase in mean annual rainfall of up to 18 to 28% by 2100, particularly over the Lake Victoria Basin and North-Eastern Highland (Figure 12-2). An increase of about 10-12% in 2050 and 18.2- 28.3% in 2100 is projected over Lake Victoria Zone. The North Eastern Highlands areas are projected to experience an increase of up to 13.4% in 2050, and 16.3% in 2100. The South Western Highlands and Western Zones of the country are projected to experience an increase in annual rainfall by up to 9.9% in 2050 and by up to 17.7% in 2100. The North Coast Zone is projected to have an increase of about 1.8% in 2050 and 5.8% in 2100 while the Central Zone is projected to have an increase of up to 9.9% in 2050 and up to 18.4% in 2100. The Southern Coast Zone is projected to have a decrease of up to 7% in 2050 and an increase of annual rainfall of about 9.5% in 2100⁴⁹. Below figures are showing precipitation in mm/day during base period (1971–2000), projected rainfall patterns during present century (2011–2040), mid century (2041–2070) and end century (2071–2100) change in precipitation under both RCP8.5 (upper) and RCP 4.5 (lower).

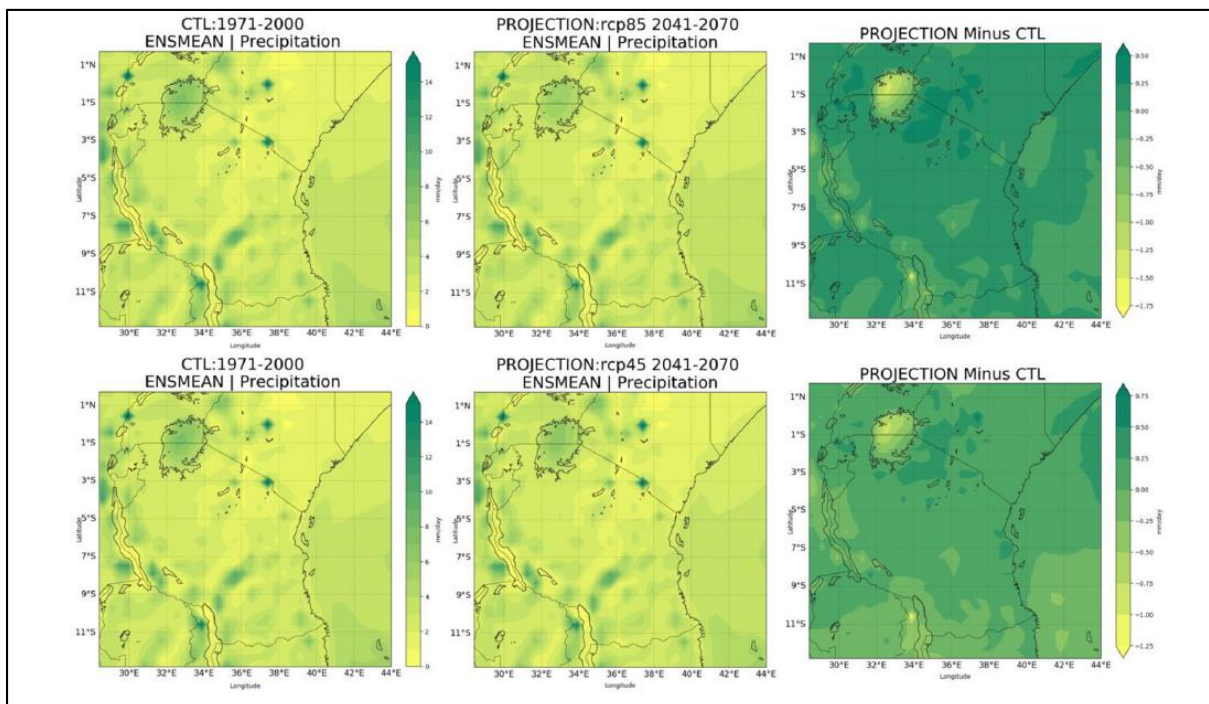
⁴⁹URT (2014). Second national communication to the united nations framework convention on the climate change (UNFCCC), Vice President Office, Dar es Salaam

Figure 3.1: Precipitation in mm/day during baseline period (1971–2000), present century (2011–2040), and change in precipitation under both RCP8.5 (upper) and RCP 4.5 (lower)



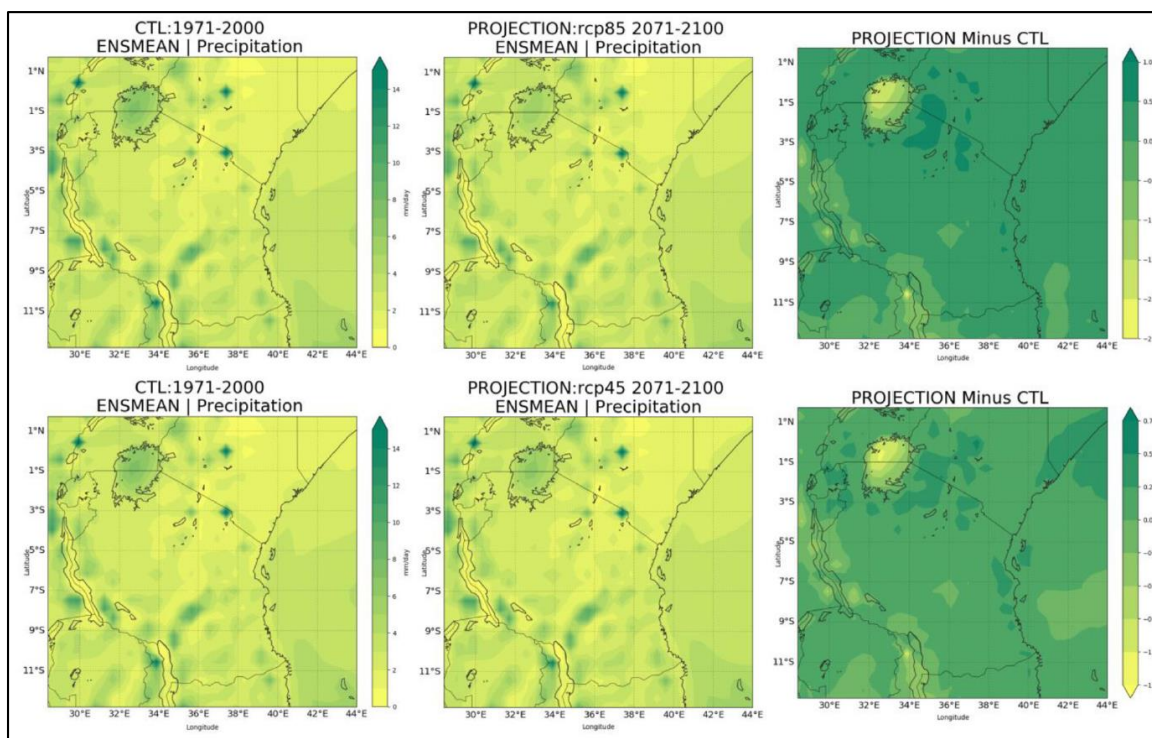
Source: Luhunga et al (2018)

Figure 3.2: Precipitation in mm/day during baseline period (1971–2000), present century (2041–2070), and change in precipitation under both RCP8.5 (upper) and RCP 4.5 (lower)



Source: Luhunga et al (2018)

Figure 3.3: Precipitation in mm/day during base period (1971–2000), present century (2071–2100), and change in precipitation under both RCP8.5 (upper) and RCP 4.5



Source : Luhunga et al (2018)

Part 2. Institutions and legal framework

2.1 Institutions

Environment and climate change	
Vice President Office- Division of environment	The Division of Environment provides overall policy guidance, coordination, expertise and services for sustainable environmental management and development. More specifically, the VPO aims at (i) coordinating issues relating to articulation and implementation of the National environmental policy and the Environmental Management Act (2004); (ii) developing, coordinating and assessing the implementation of strategies and plans to address the crossing cutting challenges related to environmental management and promote the integration of environment in other sector development frameworks; (iii) advising the government on legislative and other measures for the management of the environment and/or the implementation of the relevant international agreements in the field of environment; (iv) overseeing operations of the National Environment Management Council; (v) developing and issue reports on the State of Environment; and (vi) coordinating the implementation of the green growth and climate resilient development agenda
National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	NEMC was established with a broad mandate in response to the national need for such an institution to oversee environmental management issues and also implement the resolutions of the Stockholm conference (1972), which called upon all nations to establish and strengthen national environmental Councils to advise governments and the international community on environmental issues. With the enactment of Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004, NEMC has an extended mandates to undertake enforcement, compliance, review and monitoring of environmental impacts assessments, research, facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making, raise environmental awareness, collect and disseminate environmental information.

Environment and climate change	
Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA)	This Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act (Number 2 of 1996) established the Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) and the office of Director of Environment. The function of Director of Environment revolve around implementation of policies, formulation of national strategies and guidelines and coordination as well as implementation of international environmental agreements. On the other hand, the functions of ZEMA include but not limited to undertaking and coordinating enforcement of the provisions of the Act as well as coordinating the Environmental Impact Assessment process for any activity or investment. ZEMA has been given powers by the ACT to approve any project by way of issuing an environmental certificate. EIA regulations formulated under ZEMA Act guide the process of EIA in Zanzibar.
ICRAF-Tanzania	World Agroforestry (ICRAF) envisions a rural transformation in the developing world as smallholder households strategically increase their use of trees in agricultural landscapes to improve their food security, nutrition, income, health, shelter, social cohesion, energy resources and environmental sustainability. ICRAF's mission is to generate science-based knowledge about the diverse roles that trees play in agricultural landscapes, and to use its research to advance policies and practices, and their implementation, that benefit the poor and the environment.
CGIAR Centre (IITA, Biodiversity international, etc.)	The 15 CGIAR Research Centres are independent, non-profit research organizations, conducting innovative research. Home to more than 8,000 scientists, researchers, technicians, and staff, CGIAR research works to create a better future for the world's poor. In Tanzania, IFAD has an ongoing agreement with IITA and Biodiversity International/CIAT for the implementation of a China SSTC grant for <i>Supporting the recovery of priority food crop value chains from the effects of COVID 19 to strengthen community resilience, markets, and trade development in Tanzania (24 months)</i> .

