

# GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024  
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

## 1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 Project Details

<b>GEF ID:</b> 5695	<b>Umoja WBS:</b> SB-007702
<b>SMA IPMR ID:</b> 34129	<b>Grant ID:</b> S1-32LDL-000045
<b>Project Short Title:</b> EBARR	
<b>Project Title:</b> Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania	
<b>Duration months planned:</b>	60
<b>Duration months age:</b>	72
<b>Project Type:</b>	Full Sized Project (FSP)
<b>Parent Programme if child project:</b>	
<b>Project Scope:</b>	National
<b>Region:</b>	Africa
<b>Countries:</b>	Tanzania
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>GEF financing amount:</b>	\$ 7,571,233.00
<b>Co-financing amount:</b>	\$ 20,750,000.00
<b>Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:</b>	2016-11-27
<b>UNEP Project Approval Date:</b>	2016-11-28
<b>Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):</b>	2017-08-25
<b>Date of Inception Workshop, if available:</b>	2018-06-29
<b>Date of First Disbursement:</b>	2017-09-25
<b>Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:</b>	\$ 6,812,447.00
<b>Total expenditure as of 30 June:</b>	\$ 6,701,944.00

<b>Midterm undertaken?:</b>	Yes
<b>Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:</b>	2022-02-04
<b>Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:</b>	
<b>Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:</b>	2022-08-31
<b>Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:</b>	2024-12-31
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	2025-06-30
<b>Expected Financial Closure Date:</b>	2025-06-30

## 1.2 Project Description

The project Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania (EbARR) aims to “increase resilience to climate change in rural communities of Tanzania by strengthening ecosystem resilience and diversifying livelihoods”. It contributes to the overarching goal of “reducing the vulnerability of rural populations”, and does so through three components or outcomes:

Component 1: Improved stakeholders’ capacity to adapt to climate change through EbA approaches and undertake resilience building responses.

Component 2: Increased resilience in project sites through demonstration of EbA practices and improved livelihoods; and

Component 3: Strengthened information base on EbA and up-scaling strategy.

The project is expected to benefit at least 29,361 people (50% women) in five districts, namely Kishapu (Shinyanga), Mpwapwa (Dodoma), Mvomero (Morogoro), and Simanjiro (Manyara) from the Mainland Tanzania and Kaskazini A from Zanzibar.

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### 1.3 Project Contacts

<b>Division(s) Implementing the project</b>	Climate Change Division
<b>Name of co-implementing Agency</b>	
<b>Executing Agency (ies)</b>	Vice President's Office of the Republic of Tanzania
<b>names of Other Project Partners</b>	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (5 LGAs)
<b>UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)</b>	Jessica Troni
<b>UNEP Task Manager(s)</b>	Paz Rey
<b>UNEP Budget/Finance Officer</b>	Linda Chemutai Choge
<b>UNEP Support Assistants</b>	Catherine Goret Okoch
<b>Manager/Representative</b>	Kemilembe Mutasa
<b>Project Manager</b>	James Nyarobi
<b>Finance Manager</b>	Joseph Kessy
<b>Communications Lead, if relevant</b>	

## 2 Overview of Project Status

### 2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

<b>UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):</b>	Thematic: Climate action subprogramme
<b>UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):</b>	
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate : (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support.</li> <li>• Climate: (ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support.</li> <li>• Climate: (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</li> <li>• Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity.</li> <li>• Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas</li> <li>• Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration</li> </ul>
<b>UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Plan   2016–2021 (UNDAP II) Thematic Results Area: Resilience Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management.
<b>Link to relevant SDG Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</li> <li>• Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</li> <li>• Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</li> </ul>
<b>Link to relevant SDG Targets:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</li> <li>• 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</li> <li>• 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</li> <li>• 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities</li> </ul>
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## 2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	

Implementation Status 2024: 6th PIR

## 2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	6th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023	5th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	4th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2021	3rd PIR	S	S	M
FY 2020	2nd PIR	MS	MS	S
FY 2019	1st PIR	MS	MS	S
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

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## Summary of status

Progress towards outcomes and outputs is satisfactory

The project is operating in the approved no-cost extension period (September 2022-December 2024). As of June 2024 all project activities are either fully completed or close to completion therefore the rating towards outcomes and outputs is satisfactory

Outcome 1” Improved stakeholders’ capacity to adapt to climate change through EbA approaches and undertake resilience building responses”

Overall, progress toward outcome 1 is satisfactory. Members of the community and LGAs have improved their capacity to plan and implement EbA interventions through project training and the implementation of climate-resilient village land use plans and associated activities. The Adaptation Knowledge Management System (AKMS) is operational and hosted by e-Government platform. The website currently features mainly information on the EBARR project and was visited more than 160,000 times by June 2024. 95% of the 65 users are actively contributing content to the AKMS and additional data and information from adaptation initiatives in the country will be uploaded prior to the official launch.

The website, which can be accessed through <https://akms.vpo.go.tz/> is undergoing a series of improvements as per the recommendations received from project partners. Additional data and information on best practices and lessons learned will continue to be classified and uploaded to the AKMS until the end of the project in December 2024 and beyond. Output 1.1 achievement is therefore estimated at 95%.

Output 1.2 was fully achieved at 100% in the previous reporting period. In addition to the Training of Trainers for 76 technical staff from the sector ministries and local government authorities (LGA) and EbA training for 450 community members in the previous reporting periods, 25 more staff from the LGAs were trained on EbA in the current reporting period at the district authorities' request.

Outcome 2 “Increased resilience in project sites through demonstration of EBA practices and improved livelihoods”

Overall progress towards the achievement of outcome 2 is satisfactory as Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 were achieved in previous reporting periods, and the achievement of Outputs 2.3 and 2.4 stands at 90% as of June 2024.

The Land Use Plans in the 17 target villages established 3,038 hectares of ex-closure and no-take zones as forest reserves in communal land (1,503 ha) and in the watersheds (1,535 ha) with strict by-Laws to ensure their protection. Similarly, 35,000 hectares of rangelands have been demarcated for grazing in the Village Land Use Plans of Simanjiro, Mpwapwa, Mvomero, Kishapu and Kaskazini A. districts with different degrees of protection and rotational grazing livestock management mechanisms to allow natural regeneration.



