

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

Reporting from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

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| Identification Table | GEF ID.: 5695 | Umoja WBS: SB-007702 |
| | SMA IPMR ID: <i>Not available</i> | Grant ID: S1-32LDL-000045 |
| | Project Short Title: EBARR | |
| Project Title | Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania | |
| Duration months | Planned | 60 months |
| | Age | 72 months |
| Project Type | Full Size Project, Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) | |
| Parent Programme if child project | | |
| Project Scope | National | |
| Region | Africa | |
| Countries | Tanzania | |
| GEF Focal Area(s) | Climate change adaptation | |
| GEF financing amount | US\$ 7,571,233 | |
| Co-financing amount | US\$ 20,750,000 | |
| Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval | November 28, 2016 | |
| UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet) | <i>Insert the date as per Decision Sheet (As per date on the project approval sheet signed by the Divisional Director approving the UNEP GEF Project)</i> | |
| Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force) | August 25, 2017 | |
| Date of Inception Workshop, if available | | |
| Date of First Disbursement | September 25, 2017 | |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023 | USD 5,883,761.5 | |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023 | USD 4,984,068 | |
| Midterm undertaken? | Yes | |
| Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken | 4 th February 2022 | |
| Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken | <i>Insert the expected Mid-Term Review/Evaluation completion date if not taken</i> | |
| Completion Date | <i>Planned – original PCA</i> | Technical completion: August 2022 |
| | <i>Revised – Current PCA</i> | Technical completion: January 2024 |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date | June 2024 | |
| Expected Financial Closure Date | December 2024 | |

1. IDENTIFICATION

1.2. Project description

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| <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p> |
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1.3. Project Contacts

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| Division(s) Implementing the project | Climate Change Adaptation Unit, Ecosystems Division, UNEP |
| Executing Agency(ies) | Vice President Office of Tanzania (VPO) |
| Names of Other Project Partners | First Vice President's Office of Zanzibar, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Ministry of Lands, District Administration of Kishapu, Simanjiro, Mpwapwa, Mvomero and Kaskazini A. |
| UNEP Portfolio Manager(s) | Jessica Troni |
| UNEP Task Manager(s) | Paz Lopez-Rey |
| UNEP Budget/Finance Officer | Bwiza Wameyo-Odemba |
| UNEP Support/Assistants | Linda Chemutai Choge, Ruth Mutinda |
| EA Manager/Representative | Kemilembe Mutasa (Acting Director Division of Environment) |
| EA Project Manager | James Nyarobi |
| EA Finance Manager | Joseph Kessy |
| EA Communications Lead, if relevant | (Consultancy firm PRONET) |

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1. UNEP PoW and UN

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| UNEP Current Subprogramme(s) | <p>PoW 2022-2023 Subprogramme 1 Climate action Subprogramme 2 Nature action</p> |
| PoW Indicator(s) | <p>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</p> |

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| | <p>adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: “Living in harmony with nature”. PoW 2022-2023</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration</p> |
| UNEP previous Subprogramme(s) | PoW 2020-2021 Climate Change and Healthy Ecosystem sub-programmes |
| 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 Goal(s) | Goal 2 Zero Hunger Goal 13 Climate Action Goal 15 Life on Land |
| Link to relevant SDG Target(s) | 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 13.3.2 Capacity Building for Climate Change 13.B.1 Support for Planning and Management in Least Developed Countries 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area |

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

| GEF Core Indicators | Indicative expected Results | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>Expected values at</i> | |
| | <i>Mid-term</i> | <i>End-of-project</i> |
| N/A GEF-5 project | N/A GEF-5 project | N/A GEF-5 project |
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2.3. Implementation status and risk

| | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| PIR # | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | 5 th |
| Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1) | MS | MS | S | MS | S |
| Rating towards outputs (section 3.2) | MS | MS | S | MS | S |
| Risk rating (section 3.3) | S | S | M | M | L |

The project is operating in the no-cost extension period (September 2022-January 2024) and significant progress has been made in the implementation of project activities between July 2022 and June 2023. The rating towards outcomes has increased from moderately satisfactory to satisfactory due to the completion and operationalization of most of the project activities, especially those which required long procurement processes.