38. **Gender equality and women empowerment.** The Government has adopted key gender strategies, as the country moves towards achieving sustainable development. Gender responsive laws, including the formulation of the Women and Gender Policy and National Strategy for Gender Development for Mainland; and the Gender Policy of Zanzibar (2016-2020), reflect the GoT's commitment to global frameworks such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the CEDAW. The Gender machinery is led by the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Seniors, and Children (MHCDGSC). MCDGC is responsible for coordinating policies and strategies related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as for monitoring the implementation of these policies⁵⁰. Each government ministry and the secretariat established within regional- and district governments has designated Gender Focal Points (GFP) and is mandated to set up a gender committee. A GFP is in principle to be assigned within Policy and Planning Department of these institutions. In reality, however, many of the designated GFP are either from departments with little relationship with policy work such as human resources or those who do not have authority to make decisions, and some concerns have been voiced that GFPs lack in capacities and policy impacts across sectors.

39. **Youth.** Youth Development is a division under the Prime Minister's Office Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability, responsible to create conducive environment for promotion of youth involvement in social, economic and cultural development initiatives. Youth mobilization, upbringing and socio economic empowerment enhanced⁵¹. However the structures at the local level including Local Government and Regional Administration do not cover adequately youth issues, and there are no specific officers at local Government dealing with youth development. This makes the coordination of youth activities from the national level to district level challenging and needs more coordination across sectors. In addition Tanzania (2015) and Zanzibar (2013) Youth

⁵⁰ Tanzania Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly & Children (moh.go.tz)

Councils are in place and provides for the establishment of Youth Councils at all levels (Districts and National). The Council is a youth platform to discuss matters of concern to the youth.

40. **Nutrition.** The Government of Tanzania is committed to improving agriculture-led growth and scaling up nutrition, as demonstrated by the establishment of a President's Task Force on Nutrition as well as a multi-stakeholder platform, the High Level Steering Committee on Nutrition (HLSCN), for coordination of key nutrition stakeholders. The HLSCN is chaired by the permanent secretary in the Prime Minister's Office and brings together permanent secretary representatives from nine relevant sectors as well as stakeholders from the Tanzanian Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), donors, UN organizations, civil society, academia, and the private sector. A Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Working Group (MNTWG), chaired by the director of TFNC (a government institution that guides, coordinates, and catalyzes nutrition work in the country), is also mandated to provide strategic direction and to support the HLSCN. The HLSCN operates within and leverages existing government systems and dialogue mechanisms for developing cooperation, such as the Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania and the Food Security Thematic Group within the agriculture sector. Nutrition focal points have been placed in key line ministries to ensure that nutrition is addressed by all sectors. This includes the Ministry of Water and Irrigation; Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training; Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children; and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.

2.2 Policy and regulatory frameworks

Environment and climate change

- **National Environmental Policy (1997)**, which identifies challenges that adversely affect the livelihoods of communities, including land degradation that reduces the productivity of soils in many parts of the country and degradation of water resources, vegetation, etc.
- **National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Desertification (1999)**, which focuses on the long-term process of promoting proper management and sustainable use of the natural resources in arid and semi-arid areas to meet both local and national needs sustainably.
- **National Adaptation Programme of Action – NAPA (2007) and the Stocktaking Report for the National Adaptation Plan (2020)**. The NAP serves the dual purpose of increasing Tanzania's resilience to the impacts of climate change and meeting. The original document had identified the following key observed and anticipated climate change impacts: (i) declining crop yields; (ii) severe droughts; (iii) loss of livestock; (iv) sea level rise; (v) salt water intrusion; (vi) inadequate water availability; (vii) drought; and (viii) increase in vector and waterborne diseases. Priorities sector for adaptation planning included development of infrastructures, coastal and marine environment, agriculture, energy, livestock, and industrial development. Despite the progress done over the last decade, the stocktaking report recognizes that the agricultural growth has been hindered by:
 - Insufficient technical expertise,
 - declining arable land,
 - land use conflicts and Internally Displaced People due to climate change impacts,
 - Ever changing climatic conditions challenging the sector on appropriate categorization of specific agro-ecological zones across the country

- Low level of awareness of the local community concerning climate change
 - Inadequate financing of climate change adaptation in the sector
 - Little investment in climate sensitive interventions to address adaptation.
 - Low pace of undertaking Land use planning.
- **National Agricultural and Livestock Policy (1997)**, which defines the country's agricultural and livestock development policies and recognises that agriculture is critically dependent on sustainably maintaining environmental resources such as land, water, forests, and air.
 - **National Agricultural Policy (Crops policy) (2013)**, which brings to light key policy areas including environment and climate change issues. It states that the Government in collaboration with other stakeholders shall strive to improve adaptation measures to climate change effects and deal with all the risks involved.
 - **National Livestock Policy (2006)**, which recognises the contribution of the livestock sector to national socio-economic development and ensures sustainable livestock production, including promotion of proper land use planning for livestock development.
 - **National Forest policy (1998)** aims at enhancing the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of her natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.
 - **National Climate Change Communication Strategy, 2012-2017** is intended to enhance climate change awareness in the society. It focuses on six thematic areas namely, general knowledge on climate change, adaptation, mitigation, climate change research, gender and financing. The Strategy provides a framework for generating and delivering key climate change messages to targeted audiences within the context of the national communication channels and procedure.
 - **National Climate Change Strategy (2012)** has been developed in response to the growing concern of the negative impacts of climate change and climate variability on the country's social, economic and physical environment. Its overall aim is to enhance the technical, institutional and individual capacity of the country to address the impacts of climate change. The Strategy covers adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting interventions that will enable Tanzania the benefit from the opportunities available to developing countries in their efforts to tackle climate change.
 - **Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan (2014-2019)** presents a wide range of adaptation options including but not limited to improving agricultural land and water management; accelerating uptake of Climate Smart Agriculture; reducing impacts of climate-related shocks through risk management; and strengthening knowledge and systems to target climate action.
 - **Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014)** comprehensively elaborates adaptation and mitigation actions. The strategies aim to, among others, enhance adaptive capacity to climate change thereby ensuring long term resilience; resilience of ecosystems to climate change; and enhanced participation in climate change mitigation activities to contribute to international efforts while ensuring sustainable development.
 - **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020)**: Tanzania aims at improving biodiversity and ecosystems protection and restoration and sustainable use of ecosystem resources so that they perpetually deliver sustainable intrinsic benefits

for socio-economic development. The strategy recommends to: (i) promote sustainable agricultural technologies and practices; (ii) promote rangeland resources management; and (iii) strengthen and enforce sustainable land use planning practises.

- **National Land Policy of Zanzibar (2018).** The National Land Policy provides a guide on the proper and sustainable use of Zanzibar's land for present and future needs, both on land, including coastal areas, and across all islets. The policy recognises that the area and resources of Zanzibar's seabed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, are the common heritage of Zanzibaris. Therefore, the exploration and exploitation of these resources shall be carried out for the benefit of all Zanzibaris, irrespective of the specific geographical location
- **Zanzibar Blue Economy (BE) (2020).** This policy lays the foundation for effective and sustainable ways of using and securing Zanzibar's marine spaces as well as protecting related resources through better coordination across diverse sectors and actors within Tanzania by: (i) creating a better understanding of the potential benefits of the sustainable use of Zanzibar's sea, coasts and marine resources; (ii) providing guidance on the implementation of BE programmes; (iii) highlighting the scope for research, innovation and generation of knowledge about Zanzibar's sea space, resources and management needs; and (iv) enhancing the capacity for effective sea management and taking advantage of the opportunities BE offers in the present and future.

41. **Zanzibar Vision 2050.** This vision is centred on human development as we want improvements in economic growth to be accompanied by higher overall standard of living as well as the attainment of near-zero extreme poverty in Zanzibar. As part of this holistic planning perspective, the vision is shaped by four pillars, which are economic transformation, human capital and social services, infrastructures linkages and governance and resilience. Each pillar is subdivided into different priority areas, reflecting the layers of Zanzibar's economy and society. For the agricultural sector, In part, the vision intends to reorient the economy away from subsistence-based agriculture to higher value added activities, both in the primary and secondary sectors. **Gender equality and women empowerment.** Tanzania has ratified key international- and regional human rights documents, including the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. The 'Vision 2025' that recognizes the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women, and the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction 1 and 2 – so-called 'MKUKUTA6' 1 and 2– that highlights gender mainstreaming and describes specific strategies on related education and on Gender-based Violence (GBV). On the other hand, Zanzibar has developed policies, guidelines, regulations, plans and enact several laws to strengthen the fight against Gender Based Violence and violence against Children. These include among others: The Zanzibar Constitution of 1984, Zanzibar Children's Act (2011); the Penal Act, No.6 (2018); the Criminal Procedure Act, No.7(2018); Kadhi's Court Act 2017; Zanzibar Education Policy (2006); five year multi-sectoral strategy (2011-2016); the Zanzibar Gender Policy (2016); the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUZA III), two years campaign to end violence against women and Children (2014 -2016); formulations of National Committee of Ministers and higher level officials to coordinate VAWC issues among others things, and recently the government developed and launched National Plan of Action against VAWC (2017 – 2022).

42. **Youth.** The promotion of and support to youth skills development, employment and enterprise development are reflected in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA II), the United Republic of Tanzania National Youth Development Policy (2007), the National Employment Policy which coordinates, regulates

and promotes equitable and rights-based employment in the public and private sectors and the Zanzibar Youth Council Strategic Plan (2017-2022). The National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture (NYSIA 2016-2021) aims at facilitating and building capacity of the youths for self-employment. The strategy contributes to the implementation of the National Agriculture Policy (2013) through a second phase of a comprehensive Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP II) in creating enabling environment for attracting the youths to participate in agricultural economic activities along the value chain⁵².

43. **Nutrition.** The URT National Nutrition Strategy (2011) and the National Multi sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP), launched in 2016 shape nutrition activities in country. Tanzania has a budget line for nutrition and included nutrition in the guidelines for preparing the annual plan and budget. These guidelines instruct ministries, departments, and other agencies (MDAs); regional secretariats (RSs); and local government authorities (LGAs) to allocate resources for nutrition interventions in accordance with the National Nutrition Strategy. In addition, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar Food and Security and Nutrition Policy (2008) commits address linkages between food security, nutrition and food production, access and adequate food utilization.