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During the current reporting period, the project has completed the rehabilitation of the riverbank of River Divue, a water source for the Lukenge irrigation scheme in Mvomero District. This has increased water flow to the intake of the irrigation scheme and reduced the risk of erosion. The project has also facilitated control of gully erosion and river flooding in the Mpwapwa, Mvomero, and Kishapu districts by installing 220 gabions and check-dams along the gullies. About 350,000 Indigenous trees (including Acacia, Tamarindus, Leucaena, and Sena species) were planted in 50 ha along the riverbanks and 2,472 ha of degraded forest areas demarcated for rehabilitation in the Village Land Use Plans. Additionally, 6,119 ha of rangelands are under rehabilitation through pasture reseeding, installation of tsetse fly traps, fire breaks, earth dams, and half-moon trenches for improved soil moisture and reduced erosion. The pending rehabilitation and activities are expected to be completed in the upcoming rainy season in November 2024. Overall progress towards Output 2.3 is estimated at 90 % (satisfactory).

The completion of the 15 boreholes (12 of them are solar-pumped) has facilitated all-year-round availability and access to clean water for domestic and livelihood use for about 38,000 people in the project area, reducing their vulnerability to dry spells and drought periods. At the end of the reporting period, all alternative income-generating activities (IGAs) and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) groups have started benefiting from income generation from horticultural production, soap making, beekeeping, poultry production, and agro-processing among others (details are presented in section 3). During the reporting period, training on resilient livelihoods and entrepreneurship skills was provided to 1,022 CSA and IGA group members, among which 469 were women) and 80 business plans were developed with project support. In-kind seed funding support for business development and sustainability will be provided in the last quarter of 2024 to selected entrepreneurs based on a defined set of criteria considering the strength of business plan, finance management track record, group management and leadership, potential for income generation and business scale-up and potential to generate income for women and youth. Up to June 2024, 26,610 people (42 % women) directly benefit from climate-resilient activities as a result of project intervention (90% of the 29,360 target). This figure is expected to reach 41,610 people at the end of the project once the Lukenge Irrigation Scheme is operational. Progress in the implementation of resilient IGAs and CSA under Output 2.4 is therefore estimated at 90% (satisfactory).

#### Outcome 3 Strengthened information base on EbA supports and up-scaling strategy

The progress rating towards outcome 3 is satisfactory. Participatory monitoring with community committees, IGA/CSA groups and district officers was conducted to track progress on project results in all project sites led by VPO PMU and an independent monitoring team from the Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) from the University of Dar el Salam. High-level political support for the project was evidenced by the visits of the Minister of State of VPO to Mpwapwa and Simanjiro project sites and the Zanzibar Parliamentary Administrative Committee, which contributed to the promotion of the EbA approach and enhanced the visibility of the project. The implementation of the project communication strategy continued in the reported period. About 15,000 copies of communication and awareness-raising materials (posters, flyers, booklets) on project best practices lessons have been produced and disseminated during national events and stakeholder meetings. In addition to the 17 TV programs and 17 radio programs reported in the previous reporting period, 10 more TV and 10 radio programs were aired in the current reporting period (January-June 2024). Further, 45 social media posts were shared during this reporting period, making a total of 100 posts on the project's Facebook, Instagram, and "X" pages. An exit and up-scaling strategy has been developed in collaboration with the Climate Action Network of Tanzania, along with a project concept note (GEF PIF) for the scaling of the EBARR approach in the larger Serengeti ecosystem.

The overall risk rating is low (Table A in section 3.3.). The risks identified at CEO endorsement remained low in the current reported period.

The only risk that has remained significant is related to climate variability and extremes associated with climate change:

Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent the implementation of planned activities. The risk rating has remained significant. Considering the high variability of rainfall patterns, there is a possibility of experiencing the late onset of rainfall in the October-November season of 2024 and March-May season of 2025 in the driest project districts (Simanjiro, Mpwapwa and Kishapu). This could potentially impact the survival of the tree seedlings planted, the performance of some of the Farmer Field Schools (FFS), and the bee populations of the beekeeping groups in the project sites in those three districts. Mitigation measures are described in section 4.2 below.

## 2.4 Co Finance

<b>Planned Co-finance:</b>	\$ 20,750,000
<b>Actual to date:</b>	18,746,506
<b>Progress</b>	<p><b>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</b></p> <p>The co-financing progress has reached 97% of the total commitment (US\$ 20,750,000). The co-finance contribution comes from the Ministry of Agriculture through the Agriculture Sector Development Program – phase II (ASDP II), the Ministry of Water through the Water Sector Development Program (WSDP), and the Vice President’s Office.</p>

## 2.5. Stakeholder

<b>Date of project steering committee meeting</b>	2024-01-25
<b>Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)</b>	The project has maintained active engagement with key stakeholders, as outlined in the stakeholder participation plan. Project partners, including the Ministry of Agriculture, which signed an MoU with VPO for the implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and income-generating activities (IGA) under Component 2, continued to provide critical support. Additional partners, such as the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Water, and the President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities (PO-RALG), played crucial roles, alongside district authorities from Simanjiro, Mpwapwa, Mvomero, Kishapu, and Kaskazini A,

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in leading project activities at the district level. Local communities were actively engaged in the participatory development of Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs), as well as in the formation of CSA farmer and resilient livelihood groups within each project site.

During the reporting period, the project engaged different levels of stakeholders. High-level political support was evident through the visits of the Minister of State of VPO to the Mpwapwa and Simanjiro project sites, alongside the engagement of the Zanzibar Parliamentary Administrative Committee. These engagements significantly contributed to promoting the Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach and increased the visibility of the project beyond the target locations. Furthermore, the e-Government Authority (e-GA) was engaged in hosting and auditing the AKMS providing recommendations for improvement of the adaptation knowledge platform. The Rural Water and Sanitation Authority (RUWASA) was involved in the designing and supervision of the construction of charcodams and boreholes working in collaboration with District Officers and the Village Councils. BACLEMA Co. Ltd (a private firm) was contracted to carry out resilient livelihoods and entrepreneurship training which was highly welcome by the IGA groups, resulting in the development of 80 business plans.

The NGO Relief to Development Society (REDESO), led the ecosystem rehabilitation activities as well as the training and fabrication of energy-efficient stoves in the respective districts. Local communities were involved in the implementation and monitoring of the rehabilitation activities across all five target districts, as well as decision-making regarding areas to be restored or set aside for natural regeneration through the approved participatory village land use planning process.

The effective engagement of stakeholders and the success of participatory village land use planning has prompted the Mvomero District Council to initiate a district-wide campaign (Tutunzane Mvomero) to promote climate-resilient land use planning and ownership amongst different farmer groups to reduce land use and resource conflicts while protecting the environment.