There have been significant achievements in reducing the vulnerability and enhancing the resilience of communities in the project area, particularly to the impacts of drought. About 25,000 people in 12 villages benefited from improved access to clean water from 12 solar-powered boreholes for domestic use, micro-irrigation and livestock. To reduce dependency on deep groundwater sources, rainwater harvesting capacity has been developed with 7 charco dams for livestock and agricultural use with a maximum storage volume of 1.7 million m³. Livestock health and capacity to withstand shocks have improved through increased access to water supply and access to cattle dips for pest control. In addition, the project supported the establishment of new producer groups which have started to benefit from the income they generate from diversified and more resilient livelihood activities such as drip-irrigation horticultural production, beekeeping, poultry production and small-scale product manufacturing and value addition to agricultural products. The climate-smart agriculture (CSA) activities and alternative income-generating activities (IGA) are helping beneficiary groups and households diversify their income sources and bridge the income gap due to seasonal variations and/or climate-related crop loss.

The project is rehabilitating degraded ecosystems to improve the resilience of ecosystem services to drought and riverine floods. In the reported period the project supported riverbank rehabilitation of River Divue in Lukenge village, Mvomero district. The river had changed its course due to repeated flooding in the 12 years and has been returned to its original course to feed the Lukenge Irrigation Scheme intake, a major rice cultivation area. The riverbank rehabilitation has increased water flow to the intake of the irrigation scheme and reduced the risk of erosion. The project has also facilitated control of soil erosion and river flooding by installing 70 gabions and check dams along the gullies in Ng'hambi village, Mpwapwa district. A total of 56,000 indigenous tree seedlings (including Acacia, Tamarindus, Leucaena and Sena species) were planted in about 35 ha in the riverbanks and areas demarcated for rehabilitation in the Village Land Use Plans in the period from December to May 2023.

To raise awareness of the ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approach to build resilience, additional 450 community members and local government officials (45% women) from the project area were trained on EbA approaches and practices. Different communication methods were used

in the reporting period to raise awareness of EbA benefits and showcase project achievements and best practices. More than 5,000 copies of flyers and booklets were disseminated in addition to 15 TV programs and 15 radio programs aired by national and community radio stations documenting EbA approaches and success stories from communities. In addition, 25 articles have been published in national newspapers and 50 social media posts on success stories and best practices. A compilation of communication materials is presented in Annex II.

The overall risk rating is moderate-low (Table A in section 3.3.). The majority of the risks identified at CEO endorsement remained low or moderate with no significant change from the previous reported period.

The rating of the two following risks decreased from moderate to low:

- *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.* The rating has decreased to low risk considering that all target villages have VLUPs endorsed by the communities. EbA training and the implementation of alternative income-generating activities have encouraged communities to adopt ecosystem-based adaptation measures. Community mobilization around the project activities is high, including those such as ecosystem rehabilitation (tree planting, revegetation and natural regeneration), which have longer-term benefits at a community scale.
- *Slow rate of fund absorption and implementation of project activities.* Fund absorption has improved from 51% in the last reporting period (June 2022) to 78% in the current reporting period (June 2023). However, challenges remain in ensuring timely fund absorption for activities implementation at the district level for the completion of the 2023 workplan requiring adaptive management of the implementation schedule (See section 4.3 Table 3).

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

Achievements towards this outcome include the completion and hosting of the Adaptation Knowledge Management System (AKMS) by the e-Government Authority after passing the security checks and other requirements. Preliminary data on adaptation and communication materials on the project have been developed and uploaded to feed the platform. More data and information on best practices and lessons learned continue to be sorted and uploaded to the system in 2023. Although the system is still being improved, more than 90,000 visitors have been recorded by June 2023. Output 1.1 achievement is therefore estimated at 90%.

Output 1.2 was fully achieved at 100% in the previous reporting periods, with the completion of ToT training to a cadre of 76 knowledgeable resource persons on EbA. In the current reporting period, an additional 450 members of the community and staff from the local government authorities (LGA) were trained on EbA at the request of the districts and communities.

Overall, progress toward outcome 1 is satisfactory considering that the trained AKMS users actually use the platform for sharing knowledge and members of the community and LGAs have improved capacity in planning and implementation of EbA interventions.

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

Land use plans and maps for all 17 villages have been disseminated and are being implemented by communities. These have resolved land disputes and will prevent future ones and ensure the protection of key ecosystems.