2.3 Programmes and partnerships

Environment and climate focus

Implementers	Programmes Description
SNV	The Climate Resilient Agribusiness for Tomorrow (CRAFT) project (2018 - 2023), funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, will increase the availability of climate smart foods for the growing population in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The CRAFT project is implemented by SNV (lead) in partnership with Wageningen University and Research (WUR), CGIAR's Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), Agriterra, and Rabo Partnerships in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. So far, the programme has invested in private initiatives mainly in sunflower, potatoes and common beans value chains. Specific interventions includes dissemination of improved seeds, Climate Smart Agriculture training and extension service, climate smart business training to smallholder farmers and marketing of products.
Vice President Office	The National Tree Planting and Management Strategy (2017-2030) aims to plant and conserve trees all over the country by engaging communities and other stakeholders to improve forest cover. Its specific objectives are to plant appropriate trees over 185,000 hectares per year over five years (56,000,000 trees per year, or 302 trees per hectare per year); mobilize participation of all stakeholders in tree planting and conservation; mobilize financial resources for planting and management of trees; and strengthen information management system and reporting. The total budget for the Strategy is about US\$ 131.5 million per year and US\$ 2.4 billion up to year 2030, with each district receiving a portion. The LDFS project will complement the national tree planting strategy by promoting a more integrated approach to biomass management, including conservation of indigenous tree species, sustainable land management and a landscape approach that considers trade-offs and co-benefits from forests, crop land and rangeland.
UNEP	The Ecosystem-based adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania (2017-2021), funded by the LDCF will be implemented by VPO and UNEP and aims to improve stakeholders capacity to adapt to climate change through ecosystem-based adaptation approaches and undertake resilience building responses and strengthen information base on ecosystem-based adaptation to support an up-scaling strategy
Ministry of Agriculture / Ministry of Livestock	Climate-Smart Agriculture programme 2015-2025 , which focuses on improving productivity and incomes through building resilience, integrating value chains, promoting research for development and Innovations as well as improving agricultural advisory services. The Tanzania Climate Smart Alliance (TCSAA) represents a promising opportunity for improved coordination, dialogue, and

⁵² <https://www.kilimo.go.tz/index.php/en/resources/view/national-strategy-for-youth-involvement-in-agriculture-2016-2021>

Implementers	Programmes Description
	information sharing on CSA. However, all this requires financial, and technical support for effective implementation

Part 3 - Strategic recommendations

44. The third part of the study provides the recommendations on the strategic orientation of the COSOP including the targeting strategy with respect to the mainstreaming themes building on the lessons learnt from previous programmes.

3.1 Lessons learnt

45. This section synthesises the main lessons learned from IFAD and other relevant programmes, previous COSOP implementation and partner experiences in all IFAD mainstreaming areas.

46. **Maladaptation in the arid and semi-arid areas of Tanzania.** In the past, several interventions have tried to tackle the issues related to scarcity of resources and emerging conflicts amongst different land users. For instance, the Hifadhi Ardhi Dodoma (HADO) project aimed at addressing land degradation in the Dodoma region⁵³. In its first phase (1973-1986), HADO project planned to reduce land degradation by abortively forcing destocking and evicting livestock from two locations covering a total area of 1,969 km² mainly in Kondoa district and Mvumi ward in Dodoma rural district. Interviewed communities harbour a bitter memory of that period. Pastoralists chaotically resettled in new areas resulting in more pressure on natural resources and poor infrastructures, weak social cohesion and increased disputes. The first phase failed as a result of a combination of factors, including a top-down approach, lack of local participation and understanding of local livelihoods and lifestyles, absence of multi-sectorial and multi-disciplinary approach, low enforcement of regulation, inaccessibility of technologies, and exacerbation of socio-economic and gender disparities. Within the second phase (1987-1997) a special emphasis was given to local participation and soil and water conservation activities. Hundred hectares of woodlots were established; the natural resource base was regenerated; and the decentralization process contributed to local awareness, commitment and active engagement for long-term maintenance and care of planted trees.

47. MIVARF's adaptation to climate change interventions consisted of change of crop variety (tolerant to drought and water logging), promotion of irrigation technologies (e.g. drip irrigation), improved land use, reforestation and setting aside grazing areas. The selected value chains were traditionally cultivated and suitable to the agro-ecological zones. Over the years, to enhance communities' resilience, the service providers together with the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) have provided training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs). Overall, 139,500 beneficiaries (including 43 % of women) were trained on GAP, which have proven efficient in mitigating the adverse effects of severe droughts that affected the country in 2016/17 and 2018/19 as well as excessive rainfall and floods (2017 and 2018).

48. Furthermore, MIVARF interventions contributed to rehabilitate natural resources within 40 % of the respondent districts. Most Lead SPs have been champions in promoting environment and natural resource management. Specific activities comprise: (i) crop rotation and better land preparation (e.g. avoiding slash-and-burn farming techniques); (ii) promotion of labour saving weed control technologies; (iii) promotion of quality certified seeds for cash and food crop value chains; (iv) use of locally available organic fertilizer; (v) farmer to farmer extension approach for technology transfer; (vi) development of by-products from crop residues that include briquettes from rice husks and straws, livestock feed, (vii) use of organic herbicides and pesticides and (viii) crop rotation. In addition, the programme contributed to construction or rehabilitation of 1,078 km rural roads (108 % of the target), 36 warehouses, 16 market places, 6 cold room

⁵³ Wells, H. and Winowiecki, L., 2017, Critical Review of Drylands Restorations in Tanzania: elements of success and failure & technologies employed. World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF). Nairobi, Kenya. 26pp.

⁵³ Dury, S., Bendjebbar, P., Hainzelin, E., Giordano, T. and Bricas, N., eds. 2019. *Food Systems at risk: new trends and challenges*. Rome, Montpellier, Brussels, FAO, CIRAD and European Commission.

facilities and 30 post-harvest training centres. The construction and rehabilitation of roads and agricultural infrastructures were subjected to national regulations. As such, LGAs conducted environmental impact assessment studies when necessary.

49. The lessons learnt over the previous COSOP on Gender equality, youth, nutrition and focus on marginalised groups show that the Government has adequate legal and institutional frameworks to address challenges however capacity gaps and implementation gaps at all levels i.e. national to local government persist and need dedicated resources to achieve what GOT has set out in its commitments.

50.

3.2 Strategic orientation

51. This section outlines the COSOP alignment with government priorities with regards to the mainstreaming areas, specifically which national strategies COSOP results can contribute to and how. Strategies to be reviewed include the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), National Determined Contributions (NDCs) as well as overall and sector specific government strategies on gender, youth, nutrition, and/or environment and climate.

Social inclusion

52. The country programme goal is to strengthen participation and benefits for the rural poor in selected value chains (Blue economy, livestock, fisheries, resilient agriculture productivity and agri-business development), using climate-resilient, inclusive and pro-poor approaches that enhance Tanzania's productive potential for future generations. Through these, the programme will focus on:

SO 1: Enhanced climate-resilient production systems for increased productivity of smallholder producers.

SO2: Improved access to markets and micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) for small rural producers

53. The two SO remain aligned with the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP-II 2017/2018–2026-/2028) priority programme areas or strategic objectives of (i) sustainable water and land use management; (ii) enhanced agricultural productivity and profitability; and (iii) commercialization and value addition. The two objectives are grounded in the food systems approach and reflect the interconnected economic, social and environmental dimensions of agri-food systems. As such, the COSOP takes an integrated way to address the four core sustainable food system⁵⁴ objectives: (i) ensuring food security and provide healthy, balanced and nutritious diets for all; (ii) providing decent livelihoods and jobs for all food system actors, notably smallholders, women and youth; (iii) contributing to inclusive governance and reducing inequalities between stakeholders and between territories; (iv) improving environmental integrity limiting effects on climate change and ensuring impacts on diverse dimensions of women's empowerment on decisions on agricultural production, access to and decision-making power over productive resources, control over use of income and leadership at household and community; and balanced workloads and use of time.

54. The COSOP is guided by the key national policy and strategy documents (see section 2.2) and the outcomes and recommendations of the United Nations Food Systems Summit. Hence, the overall objective of this COSOP is to transform the agri-food systems towards higher productivity, better nutrition, more income and resilience for the poor rural people especially promoting women and youth empowerment.

Environment and climate focus

International frameworks and standards	IFAD alignment and contributions to the national targets for international frameworks
National Initiatives and Position towards the 26th Session of the Conference Parties (cop 26) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	<p>Below are the statements that will be conveyed by Tanzania delegation to COP 26:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasize on the need for capacity building to developing countries such as Tanzania in order to fulfil their mandate under the climate agreements and also contributing to the global mitigation efforts; - For developing countries, the agricultural sector should not be included as part of mitigation sectors because the sector is mostly affected by impacts of climate change in developing countries rather than contributing to emission; - Availability of climate finance to support implementation of the NDCs - Integration of gender into climate response strategies. Women empowerment to facilitate effective climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.
United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2022-2026)	<p>The COSOP will be aligned and contributes to the following national accelerators identified in the UNSDCF 2022-2026:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>People Outcome</i> • <i>Planet Outcome</i> • <i>Prosperity Outcome</i>
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<p>SDG 1 (No poverty); SDG 2 (Zero hunger); SDG 5 (Gender Equality); SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities); SDG 13 (Climate Action); SDG 14 (Life below water) and SDG 15 (Life on land)</p>
NDCs priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Upscaling the level of improvement of agricultural land and water resources management - Increasing productivity in an environmentally sustainable way through climate-smart agriculture interventions - Promoting accessible mechanisms for smallholder farmers against climate related shocks, including crop insurances - Strengthening agricultural research and development - Strengthening knowledge systems, extension services and agricultural infrastructure to target climate actions, including using climate services and local knowledge - - Livestock - Promoting local and modern climate resilience knowledge for sustainable pasture and rangeland management systems and practices - Enhancing climate resilience livestock infrastructures and services - Promoting livelihood diversification of livestock keepers - Promoting accessible mechanisms for livestock keepers against climate related shocks, including livestock insurances - Enhancing livestock productivity through climate-smart interventions - Strengthening livestock research and development - - Coastal, Marine Environment and Fisheries - - Strengthening management of coastal and marine resources and monitoring systems - Promoting sustainable livelihood diversification for coastal communities - Increasing productivity in an environmentally sustainable way through climate-smart fisheries and aquaculture interventions - Strengthening extension services and technologies for fisheries and aquaculture development - Enhancing area-based management systems for sustainable blue economy

3.3 Strategic actions and targeting

55. The section provides the rationale for prioritizing issues related to gender, youth, indigenous peoples, nutrition, and environment and climate; map out the most promising approaches to engage youth in the agricultural sector, empower rural women and girls, improve maternal and child nutrition, protect ecosystems and natural resources, adapt/mitigate climate change, and include indigenous peoples in investments.

