

## United Republic of Tanzania

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### Reversing Land Degradation Trends and Increasing Food Security in Degraded Ecosystems in Semi-arid Areas of Tanzania (LDFS)

#### Mid-term Review Report

Type of mission	Mid-term Review
Project Name	Reversing Land Degradation Trends and Increasing Food Security in Degraded Ecosystems in Semi-arid Areas of Tanzania (LDFS)
Country	Tanzania
Country programme manager	Francisco Maria Rispoli
Name of Project Director	Joseph Kihale
Date of mission (month/year)	July/ 2021
Project Area:	Mkalama, Nzega, Kondoa, Magu, Micheweni districts
Days in the field	5
Field sites visited	Nzega, Mkalama, Micheweni Jacqueline Machangu-Motcho, Country Programme Officer, IFAD Tanzania; Rikke Olivera (remotely), Senior Global Technical Specialist, Natural Resources Management, PTL PMI, IFAD; Marie-Clarisse Chanoine Dusingize, Environment and Climate specialist, IFAD consultant; Ndawazhile Kaluwa (remotely), Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, IFAD consultant; Carlo Marcello Spinello (remotely), Financial Management Specialist, IFAD consultant; Roberta Bruscano (remotely), Procurement Specialist, ESA IFAD consultant; The PCU members, notably, the Project Coordinator, the M&E specialist, the Accountant and the Procurement Specialist, joined the mission
Mission composition	



AWPB	annual work plan and budget
CA	conservation agriculture
CAP	community action plan
CCRO	certificate of customary rights of occupancy
CoA	chart of accounts
COWSO	community owned water supply organization
CSA	climate smart agriculture
DFP	district focal point
DFT	district facilitation team
EIA	environmental impact assessment
ESA	East and Southern Africa
EX-ACT	ex-ante carbon balance tool
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFS	farmer field school
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GFS	government financial statistics
GHG	greenhouse gas
IAP-FS	Integrated Approach Programme on Food Security
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IRDC	Institute of Rural Development Planning
IA	internal audit
IVNRM	inter-village natural resource management committee
JVLUPC	joint village land use planning committee
KMCP	knowledge management and communication plan
LC-Zanzibar	Land Commission of Zanzibar
LDFS	Reversing Land Degradation Trends and Increasing Food Security in Degraded Ecosystems in Semi-arid Areas of Tanzania
LDSF	Land Degradation Surveillance Framework
LTR	letter to the recipient
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MoU	memorandum of understanding
MPAT	multidimensional poverty assessment tool
NCMC	National Carbon Monitoring Centre
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
NRM	natural resource management
O&M	operation and maintenance
PCU	project coordination unit
PDR	project design document
PIM	project implementation manual
PIR	project implementation report
PLUM	participatory land use management team
PP	procurement plan
PS	Permanent Secretary
RFP	request for proposal
SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
SLM	sustainable land management
SLUPC	shehia land use planning committee
SNRMC	shehia natural resource management committee
SoE	statement of expenditure
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service
TTSA	Tanzania Tree Seed Agency
VLUP	village land use plans
VLUPC	village land use planning committee
VNRM	village natural resource management committee
VPO	Vice-President's Office

## **A. Project Overview (auto-generated by the system)**

*This chapter provides basic facts about the project. Therefore, you don't introduce any text here, it will be sourced from different IFAD's systems and displayed in the final report generated by the system.*

## **B. Overall Assessment**

*This chapter provides an overview table of all ratings, this table will be generated by the system. No need to introduce any text, it will be sourced from the sections below and displayed in the final report generated by the system.*

## **C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions**

### **Background and main objective of the mission**

From 19th to 30th July 2021, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Vice-President's Office (VPO) conducted a partially remote midterm review mission for the project: Reversing Land Degradation Trends and Increasing Food Security in Degraded Ecosystems in Semi-arid Areas of Tanzania (LDFS). The objectives of the mission were to: i) Assess overall progress; ii) Review the progress made with the catch-up plan in both mainland and Pemba; iii) Review financial and physical progress in executing the AWPB 2020-2021; iv) Review the project M&E system, its applicability and its alignment with core indicators; v) Assess the performance of service providers and implementing partners; vi) Assess the coordination between the different sub-components, and provide technical recommendations where needed; vii) In conjunction with relevant programme stakeholders, identify and discuss priorities activities to be implemented prior to project completion in September 2022; viii) Assess actual and potential/emerging problems and constraints, and agree on solutions, changes or improvements and accountabilities for their implementation; ix) Assess project implementation's alignment with the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and Procurement Plan; x) Assess overall programme performance, outreach, targeting and overall sustainability; and xi) Draw initial lessons about programme design, implementation, and management.

In country-mission members<sup>1</sup> paid a courtesy visit to the Permanent Secretary-Vice President's Office, Ms Mary Ngelela Maganga and presented the purpose of the joint implementation support mission. The mission spent two days in Singida to exchange on project progress with all district focal points as well as main stakeholders including, Ministry of Water (MoW), World Agroforestry (ICRAF), Tanzania Forestry Service (TFS), and Soikoine Agriculture University. Subsequently the mission visited farmer field school (FFS), NRM, and producer groups in Mpambala, Lugongo and Munguli villages in Mkalama district; Sigili, Lyamalagwa villages in Nzega district; and 5 shehias (Majenzi, Shumba Mjini, Wingi Mjini, Micheweni Mjini and Chamboni) in Micheweni district (Pemba). A pre wrap-up meeting to discuss key findings was held with the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) on the 30<sup>th</sup> July and a wrap-up meeting was held with the PCU and the Permanent Secretary (PS), Vice President's Office (VPO) on the 13<sup>th</sup> August 2021. The mission want to thank the VPO and district teams for the great support provided during the mission.

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<sup>1</sup> The IFAD mission members comprise: Jacqueline Machangu-Motcho, Country Programme Officer, IFAD Tanzania; Rikke Olivera (remotely), Senior Global Technical Specialist, Natural Resources Management, PMI, IFAD; Marie-Clarisse Chanoine Dusingize; Environment and Climate specialist, IFAD consultant; Ndawazhile Kaluwa (remotely), Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, IFAD consultant; Carlo Marcello Spinello (remotely), Financial Management Specialist; Roberta Bruscano (remotely), Procurement Specialist, ESA. The PCU members, notably, the Project Coordinator, the NRM Specialist, the M&E specialist, the Accountant and the Procurement Specialist, joined the mission.

## Key mission agreements and Conclusions

The project has made progress since the December 2020 supervision mission, but with only 64% execution of the 20/21 AWPB. The project has not picked up the pace needed after being on hold from August 2019 to July 2020. **After 4 years of implementation, IFAD has disbursed 32% of the Grant, cumulative expenditures are 21% and USD 5.6 million need to be spend until completion in September 2022.** In a no extension scenario, to reduce the amount, that will eventually be cancelled, it requires the following swift agreed actions:

- The VPO will work with the MoW to: i) assess capacities of MoW/ RUWASA to execute water infrastructure works (boreholes and dams) and eventual sub-contracting modality; ii) make sure all required information is provided for IFAD to be able to give swift no objection (NO) for water works to proceed; and iii) **develop and agree upon a realistic detailed water infrastructure implementation plan** to be shared with IFAD before the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August 2021.
- Based on the water infrastructure implementation plan, and realistic planning of other remaining project activities, **the PCU will adjust the 21/22 AWPB and the Procurement Plan ensuring timelines and amounts are realistic** and submit to IFAD for NO before the 20<sup>th</sup> of August 2021. The AWPB should focus on maximum impact activities agreed in the December 2020 mission Aide Memoire for a no extension scenario.
- The PCU will follow up closely with District Facilitation Teams (DFT) and project partners (MoW, TFS, ICRAF, NCMC) on implementation of priority activities to reach the 75% execution of current funds disbursed to the project including. **When the 75% threshold have been reached, the VPO/PCU will submit to IFAD the next withdrawal application** no later than 15<sup>th</sup> October 2021.
- The VPO/PCU will **prepare a 12-month project extension request and exit strategy** to be shared with IFAD before the end of November 2021 and submitted to the MoF with the VPO committing to share costs of PCU salaries in the extension period. The extension will be from September 2022 to September 2023. A key justifications for the extension is to compensate for the year the project account was not operational. This will secure that communities benefit from the implementation of the successfully prepared village land-use plans (VLUP) and the community action plans (CAP) including: running and consolidating the FFS and income generation groups in two cropping seasons instead of one; implementing water infrastructure works; and building the capacities of Community-based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs).
- As the project has now passed midterm review, **the M&E system must systematically document the performance and outcomes.** The PCU will step up on M&E activities to make sure all data are systematically collected, analysed and reported in a clear and coherent manner enabling the project management to learn, share and ensure results.
- The VPO and the five districts have provided signed co-financing letters for a total amount of USD 45 million at project design, but only a limited amount has currently been documented - an issue flagged since the project's start-up workshop. The PCU will work with the districts and project partners in: i) capturing all staff time, transport and equipment provided directly to the project; and ii) map investments from line ministries and partners in the districts contributing to the same objective and outcomes as the LDFS to **capture funding that can be counted as co-financing in the reporting to the GEF.**

## **D. Overview and Project Progress**

Component 1 has successfully supported communities in preparing VLUPs and CAPs and preparing for the issuing of Certificates for Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO). Component 2, including adoption of climate smart production practices, restoration of vegetation cover in catchments and village forest land, sustainable rangeland management, income generation, and the crucial investments in water infrastructure, and component 3, on monitoring and assessments, have only limited progress and are seriously behind schedule. The low pace in implementation in 2020/21 has partly been caused by fund transfer issues from IFAD to the project and onwards to the districts where funds had not been included in district budgets. Actions have been taken at district level to avoid a similar situation in fiscal year 2021/22.

### ***Component 1: Institutional capacity building for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation at landscape level***

The mission was pleased to see that last pending issues in this component are being addressed and almost all activities have been implemented. Since the December 2020 supervision mission, the villages in Kondoa have obtained their registration certificates allowing for the issuing of CCROs. The communal CCRO for the Hadzabe group in Munguli village (Mkalama) is also in process of being issued after district staff and Hadzabe community members visited Yareda Chini in Mbulu district to learn from another Hadzabe community who has obtained their CCRO and practice sustainable forest management. The TFS has trained the DFTs and VLUPC members in all mainland districts in the Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA) approach and subsequently a community forest management plan will be prepared with all villages including with the Hadzabe group in the Munguli village. The declaration of the Hadzabe group as legal owners of the village forest reserve in Munguli village is in process as per the Forest Act No.14 of 2002.

Training in Biodiversity conservation in rangeland, forest and cropland management has still not been done because the procurement process of the expert failed. The Tendering process for this consultancy started in 2019. However, due to one-year project suspension, the bid validity of the tender document was expired before contract signature. Therefore, it was agreed that the PCU will sign a MoU with the line Ministry in charge of natural resources management and biodiversity conservation to support the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into the modules of farmer field schools (FFS) and capacity building of natural resources management groups using local biodiversity experts.

The shehia land use plans (SLUP) for the 8 shehias in Micheweni are also well advanced and the mission discussed with the Land Commission in Zanzibar to fast track the finalisation of the plans. Seaweed farming is an income generation activity for women with high priority in the CAPs developed under the SLUPs. However, support for this activity was not foreseen in the project design approved by the GEF mainly focusing on reversing land degradation in drylands to achieve food security and resilience for dryland rural communities. For the project to support seaweed farming, this activity needs to be aligned to GEF focal areas for the LDFS project, namely land degradation, biodiversity and climate change mitigation. During the courtesy visit to Pemba Island, held on 26 July 2021, it was discussed that the Environment officer from the First Vice President's Office will provide relevant information related to the global environmental benefits of seaweed farming in terms of climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation. The PCU will work with the Micheweni team on this information and include the justification for seaweed farming in the next PIR report to the GEF. No activities supporting the seaweed farming can be conducted before IFAD has provided NO to this provided justification. The justification should include:

- Impacts on food security for the involved households and communities
- Indirect impacts on reversing land degradation by shifting from wooden poles to cement poles (or poles from sustainable managed forest) and avoid deforestation
- Direct impacts on carbon sequestration to be quantified

- Positive impacts on the conservation of coastal-marine Biodiversity, including: how is the conservation of coastal-marine biodiversity taken into account in the seaweed farming activities? Are there any particular practices used that support the conservation of this biodiversity in the seaweed farming? Are the people engaged in seaweed farming also engaged in any conservation of coastal marine ecosystems? Are the project team and the beneficiaries aware of what are the main issues for the conservation of coastal-marine ecosystems and biodiversity, that the project would need to address while supporting seaweed farming.

The IFAD mission was reaffirmed by the PCU, that fisheries activities will not be financed. However, the project can support aquaculture activities as a livelihood activity adapted to areas with saltwater intrusion.

### ***Component 2: Up-scaling of sustainable and climate smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems***

Since the December 2020 supervision mission, all districts have conducted learning visits to research institutions and/or model farms to learn about climate smart farming practices and agroforestry conserving ecosystem services. According to DFT and PCU staff these visits have been well appreciated by villagers, however, no systematic monitoring information has been collected documenting their perception and benefits from the visits. During the missions' field visits, the relevance for the agro-ecological context of the different villages of some of the practices demonstrated was questioned.

Training of facilitators of farmer field schools (FFS) have been implemented in all districts and participants have been identified for the different FFS. According to district training reports, 60-80% of participants have more than 75% understanding of the various topics after the training. Perceptions on the relevance and quality of the training was only collected from some participants and no data were collected on the extent to which the training has prepared them well to be FFS facilitators of experimental learning processes. For the role out of the FFS, it will be important to follow up on the capacities of the trained facilitators in terms of achieving effective learning processes and outreach and adoption rates of climate smart practices through the FFS, and ultimately for achieving the expected increase in production and income. Only FFS training of facilitators have been done because of the delay in fund transfer and no up-front district co-financing of this activity. Hence, the cropping season has been missed for implementing a full cycle of FFS. The Sigili village in Nzega district was, however, able to implement FFS for Systems for Rice Intensification (SRI) resulting in significant increase in yields. Without a project extension, only one full season of FFS will be implemented which will significantly limit the building of experimental learning capacities and adoption of new practices by farmers. A firm commitment in the project's exit strategy is needed (backed by a plan and budget) for the district teams to follow up after the end of the project to insure sustainability and actual impacts of the FFS in terms of new practices adopted. If a one year extension is granted, one more cropping season would be covered by the FFS potentially significantly improving outcomes and sustainability.

Regarding the investments in water infrastructure, IFAD technical comments have been included in the Borehole survey. However, the following key comments have not been incorporated: i) mix of water infrastructures to be implemented in each village; ii) related number of beneficiaries and benefits (crop, livestock, HH water needs met); iii) capacity building needs for CBWSO and their commitment and arrangements for O&M and water governance; iv) organization and commitment and involvement of villagers in catchment conservation. There are concerns about who can actually do the borehole drilling and if it will require a procurement process. Considering the importance for the sustainability of the water works, it is of concern that it is still not clear if CBWSOs are aware and have committed to M&O responsibilities and costs to be covered through a water fee. This awareness and commitment must be in place before the start of the water works. The feasibility studies for dams for mainland districts was shared with IFAD 10<sup>th</sup> of August and the water study for Micheweni have been shared 12<sup>th</sup> August 2021

with IFAD. These uncertainties and delays raise further concerns about if the project will be able to implement and pay for the water works before project completion. This is risky since IFAD's firm rules do not allow any expenditures for works to be paid after project completion date.

The IFAD mission has provided a table to be filled for each village by the PCU in close collaboration with the MoW and the DFTs to ensure all missing information requested by IFAD is provided. In addition to this information the PCU, in collaboration with the MoW and DFTs, will prepare and submit to IFAD a detailed water infrastructure implementation plan for IFAD to be able to assess the viability of giving a NO for the boreholes and other water works. The detailed implementation plan must include: deadlines for survey and feasibility studies and their approval; preparation and submission of all required information to IFAD for NO; CBWSO capacity building activities; all steps in the sub-contracting and construction/drilling processes; issuing of water work completion certificate, and processing of the final payment to the company<sup>2</sup>

Income generation groups have been created e.g. in beekeeping, chicken, horticulture, milling rice machines, sea weed, and cattle fattening. Unfortunately, the socioeconomic and market opportunity study is highly overdue, but a draft has been shared with IFAD at the end of this mission. To enhance sustainability in the short time left before the end of the project and as also recommended in previous missions, these groups should as much as possible be linked to the FFS and community groups working on catchment conservation. During the field visits, the beneficiaries expressed the need for capacity building on financial literacy and simple budget and bookkeeping. This should be included in training provided for income generation activities.

### **Component 3: *Monitoring and assessment***

As per the project design report, this component aims to play a supportive role in generating monitoring and assessment data (M&A) for investments in rehabilitation of rangeland, forestland and catchments and climate smart agricultural practices to reverse land degradation processes and increase food security and income. The main activity to facilitate this is to establish a baseline for: assessing land degradation, vegetation cover, and biodiversity trends using the Land Degradation Surveillance Framework developed by ICRAF; carbon benefits applying the Ex-Act carbon balance assessment tool; and assessing the multidimensional poverty, resilience and food security of targeted households using the IFAD developed Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool in combination with a resilience scorecard.

To date, the baseline using the MPAT and to some extent the resilience scorecard has been established. The MoU with ICRAF-Tanzania has just been signed and work will start for establishing the plots and the baseline for the LDSF in the five districts. The mission also met with the National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCMC) and pushed for the MoU to be finalized in order to conduct the still pending Ex-Act assessment as soon as possible.

In a no extension scenario, unfortunately, these tools will only be applied once. As such, it will only be possible to assess the current status informing priority activities and areas for rehabilitation. However, with districts committed to continue the initiated activities with FFS, CBWSO, and catchment conservation and income generation groups after the end of the project, it is expected that the districts and the VLUPCs will also continue the LD surveillance using the LDSF tool to monitor future progress in reversing land degradation processes. In the no extension scenario, the MPAT and resilience scorecard end-line survey should be conducted in August 2022 requiring the TORs to be prepared for NO by IFAD in April 2022 to allow the procurement process to be successfully concluded by 31<sup>st</sup> July 2022. In a one year project extension scenario, the end-line for the MPAT, resilience scorecard as well as the LDSF and Ex-Act should be conducted in August 2023.

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<sup>2</sup> Please refer to detailed comments provided by IFAD to the draft implementation plan shared by the PCU (email exchange 6<sup>th</sup> August 2021)



The expected outcome of component 3 is to improve the evidence base for joint village land-use planning, improvement of ecosystem services and upscaling at district, region, and national level. As of the mission, the project has very limited progress in achieving this outcome with no village and district people trained in the M&A tools yet. In addition, key knowledge products that may contribute to evidence-based policy decisions have not been produced.

To insure sustainability, the future housing and use of the M&A tools need to be included in the project's exit strategy and the PCU and the DFTs need to follow closely up on that the two service providers, ICRAF-Tanzania and the NCMC: i) ensure community participation in the assessment processes; and ii) conduct capacity building modules for line ministries, district staff and members of VLUPCs and the different NRM/FFS groups in the application of the M&A tools to sustain the use of the tools for decision support after the end of the project.

