**UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2022**

Reporting from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

# 1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

# 1.1. Project details

1. IDENTIFICATION

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| Identification Table | | | GEF ID.: 5695 | Umoja no.: | |
| Project Title | | | Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania | | |
| Duration months | *Planned* | | 60 Months | | |
| *Extension(s)* | | 17 months | | January 2024. |
| Division(s) Implementing the project | | | Climate Change Adaptation Unit  Nature for Climate Branch  Ecosystems Division | | |
| Name of co-implementing Agency | | |  | | |
| Executing Agency(ies) | | | Vice President's Office, Division of Environment | | |
| Names of Other Project Partners | | | Ministry of Agriculture  Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries  President’s Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (5 LGAs) | | |
| Project Type | | | Full Size Project | | |
| Project Scope | | | National | | |
| Region | | | Africa | | |
| Countries | | | United Republic of Tanzania | | |
| Programme of Work | | | Climate Change | | |
| GEF Focal Area(s) | | | Climate Change Adaptation | | |
| UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages | | | United Nations Development  Assistance Plan | 2016–2021  (UNDAP II)  Thematic Results Area: Resilience  Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management | | |
| Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s) | | | Goal 2 Zero Hunger  2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive  and sustainable agriculture  Goal 13 Climate Action  13.3.2 Capacity Building for Climate Change  13.B.1 Support for Planning and Management in Least Developed Countries  Goal 15 Life on Land  15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total  land area | | |
| GEF financing amount | | | US$ 7,571,233 | | |
| Co-financing amount | | | US$ 20,750,000 | | |
| Date of CEO Endorsement | | | November 28, 2016 | | |
| Start of Implementation | | | August 25, 2017 | | |
| Date of first disbursement | | | September 25, 2017 | | |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June 2022 | | | USD 3,948,180 | | |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June 2022 | | | USD 3,903,761 | | |
| Mid-Term Review Date | | | 4th February 2022 | | |
| Completion Date | | Planned | August 2022 | | |
| Revised | January 2024 | | |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date | | | June 2024 | | |
| Expected Financial Closure Date | | | December 2024 | | |
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# 1.2. Project description

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| 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 up to 1,468,035 beneficiaries (or 298,631 households) in five districts, namely Kishapu (Shinyanga), Mpwapwa (Dodoma), Mvomero (Morogoro), and Simanjiro (Manyara) from the Mainland Tanzania and Kaskazini A from Zanzibar. |

# 1.3. History of project revisions

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| **Version** | **Date** | **Main changes introduced in this revision** |
| Rev1 (CEO ED) | January 2022 | 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. |
| Rev2 (CEO ED) | May 2022 | A project extension of 17 months and the subsequent budget and workplan revisions were endorsed at the 6th PSC meeting held on 6th May 2022. The proposed extension is necessary to complete all the project activities in the project document. The project implementation has accumulated significant delays due to several reasons, including i) longer than expected inception period, ii) changes in the configuration of the project management unit, iii) six-month delay for the registration of the project in the new D-Fund Management Information system introduced by the government of Tanzania, iv) Covid19 pandemic restrictions and v) abnormally dry conditions in some of the areas of intervention in 2021 and early 2022. |

# 2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

* 1. 2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

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| Insert the Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes | **Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s) Strategic objective 1**: “Climate stability”.  **PoW 2023-2023 Indicators:**  (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  (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  (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action  **Strategic Objective 2**: “Living in harmony with nature”.  **PoW 2022-2023**  (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  (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  (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration |
| The Vulnerability Impact Assessment informed the development of participatory Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) in the project sites (14 villages in mainland Tanzania and 3 wards in Zanzibar), considering seasonality, climate vulnerability and community resilience. The VLUPs instrument has enabled the adoption of EbA in local-level planning, advancing the rehabilitation of ecosystem services through the delimitation of ex-closure and no-take zones along with the demarcation of areas for rangeland, riverbank and watershed rehabilitation.  Technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based adaptation into national adaption plans, as well as regional and district level plans, has been enhanced by the project through the provision of training on EbA to 151 women and 303 men from a range of stakeholders both at national and district levels, contributing to the constitution of a cadre of knowledgeable resource persons on EbA.  The lessons learned and best practices on EbA interventions from this project and other projects with an EbA approach will be disseminated in the Adaptation Knowledge Management System (AKMS) developed with the project support. The AKMS is expected to significantly contribute to expanding EbA knowledge among government institutions/authorities, NGOs, researchers and the general public beyond the project. | |

* 1. 2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

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| GEF Core Indicators | **Indicative expected Results** |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Indicator | Expected values at | | | Mid-term | End-of-project | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |

* 1. 2.3. Implementation status and risk

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|  | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 20\_\_ |
| PIR # | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | …. |
| Rating towards **outcomes** (section 3.1) | MS | MS | S | MS |  |
| Rating towards **outputs** (section 3.2) | MS | MS | S | MS |  |
| **Risk** rating (section 3.3) | S | S | M | M |  |