Strategic Actions for Social Inclusion

56. **Gender equality and women empowerment.** The Programme will use different approaches to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment by: (i) ensuring that at least 40 per cent of beneficiaries are women who will be empowered to engage in more profitable value chains ; (ii) enhancing access to resources and control of productive resources, finance and services; (ii) promoting labour, water, energy and time-saving technologies; (iii) supporting women’s participation in decision-making, at household, in programme activities and community level; and (iv) ensuring effective participation of qualified women in project leadership teams. The Programme will aim to achieve 50 per cent of gender transformative projects in the country portfolio.

57. **Youth:** The COSOP will be “youth-sensitive” targeting at least 30 per cent of youth as the direct beneficiaries. By accelerating digital revolution, financial inclusion and supporting the development of on-farm and off farm MSMEs, the Programme aims to offer a comprehensive menu of interventions that will attract young men and women.

58. **Nutrition.** The COSOP will promote several nutrition-sensitive agriculture pathways: (i) increased production, availability and household consumption of safe and nutritious food; (ii) promotion of animal source protein (fish and dairy), cereals, pulses; oil seeds and horticulture (fruits and vegetable) for diet diversification and income generation; (iii) reduction of post-harvest losses, including home storage, home processing and food preservation to increase shelf-life; (iv) women economic empowerment and control of income; (v) targeted nutrition education for women and community members, and (vi)^o social behaviour change communication campaigns to encourage adoption of sustainable diets.

59. **Grievance Redress mechanisms . In (GRM).** Tanzania, the country has adopted a Grievance Redress mechanisms at sectorial level for all donor funded projects. GRMs are designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time and in the interest of all parties concerned and therefore implicitly discourages referring such matters to the Tribunal/Law courts for resolution which would otherwise take a considerably longer time. The GRM relies on local mechanism, which includes Village Government, Ward Executive Office, District Council, Regional Secretariat and relevant Ministry. These levels will ensure equity across cases; and will eliminate nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants. In addition, the local communities are sensitized on the GRM and informed on how to register grievances or complaints and the dispute resolution process, specifically about how the disputes are resolved in an impartial and timely manner.

Strategic Actions for Environment and Climate mainstreaming

60. During the design of new project, IFAD will explore possibilities to access GEF 8 star allocation and GCF to further complement the ongoing or future programme and projects. Preliminary discussions were held with the Operational Focal Point for GEF to discuss on possibilities to collaborate with IFAD. Below are the key environmental and climate aspects that could be strengthened through supplementary funds as well as the NDCs targets for Tanzania:

IFAD planned intervention	Main environmental and climate resilience considerations to be adopted during project design or implementation processes
AFDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of the use of water saving technologies in the irrigation scheme - Improved soil management in the seed sector and promotion of drought tolerant varieties - Capacity building of smallholders in good agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture practices as well as climate resilient practices. - Siting of fisheries and aquaculture ponds and infrastructure would also take into account climate change related risks - support towards the development or updating of the Tuna Fisheries Management Plan - Soil fertility, coastal and water resources management

IFAD planned intervention	Main environmental and climate resilience considerations to be adopted during project design or implementation processes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the fisheries and aquaculture sector, a special emphasis will be given to the post-harvest and waste management, - Support to the development of a Marine Spatial Plan - Promotion of renewable energy along the fishing value chain (e.g. solar dryers' tents for dagaa).
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of drought and/or flood and diseases tolerant fodder varieties - Integration of crop and livestock systems (e.g. use of crop residues as animal feed while manure can be used as fertilisers) - Increased access to water for animal and access to clean water for the processing of animal products - Improved solid and wastewater management along livestock value chains - Climate proofed infrastructures (e.g. rainwater harvesting, ventilation and energy efficient infrastructures, etc.) - Promotion of renewable energies along the whole value chains - Promotion of climate information systems for managing climate risks
Climate smart horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of drought and/or flood and diseases tolerant crop varieties - Promotion of water use efficiency (e.g. rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, water use efficient irrigation systems, etc...) - Promotion of intercropping between crop and horticulture species - Promotion of the use of organic fertilisers and bio-pesticides - Promotion of conservation agriculture and agro-ecology - Promotion of climate smart technologies (e.g. solar powered fridge for increasing shelf life of horticulture products, solar energy for processing, etc.) along the horticulture value chains - Promotion of climate information for tailoring crop calendar to the different targeted areas
Cross-cutting interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building of national counterparts in climate risks management and disaster risks management - Development and dissemination of drought and flood tolerant/ shorter or longer cycle crops/fodder varieties - Promotion of drip irrigation and closed greenhouse production systems for increasing water use efficiency - Development of rainwater harvesting technologies and facilities adapted to rural inhabitants needs - Promotion of conservation and management of agro-biodiversity in all supported value chains
NDCs targets (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For climate change adaptation, the NDCs target to increase access to clean and safe water for total population in urban and rural areas will be increased from 86% and 67.7% respectively in 2015 to 100% by 2030. Based on a conservative and a worst-case scenario of 50cm and 1m sea-level rise by 2100, the contribution will verifiably reduce the impacts of sea level rise to the island and coastal communities, infrastructure and ecosystems including mangroves. - For climate change mitigation, the NDCs target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions between 30-35% relative to the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario by 2030, whereby about 138 - 153 Million tons of Carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂e)-gross emissions is expected to be reduced, depending on the baseline efficiency improvements, consistent with its sustainable development agenda.

Targeting strategy

61. The participation of poor and vulnerable rural women, men, youth and PWD during design is hugely important in ensuring that their voices are heard and their needs, constraints and priorities are understood and form the basis of the targeting and gender strategies. Focus on women, young women and young men, and PWD within the various target groups to identify their differentiated needs including nutritional needs and opportunities for equality, effectiveness and impact and building communities resilience. The effective inclusion of targeting and gender in the Country programme will involve: creating a supportive operational environment; identifying and addressing the capacity-building needs of partners; defining how to monitor performance and share knowledge; including costs in the project budget; and integrating the strategies thoroughly in the life of the COSOP.

62. The COSOP 2022-2026 primary target group is rural smallholder households that are engaged in small holder farming (crop and livestock), aquaculture and fisheries,

especially women, youth, and vulnerable groups including people with disability (PWD). These small holder households face constraints in taking part in agriculture due to liquidity constraints, lack of access to financial instruments (e.g. credit and insurance), inputs, low human capital and risk management capacities and exposed to climate change.

63. The COSOP targeting strategy comprises of: (i) geographic targeting, based on the identification of priority agro-ecological zones and corridors ; (ii) self-targeting, with activities geared towards the needs of poor producer households that are engaged in the priority value chains (crops, horticulture, dairy, livestock and fisheries); (iii) direct targeting of very poor small holder and/or marginalised households, including women and youth; and (iv) empowerment and capacity building measures to ensure the target group is able to participate in and access the proposed activities.

64. The profile target groups will include:

- Focus on those rural people living in poverty and food and nutrition insecurity that can take advantage of opportunities offered
- Diverse social groups and subsequently extend outreach to those with fewer assets and opportunities – particularly marginalized groups such as vulnerable and minorities groups – and identify their needs and priorities.
- Focus on women, young women and young men within the various target groups to identify their differentiated needs and opportunities for equality, effectiveness and impact.
- Target people with disabilities to ensure their active participation in programme activities and benefits from programme interventions
- Develop a typology of categories of households in the target population, based on a range of relevant criteria such as “very poor”, “medium poor” or “non-poor”

65. The COSOP will use a phased cluster approach to select geographic areas for project interventions by:

- (a) Consolidating and deepening impacts in the central Tanzania Mainland corridor and Zanzibar, through ongoing investments with AFDP and new projects on dairy and horticultural value chains, and rural enterprise development.
- (b) Gradually expanding to parts of Southern Highlands (Mbeya, Njombe, Iringa) for dairy value chain development.
- (c) Expanding to the Northern corridor (Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Manyara) where there is a high potential for high value horticulture and income-generating activities targeting women and youth. and
- (d) Creating synergies and complementarities with RBA and other UN agencies on-going operations in the Kigoma region.

3.4 Monitoring

66. Key performance indicators for gender, youth and people with disability (PWD) include:

- The COSOP monitoring and community feedback mechanisms will give strong emphasis to monitoring of targeting performance on gender outcomes, youth empowerment, nutrition outcomes and results targeting vulnerable groups. All projects and implementing partners will be required to provide disaggregated data on women and youth participation in relation to targets of 30% men; 30% youth (men and women 15-35 years); 30% women and 10% PWD on programme activities. The Empowerment Index will also be monitored at baseline, MTR and endline of projects during the COSOP period.