## 2.6. Gender

<b>Does the project have a gender action plan?</b>	No
<b>Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):</b>	<p>In the current reporting period, men, women and youth have been involved in the project monitoring meetings, training and the actual implementation of project activities. The livelihood groups established by the project (horticultural production, poultry keeping, beekeeping, leather product manufacturing, sunflower oil processing, etc.) have an average women participation of 42%. However, some activities like poultry keeping, soap making, tailoring or mat knitting are almost exclusively performed by women. It is worth noting that most of the producer groups (about 60%) are chaired by women.</p> <p>The training on EbA approaches to LGAs and producer groups included 450 participants (40%) women. In addition, the training on resilient livelihoods and entrepreneurship skills included 469 women (47%) and 553 men (53%). The project has empowered women and youth in the project sites in terms of leadership at the community level and contribution to household income, enhancing economic security and agency. Success stories on how women have been empowered can be accessed through the following links:</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k0sVJiw7Bfw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k0sVJiw7Bfw</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sLPhh9Kk_qE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sLPhh9Kk_qE</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KUPTI2U7p8E">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KUPTI2U7p8E</a></p>

## 2.7. ESSM

<b>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</b>	<p><b>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</b></p> <p>No</p> <p><b>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</b></p>
<b>New social and/or environmental risks</b>	<p><b>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</b></p> <p>No</p> <p><b>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</b></p>
<b>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or</b>	<p><b>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</b></p> <p>Yes</p>

<p><b>environmental impacts</b></p>	<p><b>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</b></p> <p>The project-level grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) was approved by the PSC in February 2023 and disseminated to all communities during awareness meetings. In the reporting period two complaints were registered and addressed:</p> <p>1)</p> <p>Type of complaint : community members verbally raising complaint to the Village Council.</p> <p>Location: Melela Village (Mvomero district)</p> <p>Date reported: October, 2023</p> <p>Resolution: January, 2024</p> <p>Complaint: Following the construction of a charcodam (earth dam) for rainwater harvesting and the installation of micro-irrigation infrastructure, co-financed by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), a 4-acre plot of land was designated for horticultural production by a selected group of eight community members. As the project progressed and its benefits became evident, an increasing number of villagers expressed interest in using the water for irrigation. However, this surge in demand posed a potential risk to the sustainability of the infrastructure and could have led to over-cultivation around the water source.</p> <p>Action taken:</p> <p>The issue was addressed through the village land use committee and the village assembly. A rotational use system was established, whereby different groups of 8-10 individuals would utilize the irrigation infrastructure on a yearly basis. This approach ensures equitable access to water resources and the infrastructure, while promoting the participation of more young people in the community. The complaint was resolved at the community level, demonstrating the effectiveness of local governance and community involvement in resource management.</p> <p>2)</p>
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	<p>Type of complaint : community members verbally raise complaints during a project monitoring visit.</p> <p>Location: Kazania Village (Mpwapwa district)</p> <p>Date reported: October, 2023</p> <p>Resolution: December, 2024</p> <p>Complaint: The delayed construction of a borehole and installation of a solar water pump in the village triggered complaints from the community, who had been anticipating the water service for an extended period. The issue was raised during a community meeting coinciding with the Minister’s visit to the project site.</p> <p>Action Taken: To address the delay, the district authorities terminated the contract with the initial contractor and hired a new contractor to install the solar water system. This administrative action ensured that the project could move forward, and the community’s water needs would be met. The complaint was resolved through local administrative channels.</p>
<p><b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b></p>	<p>A study on the potential environmental and social (E&amp;S) risk resulting from the field activities and EbA interventions was undertaken in 2021 and mitigation measures were considered in activity planning and implementation. The need to conduct further assessments to determine locally specific measures to prevent groundwater pollution risk from cattle dip tanks wastewater and leather manufacturing facilities was identified in 2022 and the Tanzania Plant Health and Pesticides Authority (TPHPA) was contracted to carry out the complementary environment assessment of the cattle dip tanks and small-scale agro-processing facilities. The assessment report did not identify environmental pollution risks from the facilities but suggested areas for improvement in the management of the specific facilities and enhancing occupational and health safety in the operation of the facilities. The project took on board the recommendations and provided safety training and protective gear to the groups. Before its closure, the project team will verify that all sites have been equipped with signboards on safety measures and that sensitization to comply with the safety measures is regularly provided by the cattle dip and leather facility group managers and the district officers.</p>

## 2.8. KM/Learning

<p><b>Knowledge activities and products</b></p>	<p>The Adaptation Knowledge Management System (AKMS) was completed in March 2022 and aims to support decision-making at all levels, improve inter-sectoral coordination, and serve as a mechanism for replication and scaling up of EbA approaches. The system is now hosted by the e-Government Authority of Tanzania which is currently conducting the system audit. Data and information on the EBARR project have already been uploaded to the system, while content from other adaptation initiatives in the country has been collected and sorted for uploading once the eGA clearance is obtained. So far, the system has recorded more than 160,000 visits by June 2024. A multistakeholder group meeting and official launch is scheduled in the last quarter of the year.</p> <p>An exit and scale-up strategy document has been developed and will be made available upon the final endorsement of the project stakeholders.</p> <p>Building on EBARR experience and lessons learned VPO and UNEP presented a Project Concept (PIF) to the GEF proposing the scale-up of EBA in the Serengeti larger ecosystem.</p>
<p><b>Main learning during the period</b></p>	<p>The project has yielded important lessons that are valuable for replication and scaling. The participatory development of land use plans has generated opportunities for both conservation and income-generating activities, promoting an integrated and sustainable approach to land management and the preservation of ecosystem services and biodiversity.</p> <p>Among the key learnings are enhanced project ownership within the communities, inclusive participation, and the empowerment of both community members and women. The project successfully integrated indigenous knowledge and focused on training and capacity building for local institutions and communities alike. This included addressing topics such as ecosystem conservation and sustainable land management at the community level in order to enhance the resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods.</p> <p>Additionally, the project has strengthened confidence in entrepreneurship and investments in alternative income-generating activities that are more climate resilient, particularly among women and youth in the project areas.</p> <p>In summary, by investing in land use planning, climate-resilient water supply, resilient livelihoods and ecosystem rehabilitation, the project has enhanced the community's adaptive capacity to prolonged droughts and provided local-level planning tools to address evolving climate-related challenges.</p>