By June 2023 the project has started the implementation of on-the-ground ecosystem services rehabilitation (Output 2.3). Ex-closure and no-take zones for natural regeneration were established during the land use planning process and management regimes have been put in place. Rehabilitation of the degraded ecosystems included the riverbank rehabilitation of River Divue in Lukenge village (Mvomero district). The river had changed its course due to repeated flooding in the last 12 years. The project has returned the segment of the river to its original course and rehabilitated 1,250m of the irrigation canal as part of the rehabilitation of the Lukenge Irrigation Scheme providing irrigation for a major rice cultivation area. 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 soil erosion by installing 70 gabions and check dams along the gullies in Ng’hambi village (Mpwapwa district). A total of 56,000 indigenous trees were planted in the season from December to May 2023. In addition, the project has supported the construction of 7 rainwater harvesting charco dams to ensure water availability and access for micro irrigation and livestock. 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 80% (satisfactory). At the end of the reporting period, IGA and CSA groups have started benefiting from the income they generate from horticultural production, soap making, beekeeping, poultry production and agro-processing (details are presented in section 3). The total of direct beneficiaries of climate-resilient activities stands at 26,240 at the end of the reported period (89% of the target). Completion of the 14 boreholes has facilitated the availability and access to clean water for about 25,000 people in the project area.

Overall progress towards the achievement of outcome 2 is satisfactory as the achievement of Outputs 2.3 and 2.4 stands at 60% and 80% respectively. All the IGAs are expected to be completed by December 2023. Training on business management and entrepreneurship is scheduled in Q3 and Q4 2023. The completion of the final ecosystem rehabilitation activities will largely depend on the performance of the rainy season in October and November 2023.

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 prepared and disseminated to document project achievements and best practices. More than 5,000 copies of flyers and booklets have been disseminated. 15 TV programs and 15 radio programs have been aired, 25 articles have been published and 50 social media posts. The exit/up-scaling strategy is under development and consultations are scheduled in Q3 2023.

2.4. Co-financing

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| <p>Planned Co-finance Total: US\$ 20,750,000</p> <p>Actual to date : US\$ 17,294,906</p> | <p>The total reported co-financing expenditure to date is USD 17,294,906 This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution by the Vice President’s Office - USD 484,000 • Contribution by ASDPII – USD 6,854,792 • Contribution by WSDP – USD 9,956,114 <p>(Figures up to 31 December 2022).</p> |
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2.5. Stakeholder engagement

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| Date of project steering committee meeting | 3rd February 2023 |
| Stakeholder engagement | <p>The main stakeholders identified in the stakeholder participation plan continued their engagement in the project implementation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Other government entities, private institutions and academia were engaged in different assignments. The National Land Use Plan Commission (NLUPC) signed an 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. BACLEMA Co. Ltd has been contracted to carry out resilient livelihoods and entrepreneurship training. Relief to Development Society (REDESO), an NGO has been contracted to carry out rehabilitation activities in the project sites. Additionally, five NGOs were engaged in the training and fabrication of energy-efficient stoves in the respective districts.</p> |

2.6. Gender

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| Does the project have a gender action plan? | Yes, the Gender Action Plan was developed in April 2022 |
| Gender mainstreaming | <p>Sex disaggregated indicators and targets were defined in the results framework and the M&E strategy.</p> <p>In the reporting period, men, women and youth have been involved in the project activities from meetings, training and 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 40% of women participation on average. 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.</p> |

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

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| <p>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</p> | <p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> |
| <p>New social and/or environmental risks</p> | <p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>Not in the current reporting period.</p> |
| <p>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts (to be filled in by TM and EA)</p> | <p>The GRM was operationalized after its approval by the PSC in February 2023. Up to June 2023 no complaints related to the project have been recorded.</p> |
| <p>Environmental and social safeguards management</p> | <p>A study on the potential environmental and social (E&S) risk resulting from the field activities and EbA interventions was undertaken in 2021 and mitigation measures were considered in activity planning and implementation.</p> <p>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 December 2021. The Tanzania Plant Health and Pesticides Authority (TPHPA) has been contracted to carry out the complementary environment assessment of the cattle dip tanks and small-scale agro-processing facilities. The report is in the drafting stage.</p> |