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| Significant progress in the implementation of the project activities has been achieved in the reporting period from July 2021 to June 2022. However, the rating towards outcomes is moderately satisfactory (MS) due to the cumulative delay in project implementation. The project had a 60-month duration and was expected to be completed by August 2022, but due to the reasons explained in section 1.3 above, a project extension of 17 months is required. The mid-term review (MTR) and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) recommended extending the project implementation period to complete the remaining project activities and fully achieve the intended outputs and outcomes.  The overall risk rating is moderate (Table A in section 3.3.). The risks identified at CEO endorsement remained low or moderate with no significant change from the previous reported period. The risk associated with social factors preventing local communities from adopting resilient EbA measures reduced from high to significant thanks to the resolution of village boundary disputes affecting the development of one VLUP. The adoption of maladaptive activities for short-term benefits continues to be a risk that needs to be closely monitored. Potential environmental and social risks resulting from the project interventions were screened against UNEPs Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework. A risk management plan with mitigation measures for risks categorised as moderate was developed and additional environmental risk assessment is underway to minimize potential pollution risks from the cattle dip tanks.  The rating of the two following risks increased from moderate to significant:   * *Climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events*. Drought conditions experienced in the Mainland districts in late 2021 and 2022 impacted interventions under outcome 2 as explained below. * *Slow rate of fund absorption and implementation of project activities*. Fund absorption has improved from 29% in the last reporting period (30 June 2021) to 51% in the current reporting period (30 June 2022). The rate is expected to increase significantly upon completion of ongoing infrastructure works (boreholes, charco dams and irrigation schemes) by the end of 2022 and the completion of rehabilitation works in 2023. Measures to reduce the risk of limited absorption capacity are described in Table B in section 3.3.   **Outcome 1” *Improved stakeholders’ capacity to adapt to climate change through EbA approaches and undertake resilience building responses”***  A key achievement toward this outcome was completing and installing the final structure of the Adaptation Knowledge Management System (AKMS). A workshop was organised in September 2021 with the cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder group for users to test the platform's applications. The AKMS working group provided inputs and comments to improve the system, particularly to ensure its maintenance and sustainability. The system has now been installed with the e-Government Authority, which is the final step before it's fully operational online.  Preliminary data on adaptation was collected from stakeholders and communication materials on the project developed to feed the platform. Sorting, editing, and validation of information will continue in 2022 before publication in the system. The capacity of the system administrators and users in data organization, analysis and presentation will be strengthened further. A stakeholder meeting to populate the system is scheduled for Q3 2022. Once it is operational, the AKMS will contribute to improving access to all stakeholders to national adaptation knowledge, tools, best practices and case studies. Output 1.1 achievement is therefore estimated at 85%.  Output 1.2 was fully achieved at 100% in the previous reporting period, with the completion of ToT training to a cadre of 76 knowledgeable resource persons on EbA. The training methodology capitalized on the tool developed by IISD under the GEF-UNEP EbA South project (ALivE – Adaptation, Livelihoods and Ecosystems tool).  Overall, progress toward outcome 1 is moderately satisfactory considering that the trained users are yet to use the platform for sharing knowledge once the Government of Tanzania officially launches it.  **Outcome 2 “*Increased resilience in project sites through demonstration of EBA practices and improved livelihoods”***  The remaining four Village Land Use plans were completed in the reported period, one in Simanjiro (involving the resolution of the border dispute between two villages) and three in Kaskazini, thus achieving the project outcome indicator "100% of selected project villages with Land use and Management Plans on selected project sites". Dissemination workshops for VLUPs are scheduled for Q3 in the different sites.  By June 2022 output 2.1 has been achieved at 100% and progress is satisfactory, with 378 individuals from local authorities, committees and user groups trained on adapting communities to climate change using EbA.  The project has set up the conditions for the implementation of on-the-ground ecosystem services rehabilitation (Output 2.3). Ex-closure and no-take zones were established during the land use planning process and management regimes have been put in place. EbA activities have started, including rehabilitation of riverbanks in Mvomero, rehabilitation of two charco dams in Kishapu and Simanjiro and construction of three new charco dams in Mpwapwa, Simanjiro and Mvomero. Tsetse fly control activities have also taken place as part of rangeland management in Simanjiro. A total of 516 energy-efficient cook stoves to reduce fuelwood consumption were fabricated in the reported period by individuals trained by the project. As of 30 June, there are 1,516 households with energy efficient cooking stoves benefiting from a substantial reduction in fuelwood requirements. Progress towards Output 2.3 is estimated at 60% (moderately satisfactory).  Progress in the implementation of resilient income-generating activities (IGAs) and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) under Output 2.4 was significant compared to the previous reporting period and progress is estimated at 70% (moderately satisfactory). At the end of the reporting period IGA and CSA groups have 2,232 CSA members of which 939 are women (42%). Considering an average household size of 5 members this represents 11,160 direct beneficiaries. The detail of beneficiaries per intervention and district is provided in the table below.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Cumulative number of CSA and resilient livelihood interventions and estimated number of direct beneficiaries at the end of the reporting period.** | | | | | | | |  | **Kishapu** | **Simanjiro** | **Mpwapwa** | **Mvomero** | **Kaskazini A** | **Total beneficiaries (individuals)**  *(average household size≈5 individuals)* | | **Climate Smart Agriculture CSA** | | | | | | | | Solar pumped boreholes and water tank (10,000 L) | 0 | 2 (ongoing) | 3 completed benefitting an estimated number of 4053 people,2115 women) | 2 (ongoing) | 6 (ongoing) |  | | Cattle dips with cattle water troughs | 2 ( ongoing) | 1 completed (serving up to 15000 heads of cattle per week) | 1 completed (serving up to 3000 heads of cattle per week. | 0 | 0 |  | | Irrigation sheme | 0 | 0 | 0 | Under implementation (650m of 2.7Km completed) |  |  | | Farmer Field Schools (FFS) | 1 Sisal FFS (1,500 farmers, 600 women) | 1 Sunflower and beans FFS (total 20 farmers, 15 women-75%) | 1 Sunflower FFS (total 15 farmers , 8 women-53%) | 1 Cashewnut  FFS (total 20 farmers , 12 women-60%)  1 Mushroom FFS (total 15 farmers , 10 women-67%) | 0 | 1,570 farmers 41% women (≈7,850 beneficiaries) | | Tree nurseries | 1 group (total 3 members, 1 women) | 1 group (total 4 members, 2 women) | 1 group (total 5 members, 2 women) | 1 group (total 5 members , 3 women) | 1 group (total 5 members , 2 women) | 22 members, 45% women (≈110 beneficiaries) | | **Resilient IGA** |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Small-scale leather products manufacturing | 1 group (total 15 members 8 women-53%) | 1 group (total 22 members, 12 women-55%) |  |  |  | 37 members, 54% women (≈185 beneficiaries) | | Beekeeping | 16 groups (total 240 members, 96 women-40%) | 3 groups (total 60 members,15 women-25% ) |  |  |  | 300 members,37% women (≈1500 beneficiaries) | | Soap making |  |  |  | 2 groups (total 30 members, 22 women-73%) | 3 groups (total 45 members, 40 women- 89%) | 75 members,82% women (≈375 beneficiaries) | | Greenhouse farming |  |  | 3 groups (total 45 members, 30 women- 67%) | 1 group (total 15 members, 10 women- 67%) |  | 60 members,67% women (≈300 beneficiaries) | | Sustainable fishing boats and gear |  |  |  |  | 6 groups (total 60 members, 0 women) | 60 members,0% women (≈300 beneficiaries) | | Chicken farming |  | 2 groups  (total 30 members, 26 women-87%) |  |  |  | 30 members,87% women (≈150 beneficiaries) | | Goat farming |  | 1 group (12 members, 10 women-83%) |  |  |  | 12 members,83% women (≈60 beneficiaries) | | Improved boran cattle breed |  | 24 bulls (total 66 members, 15 women-23%) |  |  |  | 66 members,23% women (≈330 beneficiaries) | | **Total CSA and IGA** | **1,758 CSA and IGA members, 40% women (**≈**8,790 total beneficiarie)** | **214 CSA and IGA members, 44% women (**≈**1,070 total beneficiaries)** | **65 CSA and IGA members, 61% women (**≈**325 total beneficiaries)** | **85 CSA and IGA members, 68% women (**≈**425 total beneficiaries)** | **110 CSA and IGA members, 38 % women** ≈**550 total beneficiaries)** | **2,232 CSA and IGA members, 939 women (42%),**≈**11,160 total direct beneficiaries.** |   Overall progress towards the achievement of outcome 2 is moderately satisfactory as the achievement of Outputs 2.3 and 2.4 stands at 60-70% and a project extension is necessary for its completion. A major external challenge hindering the achievement of this outcome has been the abnormally dry conditions in the Mainland districts over the last three rainy seasons. Drought conditions resulted in low tree seedling survival rate and decreased agricultural production, affecting CSA farmers. As these activities were at the initial stages of implementation the expected adaptation benefits did not had time to materialize during this extreme weather event.  **Outcome 3 *Strengthened information base on EbA supports an up-scaling strategy***  Progress rating towards outcome 3 is moderately satisfactory. The first set of communication and awareness raising materials (posters, radio and tv programs and project beneficiary stories) have been finalized and will be disseminated in the second semester of 2022. The exit/up-scaling strategy has been re-scheduled to 2023 in order to capture the results and learning from outcome 2 interventions. |