## 2.9. Stories

<b>Stories to be shared</b>	<p>Building Climate Resilience Through Sustainable Water Solutions:</p> <p>In the face of climate change, pastoral communities in Kishapu, Simanjiro, Mpwapwa, and Mvomero have found new hope and resilience. The construction of rainwater harvesting systems, including charco dams, cattle troughs, and boreholes, has significantly bolstered their ability to adapt to increasingly erratic weather patterns and prolonged dry seasons.</p> <p>The devastating droughts of 2021 and 2022 led to the loss of 92,000 livestock in Simanjiro, particularly affecting the villages of Langai and Irkujit. In response to these challenges, the project introduced two charco dams, two boreholes, and two cattle troughs. This strategic intervention has been a game-changer: in 2023 and 2024, no livestock deaths due to drought were reported. Furthermore, cattle dip tanks have been introduced, which have played a crucial role in reducing tick-borne diseases, thus ensuring healthier herds and greater resilience against climate impacts.</p> <p>The benefits extend beyond pastoral communities. In the villages of Magali, Mingo, Kazania, Kiegea, Mbugani, and Ng’hambi, the new boreholes have provided access to clean water for the first time. This development has dramatically reduced the time women previously spent walking over 10 kilometers to fetch water, now having access within a 1-kilometer radius. In Kaskazini A, the situation is even more improved, with water available within just 500 meters. This not only alleviates the daily struggle but also allows women to dedicate more time to other essential activities, contributing to the overall well-being of their families and communities.</p> <p>Recognizing the importance of these adaptations, the Mvomero District Council has adopted a comprehensive approach to climate resilience. Building on the project's lessons in land use planning, pasture plot establishment, and rainwater harvesting, the council has initiated a district-wide program. This program addresses land disputes between pastoralists and crop growers while promoting sustainable land use, conservation, and rainwater harvesting practices. These efforts are crucial in fostering long-term climate resilience and ensuring that communities can thrive in the face of changing environmental conditions.</p> <p>Through these initiatives, communities are not only adapting to climate change but are also setting a precedent for sustainable and resilient practices that can inspire others facing similar challenges.</p> <p>Some of the stories can be read and viewed through the following links:</p> <p><a href="https://dailynews.co.tz/ebarr-project-promotes-climate-smart-agriculture-in-rural/">https://dailynews.co.tz/ebarr-project-promotes-climate-smart-agriculture-in-rural/</a></p>
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<https://legacy.ippmedia.com/en/features/ebarr-project-becomes-%E2%80%98game-changer%E2%80%99-mvomero-district>

<https://legacy.ippmedia.com/en/features/ebarr-unravels-socio-economic%20opportunities-kishapu-district>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4cSD6avi39A>

[https://www.youtube.com/results?search\\_query=vpo\\_ebarr](https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=vpo_ebarr)

[https://www.facebook.com/people/Vpo-Ebarr/100081726607175/?paipv=0&eav=AfbTg0d1xtfA\\_371RCcMBQB4u9Rp8Dx0FyzpsbqN1eEoOrO203WMML8I\\_a0l9g37vjw&\\_rdr](https://www.facebook.com/people/Vpo-Ebarr/100081726607175/?paipv=0&eav=AfbTg0d1xtfA_371RCcMBQB4u9Rp8Dx0FyzpsbqN1eEoOrO203WMML8I_a0l9g37vjw&_rdr)

[https://twitter.com/vpo\\_ebarr/status/1618172563821318146](https://twitter.com/vpo_ebarr/status/1618172563821318146)

### 3 Performance

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Improved stakeholders' capacity to adapt to climate change through EbA approaches and to undertake resilience-building responses	Number of AKMS users who report strengthened capacity to plan for adaptation	0	30% of AKMS users are actively contributing and using the platform for sharing knowledge and adaptation lessons and use the platform for planning by mid-term	90% of AKMS users are actively contributing and sharing knowledge and use the platform for planning by end of project.	95% of the 65 users are actively contributing and use the platform.	By June, 2024 the design of the AKMS is complete, hosted with e-GA and operational <a href="http://akms.vpo.go.tz/A">http://akms.vpo.go.tz/A</a> total of 65 users, including the cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder group, have been trained on how to use and contribute to the AKMS platform. The platform has been visited more than 160,000 times by June 2024. Classification and uploading of relevant information on best practices and lessons learned from adaptation and resilient projects will continue throughout 2024.	S
Outcome 2: Increased resilience in project sites through demonstration of EBA practices and improved livelihoods	Number of people showing uptake of climate-resilient activities as a result of project intervention	0	NA	At least 29,360 people (at least 40% women) showing uptake of climate	26,610 people (42 % women)	Up to June 2024, 26,610 people (42 % women) directly benefit from climate-resilient activities as a result of project intervention. This includes: 3,822 households (42% women) participating in Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) farmer groups and resilient and alternative IGA groups in the five target districts, equivalent to	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				resilient activities.		19,110 people (average 5 individuals/household as per NBS, 2022 Census). 1,500 households (7,500 people, 51% women) with herds of cattle in Mpwapwa, Mvomero, Kishapu and Simanjiro (as per village registers) benefiting from improved access to water supply all year round through water troughs and charcodams (rainwater harvesting), improved pest control (cattle dips and tse-tse flies traps) and improved rangeland management, resulting in reduced vulnerability to climate change impacts. Additionally, 38,000 people (estimated 50% women) gained access rainwater harvesting (9 charco dams with capacity of ~3 Million m3) and 15 boreholes for domestic, livestock and irrigation uses (12 of them solar powered). 1,586 households and 20 institutions (51% female) are using the energy-efficient cooking stoves provided by the project contributing to a substantial reduction in fuelwood consumption.	
Outcome 3: Strengthened information base on EbA supports an up-scaling strategy	Availability of an exit and up-scaling plan at the end of the project	0	Draft of an exit and up-scaling plan	One documented and agreed exit/up-	90%	The exit and upscaling strategy has been finalized and is pending final endorsement of project stakeholders.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				scaling strategy is approved at the end of the project			