Title of Agreed action	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<b>Water works implementation plan.</b> Develop and agree upon a realistic detailed water infrastructure implementation plan and submit to IFAD to support NO for water infrastructure	PCU with MoW and DFTs	23 August 2021	Agreed
<b>Pending information on water infrastructure.</b> Complete the table for each village with all pending information requested by IFAD	PCU with MoW and the DFTs	18 August 2021	Agreed
<b>21/22 AWPB and PP.</b> Adjust the 21/22 AWPB and the Procurement Plan ensuring timelines and amounts are realistic and submit to IFAD for NO	PCU	20 August 2021	Agreed
<b>Withdrawal application.</b> Prepare and submit to IFAD the next withdrawal application as soon as the 75% threshold in expenditures have been reached	PCU	15 November 2021	Agreed
<b>Extension.</b> Prepare a 12 months project extension request and share with IFAD and submit to MoF	VPO/PCU	15 November 2021	Agreed
<b>Report co-financing.</b> i) Capture all cumulative co-financing from all staff time, transport and equipment provided directly to the project; and ii) map investments from line ministries and partners in the districts contributing to the same objective and outcomes as the LDFS and capture funding that can be counted as co-financing in the reporting to the GEF	VPO/PCU	30 <sup>th</sup> October 2021	Agreed

<b>Exit strategy.</b> Prepare and submit to IFAD the project exit strategy and plan (to be kept updated)	PCU		15 November 2021	Agreed
<b>Sustainability of FFS.</b> Prepare a solid follow up plan on FFS in the projects' exit strategy	PCU/DFTs		15 November 2021	Agreed
<b>CCROs.</b> Ensure remaining CCROs, including for the villages in Kondoa and the community CCRO for the Hadzabe are issued	PCU/DFT		31 March 2022	Agreed
<b>Seaweed.</b> Include documentation and justification for seaweed farming in the next PIR report to the GEF	PCU/DFT for Micheweni		20 <sup>st</sup> August 2021	Agreed
<b>Biodiversity training.</b> Train extension staff and village and shehia land use planning committees in biodiversity conservation in rangeland management and land-use planning.	PCU/DFT		15 November 2021	Agreed
<b>Financial literacy and simple accounting.</b> Include financial literacy and simple accounting in FFS and training of producer groups in relation to income generation activities	PCU/DFT		Continuing	Agreed
<b>LDSF baseline.</b> ICRAF-Tanzania to adjust its work plan and ensure completion of the establishment of the plots and the baseline assessment on time.	PCU to follow up closely on ICRAF-Tanzania		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	Agreed
<b>Ex-Act assessment.</b> NCMC to complete the carbon benefit assessment as soon as possible	PCU to follow up closely on NCMC		30 <sup>th</sup> November 2021	Agreed
<b>End-line MPAT and resilience scorecard.</b> In case project extension has not been granted by April 2022, prepare and submit to IFAD for NO the TORs for the MPAT and the resilience scorecard end-line survey to ensure it is conducted no later than August 2022.	PCU		15 <sup>th</sup> April 2022	Agreed
<b>Community participation in M&amp;A.</b> Ensure consistent community participation in the application of the LDSF and the Ex-Act and sharing of the results and their implications for their adoption of rehabilitation, conservation and climate smart production practices	PCU/ICRAF/DFTs		Continuing	Agreed

<b>Capacities in M&amp;A tools.</b> Ensure ICRAF-Tanzania and NCMC are building capacities of line ministries, district staff and members of VLUPC and the different NRM groups in the application of the LDSF and Ex-Act tools	PCU/ICRAF/ NCMC	Continuing	Agreed
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## E. Project implementation

### i. Effectiveness and Development Focus

#### Development Effectiveness

#### Effectiveness

Rating: 3

#### Justification of rating

The project has made some progress during this fiscal year 2020-2021. However, in a no extension scenario it is now unlikely it will fully achieve most of the planned outcomes and its development objective envisioned at design. Similar to the last supervision mission, the project has only reported on the component 1 outcome. For Component 2 and Component 3, the PCU has reported on outputs. With only one FFS (Sigili village, SRI) operating so far and no water infrastructures have been finalized, there are no outcomes yet in component 2. Likewise for component 3, key activities including the ICRAF LDSF are yet to be implemented and produce the outcome. No outcome level survey has been done and there is no evidence that the project's theory of change is being realized.

#### Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

The project has been operational in the fiscal year 20/21 after it was on hold from August 2019 to July 2020 due to in-country legal issues related to the signature of the grant agreement outside the control of the project team. With only 64% execution of the 20/21 AWPB the project has not picked up the needed pace in implementation, partially caused by delays in fund transfers. The project has reported on the outcome 1. Outcome 2 and 3 on adoption of climate smart and natural resources management practices, productivity and incomes can only be reported on after the next cropping season during which FFS and producer groups will have been supported.

The project development objective (DO) aims at *increasing the resilience to climate variability and change (using household resilience scorecard) for 40% of targeted households*. This is unlikely to be met in the remaining one year with only one season of support for FFS and income generation groups and only very limited water infrastructures implemented with no time to consolidate CBWSOs. In the case of a one year extension, the likelihood of achieving the DO increases significantly with two seasons of FFS and support for income generation groups and all water infrastructures implemented.

The project has achieved the outcome 1 *At least 1 Landscape level inter-village NRM committee per district functioning meeting at least twice per year and solving any emerging conflicts over resources use (at least 30% women in leading positions)*. As part of the participatory land-use planning process in 15 villages and 8 shehias local committees for managing landscapes and resources have been established or existing committees have been strengthened. These include: Five (5) District Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) teams; 23 Village Land Use Management Committees (VLUMC); 5 Joint Village Land Use Planning Committees (JVLUPC); and 24 Village Natural Resources Management Committee (VNRMC). Women in leadership roles in these committees stands at 10% against the 30% target.

In the absence of an outcome survey, a rapid survey was conducted during the MTR responded by 240 beneficiaries in the 5 districts (45% female, 33% youth). 90% of the respondents reported that their village has a VLUMC or VNRMCs, and 55% reported that a household member has participated in a committee meeting. Interestingly, 43% responded that there has been disagreements over the use of shared resources the last year, hence, after the project-supported land-use planning process. Of these respondents, a high 63% said that the land-use committee were not able to solve the disagreement. The PCU was recommended to conduct further assessments of the sustainability and effectiveness of the land-use planning process and the related committees in reducing conflicts.

The rapid survey also covered results of preparatory activities for the achievement of the outcome 2 and 3: 90% thought the knowledge from trainings of FFS facilitators will be helpful in the upcoming season; 92% though the production practises and/or technologies they learned about through the training and demonstration visits will improve yields; 49% responded to be in producer groups where 77% would like support in trainings for income generating activities; and 90% of those who responded not to be in a producer group would like to participate in a group supported by the project.

The PCU was recommended to conduct a proper outcome survey as soon as the first season of FFS and support for income generation groups have been implemented. A revision of outcome targets were also discussed and a proposal was prepared by the PCU to be finalized as soon as it has been clarified if the project will have a project extension.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<p><b>Conduct an Outcome Survey</b></p> <p>After the next farming season, conduct an outcome survey of the development objective and outcome indicators including feedback from beneficiaries regarding effectiveness of trainings and FFS</p>	M&E Officer, VPO	July, 2022	Agreed
<p><b>Develop a proposal of Indicator Targets Revision</b></p> <p>Produce an evidence-based revision of outreach and component indicators and submit to IFAD for NO</p>	M&E Officer, VPO	August, 2021	proposed

#### Development Focus

#### Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

#### Justification of rating

At design, the project adopted a three-tiered targeting strategy (i.e. geographic, self-targeting and direct targeting) which aimed to ensure that all social groups are represented and benefit from the project in terms of income, food security and resilience. To date, the project has reached beneficiaries across the all 5 targeted districts and project interventions are responding to the community needs as identified in the Community Actions Plans produced as part the Village/Shehia Land Use Plans. However, the project lacks clear and reliable Monitoring Information on beneficiaries both from IFAD/GEF financing and in particular from the co-financing. Although the project reaches out to the intended target group, the quantitative outreach targets are not being fully reached.

#### Main issues

The project's interventions intends to reach 30,000 direct beneficiaries, through the targeting of smallholder farmers, who are vulnerable to climate change impacts in the Tanzanian dryland. The project aims at selecting beneficiaries among three sub-groups : (a) Food insecure subsistence smallholder agro-pastoral farmers; (b) Mostly food secure subsistence smallholder agro-pastoral farmers and (c) Market oriented agro-pastoral farmers. To date, the project reports reaching 9044 direct beneficiaries men and women, 30% of the 30,000 original total outreach target in the PDR, which also covers beneficiaries from project co-financing which is currently not being monitored. However, it is not clear how the number of 9044 current beneficiaries reached has been calculated (not clear how many households reached and average number of people per household) due to the lack of a proper beneficiaries database. Beneficiaries reported for the different project activities are: 3292 community members trained in land-use planning; 1475 members of the established FFS of which most have not yet been supported, since the FFS have not started yet in most villages; and 575 trained in gender issues.

During the field visits, the mission also noted that the registries of beneficiaries per district were not systematically shared with the PCU. The M&E officer only gathers consolidated data from each district on total number of participants to any training, disaggregated by gender and age. As such, the project may double count the beneficiaries when they are participating in several activities. Double counting in total project outreach may also occur if some beneficiaries are from the same household. It also appeared that the PCU has not collected disaggregated data from the districts for about two years. It is highly recommended that the PCU strengthens its monitoring tools and analysis of data in order to avoid potential double counting and achieve clear and coherent reporting on beneficiary outreach. The

targeting and outreach strategy for each activity must also be revised to effectively target a significant number of beneficiaries (e.g., only 575 beneficiaries participated to the gender trainings).

Given the project's objective to target three sub-groups, the project has developed beneficiary's forms that capture information related to the household structure (i.e. female or male-headed household) and their nutritional and economic status. However, this information is not systematically analysed and presented within the Monitoring and Information System (MIS). It is recommended that the PCU improve the processing of M&E data related to the typologies of beneficiaries (e.g. level of food security, linkage to the market, household category, etc.). This shall be systematically and regularly captured in the centralised MIS and should support the project to better tailor project activities to the needs and priorities of different beneficiary groups.

Title of Agreed action	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<b>Targeting and outreach.</b> Clarify project's outreach monitoring to avoid double counting of beneficiaries and report coherent well analysed data and improve its targeting and outreach strategy to reach more beneficiaries	PCU/ Officer M&E	31 <sup>st</sup> August 2021	Agreed
<b>Monitoring and Information System.</b> Capture data related to typologies of the beneficiaries (e.g. level of food security, linkage to the market, household structure, etc.)	M&E Officer	Continuous	Agreed

#### Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 4

##### Justification of rating

The project has developed a Gender Strategy in order to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) and more equitable balance in workloads and in the sharing of economic and social benefits between women and men. Efforts are made to facilitate the participation of women and they account for a significant number of beneficiaries. Yet, the gender training has only gathered a small number of participants in each targeted district and the project does not capture the M&E data related to the involvement of female and male headed households. The collection and analysis of further gender disaggregated data will strengthen the project targeting mechanisms and the implementation of gender-tailored interventions.

##### Main issues

The LDFS's gender strategy promotes gender equality by increasing women's access to skills and knowledge, and strengthening women's decision-making and their roles across all project components. The project design has set a gender quota for the number of district and village staff (>30% women) and community members (>30% women, >30% youths) to be trained on landscape-level integrated natural resources governance and management, climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and entrepreneurship. At design, it was expected that the project will adopt training approaches that increase women's participation by increasing the use of female extension staff and trainers as well as women in leading positions (>30%).

To date, the project has reached 1176 women and 1075 youth, representing 33 % and 31% of participants respectively, in the training on participatory land use planning, land governance and natural resources management. 836 women and 626 youth (respectively 51 % and 38 % of participants) were trained in various FFS topics (e.g. CA/CSA, water harvesting, tree nursery and sustainable woodland

management, sustainable rangeland management). As such these in these activities, the quota set at project design has been reached. However, the existing M&E mechanisms and tools are not well capturing all sex and youth disaggregated data for all project interventions. In addition, the M&E tools are not providing data related to female and male-headed households and their nutritional and economic status. Hence, the project is not aware and does not pay attention to if it is reaching its target of at least 20% female headed-households in production increasing activities and at least 30% female headed-households in income generating activities. These households tend to have less labour available for farm work because of the limited power that women have to hire men (cultural bias). Women are also economically constrained by heavy and unpaid household duties that take them away from income generating activities.

The training for mainstreaming Gender-Sensitive Approaches into the LDFS project was conducted in all five districts (Kondoa, Mkalama, Nzega, Magu and Micheweni) from 3-11 June 2021. 575 persons were trained during a two days training, including 35% female participants. However, the total number of participants is insufficient to ensure that the project is effectively building the capacities for mainstreaming gender into climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions, land use planning, agro-pastoralism, and food security at the local level. The project shall at least reach a third of the overall number of beneficiaries with gender training and awareness raising. The project shall adopt a Gender Champion training approach, which will ensure sustainability and continuous peer-to-peer learning. This will also guarantee that the project is reaching an increased number of participants. In order to be more participatory, the gender training shall be conducted at ward or village level rather than district level by being mainstreamed into FFS and training of income generation groups. The project must ensure that the District Gender Officer will contribute to the training sessions and continue to support the Gender champions after project completion.

Title of Agreed action	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<b>Gender targeting.</b> Production increase interventions shall at least target 20% female headed-households and income generation interventions shall at least target 30% female headed-households	PCU	Continuing	Agreed
<b>Gender training.</b> Adopt a Gender Champion training approach, which will ensure sustainability and continuous peer-to-peer learning, and mainstream gender training and approaches into FFS and training of income generation groups.	PCU	Continuing	Agreed

**Agricultural Productivity (if relevant)**

**Rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

92 FFS have been established with a total 1475 members. However, only training of the FFS facilitators have been done so far because of the delay in fund transfer and no up-front district co-financing of this activity. Hence, the cropping season has been missed for implementing a full cycle of FFS and farmers are yet to adopt practices that will improve resilience and productivity of their agricultural activities. The Sigili village in Nzega district has, however, been able to implement FFS for Systems for Rice Intensification (SRI) resulting in significant increase in yields. One demonstration plot of 268m<sup>2</sup> achieved an increase in yields from 19 kg before the training to 66 kg after the training (equivalent to an increase from 0,7t/ha to 2,4t/ha).

**Main issues**

For improved calculation of gains in agricultural productivity the FFS will need to maintain simple logbooks of input costs and labour time, achievements in yields and income generated from the harvest.

With only one year left of project implementation in a no extension scenario, FFS will only be implemented in one cropping season which poses a risk to the sustainability of farmer's achievements by adopting practices for resilience and agricultural productivity. A one year extension would significantly increase sustainable impacts on agricultural productivity. An important measure to mitigate this risk in both scenarios is the already achieved training of FFS facilitators and district extension staff. They will jointly contribute to continued support to farmers for their adoption of improved practices and as such achieving gains in productivity and resilience. This needs to be an explicit component in the project's exit strategy to be implemented by the districts.


**Nutrition (if relevant)**

**Rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

The project design included several interventions to improve food security, but did not have a specific focus on nutrition. In order to achieve food security and resilient livelihoods, the design addresses key aspects of natural resources degradation in the fragile dryland context. The improved land-use planning, governance and tenure security through CCROs are providing incentives for the communities to invest in improved management of their natural resources. To achieve food security and nutrition impacts the project's foreseen investments in the upcoming year in water infrastructures to boost production and access to clean drinking water and sanitation is key combined with the promotion of climate smart production and natural resources management practices through FFS.

**Main issues**

Preliminary FFS training package have included a specific module on nutrition. During the field visits in Nzega district, beneficiaries have reported that the increased production has improved their nutrition and reduced the food shortage. In addition, further water investments are foreseen as an opportunity to support the kitchen garden initiatives at school level, where children are growing vegetables cooked for their lunch. In addition, during the study tours, beneficiaries from Mkalama visited TUMBI agricultural research institute, located in Tabora, and learned about drought resistant varieties and short varieties of papaya and oranges that can be easily harvested. They were also informed that vegetables such as green leaves can increase the vitamins intake and improve their diet.

In places like Micheweni, food security is critical as the beneficiaries are farming on degraded and limited agricultural land which may lead to food insecurity. Furthermore, divorce and rural-urban migration may increase food insecurity. Through focus group discussion, women within the visited districts (Nzega, Mkalama and Micheweni) have highlighted that empowering women and supporting producers group (mainly focusing on horticultural products and beekeeping) will contribute to food security and nutrition, and overall resilience of communities to shocks and stresses.

From MTR onwards, it is recommended to further strengthen nutrition related activities through FFS modules. The project shall develop a well-articulated operational plan, with adequate use of resources (both human and financial) and reporting in order to ensure that the project reaches its target of improving food and nutritional security in targeted villages.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Develop a well-articulated operational plan, with adequate use of resources (both human and financial) and reporting in order to ensure that the project reaches its target of improving food and nutritional security in targeted villages.	PCU	September 2021	Agreed

**Adaptation to Climate Change**

**Rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

During the design, the climate change risks faced by the Project in achieving its objectives were assessed as Moderate. The main risks relate to increasing incidence of floods and droughts, and increasing salt-water intrusion because of sea-level rise on Pemba Island. Hence, the project has a strong climate adaptation focus, particularly through component 2 activities focusing on: rainwater

harvesting and water infrastructure for water storage and provision; the promotion of climate smart production practices; adaptive management of rangeland, wood land and catchment areas ecosystems, and diversification in income sources as a basis for resilient livelihoods.

**Main issues**

The land-use planning and governance process and the development of the Community Action Plans with integrated climate change adaptation actions supported in component 1 have laid the ground for important investments and capacity building for climate change adaptation in component 2. Unfortunately these investments and the capacity building through the FFS are delayed, but with their implementation in the upcoming year the project is expected to show results and achieve its DO of households having increased their resilience to climate related shocks and stresses.

In terms of climate change mitigation co-benefits of the project, these are expected to come from increased vegetation cover in rangeland, woodland and reforestation in catchments as well as the integration of trees and increased soil organic carbon in croplands. The MoU with the National Carbon Monitoring Centre in charge of conducting the carbon benefit assessment using the Ex-Ante Carbon Tool (EX-ACT) has not yet been signed. During the MTR mission, the mission interacted with the National Carbon Monitoring Centre and it was agreed to fast tract this assessment in order to support the prioritization of project activities with high co-benefits for climate change mitigation.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<b>Ex-Act Tool.</b> Fast-Track the signature of the MoU with National Carbon Monitoring Centre in order to support the prioritization of project activities with high co-benefits for income generation and climate change mitigation	PCU	December 2021	Agreed

**ii. Sustainability and Scaling-up**

<b>Institutions and Policy Engagement</b>	<b>(if relevant)</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>
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**Justification of rating**

The project through Component 1 has had policy engagement at village and district levels. The success of facilitating the issuing of CCROs and the appreciation expressed by the beneficiaries has drawn the attention from policy makers in the Ministry of Lands and the VPO. Likewise, upcoming activities with the TFSA and Ministry of Water has the potential of garner more attention from policy makers to the importance of supporting communities in achieving sustainable conservation and management of forest areas for the benefit of the communities and access to water resources for agriculture activities, livestock and human consumption.

**Main issues**

The VPO/PCU has done well in engaging other public Institutions to advance project activities with expected impact on project sustainability and up-scaling of successful results. Since most activities are still to deliver evidenced results, impacts on policies are still limited. However, the project facilitated collaboration between the NLUPC, the MoW and the districts has transferred important capacities and awareness to the districts including the importance of conducting water demand and supply surveys of village landscapes as the basis for realising the implementation of the crucial policy in the 2030 agenda of right to water for all (SDG6). Also the importance of implementing village land-use planning policies and processes leading to the issuing of CCROs has been evidenced. Communities have been expressing much appreciation of this process and expect to derive socio-economic benefits from the increased land tenure security, derived access to credits, and reduced conflicts over resources. However, a number of CCROs still need to be finally processed, which according to the districts could be done by October 2021. With the beneficiaries growing increasingly impatient, the PCU should provide the necessary push to the District Councils to expedite the CCRO process including those for farm parcels and rangelands.