67. On beneficiary engagement:

- Participatory socio economic, nutrition gender, youth and disability analysis at community level at the start of the project or baseline
- Agreed criteria for selection of beneficiaries who will receive different benefit packages promoting meaningful participation of youth, women and people with disabilities (PWD) in project and local governance processes
- Mechanisms for inclusion of all key groups in project related processes i.e. men and women of different socio-economic groups, gender and age
- Participatory assessment of other common social risks and barriers identified in project design that could compromise their participation. The country programme will promote in project activities; and
- Development of a participatory, localized approach to project grievance mechanism for project beneficiaries know where to go for help and provide feedback on services as well as any challenges they face in participating in project activities
- Participatory planning and monitoring throughout the lifetime of the project, inclusive data collection, analysis and dissemination; and use of disaggregated data by socio-economic group, gender and age.
- Regular consultations with farmers' groups, as well as formalized feedback in relation to gender inequality, youth and social cohesion.
- Allocation of funds in the Annual Work Plans for targeted interventions for youth, women, PWD and systematic evaluation vulnerable groups

68. Key performance indicators and monitoring systems for environment and climate mainstreaming include:

➤ **Specific indicators:**

- Number of hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated
- Number of groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks
- Number of persons provided with climate information services
- Number of persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Number of hectares of land brought under climate-resilient management

➤ **Monitoring mechanisms:**

- Development of various safeguards instruments are integrated throughout the project lifecycle;
- The safeguards instruments have been reviewed and follow-up of approved by the responsible entities;
- Environmental, social and climate mitigation measures, have been/are being implemented and that mitigation measures are effective. This includes monitoring the implementation of the Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans (ESCMPs) and Integrated Project Risk Management Plan (IPRMP), and also the grievance redress mechanism(s);
- The community is participating in all stages of the environmental and social management and monitoring processes;
- PCU and relevant officers in the implementing agencies have been trained in accordance with the capacity building initiatives. Beneficiaries will play an increased role in M&E systems.

COSOP preparation process

1. The COSOP has been developed during an uncertain economic outlook triggered by COVID-19, but also at a critical time when the country is starting to re-engage with IFAD, after missing on two PBAs cycles. The COSOP was also designed when the Government of Tanzania launched its Third National Five Year Development Plan (FYDP III) and at times when the United Nations Country Team in Tanzania is developing its United Nations Sustainable Development Common Framework for the period 2022-2025.
2. The COSOP formulation was led by the IFAD Country Programme Team for Tanzania in collaboration with FAO's Investment Centre Division, using hybrid in-country consultations and virtual meetings due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. The COSOP delivery team reviewed the strategic documents and policies guiding agriculture and rural development in Tanzania, IFAD's strategic framework and guiding documents, the COSOP Result Review Report and project completion report for MIRVAF and LD. The team also reviewed the UN Common Country Assessment, the draft UNSDCF, as well as different documents and reports prepared for the United Nations Food Systems Summit in September 2021. The COSOP preparation process followed a four stage process that involved extensive consultations with a wide range of stakeholders.
3. **Consultations with GoT:** The COSOP formulation started with introductory meetings and consultations with senior Government Officers in the Prime Minister Office (PMO), Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) in Dodoma. The team also consulted with experts from the National Debt Management Committee to better understand the reasons for cancellation of three IFAD projects and the new criteria and processes for evaluating loan projects, and government priorities. In Zanzibar, meetings were held with senior officers in the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Livestock and Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries
4. **COSOP launch workshop:** IFAD in collaboration with the GoT organized a two day stakeholder workshop in Dodoma on 8-9 June 2021 to launch the COSOP preparation process. The objective of the workshop was twofold: collect inputs from various stakeholder groups on the performance of the 2016-2021 COSOP, and provide initial directions for the formulation of the 2022-2027 RB COSOP. The workshop was attended by representatives of various stakeholder groups, including GoT officers from the Prime Minister Office, Ministries of Agriculture; Livestock and Fisheries; Finance and Planning; representatives of farmers' organisations (Muungano wa Vikundi wa Wakulima - MVIWATA), civil society organizations (ANSAF), academic and research organisations (TARI), and national Think tanks (See list of participants).
5. **In-country consultations with stakeholders.** The COSOP design team conducted face-to-face and virtual individual and group interviews with different stakeholder groups. In Morogoro, the team visited youth groups represented by Sokoine University Graduates Cooperative (SUGECO), Shambani Graduates as well as with the largest farmers' organization MVIWATA. The COSOP team also held consultations with Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), Agriculture Seed Agency (ASA). In Zanzibar, meetings were held with senior officers in the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock, Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries and with the MIRVAF project coordination unit.
6. In Dar es Salaam, the COSOP team consulted with the United Nations Country Resident Coordinator, Rome-Based Agencies (WFP, FAO and IFAD) and other UN agencies (UNCDF, UNIDO, UNDP, UN Women), multilateral and bilateral donors members of the Agriculture Sector Group (USAID, AFD); private sector actors and financial institutions (VODACOM, TADB, CRDB); centres of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), national research and academic institutions and Think Tank organisations (Tanzania Commission for Science and Technologies COSTECH, REPOA, ASPIRES) and large programme initiatives such as the Southern Agricultural Growth

Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). The team also conducted virtual consultations with the African Development Bank and the World Bank to discuss their priorities, lessons learned and explore opportunities for co-financing and synergetic interventions.

7. **Feedback and validation.** A two day feedback and validation workshop was organised in Dodoma on 23-24 September 2021. The workshop was attended by several Government ministries and departments from Mainland and Zanzibar, representatives of civil society organisations, academic and research centres and development partners. The Government of Tanzania facilitated discussions on the findings of the COSOP completion review report and key lessons and recommendations. The second session presented the results of stakeholder consultations on the strategic directions and priorities for the new COSOP. In-depth focused group discussions were facilitated to validate and refine: (i) the strategic objectives, target areas and targeting strategies (ii) priority investment areas, and (iii) strategic partnerships and sustainability of IFAD interventions. The outcomes of the workshop were further refined with GoT counterparts (Ministers and Permanent Secretaries in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries as well as PMO) to refine the programme priority investment areas and identify initial project ideas.

8. **COSOP Review Quality enhancement review:** The initial draft COSOP was submitted for in-house review at the Eastern and Southern Africa Division (ESA) and GoT PMO. This process involved a peer review, an OSC review, and a Quality Assurance process managed by Operational Strategy and Policy Guidance Committee Secretariat (OSC). The COSOP draft as amended through the Government and IFAD review process will be finally submitted to the CPMT and the Government for their formal endorsement in a wrap-up meeting. Once endorsed at country level, the COSOP document will be submitted to the IFAD Executive Board for review in its session of April 2022.

LIST OF PEOPLE CONSULTED (4-29 JUNE 2021)

S/N	Name	Organization name	Title
1.	Ms. Sara Gordon-Gibson	WFP	Country Representative
2.	Ms. Alessia Decaterina	WFP	Head of Programme
3.	Ms. Mamane Salissou	WFP	Deputy Country Director
4.	Ms. Manon	WFP	Innovation Officer
5.	Vianey Rweyendela	AGRA	Country Manager
6.	Mr. Zlatan Milisic	UNRCO	UN Resident Coordinator
7.	Mr. Audax Rukonge	ANSAF	CEO
8.	Mr. Geoffrey Kirenga	SAGCOT	CEO
9.	Mr. Stephanie	AFD	Country Director
10.	Ms. Amandine Cremele	AFD	Programme Officer
11.	Mr. Charles Tulahi	FAO	Ag. FAO Rep
12.	Ms. Michelle Corzine	USAID	Deputy Office Director
13.	Dejane Demissie	AFDB	Country Program Officer
14.	Jacob Odoor	AFDB	Country Economist
15.	Mr. Salum Ramadhani	AFDB	Agricultural Expert
16.	Prosper Charle	AFDB	Macroeconomist
17.	Mr. George Cosmas Kirenga	World Bank	
18.	Anila Jane Mohan	World Bank	
19.	Ms. Emma Isinika	World Bank	Senior Agriculture Economist
20.	Mr. Donald Mmari	REPOA	CEO
21.	Caroline Sekule	REPOA	
22.	Dr. Amos Nungu	COSTECH	Director
23.	Prof. Joyce Kinabo	TFNC	Board Chair
24.	Dr Antony Kimario	ICRAF	Director
25.	Mr. Abraham Byamungu	UNCDF	
26.	Ms. Yvone Bayone	VODACOM	
27.	Mr.Arjin Dhillon	VODACOM	
28.	Dr. Eveline Lukonge	ASARECA	Director
29.	Dr. Jean Claude Rubyogo	CIAT	Director
30.	Dr. Leena Tripathi	IITA	Director

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31.	Dr. Amos Omore	ILRI	Director
32.	Ms. Sawiche Wamunza	UNDP	Country Representative
33.	Emmanuel Nnko	UNDP	Head Inclusive Growth Pillar
34.	Ms. Emile Mwakatundu	UN Women	WEE Programme Analyst
35.	Ms. Hodan ADDOU	UN Women	Country Representative
36.	Ms. Lilian Mwamdanga	UN Women	
37.	Ms. Sara Mbago-Bhunu	IFAD	Regional Director
38.	Ms. Caroline Alupo	IFAD	Finance Officer
39.	Mr. Japhet Justin	TADB	Managing Director
40.	Mr. Kenneth Kisagila	CRDB	Senior Manager, Sustainable Finance outreach & Relationship
41.	Mr. Hailo Kibiki	CRDB	Specialist Environmental Gender & Social Safeguard
42.	Ms. Ramla Msuya	CRDB	Senior Manager Sustainable Finance
43.	Mr. Peter Christopher	CRDB	Officer Sustainable Finance Unit
44.	Mr. Stanley Kinemelo	CRDB	Officer Sustainable Finance Unit
45.	Audax Rukonge	ANSAF	CEO
46.	Mwasama Idd	Farmer	
47.	Neema Lechipyo	Farmer	
48.	Frolence Gerald	Farmer	
49.	Mohammed Yusuph	Farmer	
50.	David M. Mwaka	Farmer	
51.	Augustine M. Mshanga	ASPIRES Tanzania	Agribusiness Specialist
52.	Mr Stephen Ruvuga	Sokoine University Graduates Cooperative (SUGECO)	Executive Director
53.	Prof Anna Temu	SUGECO	Chairperson
54.	Mr Florent Nguma	SUGECO	Operations/ marketing Manager
55.	Theodore Pius	Muungano wa Vikundi Wakulima (MVIWATA)	Head of Programmes
56.	Ezekiel Emmanuel	MVIWATA	Head of Finance and Administration

S/N	Name	Organization name	Title
57.	Michael Neligwa	MVIWATA	Policy, Advocacy and Communication Officer
58.	No names	MVIWATA	
59.	No names	MVIWATA	
60.	No names	MVIWATA	
61.	Mr Florent Nguma	Shambani Milk	(Operations/ marketing Manager)
62.		ANSAF	
63.	Prof. Eron Karimuribo	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Director
64.	Prof. Japhet Kaishagili	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Research Coordinator
65.	Farmers representatives	Farmers organisations Bahi	
66.	Farmers representatives	Farmers organisations Chamwino	
67.	Farmers representatives	Farmers organisations Dodoma	
68.	Farmers representatives	Buigiri Irrigation Scheme	
69.	Farmers representatives	Civil Society organisation	

A total of 14 individuals were consulted representing Sokoine University of Agriculture (Directorate responsible for coordinating research and technology transfer) (2 people); Muungano wa Vikundi wa Wakulima (MVIWATA) (6 people); Shambani Graduates (2 people), Sokoine University Graduates Cooperative (SUGECO) (2 people); and Agriculture Seeds Agency (ASA) (4) Farmers organization representatives, farmers from Bahi, Chamwino, Dodoma, Buigiri irrigation scheme and civil society organisations.