### 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Improved stakeholder's capacity to adapt to climate change through EbA approaches and undertake resilience building responses	Output 1.1 A GIS-based knowledge management system on climate change adaptation that supports planning	2024-12-31	90%	95%	Previous reporting periods: • The AKMS is operational and the system is now hosted by e-GA (e-government authority) and is operational. • The cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder group meeting was held in February 2023. The first set of EBARR project information was uploaded to the system. • A total of 65 people have been trained on how to use and contribute to the platform. These include representatives from relevant ministries, local government authorities and academia and research institutions. Current	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection and sharing of data and reports from the project and other adaptation projects and programs to populate the AKMS.</li> </ul> <p>Pending for completion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressing improvements to the AKMS requested by the e-Government authority and UNEP.</li> <li>Last multistakeholder cross-sectoral group meeting and official launch.</li> </ul> <p>Previous reporting periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training to 76 experts (28 women) from VPO, MDAs and LGAs was completed in December 2019. The training was organised for two audiences/sessions: policymakers (24 decision-makers attended the first session) and technical officers (52 attended the second session).</li> <li>Additionally, 25 local government officials were trained in resilient livelihoods and sustainability of community producer groups.</li> </ul>	
	Output 1.2 Training and guidance provided to a cadre of knowledgeable resource persons on ecosystem-based adaptation	2019-12-31	100	100	<p>Previous reporting periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training to 76 experts (28 women) from VPO, MDAs and LGAs was completed in December 2019. The training was organised for two audiences/sessions: policymakers (24 decision-makers attended the first session) and technical officers (52</li> </ul>	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					attended the second session). Additionally, 25 local government officials were trained in resilient livelihoods and sustainability of community producer groups.	
2 Increased resilience in project sites through demonstration of EbA practices and improved livelihoods	Output 2.1: Local authorities, committees and user groups trained on adapting communities to climate change using EbA.	2023-06-01	100	100	Previous reporting periods:A total of 450 people (40% women), were trained on EbA approaches in the previous reporting period. Current reporting period: 5 youth members of the community from each project village (20 villages), making a total of 100 members, were trained and participated in the designing and fabrication of energy-saving stoves for institutions and the establishment of tree nurseries.	S
	Output 2.2 Locally-specific climate change vulnerability, risks and adaptations options are identified by local stakeholders.	2023-06-01	90	100	Previous reporting periods:• Land use plans have been completed for 14 villages (Mainland) and 3 Shehias (Zanzibar).Dissemination meetings and workshops were conducted in the 5 districts in Q4 2022.	S
	Output 2.3: Ecosystem services are rehabilitated through the implementation of EbA practices (ecosystem rehabilitation, sustainable management and conservation of natural resources)	2024-12-31	60	90	Previous reporting periods:• Ex-closure and no-take zones were established in the participatory land use planning process. • 3,038 ha of reserve forest and watershed area were demarcated as ex-closure and no-take zones in all	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>villages. • A local NGO (REDESO) was contracted to complete the rehabilitation activities (rangelands, watersheds, riverbanks) in the project sites with support from the Tanzanian Forest Services, the district forest technicians, and the village committees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35,000 ha are under restoration through natural regeneration</li> </ul> <p>Current reporting period: • About 350,000 tree seedlings have been planted in 50 ha of riverbanks and 2,472 ha of degraded forest demarcated for rehabilitation in the village land use plans. Tree species planted include Acacia spp, Sena spp, Tamarindus spp, and Leucaena spp. • 6,119 ha of rangelands under rehabilitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 220 gabions have been installed to control erosion and restore degraded land in Mpwapwa, Kishapu, Mvomero and Simanjiro. Pending for completion:</li> <li>• Final completion of the ongoing rangeland rehabilitation, specifically digging semi-circular trenches to retain water and control soil erosion in rangeland areas in and installing signboards at all sites.</li> </ul>	
	Output 2.4: Income is increased and maintained across seasons, through sustainable and resilient livelihoods	2024-12-31	80	90	Previous reporting periods: • CSA and IGA activities started in 2021 and 2022	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>and were completed in 2022 and 2023. All producer groups were selling their products/services and generating net income at the end of the previous reporting period. Current reporting periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to June 2024, 26,610 people (42 % women) directly benefit from climate-resilient activities as a result of project intervention</li> <li>Of the 83 IGA and CSA groups, 78 (94%) were registered and opened bank accounts by June, 2024. All groups have received training in resilient livelihoods and entrepreneurship skills and have 80 groups developed business plans. Pending for completion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selection of entrepreneurs with completed business plans for business scale-up through in-kind seed grants.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Detailed progress per district on the Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Alternative Income Generating Activities (IGA) is described below:</p> <p>Simanjoro District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 charco dams for livestock and micro irrigation activities completed and operational.</li> <li>2 cattle dips for control of livestock pests and diseases completed and operational.</li> <li>2 solar-powered boreholes completed and</li> </ul>	



Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>operational.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 screen houses for horticultural production at Mkumbi and Jitegemee Villages completed and vegetable production has started and in progress in the two facilities.</li> <li>• Procurement of an additional 20 bulls (Boran breed) to support the improvement of local cattle breeds, and 50 dairy goats (Norwegian breed) to support the dairy goat keeping group.</li> <li>• 2 grain storage facilities completed.</li> <li>IGA</li> <li>• 6 beekeeping groups (200 beehives) each with 20 members are operational. The groups have started honey harvesting and processing and have generated a total of TZS 2,750,000.</li> <li>• 2 poultry-keeping groups. The groups have raised and sold out three batches of chicken and have generated TZS 20,000,000 in 18 months. Some group members have started their poultry project at the household level.</li> <li>• The leather products manufacturing facility started operating despite having experienced some power challenges for about 5 months (August 2023 - January 2024). The have generated about TZS 1,750,000 in 4 months (February -June, 2024).</li> <li>• Construction of one (1) milk collection centre at Irkujit</li> </ul>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>village in at the finishing stage. Kishapu District CSA • 35 hectares of sisal farms in 4 villages (Beledi, Kiloleli, Muguda, and Mihama) received seedlings distributed by the project. • Completed construction of 4 charco dams for rainwater harvesting at Kiloleli, Beledi, Muguda, and Mihama villages. were completed in previous reporting periods and 1 more to completed by September, 2024. • Procured and distributed 40 Boran Bulls to improve the local cattle breeds. • Completed construction of 2 cattle dip tanks at Muguda and Mihama villages. The two cattle dips are operational. IGA • Completed construction and operationalization of a small-scale leather products manufacturing facility. The facility is now operational and the group have generated TZS more than 12,500,000. • Establishment of 16 Bee Apiaries, installation of a total of 200 beehives and provision of honey harnessing and processing equipment to support the 16 beekeeping groups. Honey harvesting and processing have started and the groups have generated TZS 3,000,000. • Established cattle</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>fattening centre with animal feed processing facility. Construction work has been completed. Machinery installed. Connecting with the National Power Grid in progress. Operationalization expected by September, 2024.</p> <p>Mvomero District CSA • Completed construction of 1,250 meters long of the 2.7 km long main canal of the Lukenge Irrigation Scheme. Construction of the distribution point in progress.</p> <p>Procurement of the Solar Water Pump by the National Irrigation Commission (NIRC) has been completed. The pump has been delivered in Morogoro. Installation to be completed by September 2024.</p> <p>• Drilling and construction of 2 solar-powered boreholes (Mingo and Magali villages) were completed in reported in previous reports. Drilling and construction of 1 borehole at Lubungo Village has been completed in the current reporting period. The boreholes provide water supply for domestic use and drip irrigation in for horticulture in the greenhouses.</p> <p>• 1 cattle dip tank constructed at Lubungo village.</p> <p>• Establishment of a FFS for mushroom production.</p> <p>IGAs • Establishment of 2</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>greenhouses and farmer groups for horticultural production in Mingo and Magali villages. A 4-acre micro-irrigated farmer field school for horticultural production at Melela Village. The groups have generated the sum of TZS 12,000,000 from their harvest. • Established and supported a soap production group at Magali village. The group generated the sum of TZS 1,150,000. • The mushroom group at Melela village has generated the sum of TZS 5,500,000 • Established and supported beekeeping groups with 400 beehives in 4 villages. About 70% have been colonized by bees. • Completed establishment of the small-scale leather products manufacturing facility at Melela village. • Completed the establishment of a milk collection center at Lubungo village. Mpwapwa DistrictCSA: • Completed drilling and construction of 4 boreholes for domestic, livestock, and horticultural production water supply. All 4 boreholes are operational and in use. • Completed construction of 4 greenhouses for horticultural production. Production started in all greenhouses. • Completed construction</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>of 2 cattle dip tanks and 3 water troughs. All facilities are operational.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procured and distributed 30 Boran bulls for breeding purposes.</li> <li>Established a veterinary center for provision of veterinary services and livestock extension services.</li> <li>Establishment of a farmer's center for farm inputs and farmer extension services.</li> <li>Procured 40 dairy goats for breeding purposes and dairy milk production.</li> <li>IGAs</li> <li>Operationalization of a small-scale sunflower oil processing facility. The facility has generated the sum of TZS 17,000,000.</li> <li>Established and supported 4 farmer groups for horticultural production. The groups have generated the sum of TZS 6,500,000.</li> <li>Established and supported 8 beekeeping groups with 400 beehives. The groups have generated 1,500,000.</li> <li>Established three (3) tailoring groups supported with 21 sewing machines at Kiegea, Kazania, and Mbugani villages.</li> <li>Kaskazini A - Unguja District CSAs</li> <li>Completed drilling and construction of 6 solar-powered boreholes. The boreholes</li> </ul>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>are operational.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed construction of 3 greenhouses for horticultural production. Vegetable production has started in all three greenhouses. IGAs</li> <li>Established and supported soap-making groups (45 members, 90% women). The groups have generated the sum of TZS 1,500,000.</li> <li>Established and supported 6 community fishing groups with 6 fishing boats. The groups have generated the sum of TZS 11,000,000.</li> <li>Established Tailoring groups to be supported with a center and sewing machines and materials.</li> <li>Procured 42 sewing machines for tailoring groups.</li> <li>Established livestock production centers and groups to be supported with dairy goats, poultry, and materials.</li> </ul> <p>For all districts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An NGO specializing in resilient livelihoods was contracted to build the capacity of producer groups in entrepreneurship, business management, and accessing financing services. A total of 1022 members (469 women) of these groups have been trained in the reported period.</li> </ul>	
	Output 3.1 Project lessons, knowledge on Climate change adaptation and resilient livelihoods using ecosystems captured, stored and widely	2024-12-31	80	90	<p>Previous reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory monitoring of project</li> </ul>	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	disseminated				<p>interventions. • The project Communication Strategy was completed in 2023. • About 7,000 copies of flyers, booklets and project brochures, video and audio clips, and recorded radio programs) has been prepared and disseminated. • 17 TV programs and 17 radio programs have been aired in the previous reporting period. These cover best practices and success stories from project activities and improved livelihoods. Current reporting period: • 10 TV programs and 10 radio programs were aired by national and community radio stations. • 8,000 copies of flyers, booklets, and project brochures, prepared and disseminated during national events including the Environment Week (29 May – 5 June, 2024). • An exit and upscaling strategy has been developed. • Concept note (PIF) for project up-scaling in the Serengeti ecosystem developed and submitted to GEF Secretariat. Pending for completion: Preparation of additional communication materials including success stories and lessons learned during the last 4 months of the project and uploading on the AKMS.</p> <p>• Endorsement of the exit and upscaling strategy and implementation</p>	

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

## 4 Risks

### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate	Moderate
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

### 4.2 Table B. Risk-log

#### Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities.	Outcomes 1-3	M	S	S	M	S	S	S	=	The risk rating has remained significant. Abnormally dry conditions and late onset of rainfall could continue impacting the implementation of project interventions, such as the survival of



Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										tree seedlings for rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems.
Climate change adaptation priorities undermined by national emergencies	Outcomes 1-3	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	=	This risk rating has remained low because the likelihood of national emergencies undermining the achievement of project results is unlikely at this stage. Moreover, the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021), the National Environment Master Plan (2022), and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2021) have identified priorities for climate change adaptation and have assigned roles and responsibilities of different actors, including sector ministries, government institutions, private sector, and non-governmental organizations.
Lack of funds after project may reduce sustainability of project outcomes	Outcomes 1-3	M	S	S	M	L	L	L	=	There has been no change in risk rating. The project activities have been integrated into the respective districts' annual budget and work plan for 2023/2024. This ensures that the districts will continue to support and implement project activities after the project. The exit and upscaling strategy includes options to ensure the sustainability of the project

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										investments.
Poverty and other social factors prevent local communities from adopting resilient ecosystem-based adaptation measures for the long-term, instead opting for maladaptive activities for short-term benefits.	Outcome 2	H	S	S	H	M	L	L	=	The rating has remained low risk, considering that all target villages have VLUPs endorsed by the communities. Implementation of alternative income-generating activities has encouraged communities to adopt ecosystem-based adaptation measures. The communities also show support for ecosystem rehabilitation activities, including natural regeneration through no-take zones, despite the long-term and community-level benefits of these adaptation measures. No community conflicts around the project adaptation measures have been recorded during the reporting period.
Institutional capacity and relationships between line ministries are not sufficient to provide effective solutions to climate problems that are complex and multi-sectoral.	Outcomes 1-3	H	M	M	L	L	L	L	=	No change in risk rating. The training delivered to 76 officials from key sector ministries and institutions and Local Authorities and 450 members of the community has contributed to improving the capacity of key institutional stakeholders on the identification of relevant EbA solutions.
Loss of government support may result in	Outcomes 1-3	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	=	No change in risk rating. The National

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
poor prioritisation of proposed project activities.										Climate Change Response Strategy (2021) the National Environment Master Plan (2022) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2021) promote the implementation of climate change adaptation interventions such as those implemented by the project. In addition, the project activities have been integrated into the respective districts' annual budget and workplan for 2023/2024.
There is a lack of procurement capacity	Outcomes 1-3	M	H	S	M	M	L	L	=	The risk rating remains low. The procurement capacity has improved significantly. All of the major procurements for project activities have been completed. In addition, the government established a National e-Procurement System of Tanzania (NeST). All tender applications will be filed and processed through the system.
Limited technical capacity to conduct preliminary studies and design the implementation of activities	Outcome 2	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	=	No change in risk rating. Most of the preliminary studies were assigned to competent academic institutions and private firms (international and national).
Priority interventions implemented are not found to be cost-effective.	Outcomes 1-3	H	M	M	L	L	L	L	=	No change in risk rating. The selection, planning and