As further project benefits are being realised in the up-coming year, there is also room to identify more priority areas and opportunities for policy engagement with the Government, beneficiaries and other stakeholders. The VPO/PCU is advised to engage beneficiaries in policy processes and advocate for land use planning across other remote districts. With the evidence from the success of developing VLUPs, CAPs and CCROs in collaboration with the NLUPC, the project can comfortably initiate and enhance policy dialogue with Government and stakeholders to ensure the responsible Ministries and District Councils continue to do land use planning and provide CCROs to



vulnerable communities to provide them with incentives to invest in adaptation practices, sustainable natural resources management and start small businesses based on their land.

**Partnership-building**

**Rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

The project established several partnerships and collaborate well with mostly public institutions such as the NLPC, the LC-Zanzibar, the Ministries of Water and Agriculture, Sokoine University of Agriculture and the TFSA. The sustainability of project benefits and subsequently upscaling for broader impacts are hinged on the success of these partnerships. A number of partnerships were further forged by the time of mid-term review to ensure the achievement of project outcomes. These include partnership with Beekeeping Training Institute, and the Small industries Development Organization (SIDO) for the manufacturing of beehives.

**Main issues**

It is clear that the project has collaborated successfully with mostly public institutions to advance the realization of project activities. The project needs to further enhance coordination and synergies with other organizations and/or initiatives with similar interventions to leverage knowledge, experience, and influence for the benefit of the project in order to enhance its impact, particularly with regards to scaling-up and ensuring sustained outcomes. A very concrete and now urgent task is to identify and realize synergies and partnerships with co-financing initiatives in the five project districts to achieve the co-financing amounts committed by the VPO and districts at project design.

The sustainability of upcoming water investments will largely depend on the partnership with the MoW and the building of Operations and Maintenance (O&M) capacities for the infrastructures. There is an ongoing confusion by beneficiaries that RUWASA will provide maintenance of water infrastructures, which could pose a sustainability issue in the long run. Instead, strong partnerships, ownership and capacities of the CBWSOs should be build.

**Partnerships with Public Institutions:** The project is collaborating with various public institutions including IRDP to undertake training on gender sensitive approaches, and currently has started working with TFSA to undertake Participatory Forest Resources Assessment in the proposed Village Land Forest Reserves and Sustainable forest Management as well as beekeeping investments in all four districts in the mainland. Likewise, the project has collaborated with MoA for FFS trainings while in Zanzibar, that was conducted by the MANLF. Discussions are ongoing with TFSA to support free tree seedlings and distribution to school environmental clubs/Youth/ CBOs and Private groups identified by the Project.

The NLUPC and District Councils have collaborated effectively on supporting villages in developing VLUPs and CAPs and the preparation of documentation for issuing of CCROs. A total of 1,730 CCROs have been prepared out of 2,100 CCROs planned under the project. Out of those prepared, 750 CCROs have been issued to beneficiaries of Magu district council by the Minister of Lands and Settlement Development. The VLUP process and issuance of CCROs have helped resolve land use conflict between communities with one remarkable example being the now solved conflict between pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and the Hadzabe people in the Munguli village in Mkalama district. In Zanzibar, a total of eight land use plans have been conducted in 8 shehias in partnership between the NLUPC, the LC-Zanzibar and the District Council of Micheweni.

The project has partnered with ICRAF as the only non-public organization to conduct a study of biophysical carbon benefits, soil quality, water availability and land degradation. There is a strong quest from the beneficiaries to generate more income and linking to profitable markets. The project is urged to look beyond public partnerships and find ways to crowd-in private investments in order to provide market linkages and promote value addition for the realization of outcome 3 which will ensure scaling up as well sustainability of outcomes. The socio-economic study report is yet to be finalized, but should provide a clear recommendation of potential profitable socio-economic activities that can be undertake in the targeted districts.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Finalise Report			
Consider partnerships with private sector for the realization of income generation activities.	PCU	Dec 2021	Agreed

**Human and Social Capital and empowerment** **Rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

Due to the delays encountered by the project, the capacities of poor rural women and men, and of their organizations, were mainly improved in joint land-use planning and governance with improved control over the governance of their shared resources and their land through VLUPCs, JVLUPCs and CCROs. They have yet to gain strengthened control over economic relations. Thanks to the village land use plans processes and FFS training, project beneficiaries now have some say in local decision-making processes, but still lack managerial capacities, technical capacities, and organizational capacities in order to manage water infrastructures, improve their income generation and enhance their livelihoods.

**Main issues**

**Empowerment measures.** The project has successfully promoted community empowerment through the establishment of village land use plans committees in charge of delineating land-use zoning and village boundaries as well as establishing governance and management rules and measures within a village (e.g. residential, rangeland, cropland, catchment conservation areas, and forest areas and their use regulations). The VLUP processes involved both men and women and helped solve issues such as lack of control on use of natural resources, overgrazing and land degradation, and identification of water resources in the landscape. The VLUPs will help the beneficiaries make better use of the demarcated areas. Unfortunately, the delays encountered by the project have hindered further progress towards implementing the CAPs derived from the VLUPs and the economic empowerment of poor women and men.

**Social capital.** Through the training modules of Farmers Field Schools (FFS) and Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) processes, the project has strengthened the capacity of 498 individuals including extension officers, natural resource committee members, water users' groups and villager land use planning committees. The reliance on local institutions has enhanced social capital in targeted communities. For instance, the local communities have been highly engaged in community resource (e.g. land, land uses, and water) mapping and planning and contributed to the Community Action Plans and Water surveys.

**Institutional capacity building.** The project coordination unit opted for collaborating with line ministries and local institutions rather than hiring private service providers. Engaging national institutions in implementation of project activities have fostered good quality work and ownership of the project. For instance, baseline survey and gender training were conducted by the Institute of Rural Development Planning while preparation of Village Land Use Plans was facilitated by the National Land Use Planning Commission for 15 villages in Tanzania mainland. Yet, working with national institutions and entities may also results in delay due to long governmental administrative procedures. However, the partnership with government Institutions strengthens government structures, reduces costs and enhance sustainability of the Project goal and objectives.

**Organisational development.** The project has identified existing and potential producers groups in each village. However, the project has not yet provided financial literacy and leadership training for each of the selected producer groups and except for beekeeping the development of small businesses has not yet been supported (e.g. processing agricultural produce and traditional medicine from plants and trees, NTFPs such as wild fruits, mat and basket making).

**Quality of target group engagement and feedback** **Rating: 3**

**Justification of rating**

Project targeting approach and feedback activities are limited and their implementation reveals notable gaps and inconsistencies. Project target group engagement and feedback is irregular due to the weak M&E system and lack of feedback loop and grievances redress mechanisms. The project must strengthen its targeting strategy to make sure that the project will include all segments of the population.

**Main issues**

Through the VLUPs and related Community Action Plans, the project activities are demand-driven and tailored to target groups' specific needs. However, the project has not yet developed a comprehensive and specific plan to target group engagement and feedback based on a contextual analysis and an analysis of the capacities of target groups and feedback recipient. During the MTR mission, it was observed that the project lacks a clear targeting approach and strategy to further engage vulnerable, marginalized and disadvantaged groups. The project has adopted a geographic targeting in all 5 districts. The quota of women and youth are well achieved in all project activities.

To promote social inclusion and increase number of beneficiaries, the mission recommends combining measures and innovations such as: (i) no-, low-, and high-tech modalities attuned to target groups' literacy levels and access to digital/mobile technologies; and (ii) selection of locations for engagement/feedback sessions, taking into account the work schedules and commitments of different household members.

In addition, the project is not consistently capturing and documenting beneficiaries' feedback in its M&E system and no central analysis of collected data is performed at the PCU level.

It is recommended to implement project-level grievance redress mechanisms that are accessible and inclusive in order to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances related to projects' environmental and social performance.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<b>Promoting social inclusion.</b> Combine measures and innovations such as: (i) no-, low-, and high-tech modalities attuned to target groups' literacy levels and access to digital/mobile technologies; and (ii) selection of locations for engagement/feedback sessions, taking into account the work schedules and commitments of different household members.	PCU	September 2021	Agreed
<b>Resolving complaints.</b> Implement project-level grievance redress mechanisms that are accessible and inclusive in order to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances related to projects' environmental and social performance	PCU	September 2021	Agreed

**Responsiveness of service providers**

**Rating: 5**

**Justification of rating**

Most services to the project have been delivered through MoUs with other public institutions. The NLUPC and the LC-Zanzibar have shown great responsiveness in building capacities of districts, wards and villages and facilitate successful land-use planning processes culminating in the development of VLUPs and CAPs. The MoW also showed great responsiveness in developing water demand and supply surveys of the villages and their landscapes linked to the VLUP process, however, less timely in developing surveys and feasibility studies for the concrete water works even though the geological surveys for placement of boreholes were well done. The Sokoine University has developed curricula and build capacities for FFS, but has been much delayed in the socioeconomic opportunity and market study.

**Main issues**

Issues in quality and responsiveness of service providers has mainly been in relation to lengthy negotiations of MoUs with the MoU with ICRAF being a particular severe case with negotiations taking more than two years despite strong support from the IFAD team to try to solve and conclude the process. Most MoUs finally signed have been implemented to satisfactory quality including the MoUs with the NLUPC, the LC-Zanzibar and the MoW.

However, the MoW has been slow lately in finalizing deliverables in terms of the water surveys for the Micheweni SLUPs and CAPs. The MoW is also current delayed in delivering the final feasibility studies, costs and final definition of the most cost effective mix of water infrastructure solutions for each village based on the successful water demand and supply surveys. For this reason it is also currently challenging to have a detailed implementation plan for the waterworks in each village that will allow IFAD to give NO for the waterworks with solid certainty for that these works will be delivered and paid before project completion to avoid that expenditures will be declared ineligible.

Another failure of service provision that has impact on project delays in delivering its outcomes, is the socioeconomic opportunities and market study commissioned to the Sokoine University. This study is crucial for targeting support for income generation activities and groups, but currently only a draft of the study is available.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
		/	or

		/	or

**Environment and natural resource management Rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

With the establishment and training of VLUPCs and NRM groups and the participatory development of 15 VLUPs, 8 SLUPs and their CAPs proposing solutions to land use and NRM challenges, important capacities have been built of 3295 (34% women and 30% youth) village people for improving their NRM through joint land use governance and conservation of water, woodland and rangeland resources. The preparation of 1730 CCROs, including for the vulnerable Hadzabe people, has provided renewed incentives for people to invest in their natural resources. The implementation of the CAPs through water investments and FFS, NRM groups and CBWSO is going to be crucial for also achieving the expected impacts on reversing degradation trends and improving ecosystem services in the landscapes they use and manage.

**Main issues**

The LDFS project has a strong focus on environment and natural resources management, through various proposed and ongoing interventions. Since the last supervision mission 8 Shehia land-use plans have also been prepared with the shehias in the Micheweni District on Pemba Island and preparatory studies for the waterworks in the Tanzania mainland are well advanced. There has also been progress in training FFS facilitators in various aspects of sustainable production and landscape level NRM further supported by inspirational visits to demonstration sites and institutions.

With the limited time left for project implementation focus is now on implementing the limited waterworks possible (mainly some boreholes in the mainland districts) within a no extinction scenario. If an extension is granted all planned water works should be implemented. The project has established a fruitful partnership with the Tanzania Forest Service to support sustainable forest management and delivery of seedlings for catchment conservation as well as supporting bee keeping to provide benefits from and incentives for forest conservation. Focus is also now on ensuring that at least one season of FFS is implemented with as much outreach as possible to support sustainable production and NRM practices in crop, rangeland, and forest land. If a one year extension is granted the project would support an additional season of the FFS. The district extension staff will jointly with the trained village FFS facilitators ensure the continuation of the FFS and the facilitation of adoption of practices beyond the end of the project as part of the project's exit strategy and continued implementation of the CAPs.

Within the limited time left the PCU must follow closely up on ICRAF's support for the implementation of the LDSF, related capacity building in the districts and its institutionalisation after the end of the project. To ensure the sustainability of the use of the LD surveillance tool discussions on its use post project should be held with the districts and relevant supporting institutions to secure that budgetary, technical and technological requirements are in place. This should include information about the capacity and technological needs for these institutions. The PCU is encouraged to learn from the case of the SMLP/CSARL GEF 6 IAP child project in Eswatini, which has made some steps in ensuring the sustainability of the framework.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
		/	or
		/	or

**Exit Strategy Rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

The Project does not have an exit strategy, but plan to develop a viable plan to exit and sustain project benefits by December 2021. A number of project activities such as the FFS and implementation of CAPS as a result of Land Use planning, will be mainstreamed at district level and intentionally also in involved public institutions. The Districts through DFTs have done commendable work to implement the project within their respective districts and will remain as an exit anchor to the project. With one year remaining (in the case of no-extension), the project is advised to pay more attention to the sustainability of project interventions.

**Main issues**

Ownership and sustainability of project interventions are crucial elements to ensure benefits are long lasting and the desired changes are realized in the lives of project beneficiaries. It is clear that beneficiaries are keen to ensure project interventions such as land use plans are scaled-up to more beneficiaries. There was evidence that the knowledge transferred through the training of FFS facilitators and study tours have propelled the beneficiaries to put the knowledge into practice even before the actual practical training.

Sustainability of the upcoming water infrastructures is a key element towards realizing most outcomes particularly Outcomes 2 & 3 on increased production and incomes. It is now necessary to sensitize the beneficiaries and build the capacities of CBWSOs to be prepared to contribute to the costs of operationalizing and maintaining the water infrastructures ahead of the investments in order to guarantee continuation of O&M, water governance and catchment area conservation after the end of the project.

To ensure sustainability of FFS knowledge and climate smart farming, it is essential that the beneficiaries work through farmer lead/champions who will keep passing on the knowledge to other farmers.

Access to financial services, value addition and markets are key to ensure beneficiaries have increased incomes. Training of Extension Officers on value addition and access to sustainable markets is commended, but above all, beneficiaries engaged in producer groups should receive training in book keeping and simple financial management. The exit strategy should address options and strategies for financial access such as VICOBA, SACCOS and other MFIs eventually testing the use of CCROs as collateral; as well as linkages to key markets in project areas.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<b>Exit Strategy</b> Start preparing an action plan for sustainability of project interventions for each component after the end of the project	PCU	November 2021	Agreed

**Potential for Scaling-Up**

**Rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

The project has provided solid results through the component 1 adding to and expanding the NLUPC knowledge and experience to the LC-Zanzibar in facilitation village land use planning processes and developing action plans for improving village natural resources and landscape governance. In addition, the successful preparation of CCROs, resolving conflicts and the granting of a community CCRO for the Hadzabe people in Munguli village as well as sorting village boundary registry issues in Kondo are serving as concrete positive results for further scaling up. Examples from these processes are already used in NLUPCs affords to scale up village land-use planning in Tanzania. Upscaling of outcomes achieved in component 2 has potentials but is yet to materialize.

**Main issues**

The main issue for realizing the scaling up of project approaches and positive results is the serious time constraints for creating and consolidating results of component 2 activities and also systematically evidence their impacts. There is no doubts that the project has added important experience to the village land-use planning process in Tanzania which will bust it's continued scaling up. Component 2 activities actually investing in the implementation of the CAPs through water investments, FFS and support for income generation groups are potentially equally important for scaling up. These activities will be the drivers of the project's main impacts on food security, climate resilience and income generation and need to be properly documented through the strengthening of the outcome and results focus of the M&E system (see M&E section) as an important input to opening scaling up pathways.

The fact that the project is implemented on-the-ground led by the five Districts supported by a group of public institutions creates solid ground for scaling up. The district are already planning to scale what they have learned

and build with the targeted villages in the LDFS project to other villages in their districts. The MoW has mentioned that the participatory water surveys, they were commissioned as part of the VLUP processes, have renewed their experience and focus on how to advance the objective of providing water to all including populations in disadvantaged and vulnerable villages in the Tanzanian dryland.

The project's exit strategy to be prepared within the next months should include a clear focus on scaling up demonstrated approaches and results beyond focusing on their sustainability.

### iii. Project Management

**Quality of Project Management** **Rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

Overall the PCU has worked hard to achieve and realize the catch up plan that was developed during the Supervision mission in December 2020. The project has realized majority of the milestones that were put forth in 2020 to somewhat compensate for the one year that the project was on hold. The GEF-LDFS project has reported to have achieved approximately 64% of its planned physical activities for the 2020/21 reporting period. With one year remaining, it is not feasible to achieve the development objective of the programme. Hence the project management needs to reflect on the possibility of a one year extension in order to realize the project results.

#### Main issues

Despite the Catch Up plan developed after the supervision mission held in December 2020, the project is still experiencing delays, from adherence to procurement procedures, to implementation delays by service providers such as Ministry of Water. As of the time of MTR – four years after the project started – project's cumulative expenditure is only 21% of the grant envelope. A lot of work has been done to create the foundation and preparatory work for major infrastructure water works ahead. But with the ongoing delays from the Ministry of Water and RUWASA, it is doubtful that the project will be able to utilize the required amount and complete the water infrastructures without a one year extension.

A number of inefficiencies persist. Negotiating and signing MoUs with service providers are in most cases taking too long time holding up key project activities. The Sokoine University socioeconomic opportunities and market study has not been finalized, the ICRAF instalment of the LDSF and the NCMC Ex-Act carbon benefit assessment have not yet started. The survey report of Chaco dams undertaken by RUWASA team, has not been finalized and there are still pending activities in order to complete the SLUPs and CAPs in Micheweni which is further delaying component 2 activities in this district.

In order to achieve the project objectives, a no-cost extension is required, however the PCU needs to refocus and prioritize activities to what is realistically achievable and that will generate tangible benefits to the end-users.

With a potential one year no-cost extension, there may not be enough resources for project staff salaries. A possible re-allocation can be made from other project management budget lines where savings have been made to cover additional months for project staff. In addition, there is a possibility that seconded staff may go back to their original salaries. But in order to incentivize them to complete project implementation, a small top-up is recommended.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<b>Request preliminary/early extension approval from MoFP.</b> To help make decision on implementation of water infrastructures.	VPO & MoFP	Immediate	Agreed

**Knowledge Management** **Rating: 3**

#### Justification of rating

The mission found that the project has a Knowledge Management and Communication plan that aims to guide the project with developing and implementing KM activities at different levels. Some project activities are documented and disseminated through national and local television stations, as well as newspapers, radios, and social media applications. However, data from the M&E system does not support results based project management and KMPs documenting best practices and lessons learned. The project has not developed the recommended KM activity plan with assigned responsibilities. With one year left in implementation, there are still several delays in finalizing key KM activities important for supporting policy engagement and scaling up.



## Main issues

At this stage of implementation, with one project year remaining, GEF-LDFS has had challenges in developing effective knowledge management products as envisioned in the design. The project was to develop several KM products in the form of studies and use these to disseminate evidence-based good practices and lessons learned as inputs to policy processes for the development of rural dryland areas at District and national level. Specifically, it was planned at PDR for the project to conduct a baseline, midline, and end-line biophysical, land degradation, water availability, soil quality, and carbon benefits study through ICRAF. Due to delays, ICRAF will only commence the baseline study in the upcoming financial year, which constitute a missed opportunity for monitoring and creating evidence on outcomes of project interventions.

Moreover, the project is experiencing delays in conducting the socio-economic and market analysis study which will be used for developing several training manuals on market and financial access, post-harvest crop management and its related strategies. As of the mission, the service provider is yet to deliver the comprehensive and final report. Draft training manual on market access have been produced. With limited time left in implementation, the use of the manual will also be limited to one cropping season and its effectiveness for the beneficiaries will be harder to assess. If a one year extension is granted, the project should ensure that more beneficiaries are being trained with these manuals to broaden their dissemination. The project should also use the period to assess the effectiveness of the manuals in guiding producers in income generation via improved market access.