* 1. 2.4. Co-financing

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| **Planned Co-finance**  **Total:** US$ 20,750,000      **Actual to date:** US$ 14,671,200 | The total reported co-financing expenditure to date is USD 14,431,200. This includes:   * Contribution by the Vice President’s Office - USD 240,000 * Contribution by ASDPII – USD 5,588,600 * Contribution by WSDP – USD 8,602,600   (These are provisional figures pending review and validation by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania). |

* 1. 2.5. Stakeholder engagement

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| **Stakeholder engagement** | The main stakeholders identified in the stakeholder participation plan continued their engagement in the project implementation.  Project partners who are also members of the Project Steering Committee include; Ministry of Agriculture, which has signed a MoU with VPO to implement Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and income generating activities (IGA) under component 2, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Water, President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities (PO-RALG), Ministry of Finance and Planning and the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement Development,  District Authorities from Simanjiro, Mpwapwa, Mvomero, Kishapu and Kaskazini A continued to lead the implementation of project activities at the district level. Local communities and beneficiaries of project activities were engaged in implementation and decision-making through the participatory development of VLUPs as well as through the CSA farmer and resilient livelihood groups established in each of the project sites.  Other government entities, private institutions and academia were engaged in different assignments. The National Land Use Plan Commission (NLUPC) signed a MoU with VPO to develop land use and management plans in the project districts. The Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) of the University of Dar es Salaam was assigned to carry out the external monitoring of the project and results verification. Private firms include: NIMETA Consult, contracted for the design of the Adaptation Knowledge Management System (AKMS), Pronet Communications Ltd, in charge of project communications and Assess Consult, who was contracted to carry out the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment and Management Plan for the project.  Additionally, five NGOs were engaged in training and fabrication of energy efficient stoves in the respective districts. |

* 1. 2.6. Gender

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| **Gender mainstreaming** | Sex disaggregated indicators and targets were defined in the results framework and the M&E strategy.    The VIAs identified specific vulnerabilities of women and children concerning climate impacts and the associated adaptation benefits, which informed the development of the VLUPs. Although men traditionally dominate land matters, 43% of the participants in the land use planning sessions (119 members) were women. This can be partially attributed to the awareness raising carried out by the project.  Similarly, the livelihood groups established by the project (poultry, cattle, beekeeping, leather product manufacturing, etc.) have 40% of women participation in average. However, some activities like poultry keeping, soap making, tailoring or mat knitting are almost exclusively performed by women.  At the national and the sub-national level consultative meetings and training, women's participation remained below 50% despite gender awareness and the encouragement among participant institutions to appoint women participants. Women made up 24% of trainees of the ToT training on EbA at the national and sub-national level carried out in 2019 and 35% of the EbA training at the district and community level carried out in 2022. |