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										implementation modalities was based on cost-effectiveness.
Slow rate of fund absorption and implementation of project activities. (Risk not included in the initial proposal endorsed by CEO)	Outcomes 1-3				L	M	L	L	=	The risk rating has remained low. Fund absorption has improved from 78% in June 2023 to 90% in the current reporting period (June 2024).
		N/A	S	S	M	M	L	L	=	

#### 4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consideration of current climatic variability during the rehabilitation/reforestation process.</li> <li>Focus on climate-resilient species and techniques to: i) assist plant growth particularly in the seedling/sapling phase; and ii) reduce risk of damage from hazard events.</li> <li>Take meteorological predictions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate-resilient native tree species (eg Sena spp, Acacia spp, Tamarindus spp) were used for the rehabilitation/reforestation of degraded lands.</li> <li>The natural regeneration approach and half-moon trenches for water infiltration were prioritized for the rehabilitation of the driest areas.</li> <li>The weather</li> </ul>	Promoting tree planting at individual household farms and woodlots at institutions.	1 July 2024- 30 June 2024	Local Government Authorities (LGAs) Meteorological Authority PMU

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	<p>and seasonal variability into account to reduce the risk of damage to plants and livestock losses. •</p> <p>Sharing of weather information and forecasts with communities to facilitate the timing of climate-resilient tree species planting. •</p> <p>Irrigation of the tree nurseries will be possible thanks to the charco dams and boreholes (for periods without surface water) implemented by the project.</p>	<p>information shared by TMA was used in planning the timely implementation of the planned activities such as infrastructure and tree planting to avoid disruptions and losses. Information shared with farmers informed the type of crops to grow and the timing of planting.</p>			

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

## 5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

### Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

### 5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	
Components and Cost:	Yes
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	
Financial Management:	
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	
Executing Entity Category:	
Minor project objective change:	
Safeguards:	
Risk analysis:	
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	
Location of project activity:	
Other:	

#### Minor amendments

The project duration was extended until 31 December 2024 to enable the completion of all activities, specially the ecosystem rehabilitation activities which had been delayed due to below-average rainfall seasons.

The Project Steering Committee approved a budget revision and work plan for 2024 to accommodate the project extension and expenditure variations in project activities in order to achieve the expected results. The % PMC remained unchanged.

**5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)**

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
original	Revision	2017-08-25	2017-08-25	2022-08-31	The original indicator of Outcome 2 Vulnerability Index as measured by Vulnerability and Impacts Assessments (VIAs) will not be applicable as no Vulnerability Index was computed in the baseline study and the Vulnerable Impact Assessments conducted by the project. An alternative indicator proposed during the MTR is: "Number of people (disaggregated by gender) showing uptake of climate-resilient activities as a result of project interventions ", with a total target: 29,361 people – 50% women, equivalent to the total number of direct beneficiaries.
1	Extension	2022-08-09	2022-08-18	2024-07-31	The purpose of this

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
					Amendment was to extend EBARR project technical completion date by 17 months (up to 31 January 2024) with additional 6 months for terminal reporting (up to 31 July 2024)
2	Extension	2024-01-31	2024-02-16	2025-06-30	The purpose of this Amendment was to extend EBARR project technical completion date by 11 months (up to 31 December 2024) with additional 6 months for terminal reporting (up to 31 June 2025)

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here



Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Beledi Village, Kishapu District (Tanzania)	-3.91561	33.87634		Target village in Kishapu District, Shinyanga Region of Tanzania	Land use planning Construction of charcodam for domestic, livestock and micro irrigation purposes Provision of improved breeds of cattle Construction cattle dip tank to control livestock diseases Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Alternative IGA: FFS for Sisal production Rangeland rehabilitation Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cook stoves
Mihama Village, Kishapu District (Tanzania)	-3.93329	33.98329		Target village in Kishapu District, Shinyanga Region of Tanzania	Land use planning Construction of charcodam for domestic, livestock and micro irrigation purposes Provision of improved breeds of cattle Construction cattle dip tank to control livestock diseases Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Alternative IGA: FFS for Sisal production Rangeland rehabilitation Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cook stoves
Kiloleli Village, Kishapu District (Tanzania)	-3.83436	33.69966		Target village in Kishapu District, Shinyanga Region	Land use planning Construction of charcodam for domestic, livestock

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				of Tanzania	and micro irrigation purposes Provision of improved breeds of cattle Alternative IGA: Small scale leather products manufacturing facility Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Alternative IGA: FFS for Sisal production Rangeland rehabilitation Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cook stoves
Muguda Village, Kishapu District (Tanzania)	-3.86822	33.62099		Target village in Kishapu District, Shinyanga Region of Tanzania	Land use planning Rainwater harvesting (charcodam) Provision of improved breeds of cattle Establishment of cattle fattening and animal feed processing center Construction cattle dip tank to control livestock diseases Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Rangeland rehabilitation Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cook stoves
Ng'hambi Village, Mpwapwa District (Tanzania)	-6.2239	36.35436		Target village in Mpwapwa District, Dodoma Region of Tanzania	Land use planning Construction of charco dam for domestic, livestock and micro irrigation purposes Construction of borehole for domestic, livestock and micro

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					irrigation purposes Provision of improved breeds of cattle and goats Construction of cattle dip tank to control livestock diseases Establishment of a Veterinary center for livestock services Alternative IGA: FFS for Cashewnut, Sunflower and horticultural production, Tailoring Alternative IGA: Small scale sunflower oil processing Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Rangeland rehabilitation Riverbank rehabilitation Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves
Kazania Village, Mpwapwa District (Tanzania)	-6.19575	36.25911		Target village in Mpwapwa District, Dodoma Region of Tanzania	Land use planning Construction of borehole for domestic, livestock and micro irrigation purposes Provision of improved breeds of cattle and goats Alternative IGA: FFS for Cashewnut and horticultural production Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Alternative IGA: Tailoring and handcrafts production Rangeland rehabilitation Natural regeneration