The project has collected some data from beneficiaries of FFS facilitator trainings on their perceptions of the value and effectiveness of the training but the data has not been analysed at CPU level and in some cases the data collected are only from very few of the trainees and as such limiting the information value of the data. The project has an opportunity in the upcoming financial year to conduct a thematic study on FFS and document the various lessons on 'what worked' and 'what did not work' regarding the trainings. It is therefore recommended that the project incorporates this thematic study in the outcome survey after which a separate report on the effectiveness of the FFS's will be produced. Likewise there is now an opportunity to conduct a survey and produce a knowledge product documenting the effectiveness of village land-use planning processes in terms of resolving conflicts and improving land and NR governance. Part of this study could also be the benefits for the people of having CCROs.

The project has developed project brochures that have been disseminated in the various project areas. Moreover, the project collaborated with IRDP to print and disseminate the Baseline Household survey report to 493 people. In addition, the project has a WhatsApp group that is used for communication and information exchange between beneficiaries and the project team. Most project events are covered in national and local television stations, as well as newspapers, radios, and social media applications.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Commence & finalise the baseline study?			
Conducting the socio-economic and market analysis study?			
<b>Thematic Study on Farmer Field Schools</b> Conduct a study that will document the effectiveness and lessons learnt from the FFS trainings	M&E Officer, PCU	July/ 2022	Proposed

## Value for Money

Rating: 4

### Justification of rating

For project activities not implemented through MoUs, the project utilises competitive procurement procedures to ensure there is value for money (VfM) in acquisition of goods and services. Because of the significant delays in implementing the investments generating key project outcomes of component 2 a VfM analysis could only be done of the component 1 outcome. With a total amount of USD 560 000 invested, 23 VLUP have been developed and the same number of VLUPCs have been established. This gives a total cost of USD 24 347 per VLUP (all included, CCROs, training etc.) representing a satisfactory VfM against benchmarks. With an estimated 9000 households covered by the 23 VLUPs USD 62 per household have been invested for improving their resources governance which again demonstrates high VfM.

### Value for Money Review

A value for money analysis is at this point only possible for the component 1 outcome because of the significant delays of the implementation of component 2 investments. The analysis of resources invested to achieve the component 1 outcome on establishing capacities for village land-use planning, resources governance, reduction of conflicts and improving land tenure shows a total component 1 cash investment of USD 560 000 for which: 23 VLUP have been developed and the same number of VLUPCs have been established; 3295 community members and an additional 237 district and village staff have been trained in land-use planning and governance; 1730 CCROs have been prepared with at least 1000 still to come; and 4 water supply and demand surveys have been prepared covering the opportunities for water supply in the landscapes linked to the demands of the 15 villages covered in the 4 mainland districts.

This gives a total cost of USD 24 347 per VLUP (all included). This demonstrates a satisfactory value for money compared to the bench-mark cost for VLUPs in the Tanzania dry-land in according to ILRI and previous IFAD experiences with the SRMP project where the cost per VLUP was between USD 22 000 and USD 60 000. An estimated total of 9000 households are covered by the adopted VLUPs hence the component 1 outcome overall represents an investment of USD 62 per household, which again demonstrates satisfactory value for money.

The overall value for money of the project is still adversely impacted by the delays in implementation of component 2 investment, which has resulted in recurrent expenditures were incurred without proportionate progress in implementation of project activities.

The programme utilises competitive procurement procedures as recommended by IFAD to ensure there is value for money in acquisition of goods and services. The expenditures analysis also suggests that funds are generally spent with due regards to economy and efficiency.

<b>Coherence btw. AWPB and implementation</b>	<b>Rating:</b>	<b>4</b>
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**Justification of rating**

The project has slowly recovered its implementation of activities since it was reactivated in July 2021. The project has also improved in the reporting of physical progress at the district level by applying the standardized MS-Excel AWPB progress templates developed based on IFAD’s recommendation. These templates easily show the progress of activities in each district against the planned annual targets.

**AWPB Review**

The GEF-LDFS project has reported an achievement of approximately 64% of its planned physical activities for the 2020/21 reporting period against the 20/21 AWPB. In the reporting period, the project has stated to have achieved the following physical progress against 20/21 AWPB planned activities: Component 1 – 89%; Component 2 – 54%; and Component 3 – 50%. Moreover, the project has reported the following cumulative achievement against appraisal activity targets in the PDR: Component 1 – 83%, Component 2 – 41%; and Component 3 – 50%, which the IFAD MTR mission team considers an over estimate for component 2 and 3. It is of key importance for the project to compile the evidence of these achievements, which is currently not available in the records kept at the PCU level.

<b>Performance of M&amp;E System</b>	<b>Rating:</b>	<b>3</b>
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**Justification of rating**

In the last mission, it was agreed the project should use a simple Excel based M&E system. An Excel-based logical framework and standardized templates to capture M&E data from districts are now used. However, even though the templates were updated and shared with the mission, the data lacked integrity with double counting of beneficiaries and no systematic analysis of data to evidence results and monitor outcome in addition to monitoring outputs. An outcome survey has not been conducted. Some data has been collected on participants’ perception of trainings, but this data has not been analysed and no other data on performance and results of the various interventions such as the land-use planning processes, trainings and demonstration visits have been collected and analysed.

**M&E system Review**

The recommendation of the last supervision mission required the project to strengthen its M&E system by creating a standardized Excel-based M&E system that will track the progress of the logical framework DO, outcome and output indicators in the ORMS excel-format. The mission could confirm that this was developed, and the project utilized the templates in reporting to the mission team. However, the mission found that the project did not have strong evidence at the district and PCU level behind some of the data reported. The M&E officer clarified that some



of this data is stored in hardcopies at the district level, however, the mission explained the project is required to have a structured M&E process that will allow effective data flow from the field level to the central level, where data need to be analysed and reported to the coordinator and the DFTs to allow for results based project management. The mission strongly recommends additional capacity is secured for the project in M&E data collection, processing, analysis and reporting both at the District and the PCU levels.

The mission also found that there are planned efforts from the Vice-President Office to conduct an M&E capacity building exercise to all its officers. Indeed, this will help the PCU and District Officers of the GEF-LDFS, but with the limited time left for project implementation, it is recommended that the VPO ensures additional capacities as soon as possible to its M&E staff. With the considerable effort that has been done to improve M&E, the mission recommend more skilled capacity is provided at the PCU level that can effectively facilitate hands-on tracking of the M&E process in the districts. The lack of analyses of M&E data to guide the decision-making process in project management at PCU and DDFT level adds to the need of more skilled capacity that can process M&E data, capture lessons learned from activities and link this to the knowledge management aspect of the project including for KM product generation.

**Beneficiary Database.** The project has not yet been able to develop a beneficiary database that lists the names, gender, age, and interventions related to each beneficiary as agreed in the last supervision mission. It was reiterated to the PCU that this is critical and required for providing evidence on outreach, where currently outreach data does not seem to be reliable due to double counting. The database is also needed in order for the project to define samples for outcome, impact, or thematic surveys. The non-existence of this database has also made it difficult to revise outreach and project indicators at this MTR stage.

**Outcome and project completion Survey.** The mission found that the project has not yet conducted any outcome surveys or thematic surveys that could provide findings on the performance of project activities and progress in reaching outcomes and development objectives. Hence, at the MTR stage, the project did not provide any validated data of outcome indicators. The project is in the upcoming year requested to do a comprehensive outcome survey in line with the IFAD COI guidelines. Outcomes and impacts of the project will also be evidenced when the different assessment tools will finally be implemented under component three including in particular the Ex-Act carbon benefit assessment and the ICRAF land Degradation Surveillance Framework. Furthermore, the MPAT and resilience scorecard assessment should be repeated as part of the project completion survey. The TORs for this survey should be prepared and submitted to IFAD for NO no later than April 2022 in a no-extension scenario and no later than April 2023 in a one year extension scenario.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<p><b>Beneficiary Database</b></p> <p>Develop a database of all beneficiaries with their demographics and interventions they participate in</p>	<p>M&amp;E Officer, VPO</p>	<p>November/ 2021</p>	<p>Agreed</p>
<p><b>Clean and analyse data?</b></p>			
<p><b>Conduct outcome surveys?</b></p>			

<p><b>Procure M&amp;E Support</b></p> <p>Facilitate additional M&amp;E support to provide hands-on assistance to PCU and district M&amp;E teams</p>	<p>VPO</p>	<p>December/ 2021</p>	<p>Proposed</p>
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**Requirements of SECAP<sup>3</sup>**

**Rating: 4**

### Justification of rating

Beneficiaries' appreciation of the land-use planning process and the training of FFS facilitators and study tours show the seeds of the empowerment of beneficiaries in terms of capacity and resilience of local communities and reducing land degradation. SECAP requirements are in place and are partially integrated into the AWPB, PIM, and procurement and monitoring plans. It is expected that with the investments in hard infrastructure, the project will definitely have an impact on beneficiaries' livelihoods and strengthen their resilience to economic and climate shocks.

### SECAP Review

A SECAP review note was developed at the design stage of the project and its environment and social risk categorised as Category B. As such, the potential and actual risks are limited, site specific and can be reversed or mitigated through project interventions. The climate risk classification was rated Moderate. The main risks are related to increased rainfall variability and droughts and floods in the mainland and, salt water intrusion in Pemba. The project has mainstreamed SECAP related measures in the PDR, Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and SECAP review note to mitigate environment, climate and social risks. These measures include: promotion of CSA and sustainable land management practices; building the capacities of local and district level institutions and beneficiaries in SLM and CSA; forest conservation; production diversification; value addition; market access, among others.

As part of the VLUPs processes, Community Actions Plans (CAPs) have confirmed the issues highlighted at design within the SECAP review note namely unsustainable agricultural production and livestock management practices, unsustainable management practices, increasingly unreliable rainfall patterns, scarcity of water and energy sources and limited capacity for environmental management. Hence, the FFS thematic (catchment conservation, rainwater harvesting and water infrastructure rehabilitation or construction, climate smart production in agroforestry systems and rehabilitation of rangeland) are well tailored to beneficiaries needs and priorities.

With the upcoming implementation of water investments under component 2, the mission was pleased to note that the project has finalised the inventory of all investments required under component 2. The project has prepared 13 project briefs to be yet shared with NEMC to request advices on environmental categories of the investments and required studies or ESIA's to be conducted prior to the launch of specific physical investments, including expected outputs from these studies, and modalities of monitoring compliance during execution. During the MTR, the mission requested the PCU and partners to include, for all water investments, the parameters related to the scale of the investment (e.g. depth of boreholes, height, capacity and crest length of dams etc.), site/area, and utilities of the various investments e.g. water from dams for livestock, irrigation, domestic uses, etc. (see further details under component 2).

When developing the detailed water infrastructure implementation plan (see section on component 2), it is also recommended to update the project briefs to be submitted to NEMC in order to confirm the required studies or ESIA's and modalities of monitoring SECAP compliance during the design, operational and completion phases.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
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<sup>3</sup> Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)

<p><b>SECAP requirements.</b> Include in the detailed water infrastructure implementation plan, the required project briefs to be submitted to NEMC and other related studies or ESIA's and modalities of monitoring SECAP compliance during the design, operational and completion phases.</p>	PCU	Continuous	Agreed
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#### iv. Financial Management and Execution

##### Disbursement Rate

##### Acceptable Disbursement Rate

Rating: auto-calculated

##### Justification of rating

LDFS is a 5 years project financed through IFAD with a GEF grant of USD 7.2 million. After almost 4 years of implementation, IFAD has disbursed 32% of the Grant to the project. Disbursement rate is unsatisfactory.

##### Main issues

At Project's level, LDFS cumulative expenditure is only 21% of the grant envelope. The Project still has to spend USD 5.6 million until Completion, in the next 1.3 years. The project has experienced delays, particularly due to a one year suspension (Aug 2019 to July 2020) for legal matters relating to the signing of the Financing Agreement. This affected further the following fiscal year with low execution of AWPB 2021/22 (50%) mainly for (i) delayed approval of Project's budget at Districts and (ii) late transfer of funds from DA to district operational accounts, partly combined with some disbursement delay at IFAD.

In a *non-extension scenario*, LDSF has budgeted USD 4.9 million until June 2022, including some expenditure overdrafts in the categories "Works" and "Equipment, materials" which will be financed through the Unallocated Funds (see Appendix 1, table 1.d). For this year, draft AWPB 2021/22 has been timely included at district level and no delay on execution is expected, however, budget has not received no-objection from IFAD, yet.

Current *liquidity* is USD 0.8 million (fully distributed to district, not at designated account) sufficient to cover only 17% of draft AWPB 2021/22. Additional advance of USD 1.6 million will secure smooth implementation until year-end. However, withdrawal of funds is subject to expenditure justification of 75% of last advance: LDFS must spend at least more USD 0,4 million to hit the threshold and this is possible only if draft AWPB is confirmed by the Project and approved by IFAD. LDSF has already identified a list of potential activities that, if approved at beginning August, may be completed and expended by end August.

A *budget-realism-check* must confirm (i) real feasibility of the activity plan drafted and (ii) any level of under-utilization of grant resources by Completion.

At June 2022, It is estimated a residual Grant balance of USD 55 thousand for *Salaries & Allowances*, sufficient to cover needs until closing date, but not enough for financing any potential project extension. One additional year of salaries, if funded by the Grant, would cost around USD 150 thousand (with recurrent cost rising from 12% to 14%). A possible alternative would be in-kind co-financing by the Government. So far, salaries and allowances have been covered 100% by the Grant: arrears were paid also for the period when the project was suspended (Sept 2019 to July 2020) and Project staff (being government staff) continued to work.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<p><b>AWPB 2021/22 confirmation and non-objection</b>                      Budget approval will allow the project to increase expenditure for justification of previous advance, hence withdrawal of additional funds</p>	PCU/IFAD	10 August	

<p><b>Short term expenditure plan and funds replenishment.</b></p> <p>Fast approval of activities that can be immediately completed/paid and subsequent submission of WA-advance for restoring adequate liquidity.</p>	PCU	15 Sept 2021	
<p><b>Decision on project (no cost) extension.</b></p> <p>Make decision on (i) the duration of a potential project extension at no additional cost and (ii) on the coverage of staff costs for the extended period.</p>	PCU/IFAD	10 August	

### Fiduciary Aspects

Quality of financial management

Rating: 4 (previous 4)

### Justification of rating

One solid and experienced Senior Accountant runs project financial operations, assisted by part-time accountants at districts. Segregation of duties is sufficiently secured to maintain control over expenditure. Government thresholds to access grant resources have been removed, as recommended during past supervision mission. However, a suitable accounting software, as per FA, is not in place yet and accounting is performed manually excel-based. The customization of IFMIS-MUSE has not started yet: considering that completion is approaching in one year and 80% of the Grant is to be spent, this puts LDFS at substantial FM inherent risk. Project has entered in the new fiscal year and budget is not approved yet. A challenging AWPB 20/21, drafted with full utilization of funds by completion, requires a realism-check as well as re-calibration should decision on extension be taken. Quality of FM remains moderately satisfactory subject to implementation of proposed mitigating actions in the short term.

### Main issues

Staff: (on-country system). PCU is established at VPO with gov-seconded staff. The Grant finances salaries for PCU staff and allowances for part-time staff from the District Facilitation Teams. Only one Senior Accountant at PCU, occasionally assisted by an accountant from VPO (on payment routines) during peak period: since no additional finance support is planned on a more regular basis, it is urgent to get, at least, the benefits from the fast implementation of more automated accounting software (IFMIS-MUSE).

Budget: (partly on-country system). (i) Central PCU budget is off-country system and there is no budget ceiling to PCU for its expenditure, (ii) whereas Project budget at district level is on-country systems as it has to be included in the local government budget envelope (and booked into Gov IFMIS) in order to get authorization for expenditure. Overall, budget preparation follows same timing as for national budget (March-April) and this is not in conflict with timing for submission to IFAD. Budget is prepared with a bottom up approach at district level, within a ceiling provided by central PCU, then consolidated at PCU. Low budget execution (50%) of AWPB 2020-21 is attributable to the combination of: (i) *lengthy approval of AWPB at districts* (project suspension has caused AWPB 2020-21 not to be timely included in the district budgeting process and it took time to obtain, later on, authorization from Ministry of Local Authorities to increase district budgets); (ii) *Delayed transfer of funds* from IFAD to DA and from DA to district operational accounts. AWPB 2021-22 has been regularly included in the budgeting process at local level.

Accounting/reporting: (migration to on-country system). LDFS has completed the user-test for IFMIS-MUSE, facilitated by the MoF and with participation of VPO/PCU/Districts. As a result, a report with feasible proposal for customization (including Chart of Accounts by component/categories, adequate reports, SOE generation) has been submitted to MoF (on 18 June 2021). IFMIS-MUSE customization/training/go-live is urgently needed. Accounting basis is IPSAS accrual for the preparation of the Financial Statements, however, for WA/SOE preparation and progress reports the Project follows IPSAS Cash for the purpose of reconciling the real use of funds with bank movements.

Fund flow. (Partly on-country systems: PCU off-systems whereas Districts are on-systems on the Treasury Single Account platform). As recommended during past mission (Dec 2020), GoT has removed the 100% justification threshold for accessing funds from the DA, improving the flow of funds. However, internal procedures are still lengthy: 2 weeks for the preparation/submission of the WA and 1 week to move funds to PA once received on the DA. There was also some delay at IFAD for the disbursement of last WA (received on 9 Dec and disbursed 8 Feb) which will be reduced for future submissions. Access to additional liquidity on the Grant DA is subject to

revolving threshold of 75% justification of last advance: this will be reached with extra USD 0,4 million expenditure that is possible only if AWPB 21/22 is immediately approved.

Tax exemption process (1 month) is another source of potential delays in expenditure/justification/fund flow: exemption is granted by MoF upon PCU request (grouping expenditures by activities) and the application must be submitted before payments are done.

Internal control: Segregation of duties sufficiently secured with several layers of authorizations from order to payment (including accounting scrutiny at VPO). SOE checks conducted on last WA#4 (Nov 2020). No cases of ineligibility identified, just minor cases of mis-classification of expenditures already corrected in the proposed draft AWPB. Full supporting documentation is available upon request.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<b>Roll-out cusotmised IFMIS-accounting software</b> IFMIS customization competed (end August), IFMIS training completed and system go-lie (end September).	PCU/VPO/MOF	30 Sept 2021	
<b>Tax exemption application and in-kind recognition</b> PCU timely apply for tax exemption and MOF ensure fast approval of applications, for accelerating payments/justifications/funds replenishment. Record exempted taxes as Gov in-kind cofinancing.	PCU	Immediate	

**Quality and timeliness of audit**

**Rating:**

**Justification of rating**

The audit for FY ending June 2020 was satisfactorily completed by the SAI, using International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions which is acceptable to IFAD. A management letter was provided which included management responses and followed up on prior period issues raised.

**Main issues**

External Audit: (on-country systems). Last Audit Report was submitted to IFAD with slight delay (21<sup>st</sup> Jan 2021). For FY ending June 2021, as per national rules, FS will have to be finalised and submitted for the SAI audit by end of August 2021. No major delay is expected for the submission of next audit report

**Counterpart funds**

**Rating: 3 (previous 3)**

**Justification of rating**

LDSF made progress in tracking counterpart in-kind contribution (IKC) by (i) developing a progress report by activity and financier (VPO/Districts) and (ii) establishing a network for the flow of information from districts, both for budget and actual data. However, the level of recorded IKC is cumulatively still *low (USD 0,5 million only)* compared to original commitments and the recognition/monitoring of IKC requires further improvements:

- for capturing *more* governmental activities/sources of IKC as outlined in costabs, and

for capturing *all other* potential areas of IKC from beneficiaries, partners in relation to the project, in the target area.