* 1. 2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

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| **Environmental and social safeguards management** | Screening and assessment of potential environmental and social (E&S) risk resulting from the field activities and EbA interventions were conducted and finalized in Q2 2022. The consulting firm ASSESS Consult Ltd was contracted to carry out the study in two stages: i) a risk scoping phase with the objective of identifying and categorizing risks based on GEF and UNEP E&S safeguards; ii) an in-depth risk analysis phase (for moderate risks) based on field mission findings. The analysis of data using the UNEP ESS framework revealed that five Environmental and Social Safeguards were triggered by the proposed project interventions and the significance of risks ranked low and moderate. Overall, the screening process resulted in the assignment of a Moderate risk category considering that additional assessments on the potential environmental risks and management measures need to be integrated in the activities design and planning.  The final report includes an E&S management plan with mitigation measures for the risks classified as moderate:  SS1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management   * Biodiversity loss in case alien tree species are introduced in the area during watershed and riverbank restoration. * Biodiversity loss resulting from land clearance for sisal cultivation. * Introduction of sisal resulting in competition over the same land to grow food crops * Biodiversity loss due to land clearance, soil removal and disposal of silt during the construction of charco dams and the irrigation scheme.   SS 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks   * Flooding of surroundings fields in case of charco dam failure   SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency   * Potential risk of groundwater pollution associated to the cattle dip tanks wastewater * Potential risk of groundwater or surface water pollution associated to the wastewater generated by leather manufacturing. * Water scarcity due to competing water uses during operation of the Lukenge irrigation scheme   SS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security   * Waterborne and other vector borne diseases as a result of stagnant water in charco dams   SS 8: Labor and working conditions   * Involvement of children in agricultural activities for wages   The need to conduct further assessments to determine locally specific measures to prevent groundwater pollution risk from cattle dip tanks wastewater and leather manufacturing was identified during UNEP's Programme Manager field visit and captured in the E&S safeguards report recommendations.    The design of a Grievance Response Mechanism (GRM) was carried out based on existing feedback and redress mechanisms and is expected to be operational in Q3 2022. |

* 1. 2.8. Knowledge management

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| **Knowledge activities and products** | The final structure of the Adaptation Knowledge Management System (AKMS) was completed in March 2022 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 project Communication Strategy was approved at the 6th PSC meeting in May 2022 with two objectives: 1) to document and disseminate project lessons on EbA and resilient livelihoods to all project stakeholders by the end of 2023 and 2) to develop awareness-raising materials and disseminate to different target audiences in the country by 2023.  The first set of knowledge products was developed in the reported period, including recorded radio and TV programs, posters and fliers with real success stories from the beneficiary communities. Dissemination will run parallel to the development of other knowledge products planned in the strategy. |

* 1. 2.9. Stories to be shared

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| **Stories to be shared** | The households who benefited from the project energy efficient cooking stoves reported significant time and money savings in firewood collection and purchase, contributing to generating demand among other community members. The stoves, made with locally available materials, are affordable and generate income for the stove manufacturing groups. The solution has a high potential for replication and sustainability without project support. Widespread adoption can significantly reduce deforestation in the target areas considering that beneficiaries reported using half or less the amount of firewood for the preparation of the same meal.  Testimonies from women beneficiaries were captured for awareness raising, demand generation and project communication in flyers, posters, radio and video clips;  *I have learnt a lot in the process of making energy efficient*  *stoves, and by having it now, I am using two or three*  *firewood to prepare a meal. Before using this stove, I was*  *using five to six firewood for same meal in the three stones*  *stove. This project has helped me a lot indeed.*  Saida Ramadhani  Project beneficiary Lubungo, Mvomero, Morogoro – Tanzania  *I have benefited with the energy efficient stove in the sense*  *that now I use one or two pieces of firewood for cooking,*  *unlike in the previous when I was cooking with three*  *stones stove, where I used a lot of firewood for the same*  *cooking of ugali (stiff porridge )and vegetables. I advise my*  *fellow villagers to use the energy efficient stoves so that*  *we reduce cutting of trees for cooking*  Grace Pastory  Beneficiary Energy Efficient Stoves, Kishapu,Shinyanga - Tanzania.  *Since they built this energy efficient stove for me, I have benefited a*  *lot, because in previous when I was using three stones stove, I was*  *using a lot of firewood to fry two buckets of fish. Now, I only use two*  *pieces of firewood for the same. I am thankful to EBARR project.* Khadija Said  Small Entrepreneur, Simanjiro, Manyara – Tanzania  *This project will be beneficial to women who will use*  *energy efficient stoves because they will use fewer firewood which*  *ultimately will make us not to destroy forests, and forest will resume*  *to its original natural condition. To disseminate this knowledge, we*  *will invite our fellows to meetings and share it. We will also use*  *Radio and Television to make sure they also get this knowledge*  Umifatime Kombo Mohamed  Mbuyu Tende, Kijini, Kaskazini A - Zanzibar |
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# 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