2.8. Knowledge management

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| <p>Knowledge activities and products</p> | <p>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 system is now hosted by the e-Government Authority after passing the security checks and other requirements. Preliminary data on adaptation and communication materials on the project have been developed and uploaded to feed the platform. More data and information on best practices and lessons learned continues to be sorted and uploaded to the system in 2023.</p> <p>The first set of communication and awareness-raising materials (posters, radio and tv programs and project beneficiary stories) have been prepared and disseminated. More than 5,000 copies of flyers and booklets have been disseminated. 15 TV programs and 15 radio programs have been aired, 25 articles have been published and 50 social media posts. Lessons learned will also be documented as part of the exit/up-scaling strategy under development.</p> |
| <p>Main learning during the period</p> | <p>Key learnings during the reporting period include the following:</p> <p>i) Participation and ownership of the project by local government authorities and communities are the key elements to successful implementation of project activities. Coordination and technical support</p> |

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| | <p>between the national executing agency and local government authorities has helped to address structural and technical challenges related to project implementation. Experience from this project will help in designing other adaptation projects in the future.</p> <p>ii) High level of project acceptance by the community is attributed to the relevance of the project activities to the needs of the communities. Project activities have addressed water availability and access to communities in need.</p> <p>iii) Women are actively engaged and are playing a leading role in the producer groups established by the project. Most of the producer groups established by the project are led by women and have demonstrated good performance.</p> <p>iv) Earnings from the alternative income generating activities have started to benefit households in the project sites. Capacity building on resilient livelihoods and entrepreneurship skills is essential to ensure sustainability of the benefits.</p> |
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2.9. Stories to be shared

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| <p>Stories to be shared</p> | <p>Pastoral communities in Kishapu, Simanjiro, Mpwapwa and Mvomero have gained access to water supply for their livestock from the rainwater harvesting charco dams and cattle troughs. This has helped their livestock survive through the dry season and reduced migration searching for water. In addition, cattle dip tanks have helped to reduce tick-borne diseases.</p> <p>The boreholes in Magali, Mingo, Kazania, Kiegea, Mbugani and Ng’hambi villages have facilitated communities in these villages to have access to clean water for the first time. The boreholes have reduced the time spent by women to walk more than 10 km carrying a bucket of water for household use. Now they have water within a radius of 1km. In Kaskazini A, communities now have access to water within a radius of 500m.</p> <p>The resilience of the members of the producer groups established under the project has improved as they have started generating net income from more resilient and diversified livelihoods less dependent on rainfall variability including the drip irrigation horticulture, beekeeping, soap making and agro-processing of alternative products such as mushroom, sunflower oil or cashew nut among others.</p> <p>Some of the stories can be read and viewed through the following links</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4cSD6avi39A</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=vpo_ebarr</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/people/Vpo-Ebarr/100081726607175/?paipv=0&eav=AfbTg0d1xtfA_371RCcMBQB4u9Rp8Dx0FyzpsbqN1eEoOrO203WMMML8I_a0l9g37vjw& rdr</p> <p>https://twitter.com/vpo_ebarr/status/1618172563821318146</p> |
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator | Baseline level | Mid-Term Target | End of Project Target | Progress as of current period | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023 | Progress rating ¹ |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| | | 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 | 90% of AKMS users are actively contributing and sharing knowledge and adaptation knowledge and use the platform for planning by end of project | 65 users of initial target of 50. (% of them who are actively contribute and share knowledge in the platform is yet to evaluate as it has only operational since June 2023). | By June 2023 the design of the AKMS is complete, hosted with e-GA and operational http://akms.vpo.go.tz/ 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. Although the site is still being populated with information, it has been visited 90,000 times by June 2023. The next phase will continue with end-user engagement and uploading more relevant information on best practices and lessons learned from adaptation and resilient livelihood activities. | S |

¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system([GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01](#)): Highly Satisfactory (**HS**), Satisfactory (**S**), Marginally Satisfactory (**MS**), Marginally Unsatisfactory (**MU**), Unsatisfactory (**U**), and Highly Unsatisfactory (**HU**)

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.

| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator | Baseline level | Mid-Term Target | End of Project Target | Progress as of current period | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023 | Progress rating ¹ |
|---|--|----------------|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| <p>Objective Increasing resilience to climate change in rural communities of Tanzania by strengthening ecosystem resilience and diversifying livelihoods</p> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | <p>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 the development of resilience-building responses in their respective sectors. A comprehensive Trainers' Manual was developed along with a Participant's Handbook.</p> | |
| <p>Outcome 2: Increased resilience in project sites through demonstration of EbA practices and improved livelihoods</p> | <p>Number of people showing uptake of climate-resilient activities as a result of project intervention</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>NA</p> | <p>At least 29,360 people (at least 40% women) showing uptake of climate resilient activities.</p> | <p>26,240 (89% of the target).</p> | <p>As of 30th June 2023 there are 1,516 households, equivalent to 7,580 individuals (51% female) with energy-efficient cooking stoves contributing to a substantial reduction in fuelwood required.</p> <p>Additionally, 3,732 people (42% women) currently participate in CSA farmer groups and resilient IGA groups in the five target districts. Considering the average</p> | <p>S</p> |

| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator | Baseline level | Mid-Term Target | End of Project Target | Progress as of current period | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023 | Progress rating ¹ |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| <p>Objective Increasing resilience to climate change in rural communities of Tanzania by strengthening ecosystem resilience and diversifying livelihoods</p> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | <p>household size is 5.0 people per household in rural areas (cf. NBS, 2022 Census), the estimated number of direct beneficiaries of CSA and IGA is 18,660 people.</p> <p>The total of direct beneficiaries of climate-resilient activities stands at 26,240 at the end of the reported period (89% of the target).</p> <p>Following the completion of 14 boreholes and 7 rainwater harvesting charco dams (1.7 Million m³) more than 35,000 people have access to water for domestic, livestock and micro irrigation.</p> <p>EBA interventions (rehabilitation of rangeland, riverbank and watersheds and charco dams) have started and are in progress. Therefore the general progress towards Outcome 2 is rated “Satisfactory”.</p> | |

| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator | Baseline level | Mid-Term Target | End of Project Target | Progress as of current period | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023 | Progress rating ¹ |
|---|--|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| <p>Objective Increasing resilience to climate change in rural communities of Tanzania by strengthening ecosystem resilience and diversifying livelihoods</p> | | | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | 100% | 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 village land-use plans (VLUPs). Dissemination of the VLUPs to the villages and LGAs has been completed and the VLUPs are under implementation. | |
| <p>Outcome 3: Strengthened information base on EbA supports an up-scaling strategy</p> | 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 | 0 | The consultant to facilitate the consultations and the development of an exit and up-scaling plan has been contracted and the inception report submitted. The fieldwork and consultations are scheduled to take place during Q3 2023. Progress towards Outcome 3 is rated "Moderately satisfactory". | S |

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

| Outputs | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Comments if variance ⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs | Progress rating ⁵ |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| 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% | 90% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final structure of the AKMS is complete 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. Sharing of information will continue in Q3 and Q4, 2023. 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. The collection of data and reports from the project and other adaptation projects and programs will continue in Q3 and Q4, 2023. | S |
| Output 1.2 Training and guidance provided to a cadre of knowledgeable resource persons on ecosystem-based adaptation | 31/12/2019 | 100% | 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). | 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% | Following the request from Mvomero District, additional training was conducted for District Officials and Council members in Q4 2022. A total of 450 people (40% women), attended these trainings in the reported period. A national consultant supported the adaptation of the EbA training materials to the target | S |

³ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

⁵ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

| Outputs | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Comments if variance ⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs | Progress rating ⁵ |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| | | | | audience and delivered the training sessions at the community level with VPO support. The training had high attendance, but women's participation was slightly below the 40% target despite gender awareness raising. | |
| Output 2.2 Locally-specific climate change vulnerability, risks and adaptations options are identified by local stakeholders. | 01/06/2023 | 90% | 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The project activities in each village have been integrated into the respective districts' annual budget and workplan for 2023/2024. | 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% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ex-closure and no-take zones were established in the participatory land use planning process. These areas have been demarcated. Initial rehabilitation activities include natural regeneration (more than 70 ha have been set aside for natural regeneration) and tree planting (56,000 seedlings) in 35 ha in Simanjiro, Mvomero and Mpwapwa districts and rehabilitation of the riverbanks (250 m) in Lukenge (Mvomero). Tree species planted include Acacia spp, Sena spp, Tamarindus spp, Leucaena spp. A local NGO (REDESO) has been contracted to complete the rehabilitation activities (rangelands, watersheds, riverbanks) in the project sites in close collaboration with the Tanzanian Forest Services, the district forest technicians and the village committees. The second set of rehabilitation activities is scheduled to start in the 5 districts during the rainy season in Q3 2023. | MS |
| Output 2.4: Income is increased and maintained across seasons, | 31/12/2023 | 50% | 80% | Most of the IGA activities started in 2021 and 2022. Some activities were completed in 2022 and others started in 2023. Most of the producer groups are | S |