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded landFabrication of energy efficient cookstoves
Kiegea Village, Mpwapwa District (Tanzania)	-6.19235	36.25747		Target village in Mpwapwa District, Dodoma Region of Tanzania	Land use planningConstruction of charco dam for domestic, livestock and micro irrigation purposesConstruction of borehole for domestic, livestock and micro irrigation purposesProvision of improved breeds of cattle and goatsConstruction of cattle dip tank to control livestock diseasesAlternative IGA: FFS Sunflower and horticultural productionAlternative IGA: Small scale sunflower oil processing Alternative IGA: BeekeepingRangeland rehabilitation Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded landFabrication of energy efficient cookstoves
Mbugani Village, Mpwapwa District (Tanzania)	-6.238306	36.336999		Target village in Mpwapwa District, Dodoma Region of Tanzania	Land use planningConstruction of borehole for domestic, livestock and micro irrigation purposesProvision of improved breeds of cattle and goatsAlternative IGA: FFS for Cashewnut, sunflower and horticultural productionAlternative

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					IGA: Beekeeping Alternative IGA: Tailoring and handcrafts production Rangeland rehabilitation Riverbank rehabilitation Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves
Irkujit Village, Simanjiro District (Tanzania)	-4.44054	37.22497		Target village in Simanjiro District, Manyara Region of Tanzania	Land use planning Construction of charcodam for domestic and livestock purposes Construction of cattle dip tank to control livestock diseases and Tsetse control Provision of improved breeds of cattle and goats Construction of grain storage warehouse Establishment of small scale milk collection centre Alternative IGA: FFS for sunflower production Alternative IGA: Fish farming (aquaculture) Alternative IGA: Maasai bead knitting Rangeland rehabilitation Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land / Control of invasive plant species Fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves
Jitegemee Village,	-4.4609	37.20553		Target village in Simanjiro	Land use planning Borehole for

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Simanjiro District (Tanzania)				District, Manyara Region of Tanzania	domestic and micro irrigation purposesProvision of improved breeds of cattle and goatsAlternative IGA: Poultry productionAlternative IGA: Fish farming (aquaculture)Alternative IGA: Establishment of small scale leather products manufacturing Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded landFabrication of energy efficient cookstoves
Laangai Village, Simanjiro District (Tanzania)	-4.283531	37.215876		Target village in Simanjiro District, Manyara Region of Tanzania	Land use planningRehabilitation of charcodam for domestic, livestock and micro irrigation purposesConstruction od cattle dip tank Construction of crop storage warehouseProvision of improved breeds of cattle and goatsAlternative IGA: BeekeepingAlternative IGA: Maasai bead knitting Alternative IGA: Small scale soap na hygiene products manufacturingRangeland rehabilitationNatural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded landFabrication of energy efficient cookstoves
Mkumbi Village, Simanjiro	-4.45872	37.18469		Target village in Simanjiro	Land use planningConstruction of

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
District (Tanzania)				District, Manyara Region of Tanzania	borehole for domestic and micro irrigation purposes Provision of improved breeds of cattle and goats Small scale animal feed processing facility Alternative IGA: FFS for horticultural production Alternative IGA: Poultry keeping Rangeland rehabilitation Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves
Melela Village, Mvomero District (Tanzania)	-6.91907	37.42657		Target village in Mvomero District, Morogoro Region of Tanzania	Land use planning Construction of charcodam for domestic, livestock and micro irrigation purposes FFS for horticultural production Provision of dairy goat breeds Alternative IGA: Establishment of small scale leather products manufacturing facility Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Riverbank/Watershed rehabilitation Rangeland rehabilitation Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves
Magali Village, Mvomero District (Tanzania)	-7.03046	37.43922		Target village in Mvomero District, Morogoro Region of Tanzania	Land use planning Construction of Borehole for domestic and micro-irrigation purposes Provision of

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					dairy goats breedFFS for horticultural productionAlternative IGA: BeekeepingAlternative IGA: Small scale soap and hygiene products manufacturingRangeland rehabilitation/ pasture establishmentNatural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded landFabrication of energy efficient cookstoves
Lubungo Village, Mvomero District (Tanzania)	-6.83462	37.49873		Target village in Mvomero District, Morogoro Region of Tanzania	Land use planningConstruction of borehole for domestic, livestock and micro irrigationEstablishment of small scale milk collection centreFFS for horticultural productionAlternative IGA: BeekeepingAlternative IGA: Small scale soap and hygiene products manufacturingRangeland rehabilitation/ pasture establishmentNatural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded landFabrication of energy efficient cookstoves
Mingo Village, Mvomero District (Tanzania)	-6.83713	37.502986		Target village in Mvomero District, Morogoro Region of Tanzania	Land use planningConstruction of borehole for domestic, and micro irrigationFFS for horticultural productionAlternative IGA: Beekeeping Alternative IGA: Fish farming



Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					(aquaculture)Rangeland rehabilitationBeekeepingRangeland rehabilitation/ pasture establishmentNatural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded landFabrication of energy efficient cookstoves
Lukenge Village, Mvomero District (Tanzania)	-6.241962	37.632143		Target village in Mvomero District, Morogoro Region of Tanzania	Land use planningConstruction of the Lukenge Irrigation SchemeRiverbank rehabilitation
Matemwe Kijini Village, Kaskazini A District (Tanzania)	-5.87603	39.35092		Target village in Kaskazini District, Unguja North Region (Zanzibar) of Tanzania	Land use planningConstruction of borehole for domestic and micro irrigation purposesProvision of improved breeds of cattle and goats FFS for horticultural productionProvision fishing boats to fishing community groupsPoultry keepingAlternative IGA: Soap and hygiene products manufacturingAlternative IGA: Tailoring and mat knittingAlternative IGA: BeekeepingRehabilitation of degraded land by planting indigenous tree species and natural regenerationFabrication of energy efficient cook stoves
Matemwe Mbuyutende, Kaskazini A District	-5.8686	39.35221		Target village in Kaskazini District, Unguja North	Land use planningConstruction of borehole for domestic and micro

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
(Tanzania)				Region (Zanzibar) of Tanzania	irrigation purposes Provision of improved breeds of cattle and goats FFS for horticultural production Provision fishing boats to fishing community groups Poultry keeping Alternative IGA: Soap and hygiene products manufacturing Alternative IGA: Tailoring and mat knitting Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Rehabilitation of degraded land by planting indigenous tree species and natural regeneration Fabrication of energy efficient cook stoves
Matemwe Jugakuu, Kaskazini A District (Tanzania)	-5.87347	39.3517		Target village in Kaskazini District, Unguja North Region (Zanzibar) of Tanzania	Land use planning Construction of borehole for domestic and micro irrigation purposes Provision of improved breeds of cattle and goats FFS for horticultural production Provision fishing boats to fishing community groups Poultry keeping Alternative IGA: Soap and hygiene products manufacturing Alternative IGA: Tailoring and mat knitting Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Rehabilitation of

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					degraded land by planting indigenous tree species and natural regeneration Fabrication of energy efficient cook stoves

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. \*

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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