* 1. 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

| **Project objective and Outcomes** | **Indicator** | **Baseline level** | **Mid-Term Target** | **End of Project Target** | **Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022** | **Progress rating [[1]](#footnote-2)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Objective**  Increasing resilience to climate change in rural communities of Tanzania by strengthening ecosystem resilience and diversifying livelihoods | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1:**  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[[2]](#footnote-3) | 90% of AKMS users are actively contributing and sharing knowledge and adaptation knowledge and use the platform for planning by end of project | By June 2022 the design of the AKMS is complete.  A total of 40 users, (80% of the target of 50 users), including the cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder group, have been trained as members of the team contributing to the AKMS platform. The next phase requires further end-user engagement and uploading of relevant information. An additional workshop involving more stakeholders (~25) is scheduled in Q3 2022.  In the previous reported period 76 officials (24% women) from relevant sector ministries, institutions and local government authorities were trained on EbA approaches to facilitate informed decision-making and development of resilience-building responses in their respective sectors. A comprehensive Trainers’ Manual was developed along with a Participant’s Handbook. The training sessions included the use of the ALivE – Adaptation, Livelihoods and Ecosystems tool developed by IISD under another GEF-UNEP project (EbA South). The tool allows to simulate the decision path leading from the identification of an adaptation issue to the choice and selection of an EbA solution.  The mid-term target was “30% of AKMS users actively contribute to the platform and use it for knowledge sharing, planning etc.” but at the time of reporting the AKMS is still not operational therefore this outcome level indicator is 0%. Progress towards Outcome 2 is rated “Moderately satisfactory”. | MS |
| **Outcome 2:**  Increased resilience in project sites through demonstration of EBA practices and improved livelihoods | * ~~Vulnerability Index as measured by Vulnerability and Impacts Assessments (VIAs)~~ * *Proposed alternative indicator recommended at MTR:*   Number of people showing uptake of climate-resilient activities as a result of project intervention | ~~0~~  ~~0~~ | ~~N/A~~  N/A | ~~A 45% reduction in vulnerability of beneficiaries in project sites, among which 40% are female-headed households, by end of project.~~  *Proposed alternative target recommended at MTR and endorsed at PSC, corresponding to the CEO endorsement direct beneficiaries target:*  29,360 people (at least 40% women) | The ongoing implementation of climate smart agriculture (CSA) activities and alternative resilient income generating activities (IGA) such as beekeeping, small-scale product manufacturing and value addition to agricultural products, is helping beneficiary farmer groups and households diversify their income sources and bridge the income gap due to seasonal variations and/or climate related crop loss.  As of 30 June, there are 1,516 households with energy efficient cooking stoves benefiting from a substantial reduction in fuelwood requirement, equivalent to 7,580 individuals (51% female)  Additionally, 2,232 people (42% women) currently participate in CSA farmer groups and resilient IGA groups in the five target districts. Considering average household size is 5.0 people per household in rural areas (cf. Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report Tanzania Mainland, 2014), the estimated number of direct beneficiaries of CSA and IGA is 11,160 people.  The total of direct beneficiaries stands at 18,740 at the end of the reported period (64% of the target).  Considering this progress and EBA interventions (rehabilitation of rangeland, riverbank and watersheds and charco dams) have not started in reported period) progress towards Outcome 2 is rated “Moderately satisfactory” | MS |
| * Number of Villages with Land Use and Management Plans. |  | 50% of Project villages with land use and management plans | 100% of selected project villages with Land use and Management Plans on selected project sites | The land-use planning process is complete in all the 17 targeted villages, (14 in the mainland districts and 3 wards in Zanzibar), making 100% of selected villages with VLUPs. The process has facilitated the identification and allocation of ex-closure and no take zones, the demarcation of areas for rehabilitation, as well as the allocation of rangelands vs crop farms, which has reduced land disputes between crop growers and livestock keepers. In addition, participatory land use planning has helped to resolve a long-standing (15 years) village boundary conflict in Mpwapwa District and another village boundary conflict in Simanjiro. |
| **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-scaling strategy is approved at the end of the project | The drafting of the exit and upscaling plan has been postponed in order to capture the results and learning from outcome 2 ongoing activities. The consultant that will support the process will start in Q4 2022. Progress towards Outcome 2 is rated “Moderately satisfactory”. | MS |