**Main issues**

Project implementation, hence Grant expenditure, is expected to strongly expand in the next year and so is IKC. However, planned IKC for AWPB 20/21 is only USD 0,6 million. Moreover, progress reports should be enhanced with disclosing, activity by activity, the *evaluation criteria* (calculation method and supporting evidence) identified for valuing IKC.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<b>Expand in-kind contribution</b> Revise IKC budget to (i) recognise more IKC (focus on current activities) and (ii) implement more IKC (propose new activities).	PCU	31 Aug 2021	
<b>Improve IKC measurement</b> Disclose evaluation criteria (calculation method and supporting evidence).	PCU	31 Aug 2021	

#### Compliance with loan covenants

Rating: 3 (previous 2)

#### Justification of rating

Slight improvement, however overall compliance with IFAD financing covenants is moderately unsatisfactory. Despite LDSF is back to operations after the one year suspension (Aug 2019-Jul 2020) from the MoF and despite government thresholds for accessing funds on the DA have been removed as recommended (which will enable funds to flow in line with LTR provisions), key deficiencies still persist.

#### Main issues

The project is not in line with to the provisions in the FA (i) the set-up of a suitable accounting software (IFMIS-MUSE) is on-going but not in place yet after 4 years of implementation, (ii) nor counterpart contribution (in-kind) is adequately captured in the AWPB. There was also delay in the timely submission of AWPB and Audit Report. The project will focus on the mentioned areas of improvement.

#### Procurement Review

#### Procurement

Rating: 3

#### Justification of rating

The mission confirmed the rating for procurement as moderately unsatisfactory. Although implementation should have resumed efficiently after the Project was put on hold for almost a year in 2019/2020, it was noted that there are still delays and not many procurement activities have been carried out, with works – representing the most significant activities planned – being postponed to the next FY. IFAD's PP template is used, with relevant information duly included, however the Project has been operating with a procurement document that never received an IFAD NO.

Processes reviewed were overall compliant with the national procurement provisions on procurement through the GPSA, while the DC activity did not adhere to IFAD's requirements on prior review. No contracts were signed for activities reviewed, for which Local Purchase Orders were issued instead.

On the basis of the above, the mission did not note improvements so as to justify a rating increase.

#### Procurement Review

**Procurement Unit:** LDFS procurement activities at PCU level are carried out by one of the VPO's procurement specialists, while activities at district level are carried out by the District Facilitation Teams (DFTs). Each district has its own procurement plan and funds to carry out procurement activities are transferred by the PCU. District PPs are then consolidated by the PCU. The PCU procurement specialist was available during the mission and assisted by providing all requested documents and clarifications. However, considering the delays faced by the Project and the shortcomings identified, it is recommended he is fully dedicated to LDFS or assisted by another procurement specialist.

**Procurement Planning:** The 2020/2021 PP is in IFAD's template, with a summary sheet and three separate sheets for the different categories (Goods, Works, Consultancies). Non-consulting services are duly marked, AWPB references are correctly reflected and the project area column filled in to specify the district where procurement activities are to be conducted. Thresholds in the summary sheet need to be adjusted to properly reflect the provisions of the LTR. However, significant weaknesses were noted, that have an impact on the procurement planning process: 1) the PP was not complete and all activities already finalised were removed, preventing the mission from having a clear idea of the number and amount of activities carried out against those planned; 2) DC is the method for some activities, which are then marked as "post review" although they should be prior review in accordance with IFAD's procedures; 3) above all, the PP shared never received IFAD's NO, nor did all the upgraded

versions shared in 2020/2021: the PP received a NO in 2019, before the Project was put on hold for almost a year, and the same was then used when activities that resumed in 2020. However, changes to it were introduced during 2020/21 FY without receiving IFAD's NO.

Some activities in the goods sheet were conducted, with many of them being non-consulting services and most of them being carried out through the Government Procurement Service Agency. Works were all postponed to the next FY, while the only consultancy in the PP should be removed as this activity will be conducted through an MoU with line ministries. Overall, implementation is not progressing as it should and delays are still faced.

**Procurement Processes:** Two out of four activities reviewed were conducted through the GPSA, which manages a list of suppliers under common framework agreements that can be accessed by all GoT procuring entities. Said activities showed compliance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Regulations on procurement of common used items from the Agency (Reg. 130 ff.). The other two activities reviewed were conducted through DC although a NO was never requested to IFAD. In addition, documents submitted did not include a justification to use direct contracting instead of a competitive method.

While processes and procedures are overall compliant with the national legislation, they do not always comply with IFAD requirements, especially in terms of No Objections and requirements to carry out prior review activities.

**Contract Administration and Management:** No contracts were signed for the activities reviewed, for which Local Purchase Orders were issued instead. As such, there was no sufficient information on processes, procedures and systems in place for administration and management of contracts, as well as on contract formats and adequacy of provisions therein.

The Project uses IFAD's contract register template, which included only one contract (for an activity already reviewed during the December 2020 SM) and two MoUs.

The delays faced by the Project had an impact on this indicator as well, as no contracts were signed during the period under review.

**Project's recordkeeping and filing:** Activities reviewed showed that procurement recordkeeping is moderately satisfactory. Files shared during the mission included most of the requested documents according to the method followed. However, it has to be noted that, on the basis of the nature of activities carried out (and, thus, reviewed), files did not include a complete set of documents but basically just a comparison between prices offered by suppliers on the GPSA list. The Project also explained that, according to the items procured, the procurement process is simple and short and specific procurement files are not used for such items.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
<b>Procurement Training</b> Procurement specialists, Project Coordinator and Finance Officer to participate in the next Project Procurement Training that should be held in September/October 2021	IFAD/PCU	Sep/Oct 2021	Agreed
<b>Strengthen the Procurement Unit at VPO level</b> Ensure the procurement specialist currently dealing with LDFS procurement is fully dedicated to the project or ensure he is supported by another procurement specialist	PCU	Immediate	Recommended
<b>Submit a revised and complete 2020/21 PP</b> Prepare and submit a consolidated 2020/21 PP, listing all activities planned and carried out for the whole FY, without removing those already completed. Adjust the thresholds in the summary sheet in accordance with the LtR	Procurement Specialist	20 August 2021	Agreed
<b>Ensure compliance with NO requirements</b> Ensure that PPs and upgraded versions of the same always receive IFAD's No Objections, as well as all prior review activities at required stages of the procurement process	IFAD/PCU	Continuous	Agreed
<b>Biodiversity expert</b> Request IFAD's NO to proceed with an MoU for the biodiversity training and remove this activity from the PP	PCU	Immediate	Agreed
<b>Purchase requisitions</b> Ensure purchase requisitions are in English whenever possible	Procurement Specialist	Continuous	Recommended
<b>Revise the LtR and PIM</b> IFAD to revise the LtR and Project to revise the PIM so as to make procurement thresholds consistent and update them on the basis of the latest procurement assessment conducted in the country	IFAD/PCU	September 2021	Agreed

## v. Key SIS Indicators

# 1: Overall implementation performance

Rating: auto-calculated



In the system, the two Key SIS Indicators will provide a suggested auto-calculated score taking into account all scores from the sub-indicators. If a different rating other than the suggested auto-calculated will be attributed it is mandatory to up-load evidence in the system to justify deviations from the auto-calculated score.

**# 2: Likelihood of achieving the development objective**

**Rating: auto-calculated**

In the system, the two Key SIS Indicators will provide a suggested auto-calculated score taking into account all scores from the sub-indicators. If a different rating other than the suggested auto-calculated will be attributed it is mandatory to up-load evidence in the system to justify deviations from the auto-calculated score.

## F. Relevance

**Relevance**

**Rating: 5**

### Justification of rating

The relevance of the project design has been conformed in the participatory land use planning process including the diagnostic of degradation drivers and barriers and needs for increasing the productivity and resilience of agricultural production and income generation captured in the VLUPs and SLUPs and their CAPs. In the case of the shehias in Micheweni the support for seaweed production came up as a strong need in the CAPs in particular supporting women's income generation. The Project will be providing justification of how this activity will contribute to the objectives and the eligibility criteria for the financing windows of the GEF-IAP financing before this activity is included in project support.

### Main issues

## G. Modifications Identified during Supervision

Modifications	
<b>Reallocation among categories</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>If yes, mandatory section, observe approximately 800 characters with spaces</i>  <i>Reallocation among categories, in accordance with Section 4.07 c) i) of the General Conditions. Provide justification and inclusion of proposed revised table of project costs by financier and expenditure account. Please attach proposed table. The table will replace table under paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 of the Financing agreement. It should include information for each expenditure category on amounts authorized, already withdrawn, amounts reserved to Special Commitments if any, and anticipated future expenditures. The table should also show "Withdrawal applications submitted but not yet processed in FXC.</i></p>	
<b>Extension of Project Completion Date</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Because the project was stopped for one year due to legal issues related to the signing of the grant agreement outside the control of the project, the project is significantly delayed. In order to achieve its development objectives a one year project extension is recommended. The VPO is seeking the approval from the MOF for a such extension. Based on MOF's approval, the VPO will submit the no-cost extension request to IFAD including a justified revised AWPB until the new completion date for IFAD's consideration.</p>	
<b>Logical framework</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>In the case a one year extension is not approved, logframe targets would need to be revised. The VPO has submitted a draft proposal that will be finalized in case the extension is not provided.</p>	
<b>Additional financing</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>If yes, mandatory section, observe approximately 800 characters with spaces</i>  <i>Justification: provide information on the amount requested and the rationale. Relate to relevant requests for extension, cancellation and/or reallocation requests.</i></p>	



<b>Project area</b>		<b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<p><i>If yes, mandatory section, observe approximately 800 characters with spaces</i>  <i>Justification: provide information on reasons for changes in the project area and new location (GPS coordinates desirables).</i></p>			
<b>Cancellation</b>		<b>full</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>partial</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>If yes, mandatory section, observe approximately 800 characters with spaces</i>  <i>Justification: Describe reasons for project cancellation and indications of reallocation if known. Relate to financing gap, second phases, or additional financing requests if relevant.</i></p>			
<b>Environmental and social category (SECAP)</b>		new: <b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>If yes, mandatory section, observe approximately 800 characters with spaces</i>  <i>Justification: Describe reasons for changing to a new environmental and social category.</i></p>			
<b>Climate Risk Classification (SECAP)</b>		new: <b>high</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>medium</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>If yes, mandatory section, observe approximately 800 characters with spaces</i>  <i>Justification: Describe reasons for changing to a new climate risk classification.</i></p>			
<b>Other Modification nr.1</b>			
<p><i>Optional section, observe approximately 800 characters with spaces</i>  <i>Here you may report any other major and important modification to the project design that has not been captured by the previous modification types. Please avoid duplication of actions agreed that imply only a minor change to project design.</i></p>			
<b>Other Modification nr.2</b>			
<p><i>Optional section, observe approximately 800 characters with spaces</i>  <i>Here you may report any other major and important modification to the project design that has not been captured by the previous modification types. Please avoid duplication of actions agreed that imply only a minor change to project design.</i></p>			

## H. Lessons Learned

**Applicability** *choose one option:*

Project	<input type="checkbox"/>	Country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Region	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple-region	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Tag(s)</b>							

### 1. Coordination & Engagement & 6. Commitment & Leadership

The implementation of the project through district facilitation teams and the sharing between the 5 districts in regular workshops and a WhatsApp group have contributed to ownership, strengthened capacities and commitment of the districts. This will be beneficial for the projects exit strategy, sustainability and scaling up. The involvement of other partners through MoUs most notably with the NLUPC, LC-Zanzibar, and the MoW has also delivered important capacity building both at district, wards and village level.

**Applicability** *choose one option:*

Project	<input type="checkbox"/>	Country	<input type="checkbox"/>	Region	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple-region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Tag(s)</b>							

### 12. Conflict & Instability

The village and joint village land-use planning process followed up by concrete investments through CAPs and in particular the facilitation of the issuing of CCROs have once again proven to be a powerful tool for conflict resolution. The adoption of the VLUP for the Munguli village in the Mkalama district is a best practice example where a long standing conflict between the three ethnic groups sharing the village land (Hadzabe hunter-gatherers, the Ratatoga pastoralists, and the Sukuma agro-pastoralists) were finally solved and the vulnerable Hadzabe people are in process of obtaining their community CCRO. A unique achievement allowing them to be maintain their livelihood and be the custodians of the remaining forest resources and their important role for conserving water resources.

**Applicability** *choose one option:*

Project	<input type="checkbox"/>	Country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Region	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple-region	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tag(s)							

11. Human Resource & Org. Capacity & 15. Project Data & Monitoring

When project implementation capacities are showing weaknesses, in this case in particular in procurement and M&E, it is not enough to provide training. The establishment of weekly virtual follow up and 'hand-holding' meetings as soon as a weakness is detected will pre-empt issues turning into mayor obstacles in project implementation. The workload from participation and follow up in these meetings can be shared among PDT members on the IFAD side as a joint investment that will help keep the project on track.

## Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions	Project Yr 4 (2020/21)		
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility		Year Targets	Year Results	Cumulative
Outreach	<b>1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project</b>				Progress report	Annual	VPO				
	Total number of persons receiving services - Number of people			30 000					10000	5240	9044
Project Goal To improve food and nutrition security in the targeted villages	<b>Percentage points increase in food and nutrition security level</b>				Land Degradation surveillance Framework (LDSF)	Annual		The current system of incentives insufficient to ensure continued long-term stewardship of natural resources. Population increases do not jeopardize sustainability of management systems.  Yield increases are used primarily for self-consumption or local market trading as a means of increasing food security.			
	Percentage increase	68,6	5% increase	10% increase					0	0	0
Project Development	<b>Percentage point reduction in land degradation prevalence on affected land</b>				Land Degradation	Annual		The current system of	0	0	0

<b>Objectives</b> To reverse land degradation trends in central Tanzania and Pemba (Zanzibar) through sustainable land and water management and ecosystem-based adaptation	Percentage Reduction	45-70%	10% reduction	20% reduction	surveillance Framework (LDSF)			incentives insufficient to ensure continued long-term stewardship of natural resources; population increases do not jeopardize sustainability of management systems	0	0	0
	<b>Percentage increase of targeted households with increased resilience to climate variability and change (using household resilience scorecard)</b>				Resilience Scorecard						
	Percentage		20%	40%					0	0	0
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Institutional capacity in place at district and local village levels to support SLM practices and conservation of ecosystem services at the landscape level	<b>Number of functioning inter-village NRM committees supported (to be disaggregated by percentage of women in leadership positions)</b>				Project M&E system, District reports, Minutes from committee meetings	Annual	VPO	(A) There is willingness and material support at district and village level for enforcing SLM policies and practices			
	Number of committees per district	0	1	1					0	1	1
	Percentage of women in leadership positions			30%					0	10%	10%
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Local and district level institutional capacity strengthened on participatory joint land-use mapping, planning and access and regulation in support of SLM, forest conservation	<b>Number of district staff, village staff and community members trained (% women, % youth)</b>				District training reports	Annual	VPO	There are sufficient staff, time and resources to support the local and landscape-based planning processes. There are no open conflicts between members of			
	Number - Male District Staff								7	11	50
	Number - Female District Staff								3	2	10
	Number - Youth District Staff								3	2	27

and sustainable agro-pastoralism	<b>Number - Total District Staff</b>	0	10/district	10/district				planning committees or villages. The number of participating villages is sufficient to represent a significant change at landscape level.	10	13	60
	Number - Male Village Staff								3	14	119
	Number - Female Village Staff								2	4	60
	Number - Youth Village Staff								2	2	62
	<b>Number - Total Village Staff</b>	0	5/village	5/village					5	16	177
	Number - Male Community Members								280	203	2189
	Number - Female Community Members								120	244	1106
	Number - Youth Community Members								120	96	986
	<b>Number - Total Community Members</b>	0	3000	3000					400	447	3295
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Governance instruments in place to support integrated landscape management and SLM practices	<b>Number of land use plans adopted at village and landscape levels</b>				Project M&E system, District reports	Annual	VPO				
	Number - Plans		1/district	1/district						8	8
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Reduced land degradation, improved soil health and increased productivity of and	<b>Number of households reporting an increase in production (disaggregated by sex of the head of the household)</b>				Household surveys, Exact (Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool)	Three times during the life of the project	VPO	Farmers are adopting and replicating the FFS new practices on their farms.			
	Number - Male headed Households	0	1600	2400					1600	0	0

income generation from agro pastoral ecosystems	Number - Female Headed Households	0	400	600				400	0	0			
	Number - Total Households	0	2000	3000				2000	0	0			
	<b>Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO2) avoided and/or sequestered</b>									0			
	Number - Tons Avoided			307 607				0	0	0			
	Number - Tons Sequestered			915 247				0	0	0			
<b>Output 2.1</b> Farmer's capacities strengthened in experimental learning and adoption of conservation and climate smart farming and SLM practices	<b>Number of persons trained in production practices and/or technologies</b>				surveys; Training records ; FFS reports with list of participants	Annual	VPO			0			
	Number - Farmer Field Schools		60	100						92	92	92	
	Number - Male Participants		600	1000								366	
	Number - Female Participants		450	750						807	366	237	
	Number - Youth Participants		450	750								283	
	<b>Number - Total Participants</b>		1500	2500						668	237	603	
	<b>Number of farmers adopting conservation and climate smart farming and SLM practices disaggregated by gender and age</b>												
	Number - Males										1600	0	0
	Number - Females										400	0	0
	Number - Youth										400	0	0
	<b>Number - Total Farmers</b>	0	2000	3000							2000	0	0

<b>Output 2.2</b> Improved management of dryland agro-pastoral and woodlands landscapes	<b>Number of groups operating tree nurseries and practicing woodland management (% women and %youth participating)</b>			Project M&E system, District reports	Annual	VPO	5	8	8	
	Number - Males	0	7				8	3	101	101
	Number - Females	0						2	97	97
	Number - Youths	0	30%				30%	2	132	132
	<b>Number - Total Groups members</b>	0	30%				30%	5	198	198
	<b>Number of hectares of rangeland and crop land under conservation and climate smart farming and sustainable management</b>			LDSF	Three times during the life of the project	Districts and VPO				
	Number - Hectares	0	4500				9000	0	0	0
	<b>Number of hectares of woodlands, rangeland, and degraded land reforested or afforested</b>									
	Number Hectares	0	250	500			250	0	0	
	<b>Number of persons/households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs</b>			Water availability assessment; MPAT	Annual	VPO				
	Number - Farmers	0	1500				3000	0	0	0
	<b>Number of groups practicing rangeland rehabilitation and management (% women and %youth participating)</b>			Household surveys and FFS reports with list of participants	Annual	VPO				
	Number - Groups		10				20	15	0	0
	Number - Males							0	0	0
	Number - Females							0	0	0
	Number - Youth							0	0	0
Number - Total persons							0	0	0	
<b>Number of hectares covered with management practices integrating biodiversity conservation</b>			LDSF	Three times	VPO			0		