| Outputs | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Comments if variance ⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs | Progress rating ⁵ |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| <p>through sustainable and resilient livelihoods</p> | | | | <p>already selling their products/services and generating net income as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two poultry-keeping groups in Simanjiro have generated a total of TZS 15,500,000 (USD 6,596), an average of TZA 516,667/member; • Leather products manufacturing groups in Kishapu and Simanjiro have generated the sum of TZS 7,000,000 (USD 3000) an average of TZA 233,333/member. • Small-scale Sunflower processing facility in Mpwapwa has generated a total of TZS 10,000,000 (USD 4,255) an average of TZA 666,667/member. • The 6 horticultural production groups in Mpwapwa and Mvomero districts have generated a total of TZS 12,000,000 an average of TZS 200,000/member. • Other groups include soap production 2 groups have generated TZS 990,000 and beekeeping groups have generated about TZS 2,000,000. <p>For reference, the baseline study indicated the average household income per year in the project target sites is estimated at TZS 500,000. A household survey has been designed to measure income change among beneficiaries of sustainable and resilient livelihoods during the next results verification exercise in Q3 of 2023 and at the project end line.</p> <p>Detailed progress per district on the Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Alternative Income Generating Activities (IGA) is described below:</p> <p><u>Simanjiro District</u></p> <p>CSA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed construction of two (2) charco dams for livestock and micro irrigation activities. All of these charco dams are in use. | |

| Outputs | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Comments if variance ⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs | Progress rating ⁵ |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed construction of 2 cattle dips for control of livestock pests and diseases. The two cattle dips are operational. • Completed drilling of two (2) boreholes for multipurpose use. • Procurement for the construction of screen houses is in progress and actual construction is expected to be completed in Q3 2023. • Procurement of 24 bulls (Boran breed) to support the improvement of local cattle breeds. <p>IGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established three (3) beekeeping groups with 20 members each and supported them with 200 beehives (70% have been colonized by bees). The groups have started honey harvesting and processing and have generated a total of TZS 250,000. • Established two (2) poultry-keeping groups and procurement of the second batch 650 chicks. (The groups have generated TZS 15,500,000) in six months. • Completed construction, installation of machinery and operationalization of a small-scale leather products manufacturing facility. The group have generated TZS 500,000. <p><u>Kishapu District</u></p> <p>CSA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of 20 acres sisal seedling nursery and distribution of seedlings to about 35 hectares of farms in 4 villages (Beledi, Kiloleli, Muguda and Mihama). • Completed construction of 2 charco dams and started construction of 2 more charco dams for multipurpose use including micro-irrigation and livestock. • Procurement and distribution of 40 Boran Bulls to improve the local cattle breeds. <p>IGA</p> | |

| Outputs | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Comments if variance ⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs | Progress rating ⁵ |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed construction and operationalization of a small-scale leather products manufacturing facility. The facility is now operational and the group have generated TZS 6,500,000. • 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 800,000. • Established cattle fattening centre with animal feed processing facility. Construction work has been completed. Machinery installation in progress. Operationalization expected in Q3, 2023. | |
| | | | | <p><u>Mvomero District</u> CSA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed construction of 1,250 meters long of the 2.7 km long main canal of the Lukenge Irrigation Scheme. Construction will continue through Q3, 2023. Procurement of the Solar Water Pump by the National Irrigation Commission (NIRC) is in progress. • Drilling and construction of 2 solar-powered boreholes (Mingo and Magali villages) completed. The boreholes provide water supply for domestic use and drip irrigation in for horticulture in the greenhouses. • Establishment of a Farmer Field School (FFS) for cashew nut production. A total of 30,000 cashew seedlings were raised and distributed to beneficiary farmers by December 2022. About 50 ha of farmland has been planted with cashew. • Establishment of a FFS for mushroom production. <p>IGAs</p> | |