LIST OF PEOPLE MET IN ZANZIBAR (22-24 JUNE 2021)

S/N	Name	Organization name	Title
1	Hon. Mudrick Sollagha	Ministry of Economy, Labour and Employment	Minister
2	Dr. Juma Marik Akil	Ministry of Finance	Permanent Secretary
3	Mikidadi A. Rashid	Ministry of Agriculture	ZPDC
4	Adam A. Makame	Ministry of Agriculture	ZPRA
5	Ali Hassan Ali	President's Office	
6	Ramla M. Islam	Ministry of Agriculture	DPPR
7	Salma O. Abdullah	Ministry of Agriculture	DPPR

8	Abdalla H. Kombo	Ministry of Blue Economy	Minister
9	Aboud S. Jumbe	Ministry of Blue Economy	Permanent Secretary
10	Salum S. Hamed	Ministry of Blue Economy	Officer
11	Makame O. Makame	Ministry of Blue Economy	Officer
12	Ameir A. Mshenga	Ministry of Blue Economy-ZAFICO	Officer
13	Sheha Iddrisa Hamdani	Ministry of Blue Economy-DPPR	Officer
14	Farid M. Hamza	Ministry of Blue Economy	ORFM-RMO
17	Daudi H. Pandu	Ministry of Blue Economy-MBEF	
18	Buriyan M. Hakan	Ministry of Blue Economy-MBEF	
19	Zakaria A. Khamis	Ministry of Blue Economy-ZAFIRI	
21	Dr. Khalid Salum	PMO	Permanent Secretary

COSOP VALIDATION COMPLETION REVIEW AND DESIGN WORKSHOP (23 SEPTEMBER 2021) PARTICIPANTS LIST

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Strategic partnerships

<i>Partnering objectives</i>	<i>Partners/networks/platforms</i>	<i>Partnership results and outcomes</i>	<i>Justification for partnership</i>	<i>Monitoring and reporting (to be completed for CRR and CCR)</i>
Engaging in policy and influencing development agendas	PMO MoA MLF MAINR MoFP National Debt Management Committee Office of the Vice President	More and better policies and public investments in Blue Economy, Dairy Value chains and Climate Smart Horticulture, seed systems; digital agriculture, financial inclusion, youth and women entrepreneurship	Support to the implementation of the FYDP-III and ASDP-II, improve policy and business environment for agri-food MSMEs Enhance sustainability and scaling up through policy influence and investments	
	MWIVATA ANSAF	Increased policy influence to focus policies on smallholder farmers	Expand smallholder voices and participation in policy processes and implementation of FYDP III.	
	SUGEKO	Effective implementation of youth-focused policies and strategies	Build coalition for the formulation and implementation of youth agribusiness and entrepreneurship policies and strategies	
	UNCT UN Resident Coordinator	Increased coordination and knowledge sharing with Ministries and development partners.	Increase engagement in policy discussion, steering and implementation of the ASDP-II and FYDP III, communication and visibility	
	One CGIAR SUA UDS AGRA	Policies are informed by analytics and studies	Support upstream policy analytical studies on digital agriculture, climate smart agriculture, WEAI	
	COSTECH RBA (WFP, FAO) UNCDF	Formulation of an inclusive policy and implementation of strategies on digital agriculture and financial inclusion	Support the formulation of National Digital Agriculture Policy	
Leveraging Cofinancing	GoT	At least USD 15 millions of domestic co-financing of COSOP projects	Leverage domestic co-financing for projects under the COSOP portfolio to build strong	

<i>Partnering objectives</i>	<i>Partners/networks/platforms</i>	<i>Partnership results and outcomes</i>	<i>Justification for partnership</i>	<i>Monitoring and reporting (to be completed for CRR and CCR)</i>
			government ownership	
	Tanzania Agriculture Development Bank	At least USD 20 millions of co-financing of COSOP projects	Scaling up SCGS and facilitate financial inclusion of smallholders and MSMEs	
	African Development Bank	USD 50 million mobilized as co-financing of infrastructures (irrigation, roads, markets, warehouses)	Consolidate partnerships and co-financing opportunities	
	Value chain Actors	USD 20 millions mobilized as contributions to projects for horticulture, dairy, fisheries and crop value chains.	Create conditions for sustainability and ownership of the programme	
	Heifer International	Co-financing of USD 2 million for dairy value chain project	Scaling up Dairy Hub Model to Tanzania	
	European Union	USD 2 million as grant to the implementation of Regional initiative Blue Economy	Develop and implement the IFAD-EU Regional Blue Economy Programme in Tanzania	
	ASAP+	USD 5 million co-financing of Climate Smart Agriculture, Resilience Water energy use efficiency in the relevant projects	Mobilize grant resources for mainstreaming of climate change and increase climate financing	
	GEF (GEF8)	USD 7 million co-financing of the Land Degradation project and new projects	Mobilize grant resources for expanding Programme portfolio on Natural Resources and Environment	
	NORAD			
Enabling coordinated country-led processes				
	UNCT	Delivery of UNSDCF Outcome 2 on Prosperity	Implementation of UNSDCF	
	RBA	Enhanced collaboration on climate smart agriculture, youth and women	Develop synergies on programmatic priorities, knowledge management and communication	

<i>Partnering objectives</i>	<i>Partners/networks/platforms</i>	<i>Partnership results and outcomes</i>	<i>Justification for partnership</i>	<i>Monitoring and reporting (to be completed for CRR and CCR)</i>
		entrepreneurship, nutrition sensitive agriculture and digital agriculture		
	UNCDF	Improved project design and implementation on financial inclusion, and digital agriculture, private sector engagement	Leverage capacities in Fintech and digitalisation of financial services and market access information	
Developing and brokering knowledge and innovation (including SSTC)				
	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	Adoption of processing and postharvest loss reduction innovations.	Strengthen trade links with China and transfer of technologies on postharvest innovations (oil processing equipment)	
	the Freshwater Fisheries Research Center	Capacity-building for the improvement of aquaculture sector	Supporting the implementation of curricula to provide technical training as well as management and marketing skills for aquaculture	
	One CGIAR FAO Precision Agriculture Development Slow Food Youth Network PROCASUR	Scaling up of best practices and innovations on sustainable crop intensification, small scale irrigation, marketing, value addition, digital agriculture, nutrition sensitive agriculture	Generate and disseminate knowledge and innovations, build national capacity	
	Heifer International	Climate resilient, smallholder dairy innovations adopted along the dairy value chain	Promote learning and exchange in areas of livestock production and food security.	
	Research Centres and academia (SUA, UDS, TARI, TALIRI)	Knowledge and innovations disseminated to influence practice and improve businesses	Generate and disseminate knowledge and innovations, build national capacity	
Strengthening private sector engagement	TADB	More commercial financing institutions participate in the roll out of financial products and services.	Promote private sector investments and connect smallholders to markets; and improve nutrition	

<i>Partnering objectives</i>	<i>Partners/networks/platforms</i>	<i>Partnership results and outcomes</i>	<i>Justification for partnership</i>	<i>Monitoring and reporting (to be completed for CRR and CCR)</i>
			and increase resilience of the agriculture and food systems to climate change.	
	TAHA	Transformation of horticulture sub-sector	Provide services related to information and technologies, link off-taker of horticultural crops for export to regional and international markets.	
	ANSAF	Value chain actors are well organized and coordinated. Active participation of private sector organisations, Agribusiness organisations in multi-stakeholder platforms	Promote the commercialisation of agriculture and improved functioning of agricultural market systems.	
	SUGECCO	Jobs created through Youth entrepreneurship and scaling up of digital solutions (agritech and fintech)	Participate in project design and implementation for mainstreaming youth entrepreneurship and digital innovations into the programme	
Enhancing visibility				
	RBA	Joint organisation of Annual World Food Days	Joint programming and synergies on UNSDCF Outcome 2	
	UNCT	IFAD co-leadership on outcome 2 (Prosperity) recognized	Collaboration in implementation of the UNSDCF, outcome 2 on Prosperity	
	PMO	IFAD leadership on inclusive food systems recognized	IFAD participates and presents at key forums organized by PMO, MOA and MLF	

South-South and Triangular Cooperation strategy

Introduction

1. In response to the growing importance of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), IFAD aims to strengthen its comparative advantage and expand its work in SSTC, in terms of both knowledge-based cooperation and investment promotion, seeing it as an integral part of its business model and of its country programming process. The main objectives of SSTC work are to share relevant rural development solutions and knowledge, and promote investments among developing countries; and to establish and support partnerships and other forms of collaboration to improve rural livelihoods. SSTC will involve a set of activities, with complementary and coordinated measures that contribute to improving the effectiveness of IFAD's country programming. These include the exchange of knowledge, resources, practical skills and technical know-how on small-scale agriculture and rural development, including innovative solutions for operations supported by IFAD.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities

2. Through the AFDP, the COSOP will organize learning routes to the Aquaculture Business Development Programme in Kenya, the Small Scale Aquaculture Promotion Project in Mozambique, and the Fisheries Resources Management Programme in Eritrea. There are also plans in AFDP for exchange visits to Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa where private sectors lead most seed operations. There are opportunities for SSTC with the Korean International Development Agency on mariculture hatchery in Zanzibar, and with the Japan International Cooperation Agency, which is providing financial support to TAFICO by facilitating the purchase of a fishing vessel and installation of ice production and cold storage facilities. AFDP will build operational synergies with the World Bank through the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish), the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), and with the World Fish Centre for supporting the ADC.