	Number - Hectares	0	2500	6000		during the life of the project			2500	0	0				
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Diversified and climate resilient production systems that increase all-season income generation through producer groups and better market linkages	<b>Number of households reporting an increase in their income per season from produce supported by the project</b>				Household surveys	Three times during the life of the project	Districts	A sufficient number of households demonstrate a significant increase in income to create a multiplier effect in which non-participating households can adopt similar practices.							
	Number - Households	0	1500	3000					500	0	0				
<b>Output 3.1</b> Households adding value and accessing markets with a diversified basket of produce	<b>Number of supported rural producers that are members of a rural organization to be disaggregated by sex)</b>				Household surveys	Annual	VPO and Districts	It is assumed that producer groups design equitable benefit and responsibility sharing mechanisms among members.							
	Number - Households		1500	3000					33	30	30				
	Number - Males								200	240	240				
	Number Females								100	259	259				
	Number - Youth								100	122	122				
	<b>Number - Total persons</b>								300	499	499				
	<b>Number of youths participating in producer groups and income generating activities (30%)</b>														
	Number - Youth								100	122	122				
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Improved evidence base for joint village land-use planning and improvement of ecosystem services and upscaling at district, region and national level	<b>Number of districts adopting global environmental and resilience benefit assessment tools (Exact, LDSF, Resilience scorecard) and protocols and using the information for policy and programme design</b>				Surveys	Annual	VPO and Districts	There is sufficient interest, capacity and resources to perform monitoring and assessment using GEF IAP tools beyond the duration of the project.							
	Number - Districts	0	5	5					5	0	0				



<p><b>Output: 4.1</b> District and National monitoring capacities to report on global environmental benefits and resilience is strengthened</p>	<p><b>Number of people at village and District levels trained in assessment tools (disaggregated by gender and age)</b></p>	<p>Training reports, Supervision reports, Meeting reports</p>	<p>Annual</p>	<p>VPO and Districts</p>	<p>The institutional and material conditions are in place to allow trained staff to apply acquired knowledge, techniques and tools.</p>			
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## Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

### Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

<b>APPENDIX 1 - Financial Progress</b>	
COUNTRY:	TANZANIA
PROJECT:	GEF-LDFS
PERIOD - cumulative data at:	30/06/2021

**table 2.a. SOURCES of FINANCING**  
 View: DISBURSEMENT by FINANCIER  
 Period: PROJECT CUMULATIVE at 30/06/2021  
 Currency (as per Approved Design Report): **USD 000**

FINANCIER	Project INVESTEMENT	Cumulative ACTUAL	% rate
IFAD Grant (GEF)	7 156	2 325	32%
Government - Vice President Offie		0	0%
Government - Districts		1	0%
GOVERNMENT	0	1	0%
BENEFICIARIES		0	
<b>TOTAL in-cash</b>	<b>7 156</b>	<b>2 326</b>	<b>33%</b>
Government - Vice President Offie	12 404	91	1%
Government - Districts	32 558	453	1%
GOVERNMENT	44 962	544	1%
BENEFICIARIES		13	
<b>TOTAL in-kind</b>	<b>44 962</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>TOTAL SOURCES - financier disbursement</b>	<b>52 118</b>	<b>2 883</b>	<b>6%</b>

United Republic of Tanzania  
Reversing Land Degradation Trends and Increasing Food Security in Degraded Ecosystems in Semi-arid Areas of Tanzania (LDFS)  
Supervision report - Mission dates: 19 - 31 July 2021

**table 2.b USES of FINANCING**

View: PROJECT EXPENDITURE by COMPONENT (all financiers)

Period: PROJECT CUMULATIVE at 30/06/2021

Currency (as per Approved Design Report): **USD 000**

COMPONENT	IFAD-GEF Grant (cash)			Government (cash)			TOTAL in-cash			GOVERNMENT VPO (in-kind)			GOV DISTRICTS (in-kind)			BENEFICIARIES (in-kind)			TOTAL in-kind			TOTAL PROJECT		
	Project INVESTMENT	Cumulative ACTUAL	Exp. RATE	Project INVESTMENT	Cumulative ACTUAL	Exp. RATE	Project INVESTMENT	Cumulative ACTUAL	Exp. RATE	Project INVESTMENT	Cumulative ACTUAL	Exp. RATE	Project INVESTMENT	Cumulative ACTUAL	Exp. RATE	Project INVESTMENT	Cumulative ACTUAL	Exp. RATE	Project INVESTMENT	Cumulative ACTUAL	Exp. RATE	Project INVESTMENT	Cumulative ACTUAL	Exp. RATE
1-Institutional capacity building on sustainable land management, forest conservation and sustainable pastoralism	1 001	560	56%		0	0%	1 001	560	56%	2 600	75	3%	5 912	238	4%		13	0%	8 512	326		9 513	886	9%
2-Sustainable and climate smart land, Water and pastoralism management	4 994	466	9%		0	0%	4 994	466	9%	2 350	0	0%	25 202	0	0%		0	0%	27 552	0	0%	32 546	466	1%
3-monitoring and assessment	843	319	38%		0	0%	843	319	38%	7 450	0	0%	1 433	0	0%		0	0%	8 883	0		9 726	319	3%
4-project management	318	158	50%		1	0%	318	158	50%	3	16	534%	11	215	1998%		0	0%	14	231		332	389	117%
<b>TOTAL USES - project expenditure</b>	<b>7 156</b>	<b>1 502</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7 156</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>12 403</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>32 558</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>44 961</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>52 117</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>4%</b>

Outstanding residual balance on the DA	823
Total DISB. (IFAD/GEF) - as per table 1.a	2 325

	823
	52 117
	2 883

**table 1.c. USES of FINANCING by CATEGORY/IFAD only**

View: IFAD DISBURSEMENT by CATEGORY

Period: PROJECT CUMULATIVE at 30/06/2021

Currency (as per Schedule II)

**USD**

IFAD Loan	initial ALLOCATION	revised ALLOCATION	disbursed WAs	residual BALANCE	% RATE	pending WAs
WORKS	1 530 000		1 233	1 528 767	0%	1 312
EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS	1 838 700		15 227	1 823 473	1%	30 511
VEHICLES	358 200		95 420	262 780	27%	23 628
WORKSHOP	1 836 000		534 632	1 301 368	29%	301 643
OPERATING COSTS	202 500		18 371	184 129	9%	11 965
SALARIES & ALLOWANCES	675 000		324 289	350 711	48%	143 883
UNALLOCATED	715 563		0	715 563	0%	0
<b>TOTAL USES - project expenditure</b>	<b>7 155 963</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>989 171</b>	<b>6 166 792</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>512 942</b>
Outstanding advances/liquidity on DA			1 335 856			822 914
<b>TOTAL USES - IFAD disbursement</b>			<b>2 325 027</b>		<b>32%</b>	

table 1.d IFAD GEF Grant EXPENDITURE/LIQUIDITY FORECAST		CUMULATIVE @ 30/06/2021					AWPB 2021-22				Balance @ 30/06/2022
		ALLOCATION	WA claimed	WA pending	% exp	Balance	(a+b+c) AWPB 2021-22	a AWPB actual year-to-date	b AWPB forecast till Dec 2021	c AWPB forecast Jan-Jun 2022	
@ 30/06/2021		(USD)	(USD)	(USD)	%	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)	
IFAD Grant	WORKS	1 530 000	1 233	1 312	0%	1 527 456	1 697 652	0	848 826	848 826	-170 196
	EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS	1 838 700	15 227	30 511	2%	1 792 963	1 928 407	0	964 203	964 203	-135 444
	VEHICLES	358 200	95 420	23 628	33%	239 152	94 721	0	47 360	47 360	144 431
	WORKSHOP	1 836 000	534 632	301 643	46%	999 725	922 668	11 801	449 533	461 334	77 056
	OPERATING COSTS	202 500	18 371	11 965	15%	172 164	124 630	0	62 315	62 315	47 534
	SALARIES & ALLOWANCES	675 000	324 289	143 883		206 828	151 458	0	75 729	75 729	55 370
	UNALLOCATED	715 563	0	0	0%	715 563	0	0	0	0	715 563
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 155 963</b>	<b>989 171</b>	<b>512 942</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>5 653 850</b>	<b>4 919 535</b>	<b>11 801</b>	<b>2 447 967</b>	<b>2 459 768</b>	<b>734 314</b>	
Available LIQUIDITY						822 914	17%				
Needed LIQUIDITY						4 096 622		1 625 053			

## Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Component	Output	Activity/indicator	Unit	AWPB target	Actual Outputs Achieved	Percentage	Cumulative achieved to date	Appraisal (end) target	Percentage
<b>Component 1: Institutional Capacity Building on Sustainable Land Management, Forest Conservation and Sustainable Pastoralism</b>	To facilitate Zanzibar Land Use Planning Commission to undertake Shehia Joint Land Use Plan in 8 Shehia in Micheweni District by June 2021	Number of land use plans	Number	8	8	100	23	23	100
	To conduct training on natural resources policies, land use planning principles and procedures by June 2021	Number of persons trained	Number	415	576	139	472	295	105
	To facilitate resolution of conflict of land use between Hadzabe community and Pastrolists in Munguli village and conclude the VLUP by June, 2021	number of confliicts	Number	1	1	100	1	1	100
	To facilitate issuing of CCROs for 4 districts by June 2021.	Number of CCROs	Number	2100	1730	82	1 730	2 100	82
	Procurement of Six (6) Heavy Duty Coloured Printers for printing of CCROs and other training materials for each District and PCU by June 2021.	Number of printers	Number	6	6	100	7	7	100
	To organize train on gender sensitive approach in Land use planning and agro -pastoral development by June 2021.	Number of persons trained	Number	230	493	100	493	230	100
	To facilitate Biodiversity specialist to undertake training on Biodiversity , Rangeland Management and Sustainable Land Management by June, 2021	Number of trainings	Number	1	0	0	0	1	0

<b>Component 2: Up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems</b>	To facilitate establishment of FFS in the project villages by June 2021	Number of FFS	Number	28	19	68	91	100	91
	To organise FFS training for extension officers, Natural resource committee members, water users groups and villager land use planning committee by June 2021.	Number of participants	Number	500	603	121	603	3000	20,1
	To conduct study visit for FFS on conservation agriculture and other smart agriculture practices by June 2021.	Number of persons participated	Number	230	270	117	270	500	54
	Procurement of One Lap Top Computer for Natural Resource Management Officer by June 2021.	number of computers	Number	1	1	100	9	9	100
	To engage Ministry of Water/Water Board Basin to conduct the feasibility study for dam and groundwater sources as well as appropriate protection and conservation measures by June 2021.	Number of Studies	Number	4	4	100	4	5	80
	To facilitate government institutions and private engineering firms to construct 33 Deep Wells for supplying water in to the project villages by June 2021	Number of Deep Wells	Number	33	0	0	0	55	0
	To facilitate Registered EIA Expert and Ministry of Water Experts to prepare Project Brief and Environmental Impact Assessments on Dam Construction by June 2021.	Number of EIA reports	Number	13		1	13	13	100
	To facilitate government institutions and private engineering firms to construct 4 Charcol Dams, 6 Small Dams, 6 Rain water harvesting facilities and rehabilitate 3 existing Charcol Dams for supplying water in to the project villages by June 2021.	Number of Charcoal Dams constructed	Number	4	0	0	0	4	0
		Number of Charcoal Dams rehabilitated	Number	3	0	0	0	3	0
Number of rain water harvesting facilities		Number	6	0	0	0	6	0	

		Number of Small Dams	Number	6	0	0	0	6	0
	To facilitate team of experts from MNRT, TFS, RS and DC to undertake Participatory Forest Resources Assessment for the preparation of the sustainable management plan of the proposed Hadzabe Community Forest at Mkalama District Council by June 2021.	Number of assessments	Number	1	1	100	1	1	100
	To facilitate consultant to undertake Social economic and Market analysis per district and training for DFTs and Extension Officers on value addition and access to sustainable market by June 2021.	Number of studies	Number	1	1	100	1	1	100
	To facilitate the establishment of producer groups in Bee keeping, poultry farming, vegetable production and mushroom domestication and micro-finance and credit groups (VICOBA & SACCOS) for alternative income generating activities by June 2021.	Number of group members	number	300	499	166	499	3 000	17
	To conduct capacity building of for the established producer's group on Bee keeping, poultry farming, vegetable production and mushroom domestication and micro-finance and credit groups (VICOBA & SACCOS) by June 2021	Number of group members	Number	300	0	0	0	3 000	0
	To facilitate participation of PCU and VPO on training for DFTs and Extension Officers on value addition and access to sustainable market by June 2021.	Number of participants	Number	25	0	0	0	3 000	0

<b>Component 3 : Monitoring and Assessment</b>	To facilitate ICRAF to conduct baseline and endline study of biophysical, carbon benefits, soil quality, water availability, land degradation and site follow up for each district by September 2022.	Number of Studies	Number	1	0	0	0	3	0
	To produce and air project documentary by June 2021.	Number of documentaries	Number	1	0	0	0	2	0
	To provide capacity building to all district officers and stakeholders on standardized data capturing of the MS-Excel M&E system by June 2021.	Number of participants	Number	20	20	100	20	20	100
	To print and collaborate with IRDP to disseminate Baseline Household Survey Report and Executive Summary by June 2021.	number of persons reached	Number	230	493	100	493	230	100
	To procure software for data management (M&E Software) by June, 2021	Number - software	Number	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Procurement of Two (2) Desktop Computers for MS-Excel Monitoring & Evaluation System and Accounting Software by June 2021.	number of computers	Number	2	2	100	2	2	100
	To facilitate participation of coordination unit, Research Institutions, DFTs and committees in study tour, research and knowledge sharing by June, 2021	Number of visits	Number	1	0	0	0	3	0
	To facilitate Auditing of the project by June, 2021	Number of audit reports	Number	1	1	100	3	3	100
<b>Component 4: Project Management</b>	To facilitate customization, trainings and installation of Government Accounting Software for LDFS Project by June, 2021	Number of accounting system installed	Number	1	0	0	0	1	0





### Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
FA E.2.(e)	A computerised accounting system shall have been identified and implemented for the project	Before any withdrawals	Not complied	IFMIS-MUSE implementation still on-going
FA E.2.(f)	Timely inclusion and adequate counterpart funds in the financial year budget	Before any withdrawals	Partly complied	Counterpart in-kind contribution is disclosed but level is not adequate to original target.
GC Section 4.02	No withdrawal shall be made from the Loan and/ or Grant Accounts until the first AWPB has been approved by the Fund and the Fund has determined that all other conditions specified in the Financing Agreement as additional general conditions precedent to withdrawal have been fulfilled	Before any withdrawals	Complied	
GC Section 4.03	Procurement of goods, works and services carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in Schedule 3	Continuous	Partly complied	
GC Section 4.04	Insurance of vehicles, equipment and civil works financed from the loan proceeds to be consistent with sound commercial practice.	Continuous	Complied	
GC Section 4.05, section 11.10(b)	Audit report submitted to IFAD.	Within 6 months after the period end	Partly complied	LDSF to focus on timely submission of Audit Report by due date, 31 December.
GC Section 4.06	Progress reports to be submitted to IFAD on half yearly basis, 60 days after end of period	Half yearly	Complied	Timely submission of IFRs (as well as un-audited FS).
GC Schedule 4, para 7	AWPB to be submitted to the Fund, for its review and comments	Within 60 days before the period star	Partly compliant	
GC Schedule 4, para 8(a)	A Mid-Term Review (MTR) to be carried out jointly by the Borrower and IFAD.	At mid term	Carried out	

## Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met.

### GEF Supervision Mission - Tanzania

MISSION DETAILS	
<b>Country of Assignment/Location:</b>	Tanzania
<b>Mission Name:</b>	Supervision mission
<b>Mission Start Date:</b>	18 July 2021
<b>Mission End Date:</b>	31 July 2021
<b>Division/Department:</b>	ESA
<b>Reports to (name and title):</b>	Francesco Rispoli

MISSION COMPOSITION (Team members' full name and specialization)	
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Specialization:</b>
<b>Rikke Grand Olivera</b>	Senior Technical Specialist - Natural Resources Management, Project Technical Lead, PMI
<b>Jacqueline Machangu-Motcho</b>	Country Project Officer, ESA, ICO Tanzania
<b>Marie-Clarisse Chanoine Dusingize</b>	Environment and Climate Specialist, IFAD consultant
<b>Ndawazhile Kaluwa</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, IFAD consultant ( Remote)
<b>Carlo Spinello</b>	Financial Management Specialist, IFAD ( Remote)
<b>Roberta Bruscano</b>	Procurement Specialist, ESA consultant (Remote)
MISSION SCHEDULE	
<p><b>18 July 2021:</b> Travel to Dodoma</p> <p><b>19 July:</b> Courtesy visit to PS VPO and stakeholders</p> <p><b>20-21 July 2021:</b> Technical Workshop in Singinda</p> <p><b>22-26 July 2021:</b> Field visits to Nzega and Mkalama ( Mainland) and Micheweni ( Pemba, Zanzibar)</p> <p><b>27 July 2021 :</b> Return to Dar es Salaam</p> <p><b>27-30 July 2021:</b> Report writing</p> <p><b>31 July 2021:</b> virtual wrap up meeting.</p>	
BACKGROUND	

The Integrated Approach Program (IAP) on Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa (IAP-FS) is one of the three integrated approaches that were agreed as part of the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The Food Security Integrated Program will target agro-ecological systems where the need to enhance food security is linked directly to opportunities for generating global environmental benefits. The program aims at promoting the sustainable management and resilience of ecosystems and their different services (land, water, biodiversity, forests) as a means to address food insecurity. At the same time, it will safeguard the long-term productive potential of critical food systems in response to changing human needs. The Food Security Integrated Program will be firmly anchored in local, national and regional policy frameworks that will enable more sustainable and more resilient production systems and approaches to be scaled up across the targeted geographical zones/areas.

IFAD is the implementing agency or co-implementing agency for seven projects in Swaziland, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Senegal, Burkina Faso and Niger, and is as IAP lead agency coordinating five additional projects in Ethiopia, Uganda, Ghana, Burundi and Nigeria, led by other GEF Agencies.

The Reversing Land degradation trends and increasing food security in degraded ecosystems of semi-arid areas of Tanzania" ( LDFS) was approved as one of 12 country projects in Africa GEF-IAP-FS by the GEF Council in June 2015. The project aims at improving food and nutrition security in the targeted villages and reverse land degradation trends in semi – arid areas through sustainable land and water management (SLM) and ecosystem-based adaptation. This entails an integrated approach including: strengthening institutional capacity by training local and district level officials and villages to jointly manage resources through joint land use planning at landscape level; increasing the productivity and efficiency of existing natural resource uses by improving soil health through soil and water conservation practices; reducing the need for firewood driving deforestation by providing access to efficient cook stoves and alternative energy technologies further curtailing carbon emissions; reducing dependency on single commodities or livelihood sources by introducing climate-smart farming and agroforestry practices, and adopting new pathways for income generation by organizing farmers in producer groups and supporting the development of small businesses. The project shall benefit about 30,000 smallholder agro-pastoral farmers vulnerable to climate change impacts in dry and degraded areas of Tanzania.

## **MISSION OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS**

## Annex to the Procurement Review – Technical Report

### The Mid-term Review Process:

The Mid-Term Review Process will consist of the following two steps:

23. **An internal evaluation.** This process, to be executed by the Recipient, is meant to provide an opportunity to the VPO and the PCU to carry out a self-assessment on the implementation performance of the project and the attainment of its objectives in order to reorient it for the remaining implementation period, based on constraints faced and lessons learnt. This process will be executed by the PCU under VPO together with other implementing partners. The output expected from this evaluation is a final report that reviews the implementation performance of the project and achievements made to date; the constraints faced and lessons learnt; the outputs, outcomes and impacts generated by the project and last but not least, a proposal of the activities to be considered for the remaining implementation period, based on remaining funds, priorities and recent developments in the respective sectors.

24. **The Mid-Term Evaluation.** The Mid-Term Review is a joint mission between the Government of Tanzania/ VPO and IFAD. The main objectives of the Mid-Term Review will be to: (a) provide a strategic review of the project in view of the evolution of government policies, the changes in the socio-economic preconditions and the other ongoing and planned initiatives; (b) to assess project performance in relation to the stated outcomes and objectives; (c) review the project components structure and the detailed implementation arrangements under each component, including ensuring effective coordination among the components; (d) examine the adequacy of the institutional, organizational and management arrangements, with particular emphasis on ensuring government's ownership of the project and sustainability of project's interventions; (e) review the adequacy of arrangements for technical assistance and the performance of all parties involved in implementation and supervision; and (f) analyse the main constraints during implementation and suggest the necessary corrective actions required and adjustments in view of ensuring project effectiveness and sustainability prior to project completion in June 2022.