* 1. 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

| **Outputs** | **Expected completion date[[3]](#footnote-4)** | **Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)** | **Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)** | **Comments if variance[[4]](#footnote-5). Describe any problems in delivering outputs** | **Progress rating[[5]](#footnote-6)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COMPONENT 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** | 30/06/2023 | 80% | 85% | * The final structure of the AKMS is complete and the system security check is in progress to host the system in the e-GA (e-government authority). * While the target was for the AKMS to be in use by mid-term, at the end of the reported period the AKMS is still not in use and its operationalization depends on the completion of the security check and is expected by the end of 2022. Additional meetings with the cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder group are scheduled in Q3 and Q4 2022. * The project communication firm has developed a first set of communication materials that will be uploaded in the system. * Data and reports from the project and other adaptation projects and programs have been collected and will be uploaded on the system once its operational. Sorting and review of data will continue in 2022. | MS |
| **Output 1.2 Training and guidance provided to a cadre of knowledgeable resource persons on ecosystem-based adaptation** | 31/12/2019 | 100% | 100% | * Training to 76 experts (28 women) from VPO, MDAs and LGAs was completed in December 2019. The trainings were organised for two audiences/sessions: policy makers (24 decision makers attended the first session) and technical officers (52 attended the second session). | S |
| **COMPONENT 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.** | 01/06/2023 | 50% | 100% | * A total of 378 people, among them 133 women (35%), attended this training in the reported period. A national consultant supported the adaptation of the EbA training materials to the target audience and delivered the training sessions at the community level with VPO support.   The trainings had high attendance, but women participation was slightly below the 40% target despite gender awareness raising. | S |
| **Output 2.2 Locally-specific climate change vulnerability, risks and adaptations options are identified by local stakeholders.** | 01/06/2023 | 90% | 100% | * Land use plans have been completed for 14 villages (Mainland) and 3 Shehias (Zanzibar).   Dissemination meetings and workshops will be carried out in the 5 districts in Q4 2022 and Q1 2023.   * Assessment of E&S risks and identification of mitigation measures was completed in all the project sites. | S |
| **Output 2.3: Ecosystem services are rehabilitated through the implementation of EbA practices** (ecosystem rehabilitation, sustainable management and conservation of natural resources) 2.3 | 31/12/2023 | 50% | 60% | * Ex-closure and no-take zones were established in the participatory land use planning process. These areas have been demarcated. * Ongoing rehabilitation activities include tsetse control activities (installation of Phthalogen blue-black target traps) in Simanjiro as part of rangeland rehabilitation, three new charco dams in Simanjiro, Mvomero and Mpwapwa districts and rehabilitation of the riverbanks in Lukenge (Mvomero). * The majority of rehabilitation activities (rangelands, watersheds, riverbanks) is expected to start in the 5 districts in Q4 2022. | MS |
| **Output 2.4: Income is increased and maintained across seasons, through sustainable and resilient livelihoods** | 31/12/2023 | 50% | 70% | Most of the IGA activities started in 2021 and 2022 and it’s still early to monitor income generation. Some producer groups are already selling their products/services and generating net income in the first three months of operation:   * Two poultry keeping groups in Simanjiro have generated a total of TZS 1,300,000 (USD 563), an average of TZA 43,333 /member; * Leather products manufacturing group in Kishapu have generated the sum of TZS 900,000 (USD 390) an average of TZA 60,000/member. * Small scale Sunflower processing facility in Mpwapwa have generated a total of TZS 500,000 (USD 217) an average ofTZA 33,333 /member.   According to the baseline study the average household income per year in the project target sites is estimated at TZS 500,000 therefore the income generated in the first three months of operation represents 7%- 12% of the average household annual income.  A survey has been designed to measure income change among beneficiaries of sustainable and resilient livelihoods during the next results verification exercise in Q2 of 2023 and at project end line.  Detail progress per district on the Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Alternative Income Generating Activities (IGA) is described below;  Simanjiro District  CSA   * Establishment of a farmer field school (FFS) for sunflower and beans production started in Q1 2021. The FFS was badly affected by drought. * Completed construction of 1 cattle dip tank and 1 water trough. * Completed procurement of the contractor for the construction of two boreholes * Additional CSA activities (eg. horticultural production, mini-irrigation) will begin upon completion of charco dams and boreholes construction in Q3 2022.   IGA   * Training to 3 beekeeping groups with 20 members each. * Fabrication and distribution of 200 beehives (50% have been colonized by bees) * Completed construction of 2 chicken houses and procurement of 850 chicks for the 2 poultry keeping groups. (The groups have generated TZS 1,300,000) * Completed construction of a small-scale leather products manufacturing facility. Installation of machinery is completed and operations have started. * Procured of 24 bulls (Boran breed) to support improvement of local cattle breeds * A total of 45,416 tree seedlings were raised in the previous reporting period. Due to harsh drought events that occurred between July 2021 and February 2022, only 40% of the seedlings distributed to schools and individual households survived.   Kishapu District  CSA   * Establishment of a FFS for sisal production in Q2 2021. A 20 acres sisal seedling nursery has been established to supply seedlings to about 1,500 farmers in the project area. Distribution of sisal seedlings to individual farmers is expected to start in September 2022. * Completed survey works and procurement process of the contractor for the rehabilitation of one charco dam and construction of two new charco dams * Other CSA activities e.g. construction of greenhouses and horticultural production depend on the completion of charco dams in Q3 2022.   IGA   * Construction of small-scale leather products manufacturing facility is completed and operations have started. 6 members of the community attended and completed a 6 months training in leather technologies at the Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology – Mwanza Campus. * Construction 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. First harvest expected in September, 2022. | MS |
|  |  |  |  | Mvomero District  CSA   * Completed construction of 650 meters of the 2.7 km main canal of the Lukenge Irrigation Scheme (approximately one quarter). Construction will continue in the second half of 2022. * Drilling and construction of 2 boreholes in progress for domestic, livestock and horticultural production water supply. * Establishment of a FFS for cashew nut production. A total of 30,000 cashew seedlings were raised between July 2021 and March 2022 and have been distributed to beneficiary farmers. * Establishment of a FFS for mushroom production.   IGAs   * Ongoing construction of 2 greenhouses and establishment of a farmer group for horticultural production. * Established and supported 2 soap production groups.   Mpwapwa District  CSA:   * Completed drilling and construction of 3 boreholes for domestic, livestock and horticultural production water supply. * Completed construction of 3 greenhouses for horticultural production. * Completed construction of 1 cattle dip tank and 1 water trough. The cattle dip tank started operating in December 2021.   IGA   * Completed construction of a small-scale sunflower oil processing facility. * Ongoing construction of a greenhouse and establishment of a farmer group for horticultural production. * Most of the IGAs in this district will begin in the second half of 2022. * 20% of the 46,000 seedlings raised did not survive due to drought. About 35,000 seedlings were distributed and planted in Nghambi, Mbugani and Kazania villages.   Kaskazini A - Unguja District  CSA   * Hydrogeological survey for drilling and construction of 6 boreholes completed. Drilling and construction of the 6 boreholes is ongoing. * Construction of greenhouses for horticultural production is scheduled to begin in Q3 2022.   IGA   * Training of 45 participants and provision of materials and equipment for soap and cosmetics production to 3 women groups which have started selling products. * Completed procurement of 6 fishing boats for 6 sustainable fishing community groups. * Implementation of these activities and others will continue in the second half of 2022. * About 12,000 tree seedlings have been established in 3 different locations for purposes of rehabilitation of degraded areas   For all districts:   * Ongoing recruitment of an NGO specialized in resilient livelihoods to build the capacity of farmers and producer groups in small business development, value addition, establishing market linkages, and accessing financing services.   . |
| **Output 3.1 Project lessons, knowledge on Climate change adaptation and resilient livelihoods using ecosystems captured, stored and widely disseminated** | 31/12/2023 | 50% | 70% | * The project Communication Strategy was completed in September 2021. * A first set of communication materials (posters with beneficiary quotes, flyers, project brochures, video and audio clips, recorded radio programs) has been prepared for publication. * Preparation of more communication materials including success stories and lessons learned will continue during the next reporting cycle and will be uploaded on the AKMS. * ToRs for the definition of the exit and upscaling strategy have been developed. The strategy will be developed and endorsed in 2023. | MS |