| Outputs | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Comments if variance ⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs | Progress rating ⁵ |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of 2 greenhouses and farmer groups for horticultural production in Mingo and Magali villages. The groups have generated the sum of TZS 755,000 from their first harvest. • Established and supported a soap production group. The group generated the sum of TZS 642,000. • The mushroom group generated the sum of TZS 1,540,000 • Established and supported beekeeping groups with 200 beehives. About 70% have been colonized by bees. The first harvest is expected in September 2023. <p><u>Mpwapwa District</u></p> <p>CSA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed drilling and construction of 4 boreholes for domestic, livestock and horticultural production water supply. • Completed construction of 3 greenhouses for horticultural production. • Completed construction of 2 cattle dip tanks and 2 water troughs. <p>IGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operationalization of a small-scale sunflower oil processing facility. The facility has generated the sum of TZS 12,000,000 • Established and supported 3 farmer groups for horticultural production. The groups have generated the sum of TZS 4,500,000 • Established and supported 8 beekeeping groups with 200 beehives. About 50% of beehives have been colonized by bees. <p><u>Kaskazini A - Unguja District</u></p> <p>CSA</p> | |

| Outputs | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Comments if variance ⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs | Progress rating ⁵ |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed drilling and construction of 6 solar-powered boreholes. The boreholes are operational. • The construction of greenhouses for horticultural production is in the final procurement stages. <p>IGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established and supported soap-making groups (45 members, 90% women). The groups have generated the sum of TZS 550,000. • Established and supported 6 community fishing groups with 6 fishing boats. The groups have generated the sum of TZS 7,100,000. • Established Tailoring groups to be supported with a centre and sewing machines and materials. • Established livestock production groups to be supported with dairy goats, poultry and materials. <p><u>For all districts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An NGO specialising in resilient livelihoods has been contracted to build the capacity of producer groups in entrepreneurship, business management, and accessing financing services. | |
| <p>Output 3.1 Project lessons, knowledge on Climate change adaptation and resilient livelihoods using ecosystems captured, stored and widely disseminated</p> | <p>31/12/2023</p> | <p>50%</p> | <p>80%</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project Communication Strategy was completed in the last reporting period. • A first set of communication materials (posters with beneficiary quotes, flyers, project brochures, video and audio clips, and recorded radio programs) has been prepared and disseminated. More than 5,000 copies of fliers and booklets have been disseminated. • 15 TV programs and 15 radio programs have been aired, 25 articles have been published and 50 social media posts. These cover best | <p>S</p> |

| Outputs | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Comments if variance ⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs | Progress rating ⁵ |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| | | | | practices and success stories from project activities and improved livelihoods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of more communication materials including success stories and lessons learned will continue during the last 6 months of the project and will be uploaded on the AKMS. • An expert consultant has been contracted to support the participatory development of an exit and upscaling strategy. | |

4. Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

| Risk Factor | EA's Rating | TM's Rating |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities | L | L |
| 2. Governance structure – Oversight | L | L |
| 3. Implementation schedule | M | M |
| 4. Budget | L | L |
| 5. Financial Management | L | L |
| 6. Reporting | L | L |
| 7. Capacity to deliver | L | L |

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

Table B. Risk-log

| Risk | Risk affecting: | Variation respect to last rating | | | | | | | Δ | Justification |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|---|---|
| | Outcome / outputs | CEO ED | PIR 1 | PIR 2 | PIR 3 | MTR | PIR 4 | PIR 5 (This PIR) | | |
| 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 | S | = | The risk rating has remained significant. Abnormally dry conditions and late onset of rainfall in the October-November season of 2022 and shorter rains in the March-May season of 2023 in most parts (Simanjiro, Mpwapwa and Kishapu) have affected the survival of tree seedlings, the performance of some of the (FFS) and bee populations in most of the project sites. This could continue impacting the implementation of EbA interventions, such as the completion of riverbank and rangeland rehabilitation scheduled in the rainy season of October-November 2023, 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 | L | ↓ | Th risk rating have changed to low. The likelihood of national emergencies undermining the achievement of project results is unlikely at his stage. Moreover, the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021) and the National Environment Master Plan (2022) have identified priorities for climate change adaption 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 | Outcome 1-3 | M | S | S | M | Agreement with PIR 3 rating | L | L | = | No change in risk rating. The project activities have been integrated into the respective districts' annual budget and workplan for 2023/2024. This is to ensure that the districts will continue to support and implement project activities after the project. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|---|----|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | Preparation of the exit and upscaling strategy is in progress. The strategy will include options to ensure the sustainability of the project 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 | Agreement with PIR 3 rating | M | L↓ | ↓ | The rating has decreased to low risk considering that all target villages have VLUPs endorsed by the communities. EbA awareness and training, and the benefits from the implementation of alternative income-generating activities have 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. | Outcome 1-3 | H | M | M | L | Agreement with PIR 3 rating | 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 poor prioritisation of proposed project activities. | Outcome 1-3 | M | M | M | L | Agreement with PIR 3 rating | L | 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 Moreover the project activities have been integrated into the respective districts' annual budget and workplan for 2023/2024. |
| There is a lack of procurement capacity | Outcome 1-3 | M | H | S | M | Risk requires close monitoring | M | L | ↓ | Risk rating have changed to low. The procurement capacity has improved since the VPO assigned one procurement officer responsible for EBARR project procurements. The tendering process is still quite slow, |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----|---|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | involving a series of Tender Boards meetings, and needs close oversight to avoid lengthy implementation times. The risk is considered low as all the major project procurements have been completed at the end of the reported period. |
| 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 | 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 | 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. <i>(Risk not included in the initial proposal endorsed by CEO)</i> | Outcome 1-3 | | | | L | Risk requires close monitoring | M | L | ↓ | | The risk rating has decreased to low. Fund absorption has improved from 51% in the last reporting period (June 2022) to 78% in the current reporting period (June 2023). |
| Consolidated project risk | | n.a | S | S | M | | M | L | ↓ | | <i>This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.</i> |