The review is expected to produce:

- (i) an assessment of the relevance of project design in its fourth year of implementation and necessary adjustments to be made for the next phase
- (ii) a thorough review of project implementation performance with the aim to extract the main lessons learnt so far;
- (iii) an assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the project's institutional, organizational and management arrangements under each component;
- (iv) a detailed plan and implementation arrangements for the remaining period using remaining funds in an effective and efficient way to maximise impact towards project's objectives. Particular emphasis will be given to the adjustment of the project implementation strategy in view of its remaining period, and to the definition of a detailed Exit Strategy.
- (v) In conjunction with relevant project stakeholders, identify and discuss priorities activities to be implemented prior to project completion in September 2022
- (vi) Assess actual and potential/emerging problems and constraints, and agree on solutions, changes or improvements and accountabilities for their implementation.

<b>INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES</b>	
<b>Full Name of Staff:</b>	<b>Jacqueline Machangu-Motcho</b>
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	18 July 2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	31 July 2021
<b>Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):</b>	9 days ( on mission )
<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED</b>	
<b>Expected Activities:</b>	
The Team Leader will be responsible for the overall leadership and guidance of the mission. She will be responsible for reviewing the overall progress achieved by the project since the last Supervision mission and assess the functionality of the PCU in terms of overall implementation and coordination, across the different components and implementing partners. More specifically, she will:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Assess implementation overall progress of the AWPB 2020-2021;</li> <li>b) On the basis of the internal evaluation made by the PCU and the mission's analysis and findings, review the performance of the project, lessons learnt, challenges and recommendations for the remaining period of the project;</li> <li>c) Together with the M&amp;E specialist, assess the monitoring and evaluations arrangements at project coordination unit and districts levels</li> </ul>	

- d) Review progress on achievement of operational synergies between the Project Coordination Unit and the District Facilitation Teams (DFT);
- e) Review the progress made with the catch-up plan in both mainland and Pemba;
- f) Review the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of institutions and mechanisms established to support project activities and make recommendations on adjustments in the project approach as needed
- g) Contribute to the project scoring assessment.

## Annex to the Procurement Review – Technical Report

<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>	
<b>Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):</b>	<b>Required Completion Date:</b>
In light of the above, she will provide implementation guidance and agree upon the necessary measures and activities to be undertaken in order to improve project effectiveness and sustainability. Together with the Project Technical Lead, she will be responsible for the consolidation of the Aide Memoire and MTR Report.	05 August 2021

<b>INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES</b>	
<b>Full Name of Staff:</b>	<b>Rikke Olivera Grand</b>
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	16 July 2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	28 July 2021
<b>Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):</b>	13 days including return journey from Rome ( Italy) to Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)

<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED</b>	
<b>Expected Activities:</b>	
<p>The Project Technical Lead will be responsible for the technical guidance of the mission members. She will be responsible for reviewing the overall progress achieved with the implementation of activities under components 1 and 2. More specifically, she will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Review the AWPB 2020-2021 and contribute to the AWPB 2021-2022</li> <li>b) Review the overall progress of the project as well as the status of implementation of previous recommendations;</li> <li>c) Reassess the relevance of the overall project in light of its current implementation context, and suggest the necessary corrective actions required and adjustments in view of ensuring project effectiveness and sustainability prior to project completion in June 2022;</li> <li>d) Contribute to the development of a detailed plan and implementation arrangements for the remaining period using remaining funds in an effective and efficient way to maximise impact towards project's objectives. Particular emphasis will be given to the adjustment of the project implementation strategy in view of its remaining period, and to the definition of a detailed Exit Strategy.</li> <li>e) Review finalization of village and joint village land use planning (VLUP) as well shehias land use planning (SLUPs);</li> <li>f) Assess the feasibility study and full design for the water infrastructures;</li> <li>g) Together with the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, explore opportunities for fast-tracking construction and rehabilitation of charco dams and boreholes and capacity building of Water User Associations (WUAs).</li> <li>h) Review the planned activities for up-scaling sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems;</li> <li>i) Provide technical guidance on how to strengthen farmers' capacities in experimental learning and options of conservation and climate smart farming and sustainable land management practices through farmer field schools (FFS);</li> <li>j) Assess progress made in the initial work by ICRAF in setting up the Land Degradation Surveillance Framework that will monitor the effectiveness of land rehabilitation over time.</li> <li>k) Assess progress of service provision for master trainer for Farmer Field School.</li> <li>l) On the basis of your expertise, assess the relevance of the priorities activities to be implemented prior to project completion in September 2022</li> <li>m) Contribute to the project scoring assessment</li> <li>n) Carry out other tasks as deemed necessary by the mission Leader.</li> </ol>	

<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>	
<b>Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):</b>	<b>Required Completion Date:</b>
In light of the above, she will provide implementation guidance and agree upon the necessary measures and activities to be undertaken in order to improve project implementation status prior to project completion. She will draft relevant sections of the Aide Memoire and Supervision Report and assist the Team leader in the consolidation of the Aide Memoire and MTR Report	05 August 2021

<b>INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES</b>	
<b>Full Name of Staff:</b>	<b>Marie- Clarisse Chanoine Dusingize</b>
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	18 July 2021

<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	31 July 2021	
<b>Total number of working days</b> <i>(max. 240 in a 12-month period):</i>	14 days ( 9 days on mission 5 days home based)	
<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED</b>		
<b>Expected Activities:</b>		
The consultant will be responsible for the assessment of cross cutting thematic areas, social inclusion, nutrition, and knowledge generation. More specifically, she will :		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Assess project progress in terms of improving local livelihoods and food and nutrition security in the drylands.</li> <li>b) Review the progress in achieving the project's outputs, outcomes and the encountered constraints/challenges;</li> <li>c) Review the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of institutions and mechanisms established to support project activities and make recommendations on adjustments in the project approach as needed.</li> <li>d) Evaluate the project's ability to address youth inclusion and gender/women's empowerment issues in line with the IFAD Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</li> <li>e) Evaluate the innovative aspects of the grant and their potential for scaling up;</li> <li>f) Assess capacity of district and PCU to report on global environmental benefits and resilience;</li> <li>g) On the basis of your expertise, assess the relevance of the priorities activities to be implemented prior to project completion in September 2022</li> <li>h) Support the project to finalize the Project Implementation Report (PIR)</li> <li>i) Make time bound recommendations related to the conception of results and knowledge products for policy development and decision support for landscape level resource management</li> </ul>		
<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>		
<b>Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):</b>		<b>Required Completion Date:</b>
In light of the above, she will provide technical guidance and agree upon the necessary measures and recommendations to be executed for the remaining implementation period prior to project completion. She will draft relevant sections of the Aide Memoire and Supervision Report and assist the Team leader in the consolidation of the Aide Memoire and MTR Report		05 August 2021

<b>INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES</b>		
<b>Full Name of Staff:</b>	Ndawazhile Kaluwa	
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	19 July 2021	
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	31 July 2021 (remote assignment)	
<b>Total number of working days</b> <i>(max. 240 in a 12-month period):</i>	10 days remote assignment	
<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED</b>		
<b>Expected Activities:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Assess the progress made with the establishment of a simple Monitoring and Information system</li> <li>b) Assess the ability of the current M&amp;E system to produce meaningful information relative to implementation progress and the achievement of project objectives;</li> <li>c) Assess the extent to which the information of the current M&amp;E system is used for progress reporting and management decisions;</li> <li>d) Review logical framework based on implementation performance and propose adjustments to be made based</li> <li>e) Assess the performance of M&amp;E activities at district level and linkages with the PCU</li> <li>f) Review the overall reporting by the project and District facilitations teams to ensure consistency and accuracy of data;</li> <li>g) Assess progress and identify challenges in the implementation of the project's knowledge management and communication strategy;</li> <li>h) Review the effectiveness of the project communications systems in capturing, documenting and sharing knowledge;</li> <li>i) Provide recommendations on the critical studies necessary for a successful completion and closure of the project;</li> <li>j) Any other task as it might be requested by the Team Leader and Technical team lead.</li> </ul>		
<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>		
<b>Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):</b>		<b>Required Completion Date:</b>



## Annex to the Procurement Review – Technical Report

- He will provide technical guidance and agree upon the necessary measures and recommendations to be executed for the remaining implementation period prior to project completion. In addition, he will contribute to the Aide Memoire and overall final MTR report together with technical annexes.

5 August 2021



<b>INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES</b>	
<b>Full Name of Staff:</b>	<b>Roberta Bruscano</b>
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	19 July 2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	31 July 2021
<b>Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):</b>	10 days (remote assignment)
<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED</b>	
<b>Expected Activities:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Review the procurement aspects. More specifically, in line with Module IV of the IFAD Procurement Manual and Section 36 of the IFAD Project Implementation Guidelines, he will carry out the following tasks remotely:</li> <li>b. Review the current Procurement Plan in order to assess that it has been fully updated and upgraded, ascertain its completeness, its concurrence with the AWPB, and its consistency with the country systems and/or IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook;</li> <li>c. Review and provide guidance on the bottlenecks related to the procurement of accounting software and Monitoring and Information system</li> <li>d. Provide support, advice and recommendations on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The thresholds, ceilings and preferences to be applied in the implementation of procurement under the project;</li> <li>o The contract types and contractual arrangements for goods, works and consulting services required to implement the projects;</li> <li>o The proposed methods of procurement;</li> <li>o The related IFAD review procedures and provide suggestions to improve the overall quality of the procurement processes;</li> </ul> </li> <li>e. Review a minimum sample of 10% of all procurement contracts for compliance;</li> <li>f. Carry out spot checks on past procurement activities and assess the extent these adhere to Government and/or IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook; in particular, verify that the goods, services and works procured correspond with the approved AWPB and Procurement Plan, in terms of quality and quantities;</li> <li>g. Review the procurement, contracting and implementation processes and timeliness and appropriateness of procurement actions;</li> <li>h. Assess contract administration and management procedures;</li> <li>i. Assess the procurement capacity of all entities to be reviewed in terms of manpower, levels of training of procurement staff, work environments and independence of procurement staff to carry out their statutory assignments;</li> <li>j. Conduct specific analysis of value for money (VFM) at all levels and the reasonableness of prices for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Goods, equipment, etc. using available price indicators;</li> <li>o Civil Works, compared to locally accepted standards and prices; and</li> <li>o Services compare quality-output to international standards and prices.</li> </ul> </li> <li>k. Determine whether adequate systems are in place for procurement planning, implementation and monitoring, and whether documentation are maintained as per required standards and can be relied upon, based on the procurement filing checklist compiled by the Project/Project's Procurement Officer;</li> <li>l. Verify to the extent possible, whether goods, works and consulting services contracted were supplied/completed according to the required specifications and technical standards;</li> <li>m. Review issues identified in the previous procurement review and aide-mémoire and procurement related issues identified in project audit reports;</li> <li>n. Identify deficiencies and make recommendations for improvements and control mechanisms in the procurement procedures and processes;</li> <li>o. Conduct a review of any significant changes in the borrower/recipient's procurement system and practices, and ensure project procurement procedures and systems are updated accordingly;</li> <li>p. Review/update the Procurement Risk Assessment, using the IFAD Procurement Risk Matrix (Module I of the IFAD Procurement Manual);</li> <li>q. Assess further procurement staff training needs and ensure relevant training is planned and provided to project management and procurement staff in a timely manner;</li> <li>r. Timely inform the Project/Project of the ongoing/completed procurement activities that will be subject to review and request the relevant documentation to be submitted to IFAD before the start of the mission;</li> <li>s. Regularly meet with the Project's/Project's Procurement Officer and any other project/project staff member via Skype, Zoom or any other telecommunication application/conferencing service as needed;</li> <li>t. Submit an assignment report (as per IFAD format), and any other relevant ancillary documents;</li> <li>u. Carry out any other activity, as required by IFAD.</li> </ul>	
<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>	
<b>Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):</b>	<b>Required Completion Date:</b>
She will provide implementation guidance and agree upon the necessary measures and activities to be undertaken in order to improve project implementation status. She will draft relevant sections of the Aide Memoire and MTR Report.	5 August 2021

<b>INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES</b>	
<b>Full Name of Staff:</b>	<b>Carlo Spinello</b>
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	19 July 2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	31 July 2021
<b>Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):</b>	10 days (remote assignment)
<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED</b>	
<b>Expected Activities:</b>	

## Annex to the Procurement Review – Technical Report

Using the IFAD FMAQ as the basis to collect the relevant information, the Financial Management Specialist will assess the strengths and weaknesses of financial management systems, internal controls and financial reporting systems relating to financial management and financial administration of project funds in order to ensure that they satisfy IFAD's fiduciary requirements and comply with the Financing Agreement and LTB/LTR.

1. Based on the financial reports prepared by the project, review the financial performance by expenditure category and component to assess the project's overall financial performance to date against (i) appraisal and (ii) approved AWPBs since project start. Review the cumulative status of funds by category of expenditure, approved AWPB and the project commitments (contracts signed not paid) in order to estimate the adequacy of funds and the potential need for category reallocations. Summarize the reasons for significant variances between expected and actual disbursement rates. Identify actual or potential problems and bottlenecks.
2. Review the financial execution of the current AWPB and obtain from the PIU explanations for significant budget-to-actual variances. Comment on the project's budget monitoring system.
3. Discuss the status of preparation of the annual financial statements (if relevant for the period). Validate the latest IFR, if applicable.
4. the Consultant will follow up on the availability of counterpart funds (government and beneficiaries), identifying bottlenecks if any. Verify that the value of in kind contributions from government and beneficiaries, if any, are estimated and recorded by the project.
5. Assess regularity of WA preparation. Recommend concrete measures to ensure faster and more efficient disbursements. Review SOEs prepared since the last field review to verify adequacy, completeness and validity of claims by selecting on a sample basis expenditure items from each category of expenditures and performing a system 'walk-through'. Document findings on individual SOE items, noting down any ineligible expenditures. Provide recommendations on any internal controls weakness noted. Assess the adequacy of the project's filing of financial records.
6. Assess the project's treasury planning; analyse adequacy of DA authorised allocation, with respect to projected expenditure requirements.
7. Review functionality of accounting and financial reporting system, identify accounting standards used and report differences with IFRS/IPSAS. Assess timeliness of recording transactions, budget posting and reconciliations. Assess suitability of the chart of accounts.
8. Gain an understanding of the accounting system and specify accounting software used, whether software produces WAs and other automated reports, and whether budget posted; comment on required customisations if any. Assess financial staff ability to operate accounting system, comment on training requirements if any.
9. Describe banking arrangements. Review the operation of the project's designated and other accounts to ensure that the bank reconciliations and DA account reconciliations are correctly prepared on a monthly basis. Validate the closing balances from copies of the bank statement and clarify the status of the reconciliation items (if any). Note down any pending payments and withdrawal applications still not paid by IFAD.
10. Review contractual and payment procedures ; check contract register, usage of contract monitoring forms, register of advances; highlight outstanding advances (ageing analysis); verify compliance with audit requirements foreseen in contracts/ MOUs, if applicable
11. Review the financial situation of field offices and implementing partners/service providers, if any (advances issued vs. expenditure justified), as well as the quality and regularity of financial returns submitted to the PIU.
12. Review project's administrative management procedures related to personnel, travel, vehicles/fuel and IT. Review asset accounting and management procedures; maintenance of fixed asset register; inventory processes and latest inventory report.
13. Identify financing agreement covenants and verify project's compliance.
14. Describe internal audit arrangements including reporting lines, methodology/procedures, audit work plan and status/follow up on past recommendations; review IA reports if available, describe findings;
15. Review latest external audit report and project's audit log, assess status of implementation of management letter recommendations. Verify status of preparation of upcoming audit and make recommendations as appropriate for extending the scope of audit to specific implementing entities, physical checks, performance audit, transaction list or other;
16. Review action taken to address recommendations of previous FM-related missions and update the Action Tracker in FMDB accordingly.
17. Provide implementation support as necessary; undertake ad-hoc tasks as assigned through email by the Director, Senior Finance Officer, and Finance Officer before the each mission
18. Overall contribute to relevant sections of the mission Aide Memoire as well as Supervision Mission report: under section "Financial Management and Execution": i) Disbursement Rate, ii) Quality of financial management, iii) Quality and timeliness of audit (follow up on the finding of the audit review exercise performed by FMD) and iv) Counterpart funds. Following the ORMS format, assign ratings and record recommended actions, responsibilities and dates under each section
19. Prepare Appendix 1 of SM report on financial progress: Actual financial performance by Financier/Component/Expenditure Categories: Tables 1A, 1B and 1C
20. SOE - prepare a table showing (i) the expenditures items reviewed (based on a sample of items equal to 30% of the expenditure claimed in WAs since last field review) and (ii) observations requiring follow-up: clearly document any ineligible expenditures identified and their values. The sample reviewed will cover expenditure incurred at central PMU as well as decentralised PMU level (e.g. province/district) and/or at partner implementing agencies, as applicable
21. Enter mission findings directly in IFAD's dedicated web applications (if required by Hiring Manager).

### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

**Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):**

**Required Completion Date:**

<p>He will provide implementation guidance and agree upon the necessary measures and activities to be undertaken in order to improve project implementation status. He will draft relevant FMD sections of the Aide Memoire and MTR Report. In particular, the specialist will provide :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inputs to the Aide-Memoire on Fiduciary aspects</li> <li>• FMAQ</li> <li>• Inputs to the design/supervision mission report</li> <li>• Financial Management appendices</li> <li>• Update Action tracker (FMDB)</li> <li>• SOEs checks table</li> </ul>	<p>5 August 2021</p>
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**DOCUMENTATION**

- A copy of the last supervision mission report and its working papers;
- Self-assessment on the implementation performance of the project and the attainment of its objectives in order to reorient it for the remaining implementation period, based on constraints faced and lessons learned.
- The detailed action plan for all districts and PCU
- A proposal of the mission's schedule of work, including key **virtual meetings** (Government and others);
- Progress reports of GEF-LDFS and services providers;
- The AWPB for the FY 2020/2021;
- Tables on project financial progress (cumulative & per AWPB, per components, per category, including by financiers);
- Tables on physical progress against planned expenditures per component;
- MOU signed with all implementing partners;
- A table showing current progress on the procurement plan and the updated contract register, including all MOUs and amendments.

Clearance by COM if TORs include communication activities (see section 4.7.iii):

**Name:** ..... **Signature:** ..... **Date:** .....

Clearance by ACD if TORs include financial management responsibilities:

**Name:** ..... **Signature:** ..... **Date:** .....

**IMPORTANT NOTE:**

IFAD will accept only reports that have been properly formatted by using the template, which will be provided separately. The team leader is responsible for preparing the main report and annexes in the required format, and ensuring that the working papers submitted by the individual team members are consolidated in one single document and in the correct format. S/He will compile the full report, including her/his own contributions and those of all the mission members into one consistent final and complete report and submit it to IFAD on or before the agreed deadline.

## Appendix 6: Procurement Review

### I. Introduction and background

1. The Reversing Land Degradation trends and increasing Food Security in degraded ecosystems of semi-arid areas of Tanzania (LDFS) is one of the 12 national child projects under the Integrated Approach Program on Food Security (IAP-FS)<sup>4</sup>.

It is a five-year project (2017 – 2022) funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through IFAD and implemented by the Vice President's Office (VPO) of Tanzania.