* 1. 3.3. Risk Rating

**Table A.** Risk-log

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk** | **Risk affecting:** | **Variation respect to last rating** | | | | | | |
| Outcome / outputs | **CEO ED** | **PIR 1** | **PIR 2** | **PIR 3** | **MTR** | **PIR 4 (this PIR)** | **Δ** | **Justification** |
| Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities. | Outcome 1-3 | M | S | S | M | Agreement with PIR 3 rating | S | ↑ | The risk rating has increased. Abnormally dry conditions and late onset of rainfall in the October-November season of 2021 and the March-May season of 2022 have affected survival of tree seedlings, performance of the farmer field schools (FFS) and bee populations in most of the project sites. This could continue impacting the implementation of EbA interventions, such as riverbank and rangeland rehabilitation, which depend on raised seedlings and soil moisture. |
| Climate change adaptation priorities undermined by national emergencies | Outcome 1-3 | M | M | M | M | Agreement with PIR 3 rating | M | = | No change in risk rating. The National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021) and the National Environment Master Plan have identified priorities for climate change adaption and has assigned roles and responsibilities of different actors including sector ministries, government’s institutions, private sector and non-governmental organizations. |
| Lack of funds after project may reduce sustainability of project outcomes | Outcome 1-3 | M | S | S | M | Agreement with PIR 3 rating | L | = | No change in risk rating. The project activities have been integrated in the respective districts’ annual budget and workplans for 2022/2023. This is to ensure that the districts will continue to support and implement project activities after the project. |
| 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 | Agreement with PIR 3 rating | M | ↓ | The rating has decreased to moderate risk considering that all target villages have VLUPs endorsed by the community and that the boundary disputes between two villages in Simanjiro was resolved and the VLUP was approved in the reporting period, allowing the implementation of the activities.  Mitigation measures for social related risks have been identified in the E&S assessment and management plan. |
| Institutional capacity and relationships between line ministries are not sufficient to provide effective solutions to climate problems that are complex and multi-sectoral. | Outcome 1-3 | H | M | M | L | Agreement with PIR 3 rating | L | = | No change in risk rating. The training delivered to 76 officials from key sector ministries and institutions and Local Authorities has contributed to improve the capacity of key institutional stakeholders on the identification of relevant EbA solutions. |
| Loss of government support may result in poor prioritisation of proposed project activities. | Outcome 1-3 | M | M | M | L | Agreement with PIR 3 rating | L | = | No change in risk rating. The National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021) promotes the implementation of climate change adaptation interventions such as those implemented by the project. |
| There is a lack of procurement capacity | Outcome 1-3 | M | H | S | M | Risk requires close monitoring | M | = | No change in risk rating. The procurement capacity has improved since the VPO assigned one procurement officer responsible of EBARR project procurements, but the tendering process is still quite slow, involving a series of Tender Boards meetings, and needs close oversight to avoid lengthy implementation times. |
| Limited technical capacity to conduct preliminary studies and design the implementation of activities. | Outcome 2 | M | M | M | M | Agreement with PIR 3 rating | 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. | Outcome 1-3 | H | M | M | L | Agreement with PIR 3 rating | L | = | No change in risk rating. The identification and budgeting of all priority EbA interventions considered cost-effectiveness. In addition, the selection of 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)* | Outcome 1-3 |  |  |  | L | Risk requires close monitoring | M | ↑ | The risk rating has increased to moderate. Even if fund absorption has improved from 29% in the last reporting period (June 2021) to 51% in the current reporting period (June 2022), the level of financial execution and expenditure was relatively low in the first half of 2022 as most of the larger infrastructure and rehabilitation payments are still pending. |
| Consolidated project risk |  | n.a | S | S | M |  | M | = | *This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.* |

**Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk** | **Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period** | **Additional mitigation measures for the next periods** | | |
|  |  | By whom |
| Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities. | * Consideration of current climatic variability during the rehabilitation/reforestation process. * 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. * Take meteorological predictions and seasonal variability into account to reduce the risk of damage to plants and livestock losses. | * Sharing of weather information and forecasts with communities to facilitate the timing of climate-resilient tree species planting. * Irrigation of the tree nurseries will be possible thanks to the charco dams and boreholes (for periods without surface water) implemented by the project. | 1 July 2022- 30 June 2023 | Local Government Authorities (LGAs)  Meteorological Authority  PMU |
| Climate change adaptation priorities undermined by national emergencies | * PMU adapted the implementation workplan as a result of the drought conditions experienced in most target areas. The rehabilitation activities were rescheduled to the next long rainy season (February-May 2023) and therefore a project extension was required. | * Extreme events like droughts and emergencies will be monitored at the local level where physical interventions take place. The project will work closely with District Authorities to monitor such events and further adapt the project interventions if necessary. | 1 July 2022- 30 June 2023 | PMU, LGAs, Sector Ministries |
| 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. | * Actively involved local communities in project planning and implementation. CSA and IGA activities planning involved local stakeholders and was conducted in a participatory manner. Communities had the final say in the selection of alternative livelihoods and beneficiary groups. * Implementation of alternative livelihoods that have proved to be financially, technically and socially viable/feasible to reduce reliance on intensive land use. * VLUPs were developed in a participatory manner in the 17 targeted villages. Local authorities and the National Land Use Planning Commission were engaged in resolving the village boundary conflict in one village in Simanjiro District. * Information dissemination activities have been carried out through output 3.1 (development of communication materials on EbA and CSA). | * Dissemination workshops and meetings of the VLUPs will be organised in the districts to monitor the implementation of the plans and the development of related community by-laws. * The project will continue to carry out information dissemination activities at the local level ensuring that communities are aware of the benefits of ecosystem-based adaptation approaches. * The emphasis on livelihoods will also place people’s socioeconomic welfare at the heart of the project and offset some of the risks they may incur in choosing adaptive measures. | 1 July 2022- 30 June 2023 | PMU, LGAs, Sector Ministries |
| There is a lack of procurement capacity | * Close oversight of procurement processes, both at central and local levels * Continue using experienced government procurement staff in all project procurements. * Assignment of a procurement officer in VPO responsible for the project. | * Closer monitoring of the procurement plan. * Multiple tender advertisement * Centralization of the remaining sub-contract works at VPO level. | 1 July 2022- 30 June 2023 | PMU, LGAs. UNEP. |
| Slow rate of fund absorption and implementation of project activities. *(Risk not included in the initial proposal endorsed by CEO)* | * Close oversight of partners’ implementation progress and reporting * The PSC recommended the PMU and UNEP to come up with a plan to increase fund absorption rate and project implementation in the remaining time. | * Committed funding in signed contracts will be considered to issue cash advances to project partners and not expenditure justification (70%). This is expected to improve the flow of funds and avoid experiencing funding shortfalls for the implementation of CSA, IGA and rehabilitation activities when the cash advance has been committed in large contracts (i.e infrastructure) but the final payments are still pending. | 1 July 2022- 30 June 2023 | PMU, UNEP |

**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.   
**Medium 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.