3. From the [Rural Solutions Portal](#), opportunities for capacity-building initiatives can also be leveraged to support the development of aquaculture. The [aquaculture vocational training initiative](#) launched in the Fujian province in China could serve as a basis for the implementation of curricula to provide technical training as well as management and marketing skills to local communities. This initiative could further benefit from the expertise of [the Freshwater Fisheries Research Center \(FFRC\)](#) of the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences which has been actively sending fishery experts to developing countries since 1981 and has organized over 180 international technical training courses and seminars in fishery and aquaculture.

4. The COSOP anticipates further South-South collaboration activities in the framework of a project⁵⁵ funded by the China-IFAD SSTC Facility, to be implemented by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture and the Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT in support of post COVID-19 recovery, community resilience, markets access, and trade development in Tanzania. It aims to reinforce linkages between Tanzania and China to boost the export of cassava chips to China, and transfer sunflower oil press processing technologies, equipment and knowledge to Tanzania. Additional linkages for cassava processing can be established with another Facility funded project.

5. The [project](#)⁵⁶, in the Republic of Congo, is establishing a framework and evidence-based business plan for the production of fortified cassava flour and sales of the products in the national and regional market. It is also reinforcing the capacities of small-scale cassava producers and their organizations to allow them to supply fresh cassava to cassava

⁵⁵ Supporting the Recovery of Priority Food Crop Value Chains from the Effects of COVID-19 to Strengthen Community Resilience, Markets and Trade Development in Tanzania – approved under the [third call of the Facility](#)

⁵⁶ Local Production of Fortified Cassava Flour in Bouenza Department in Congo – approved under the [second call of the Facility](#)

mills. Knowledge exchange and best practices from this project with the participations of the Rome Based Agencies can enhance the local cassava value chain in Tanzania.

Opportunities for rural development investment promotion and technical exchanges

6. Building on successful lessons and experiences from MIVARF and other IFAD programmes in the region, the COSOP will promote exchange visits and study tours to support activities aimed at transferring and sharing successful solutions through visits, platforms and trainings. Initial programmes and countries will include the Rural Dairy Development Project (RDDP) in Rwanda. The COSOP will intensify knowledge sharing, capacity development and other non-lending activities in the framework of regional projects and programmes, including the (i) Regional East African Community Trade in Staples (REACTS) Project; (ii) the Climate-smart Dairy Systems in East Africa; (iii) the Rural Women Economic Empowerment program; and (iv) Climate Change, as well as the upcoming regional grants on Blue Economy

7. The COSOP will intensify ongoing partnership with the Once CGIAR, ASARECA, East African Community and SADC development programmes and networks, through non-lending activities to leverage their comparative advantage in generating and disseminating knowledge, testing and scaling up innovations, and capacity development.

SSTC engagement rationale

8. In line with the two SSTC objectives above, COSOP will undertake a range of technical cooperation activities. These activities will be integrated into the lending and grant portfolio, and contribute to knowledge sharing and policy engagement of IFAD operations in Tanzania. The China-IFAD SSTC facility pursues the overarching objective of mobilizing knowledge, technologies and resources from the Global South to accelerate rural poverty alleviation, enhance rural productivity, and advance rural transformation. The Facility is devoted to the following priorities to: (i) promote innovations in strengthening the productive, managerial, financial and marketing capacities of rural people; (ii) pilot inclusive production and business models that generate higher incomes in agricultural and non-agricultural rural activities; and (iii) promote investments and trade between developing countries.

Partnerships and initiatives

9. The RB COSOP has identified the following areas where SSTC activities will be developed: Digital agriculture solutions and innovations, financial inclusion and emerging Fintech solutions; water use efficiency, renewable energy, smallholder dairy development, Climate Smart Agriculture, Smallholder horticultural systems, nutrition sensitive agriculture, policy engagement and Country programming approach.

- For Digital agriculture solutions and innovations, experience from IFAD's collaboration with Precision Agriculture Development (PAD) to navigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya, Nigeria and Pakistan can be leveraged to deliver digital advisory to smallholder farmers to boost productivity and resilience.
- In Kenya, to support efficient use of natural resources, the Upper Tana Catchment Natural Resource Management Project has built strong partnerships with National and County Governments as well as with service organizations. Best practices on water resource management through public private partnerships from this project could be shared with Tanzanian communities and authorities.
- IFAD has established multiple partnerships for youth empowerment and engagement in policy. For example the Slow Food Youth Network and IFAD worked together in Kenya and LAC countries to protect and promote the food heritage of indigenous communities and uphold the sustainability and resilience of their practices. PROCASUR and FAO are other potential partners, which

collaborated with IFAD on a project to strengthen decent rural employment opportunities for young women and men in the Caribbean. PROCASUR is specialised in knowledge management and FAO has long-standing experience on Child Labour and Decent work with available e-learning courses.

Conclusion

10. The IFAD Country Office will establish effective linkages with the SSTC Knowledge Center in Addis Ababa, Beijing and Brazil to tap into the wealth of knowledge resources and explore more opportunities for SSTC partnerships. This will include sharing experiences and good examples on innovative development solutions and agricultural and rural development policies, as well as to develop professional networks.

Country at a glance

	1990	2000	2010	2020
Population, total (millions)	25.2	33.5	44.35	59.73
Population growth (annual %)	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.9
Surface area (sq. km) (thousands)	947.3	947.3	947.3	947.3
Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	28.5	37.8	50.1	67.4
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)		35.6	28.2	26.4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	72.3	86.2	49.6	49.4
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	200	410	720	1,080
GNI, PPP (current international \$) (billions)	22.81	38.4	88.3	158.09
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	930	1,180	2,050	2,760
People				
Income share held by lowest 20%	7	6.8	7.4	6.9
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	50	51	59	65
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	6.2	5.7	5.4	4.8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	143	134	127	115
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	165	129	72	50
Prevalence of underweight weight for age (% of children under 5)	24.8	25.3	16.1	14.6
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	63	51	91	69
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	70.6	68.8	102.8	96.9
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	5	6	32	31
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	3.4	6.1	5.2	4.7
Environment				
Forest area (sq. km) (thousands)	573.9	536.7	499.5	457.5
Urban population growth (annual %)	4.9	4.1	5.3	5
Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)	386	402	466	..
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.21
Economy				
GDP (current US\$) (billions)	4.26	13.38	32.01	62.41
GDP growth (annual %)	7	4.5	6.3	2
Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)	22.4	8.2	9.4	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	42	26	26	27
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	16	19	24	29
Time required to start a business (days)	..	36	31	30
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0	0.3	47.3	85.7
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	0	0.1	2.9	20
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and primary income)	32.9	11.9	2.9	14.6
Personal remittances, received (current US\$) (millions)	..	8	344	409
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$) (millions)	0	463	1,813	991
Net official development assistance received (current US\$) (millions)	1,163.20	1,064.30	2,960.30	2,153.10
Source: World Development Indicators database				

Financial management issues summary

Country – FM KPIs:

FM Inherent Risk:	Substantial	Governance.
1Country Disbursement Ratio (rolling-year)	54.2%	
Outstanding Ineligible Expenditure	none	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inherent country risk is deemed <i>substantial</i>. In 2020, the <i>Transparency International</i> score of Tanzania was 38 (substantial risk) which places the country in 97th position (stable) out of 179 countries. According to the World Bank 2019 CPIA⁵⁷ rating, Tanzania is a medium policy performer (score 3.5) and ranks 10th out of 40 sub-Saharan countries (avg. score 3.1). The country is showing weaknesses in public governance in particular in the sub-dimensions Quality of budgetary and financial management⁵⁸ (score 3) and Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector⁵⁹ (score 3). The latter is expected to improve due to the revision of the restrictive Statistics Act which now opens to citizens to collect and publish government statistics. <p>Public Financial Management (PFM).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFM is led by MoFP and its subsidiary institutions: the Bank of Tanzania, the Procurement Authority, the Revenues Authority. The National Audit Office has a special relationship with MoFP: the Auditor General is simultaneously the Controller, responsible that released funds are in line with Parliament's decisions. Tanzania's journey into PFM-Reform started in 1998 and it is at its 4th phase (2012-17). Most recent PEFA-2017⁶⁰ highlighted strengths in the legislative scrutiny of budget proposals and audit reports as well as in Internal and External Audit. Accounting/reporting is improving as GoT progresses towards the implementation of IPSAS accrual standards. Main weakness is <i>budget reliability</i> constrained by the <i>cash rationing system</i> that builds up expenditure arrears. IFMIS-EPICOR is the mandatory accounting system for PFM with serious limitations (i.e. budget coding) for development projects that require <i>ad hoc</i> customization.
Outstanding Advances (Projects in Expired Status)	none	
Applicable PBAS cycle:	IFAD12	
PBAS draft allocation IFAD12	USD 69.9 million	
PBAS allocation IFAD11	USD 50.0 million	
Pledge IFAD12	USD 120k	
Pledge IFAD11	USD 120k (paid)	
Debt sustainability ⁶¹ .		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At September 2021, Tanzania's risk of external <i>debt distress</i> has increased to <i>moderate</i>, mainly for the effects of the pandemic on exports (i.e. tourism), which has weakened Tanzania's ability to service its external debt. Tanzania's macroeconomic conditions have been resilient despite the COVID-19 shock. All external debt burden indicators continue to remain below thresholds. Public debt to-GDP ratio remains contained at around 30 per cent, well below the 55 per cent threshold. However, in the short-term Tanzania has limited space to absorb shocks, and the ongoing effect of the pandemic on the tourism sector is highly uncertain. The results of the 2021 IMF/IDA Debt Sustainability Analysis underscore the importance of accessing, to the extent possible, external financing on concessional terms. Also, to maintain fiscal and debt sustainability, the authorities should improve public investment management and proceed only with investment projects with clear socioeconomic payoffs. 		

¹Corporate Disbursement Ratio Methodology considers ASAP, AFD, IFAD, KFW and SPA financing sources only.

⁵⁷ World Bank's. 2019 Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), Aug 2020. CPIA rating ranges from 1 (low) to 6 (high). WB-CPIA Tanzania is available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/data/datatopics/cpia/country/tanzania>.