The Project's goal is to *improve food and nutrition security in the targeted villages* and the development objective is to *reverse land degradation trends in central Tanzania and Pemba (Zanzibar) through sustainable land and water management and ecosystem-based adaptation*.

LDFS focuses on geographic areas with high level of poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition of children under 5 years old, land degradation and average annual rainfall, as well as areas where there might be conflicts among communities related to access to and use of crop, grass and forest land and water resources. The Project area covers twenty-two villages in five districts, counting almost 13,000 households (69,555 people). The five districts are located in the semi-arid areas (Kondoa, Mkalama, Nzega, Magu) and in the coastal areas (Micheweni located on the island of Pemba).

2. From July 19<sup>th</sup> to July 30<sup>st</sup> 2021, IFAD, in collaboration with the Vice-President's Office (VPO), conducted a partially remote Mid-Term Review mission of the Project and the terms of reference for the mission included the procurement review of LDFS. The results of the review are detailed in this report.
3. As a preliminary issue, it has to be noted that, as highlighted in the December 2020 Supervision Mission report, the LDFS account did not operate from September 2019 to July 2020 due to delays related to the signing of an amendment to the Financing Agreement. This has impacted and delayed project implementation and, as a consequence, procurement activities.

### II. Procurement Review

#### A. Procurement Unit

4. LDFS procurement activities at PCU level are carried out by the Procurement Unit (PU) of the VPO, that is staffed by 8 specialists with only one of them being dedicated to this project (and only partially), while activities at district level are carried out by the District Facilitation Teams (DFTs), with one procurement specialist per district. Each district has its own procurement plan and funds to carry out procurement activities transferred to them by the PCU. The district procurement plans are then consolidated by the PCU.

The PCU procurement specialist was available throughout the mission and assisted by providing all requested documents and clarifications. However, although he is efficient and proactive, procurement capacity for this project keeps being low, as further detailed in the following sections. As such, the mission recommends the procurement specialist to be fully dedicated to this project or to be supported by another procurement specialist. This is particularly important considering the Project may be extended. Special attention will be required to avoid further delays and ensure activities are implemented by the completion date.

5. The mission findings conclude that there is need for the PU and IFAD to work together and ensure IFAD's procedures are known and complied with, especially in terms of prior review activities and No Objection requests. Although following the December 2020 SM agreed actions, some members

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<sup>4</sup> The Integrated Approach Program on Food Security (IAP-FS) is a five-year program launched by GEF and IFAD, committed to fostering sustainability and resilience for food security in Sub-Saharan Africa and targeting four geographies in the region that are seriously affected by environmental degradation and loss of ecosystem services, resulting in persistently low crop and livestock productivity. IAP – FS is conducting activities across 12 African countries and LDFS is one of the 12 national projects, implemented in Tanzania.

of the PU participated in the IFAD project procurement training held in February 2021, it was agreed that the procurement specialist, the project coordinator and the finance officer will participate to the next full training package to be held in September/October 2021, so as to have a common understanding of IFAD's requirements and ensure compliance with them.

### **B. Procurement Plan**

6. The 2020/2021 PP shared with the mission uses IFAD's template, with a summary sheet and three separate sheets for the different categories (Goods, Works, Consultancies). Non-consulting services are duly marked, AWPB references are correctly reflected and the project area column filled in to specify the district where procurement activities are to be conducted. Thresholds in the summary sheet need to be adjusted to properly reflect the provisions of the LTR. The findings above show an improvement in the PP template used if compared to the previous mission, where the use of an old and difficult-to-read template was highlighted. Notwithstanding the above, significant weaknesses impacting the procurement planning process were found:

- i. Instead of including all activities planned and conducted for 2020/21, the PP shared only included activities conducted from the last mission (December 2020) up to the end of the FY (June 2021). When clarifications were requested, the Project explained that all activities completed were removed from the template. However, this prevents from having a clear idea of the number of activities carried out against those planned, as well as of the actual amount spent against the estimated one. The Project was therefore requested to re-include all procurement activities from the beginning of the FY and share a complete version of it by August, listing all activities planned and providing actual information on those carried out.
- ii. Some activities are indicated to be conducted through DC and marked as "post review", although, according to IFAD's procedures, all DC activities are subject to prior review. When requested, the Project explained that they assumed that the No Objection (NO) to the PP including DC activities could be considered as a general NO to DC activities, without having to request additional NOs. However, this is not in line with IFAD's procedures that require a NO is requested at specific stages of the procurement process. In addition, the project never received a NO to their PP (as better specified in point iii. below).
- iii. The mission found that the updated PP shared never received IFAD's NO, nor did all the upgraded versions shared after the first one in 2019. Indeed, after receiving a NO to the 2019/20 PP, the Project was put on hold for almost a year and, when activities resumed, activities in the 2019/20 PP were still to be implemented, therefore the same PP was used. However, the PP was then amended a few times and NOs never requested/received for said upgraded versions.

This oversight is probably due to the fact that all NO requests related to this Project are handled via email, as LDFS is not on NOTUS, and comments between the Project and IFAD on the revised PP can go on for quite some time, without reaching the NO stage. This reveals that there is urgent need for both IFAD and the Project to strengthen their knowledge of IFAD's procurement procedures and cooperate so as to ensure that approvals and NO requirements are adhered to.

7. The PP submitted during the mission included: 32 activities in the Goods sheet (including non-consulting services), 7 activities in the Works sheet and 1 activity in the Consulting sheet, for a planned total amount of US\$ 681,505.52 and an actual total amount of US\$ 62,426.28. Most of the planned total amount had been allocated for works (US\$ 528,846), which were all postponed to FY 2021/22 due to the late receipt of funds from IFAD that delayed the transfer of funds to district councils.

In addition, the only activity in the consulting sheet is the selection of a Biodiversity specialist, which should not appear in the PP. This activity was significantly delayed because, firstly, the Project was put on hold for almost a year in 2019/2020 and secondly, when the activity resumed,



the Project did not request IFAD's NO at required stages of the procurement process. Eventually, the Project requested to enter into MoUs with the line ministries (Ministry of livestock, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and Ministry Of Agriculture), that have the competence to handle all modules falling under the biodiversity training. Therefore, in June 2021, IFAD suggested to remove the activity from the PP and request a NO to proceed with the MoUs. However, at the time of the mission, no action had been taken on this issue and the activity still appeared in the PP. Therefore, the Project was recommended to expedite this process.

Only some activities in the Goods sheet were conducted, with most of them being non-consulting services (e.g. fuel, vehicle maintenance and repair services, food and refreshment for trainings). In addition, most of the items were procured through the Government Procurement Service Agency (GPSA), as better explained in Section C below.

### ***C. Review of Procurement processes***

8. The Project is still facing serious delays, as confirmed by the fact that, after almost 4 years of implementation, IFAD has disbursed 32% of the Grant to the Project and LDFS cumulative expenditure is only 21% of the grant envelope.

The main activities in the PP, accounting for almost 78% of the total estimated budget, were works to be conducted in the districts, which were postponed to the 2021/22 FY, due to delays in receiving funds from IFAD and, then, in transferring them to the districts.

Only part of the activities in the goods sheet were conducted and the mission requested to review documents of the following:

- i. Procurement of furniture (for PCU);
- ii. Procurement of printers (for PCU);
- iii. Procurement of beehives (in Nzega district);
- iv. Procurement of materials, inputs and equipment for small business development (in Magu district).

9. As for activities i. and ii., items were procured through the Government Procurement Services Agency (GPSA). This Agency manages a list of contractors/suppliers/service providers under common framework agreements that can be accessed by all GoT procuring entities. A list of commonly used items is published on a catalogue and a list of suppliers and service providers awarded framework agreement is available on the GPSA website.

When items are available on the catalogue or under GPSA framework agreements, the procuring entity has to seek approval of the tender board to conduct a mini competition amongst the suppliers or services providers awarded framework agreements. The supplier offering the lowest price is then selected and a Local Purchase Order issued.

Activities reviewed showed compliance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Regulations on procurement of common used items from the Agency (Reg. 130 ff.), where the procurement process is short and basic, mainly including just a simple comparison between prices offered and the selection of the lowest offer.

The mission noted that purchase requisitions are in Swahili, therefore the Project was recommended to have them in English whenever possible.

10. Procurement of beehives (activity iii. above) was conducted through DC. However, documents submitted are not complete and show that:

- No justification was provided to use DC instead of a competitive method;
- No No Objection was requested to IFAD to carry out this activity through DC;
- No No Objections were requested to IFAD at specific stages of the procurement process.

As clarified in para. 6.ii above, the Project explained that they assumed that the No Objection (NO) provided to the PP listing also DC activities, could be considered as a general NO to them, with no need to further request additional NOs. This shows that, although the Project participated in IFAD's procurement training, capacity is still low and IFAD's requirements are not clear and adhered to.

11. Documents on procurement of materials, inputs and equipment for small business development (activity iv. above) show that, although this activity appears in the PP to be conducted through the GPSA, it was eventually conducted through DC, without upgrading the PP and requesting IFAD's NO. Also for this activity, as for the procurement of beehives mentioned in para. 10 above, IFAD's NO to use DC was not requested, nor was a justification provided to use a non-competitive method, and NOs were not requested during the procurement process.
12. Considering the above, the review revealed that, although processes and procedures followed are overall compliant with the national legislation, they do not comply with IFAD requirements, especially in terms of No Objections and requirements to carry out prior review activities. The mission recommends that the procurement specialist, project coordinator and finance officer participate in the next procurement training, so as to improve their knowledge of IFAD procurement principles and requirements, while IFAD is encouraged to keep providing technical assistance to the Project.

***D. Contract administration and management***

13. A detailed review of contract administration and management was not possible, on the basis of the fact that no contracts were signed for activities reviewed and Local Purchase Orders were issued instead. As such, there was no sufficient information on processes, procedures and systems in place for administration and management of contracts, as well as on contract formats and adequacy of provisions therein.
14. The contract register shared during the mission only included the contract for the consultancy to undertake social market analysis (activity reviewed during the December 2020 SM) and two MoUs.  
The format is compliant with IFAD's Contract Register template.
15. The mission noted that the delays faced by the Project had an impact also on this indicator, with basically only one contract signed. Therefore, contract administration and management is rated moderately unsatisfactory.

***E. Project's Procurement recordkeeping and filing***

16. Activities reviewed showed that procurement recordkeeping is moderately satisfactory. Files shared during the mission included most of the requested documents according to the method followed, although some of them were in Swahili. It has to be noted, however, that according to the activities carried out (and, thus, reviewed), files did not include a complete set of documents but basically just a comparison between prices offered by suppliers on the GPSA list. The procurement specialist further explained that, considering the items procured and the streamlined procedure followed to procure them, dedicated procurement files are not always kept for such items. As provided for in IFAD's Guidance Note for Project Procurement during crisis, the Procurement Filing Checklist was shared with the Project and filled in, and is attached to this report as Annex I. While confirming a moderately satisfactory recordkeeping system, it highlights that dedicated procurement files are kept only for more complex procurement processes and that IFAD's NO are not kept on file.

***F. Issues from the previous mission***

17. The table below shows the list of actions agreed during the 2020 Supervision Mission, together with updates on the status of such actions:

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
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<b>Procurement Planning and new PP template</b> Procurement specialists to participate in a tailored session on procurement planning and be trained on the new IFAD PP template	IFAD/Procurement specialists	16/12/2020	Done
<b>Submit a revised PP in the new template</b> Prepare and submit a consolidated PP in the new IFAD template	PCU Procurement specialists	January 2021	Done
<b>Virtual training video recordings</b> Watch the video recordings of procurement virtual training shared by the mission and then participate in a Q&A session	IFAD/Procurement specialists at PCU and district level	February 2021	Done
<b>Training</b> Invite Project to participate in the next procurement training (either virtual or in-person)	IFAD	As soon as the next training is organised	Done
<b>Submit evaluation report for the Biodiversity expert for IFAD No Objection</b>	PU	Immediate	Done. However, the Project then requested to proceed with MoUs with line ministries for this activity.
<b>Adhere to IFAD requirements on prior review and submit relevant request for No Objection before moving to the next stage</b>	PU	Continuous	Not done
<b>Procurement processes to always start with a purchase requisition or equivalent document to be kept on file</b>	PU in collaboration with user departments	Continuous	Done. However, they should be in English (instead of Swahili) whenever possible
<b>Keep the contract register updated</b> As soon as contracts are signed, ensure they are registered in the contract register and all information is kept updated	PU	Continuous	Done

### III. The Brief on the national legislation and the outcomes/update of the PRM

18. LDFS procurement is carried out in accordance with the Government of Tanzania's legislative and regulatory framework. The Public Procurement Act established a public procurement policy division under the Ministry of Finance and Planning, which develops and reviews public procurement policies and regulations and advises the central and local governments on procurement policy. The act also established a Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) whose main objective is to ensure fair, competitive, transparent, non-discriminatory and value for money procurement standards and practices. The law also further created a Government Procurement Services Agency (GPSA) which manages a list of contractors/suppliers/service providers under common framework agreements that can be accessed by all GoT entities.
19. Day-to-day project management and implementation is the responsibility of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) under the VPO office. Project procurement is carried out by one member of the VPO's procurement team in line with IFAD and Government procurement guidelines. Project implementation at district level follows the guidelines for decentralization by devolution (D by D). District Facilitation Teams (DFTs) were set up and have the responsibility to implement project activities as per their mandate, and to monitor and report on implementation to the PCU.

### IV. Key conclusions and mitigating measures to enhance procurement processes

20. The mission confirmed the rating for procurement as moderately unsatisfactory (3). Although implementation should have resumed efficiently after the Project was put on hold for almost a year in 2019/2020, the mission noted that there are still significant delays and not many

procurement activities have been carried out, with works – that represent the most significant activities planned – being postponed to the next FY.

Although the Project uses IFAD’s Procurement Plan template with relevant information duly included, it has been operating with a procurement document that never received an IFAD NO.

Procurement processes were overall compliant with the national procurement provisions on procurement through the GPSA, while the DC activities did not adhere to IFAD’s requirements on prior review.

No contracts were signed for activities reviewed, for which Local Purchase Orders were issued instead.

On the basis of the above, the mission did not note improvements so as to justify a rating increase. In addition, the mission noted inconsistencies between thresholds in the PIM and those in the LtR, and that both documents require a revision so as to be consistent. In addition, thresholds in the LtR need to be updated on the basis of the latest PRM conducted in the country.

A list of agreed actions is included in Section VI below.

## V. Procurement Performance Indicator Rating and Justification

No.	Performance Indicator	Rating	Justification for Rating
1	Procurement Planning Process	2	Although the PP is in IFAD’s format and includes appropriate information, significant weaknesses have been identified that have an impact on the procurement planning process: the PP never received a No Objection, it is not complete as only part of the activities planned to be carried out are listed in the version shared during the mission, some DC activities are indicated as “post review” and did not receive IFAD’s NO.
2	Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to Bidding	3	Processes and procedures followed are overall compliant with the national legislation and provisions on procurement through the GPSA. The mini competition carried out to select suppliers was properly conducted. However, some inconsistencies were found in relation to IFAD requirements and especially in terms of lack of No Objections required to carry out prior review activities. Resolution of these issues seems likely, but the PCU needs support and has to participate in IFAD’s procurement training.
3	Process and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award		
4	Contract Management and Administration	3	A detailed review of contract administration and management was not possible, as no contracts were signed for activities reviewed and Local Purchase Orders were issued instead. As such, there was no sufficient information on processes, procedures and systems in place for administration and management of contracts, as well as on contract formats and adequacy of provisions therein. The contract register shared during the mission only included one contract and two MoUs, and the format was compliant with IFAD’s Contract Register template. The delays faced by the Project had an impact also on this indicator, with basically only one contract signed.
5	Record Retention and monitoring	4	Documents on activities to be reviewed were proactively shared, showing easy retrieval of them. However, according to the method used to carry out activities (procurement through the GPSA), files are basic and only included a comparison between prices offered by suppliers in the GPSA list.

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**VI. Agreed actions**

<b>Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Procurement Training</b> Procurement specialists, Project Coordinator and Finance Officer to participate in the next Project Procurement Training that should be held in September/October 2021	IFAD/PCU	Sep/Oct 2021	Agreed
<b>Strengthen the Procurement Unit at VPO level</b> Ensure the procurement specialist currently dealing with LDFS procurement is fully dedicated to the project or ensure he is supported by another procurement specialist	PCU	Immediate	Recommended
<b>Submit a revised and complete 2020/21 PP</b> Prepare and submit a consolidated 2020/21 PP, listing all activities planned and carried out for the whole FY, without removing those already completed. Adjust the thresholds in the summary sheet in accordance with the LtR	Procurement Specialist	20 August 2021	Agreed
<b>Ensure compliance with NO requirements</b> Ensure that PPs and upgraded versions of the same always receive IFAD's No Objections, as well as all prior review activities at required stages of the procurement process	IFAD/PCU	Continuous	Agreed
<b>Biodiversity expert</b> Request IFAD's NO to proceed with an MoU for the biodiversity training and remove this activity from the PP	PCU	Immediate	Agreed
<b>Purchase requisitions</b> Ensure purchase requisition are in English whenever possible	Procurement Specialist	Continuous	Recommended
<b>Revise the LtR and PIM</b> IFAD to revise the LtR and Project to revise the PIM so as to make procurement thresholds consistent and update them on the basis of the latest procurement assessment conducted in the country	IFAD/PCU	September 2021	Agreed

**Annex I**  
**Procurement Filing Checklist**

	YES	NO	Comments
Each procurement activity has its own separate file, folder or dossier	X		But only for complex or procurements whose process are a bit longer (Eg. National /international bidding)
Procurement records are kept in chronological order for each procurement activity	X		
A copy of the published advertisement or shortlist (if applicable) is on file	X		
A copy of the published pre-qualification and bidding documents and any amendments, extensions or clarifications that were requested and issued are on file	X		
a record of tender opening signed by all present is on file	X		
a full copy of each bid received and evaluated, plus clarifications requested and responses received are on file		X	Kept of shelf/cabinet to easier file movements
A copy of the evaluation report is on file	X		
signed minutes of all meetings relating to the procurement, including pre-bid and negotiation meetings where these were held are on file	X		
A contract award notice is on file	X		
Any letter of tender acceptance to the supplier, contractor or consultant is on file	X		
The signed contract document and contract acceptance are on file	X		But sometimes kept on cabinet/shelf depending on size
Any contract amendment is on file	X		
All contractual correspondence between the Procuring Entity and a supplier, contractor or consultant is on file	X		But sometimes other file are used but cross referencing is made to specific tender file
Post-contract documents relating to the fulfilment of contract obligations, in particular photocopies of bank guarantees or payment	X		

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guarantees are on file			
Signed minutes of any meetings related to contract management, including contract progress or review meetings are on file	X		
Signed delivery documents evidencing delivery of supplies or signed completion certificates in relation to a contract for services or works under the contract including any contract delivery records are on file	X		
Copies of all invoices for works, services or supplies including work-papers verifying the accuracy of payments claimed and details of the actual payment authorised are on file	X		
Copies of cumulative payment worksheets/records evidencing management of all payments made are on file	X		
Copies of all submissions to and all decisions of the appropriate approval authority related to the procurement including the approval of the bidding documents, approval of the evaluation report(s), contract award, approval of contract documents and contract amendments and any decision to suspend or cancel procurement proceedings are on file	X		
Copies of any claims made by the Procuring Entity in respect of any warranty, non-warranty, short supply, damage and other claims upon the Contracted Vendor or upon the Procuring Entity are on file	X		
In the case of IFAD prior review, all copies of IFAD's 'no objections' are on file		X	Not put on specific file.

Any other communications relating to the procurement in questions including internal entity correspondence is on file		X	Not always because it depends on the awareness of records officer on a particular matter
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