**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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| x | Results framework |
|  |  |
|  | Components and cost |
|  |  |
|  | Institutional and implementation arrangements |
|  |  |
|  | Financial management |
|  |  |
| x | Implementation schedule |
|  |  |
|  | Executing Entity |
|  |  |
|  | Executing Entity Category |
|  |  |
|  | Minor project objective change |
|  |  |
|  | Safeguards |
|  |  |
|  | Risk analysis |
|  |  |
|  | Increase of GEF project financing up to 5% |
|  |  |
|  | Co-financing |
|  |  |
|  | Location of project activity |
|  |  |
|  | Other |

*[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment]*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Minor amendments** | Results framework amendment  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.  Please refer to Section 3.1 above.  Implementation schedule amendment  A project extension of 17 months was endorsed at the 6th PSC meeting held on 6th May 2022. Subsequently the budget and the implementation schedule have been revised considering 31 January 2024 as the new project end date. |

**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](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) or [GeoNames](http://www.geonames.org/) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as:[https://coordinates-converter.com](http://www.geonames.org/) Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location Name Required field | Latitude Required field | Longitude Required field | Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site | Location Description  Optional text field | Activity Description  Optional text field |
| 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 of Tanzania | Land use planning Construction of charcodam for domestic, livestock 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 Provision of improved breeds of cattle 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 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 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 of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves |
| Kiegea Village, Mpwapwa District (Tanzania) | -6.19235 | 36.25747 |  | 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 irrigation purposes Provision of improved breeds of cattle and goats Construction of cattle dip tank to control livestock diseases Alternative IGA: FFS Sunflower and horticultural production Alternative IGA: Small scale sunflower oil processing  Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Rangeland rehabilitation  Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves |
| Mbugani Village, Mpwapwa District (Tanzania) | -6.238306 | 36.336999 |  | 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, sunflower and horticultural production Alternative 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, Simanjiro District (Tanzania) | -4.4609 | 37.20553 |  | Target village in Simanjiro District, Manyara Region of Tanzania | Land use planning Borehole for domestic and micro irrigation purposes Provision of improved breeds of cattle and goats Alternative IGA: Poultry production Alternative IGA: Fish farming (aquaculture) Alternative IGA: Establishment of small scale leather products manufacturing Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves |
| Laangai Village, Simanjiro District (Tanzania) | -4.283531 | 37.215876 |  | Target village in Simanjiro District, Manyara Region of Tanzania | Land use planning Rehabilitation of charcodam for domestic, livestock and micro irrigation purposes Construction od cattle dip tank  Construction of crop storage warehouse Provision of improved breeds of cattle and goats Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Alternative IGA: Maasai bead knitting Alternative IGA: Small scale soap na hygiene products manufacturing Rangeland rehabilitation Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves |
| Mkumbi Village, Simanjiro District (Tanzania) | -4.45872 | 37.18469 |  | Target village in Simanjiro District, Manyara Region of Tanzania | Land use planning Construction of 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 dairy goats breed FFS for horticultural production Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Alternative IGA: Small scale soap and hygiene products manufacturing Rangeland rehabilitation/ pasture establishment Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves |
| Lubungo Village, Mvomero District (Tanzania) | -6.83462 | 37.49873 |  | Target village in Mvomero District, Morogoro Region of Tanzania | Land use planning Construction of borehole for domestic, livestock and micro irrigation Establishment of small scale milk collection centre FFS for horticultural production Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Alternative IGA: Small scale soap and hygiene products manufacturing Rangeland rehabilitation/ pasture establishment Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves |
| Mingo Village, Mvomero District (Tanzania) | -6.83713 | 37.502986 |  | Target village in Mvomero District, Morogoro Region of Tanzania | Land use planning Construction of borehole for domestic, and micro irrigation FFS for horticultural production Alternative IGA: Beekeeping Alternative IGA: Fish farming (aquaculture) Rangeland rehabilitation Beekeeping Rangeland rehabilitation/ pasture establishment Natural regeneration of demarcated areas /rehabilitation of degraded land Fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves |
| Lukenge Village, Mvomero District (Tanzania) | -6.241962 | 37.632143 |  | Target village in Mvomero District, Morogoro Region of Tanzania | Land use planning Construction of the Lukenge Irrigation Scheme Riverbank 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 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 degraded land by planting indigenous tree species and natural regeneration Fabrication of energy efficient cook stoves |
| Matemwe Mbuyutende, Kaskazini A District (Tanzania) | -5.8686 | 39.35221 |  | 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 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 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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| Coordinates of project sites are provided in the KML file attached for visualization on Google Earth |

1. Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system[(GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01)](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.52.Inf_.06.Rev_.01_Guidelines_on_the_Project_and_Program_Cycle_Policy.pdf): Highly Satisfactory (**HS**), Satisfactory (**S**), Marginally Satisfactory (**MS**), Marginally Unsatisfactory (**MU**), Unsatisfactory (**U**), and Highly Unsatisfactory (**HU**) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Target number of users of AKMS to be defined, but initially at least 4 district staff (Director, Deputy, Environment Officer, Agriculture Officer, others such as land use plan committee members) and 2 ward staff in the 5 districts, at least 10 staff from VPO and at least 10 staff from the MoA (50 people). AKMS users will be tracked in the project, including district and municipality staff in other regions. Priority for training will be given for other district staff in the project target districts, and participants of the GIS training (COSMO and DIVA) in the recently concluded adaptation projects. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager [↑](#footnote-ref-6)