⁵⁸ **Quality of budgetary and financial management:** it assesses the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities, effective financial management systems, and timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely and audited public accounts.

⁵⁹ **Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector:** it assesses the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and for the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for administrative decisions, use of resources, and results obtained. The three main dimensions assessed here are the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance, access of civil society to information on public affairs, and state capture by narrow vested interests

⁶⁰ Public Expenditure & Financial Accountability (PEFA) 2017. <https://www.pefa.org/node/711>

⁶¹ Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA). IMF/IDA September 2021.

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/217701632497225792/pdf/Tanzania-Joint-World-Bank-IMF-Debt-Sustainability-Analysis.pdf>

CURRENT LENDING TERMS	PBAS11 on Highly Concessional terms
NEXT LENDING TERMS	PBAS12 on Highly Concessional terms + eligible for BRAM

PORTFOLIO, FM RISK & PERFORMANCE

Existing Portfolio:

Project	Financing instrument	FLX Status (2)	Lending Terms	Currency	Amount (million)	% Disbursed	Completion date
MIVARF	G-C-SEC-823-	EXPD	SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDS GRANTS	USD	1	99.5%	30/03/2018
	L-I--823-	EXPD	HIGHLY CONCESSIONAL TERMS 0.75 pc	XDR	59.4	100%	31/12/2020
Reversing Land Degradation LDSF	200000127800	DSBL	ECD GRANTS	USD	7.16	32.5%	29/09/2022
RPSF - Tanzania	200000355300	DSBL	SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDS GRANTS	USD	0.88	100%	31/12/2021
RPSF TZA 2nd allocation	200000386900	ENTF	SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDS GRANTS	USD	1.08	0%	29/06/2022
AFDP	200000366900	ENTF	HIGHLY CONCESSIONAL BY CURRENCY	USD	58.85	0%	29/06/2027

Project	Project FM risk rating	Performance Score: Quality of Financial Management	Performance Score: Quality & Timeliness of Audit	Performance Score: Disbursement Rate	Performance Score: Counterpart funds
MIVARF	Substantial	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Reversing Land Degradation LDSF	Substantial	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
RPSF - Tanzania	Moderate	Moderately Satisfactory	n.a.	satisfactory.	n.a.
RPSF TZA 2nd allocation	Moderate	Moderately Satisfactory	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AFDP	High	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Update on On-going Portfolio.

(i) The closure of MIVARF is pending on the submission of the final Audit; (ii) LDSF (GEF funded) is approaching completion in one year's time and, due to various delays, still has to spend 70-80% of its resources. An extension is under consideration; (iii) AFDP entered into force on April 2021 and the start-up workshop will take place at the end of November 2021; (iv) RPSF1 has fully disbursed; (v) RPSF2 FA amendment has been recently countersigned.

Use of Country Systems.

- Organisation** (on-country system). The PMU is normally established within the LPA with staff (at PMU and Implementing Unit/district level) generally seconded by the Government.
RISK: limited experience on management of development projects.
MITIGATION: Competitive recruitment for key staff at PMU, capacity building for seconded staff at field level.
- Budget** (partly on-country system). A Project's budget falls partly into National Budget: (i) at Central level, PCU budget is off-system with no ceiling imposed by GoT on expenditure, (ii) whereas at decentralised level, Project budget has to be included in the *Local Government*

envelope, *is subject to budget ceilings*, and is booked into IFMIS in order to get authorization for expenditure. Overall, project budget preparation follows same timing as the national budget (March-April) with no conflict for submission to IFAD. Budget is prepared with a bottom up approach at district level, within the ceiling provided, then consolidated at PCU.

RISK: the lengthy authorization process from Ministry of Local Authorities to recalibrate district budgets, when needed, may impact on low execution rate.

MITIGATION: (i) early start of budget consolidation, (ii) sharp scrutiny for realistic estimates, (iii) effective budget-module installed at IFMIS to monitor deviations.

- **Accounting/reporting:** (on-going migration to country systems). IFMIS-EPICOR is the mandatory accounting system across PFM including development projects, however it shows serious limitations (i.e. Chart of Account alignment to IFAD requirements). As per *Project LDSF* experience, GoT is no longer allowing the use of an off-the-shelf software. As a result accounting is performed manually off-line on excel. IFMIS-EPICOR will be upgraded into IFMIS-MUSE. LDSF completed the user-test for IFMIS-MUSE, facilitated by the MoF and with participation of LPA/PCU/Districts and customizations were proposed/submitted to MoF for scrutiny (June 2021).
RISK: manual accounting exposed to systemic human errors and unreliable reporting.
MITIGATION: (i) MoFP starts IFMIS-MUSE customization (CoA, minimum reporting, SOE for WA); (ii) training to users.
- **Fund flow** (Partly on-country systems). Central PCU is generally off-systems. Instead, PCU advances funds into District's Exchequer accounts held at Bank of Tanzania, on the Treasury platform through which payments are performed (and booked into IFMIS -EPICOR). Advances are authorised by GoT.
RISK: late replenishment at district level.
MITIGATION: ensure GoT does not impose justification-thresholds to subsequent advances from PCU to Districts.
- Tax (VAT) exemption is granted by MoF upon PCU request, but the application must be submitted before the payment.
RISK: the exemption is a lengthy process (1 month) that leads to delays in expenditure/justification/fund flow.
MITIGATION: (i) efficient management including clear staff accountability; (ii) engage MoFP to streamline process.
- **Audit.** An Internal Audit unit is generally established at the LPA. External Audit is the responsibility of the National Audit Office (NAO).
RISK: late submission of audit report.
MITIGATION: early engagement of NAO for inclusion in the Auditor's work-plan.

#	Description of Risk Feature	Rating	Assessment Basis	Remarks	Recommendation /Mitigation	Rating
A	COUNTRY RISK ASSESSMENT	2.10				2.30
1	Legal and Regulatory Framework	1.80				2.20
a	Country procurement law, regulations and manual exist	2	3 they all exist, 2 only two exist, 1 only one exist or none	Public procurement is governed by the Public Procurement Act 2011 as amended in July 2016, and subsidiary Public Procurement Regulations issued in 2013, and amended in 2016.	The procurement law is fragmented with many amendments and consequential amendments (circulars) which make application of the law difficult. A user manual should be developed to be updated whenever there is an amendment of the Law or a circular to PEs.	2
b	Existence of Standard Bidding Documents for Goods, Works and Services	3	3 all exist, 2 only for NCB & ICB, none for Shopping, 1 none exists	Standard bidding documents exist on Tanzania 'Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA)' website - https://www.ppra.go.tz		3
c	Procurement Monitoring	1	Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details	According to the PEFA report, although 99% of procuring entities (PEs) submit their annual procurement plans for publication, only about 50% of the PEs submitted their general procurement notes and contract award information. Furthermore, it was observed that some PEs procure goods and services that have not been included in the submitted procurement plans. Therefore, Procurement Management Information System (PMIS) data compiled by PPRA from source information provided by PEs is incomplete for most central Government procurements. Moreover, data on procurement methods utilised is not systematically available.	Projects should submit the annual Procurement Plan (PP) for IFAD's No objection and strictly adhere to it when conducting procurement activities. Use of the IFAD Contract Monitoring Tool and regular update of the same will facilitate in submitting to PPRA complete information on contract award.	2
d	Procurement Methods	1	Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details	According to Section 64 of the Public Procurement Act (2011), a PE shall apply competitive tendering for procurement of goods, works, services, non-consultancy services or disposal by tender, and there are provisions for urgent procurement. Specific rules also apply for procurement under Public-Private-Partnerships. However, no consolidated data is provided related to the use of non- competitive procurement methods and/or direct purchase for urgent procurements. This leaves a loophole that may be exploited by PEs to avoid competitive methods of procurement.	In addition to the thresholds for request for No objection from IFAD for use of ICB (for goods, services and works), procurements using non-competitive methods shall require a request for No objection from IFAD.	2
e	Public access to procurement information	2	Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details	Four of the six key procurement information elements are complete and reliable for Government units representing most procurement operations and are made available to the public. However, contract awards and bidding opportunities are published for around 50% of MDAs (Ministries, Departments & Agencies)	MDAs to submit progressive procurement reports to PPRA for consolidation and publication - this would solve the issue of publication of contract awards. As for publishing bidding opportunities, the implementing agency should use its own website to publish bidding opportunities	2
2	Accountability and Transparency	2.40				2.40
a	Procurement Complaints Management	3	Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details	Sections 96 and 97 of the PPA describes the mechanisms for complaints and appeals over procurement decisions. The dimension was rated 'A' by PEFA		3
b	Country Corruption Perception Index score	2	The score is published on Transparency.org. 0 to 29 = 1, 30 to 60 = 2, 61 to 100 = 3	According to the 2020 index published by transparency international, the country corruption perception index score for Tanzania is 38. TZ is ranked 99th (out of 180) in the world.	All procurement entities, as well as bidders, suppliers, contractors, consultants and service providers, shall observe the highest standard of ethics during the procurement and execution of contracts financed under IFAD funded Projects. The Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations shall apply to all projects, vendors and third parties, in addition to the relevant national anticorruption and fraud laws.	2
c	2-tiered system to handle complaints	2	3 as stated, 2 only a single level system, 1 no system	An independent procurement appeals authority known as the 'Public Procurement Appeals Authority (PPAA)' exists at National level.	The PE should establish an appeals review panel at the level of the Implementing Agency, which if it fails to resolve complaints, they will be submitted to PPAA, in order to save time.	2
d	Existence of a debarment system	3	3 full existence, 2 existence of complaints body that is the authority, 1 does not exist	Any criminal act will result in the bidding company being subject to criminal prosecution as well as debarment by PPRA in accordance with the procurement ct. A list of blacklisted companies is published on the PPRA website, and time period for which a company has been debarred.		3
e	Existence of an independent and competent local authority responsible for investigating corruption allegations	2	Corruption agency, 2 existence of an office within a government ministry/agency that carries out some/all of these functions, 1 does not exist	The Internal Auditor general undertakes a compliance Audit on an annual basis. However, not all PEs are audited. PPRA also undertakes annual audits but on a sample basis.	The appointed external auditor to undertake an annual 'Compliance Audit'	2

Risk Rating System

3 **L** : Low Risk

2 **M** : Medium Risk

1 **H** : High Risk