4.3 Table C. 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2023- 30 June 2024 | Local Government Authorities (LGAs) Meteorological Authority PMU |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | losses. | | | |
| Implementation schedule | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of project stakeholders to deliver on the revised 2023 workplan agreed at PSC on 3rd February 2023 • Field visits of high-level Tanzanian Government Officials to promote visibility of the project and to fast track implementation • Increase in field monitoring visits of PMU to the five districts to closely monitor and support implementation by implementing partners, district officials and communities. • Procurement of consultancy services completed and technical partners engaged to deliver on the pending project outputs. • Implementing partners and VPO requested b IA to provide timely expenditure reports to facilitate disbursement and avoid funding gaps that result in project implementation delays | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ad-hoc PSC to review project progress, decide additional measures to facilitate project delivery and adapt the implementation schedule. • Continue frequent field monitoring visits of PMU to the five districts to closely monitor and support implementation by implementing partners, district officials and communities. • Close monitoring of implementing partners and district offices schedule of deliverables and workplan. | 1 July 2023- 30 June 2024 | PSC, 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.

5. Project Minor Amendments

5.1 Table A: Listing of all 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.

- Results framework
- Components and cost
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Financial management

- 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 | A revised 2023 work plan was endorsed by PSC on 3 rd February 2023 to accommodate for delays in implementation, mainly on Output 2.3. An internal budget revision was approved in April 2023 to accommodate for variations in activity and monitoring costs. The % PMC remained unchanged. |
|-------------------------|---|

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions

To be completed by Task Managers

| Version | Type | Signed/Approved by UNEP | Entry into Force (last signature Date) | Agreement Expiry Date | Main changes introduced in this revision |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Original legal instrument | Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) | yes | 25 August 2017 | 31 August 2022 | |
| Rev1 | Logframe revision | yes | 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 | Extension | yes | 18 August 2023 | 31 January 2024 | 17 months added 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. |

Annexes:

Annex I. Pictures of project activities

Annex II. Compilation of project communication materials.

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 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 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--|---|---|
| <p>Mihama Village, Kishapu District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-3.93329</p> | <p>33.98329</p> | | <p>Target village in Kishapu District, Shinyanga Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p>Kiloleli Village, Kishapu District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-3.83436</p> | <p>33.69966</p> | | <p>Target village in Kishapu District, Shinyanga Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--|---|---|
| <p>Muguda Village, Kishapu District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-3.86822</p> | <p>33.62099</p> | | <p>Target village in Kishapu District, Shinyanga Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p>Ng'hambi Village, Mpwapwa District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-6.2239</p> | <p>36.35436</p> | | <p>Target village in Mpwapwa District, Dodoma Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|---|
| <p>Kazania Village, Mpwapwa District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-6.19575</p> | <p>36.25911</p> | | <p>Target village in Mpwapwa District, Dodoma Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p>Kiegea Village, Mpwapwa District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-6.19235</p> | <p>36.25747</p> | | <p>Target village in Mpwapwa District, Dodoma Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|--|---|--|
| <p>Mbugani Village, Mpwapwa District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-6.238306</p> | <p>36.336999</p> | | <p>Target village in Mpwapwa District, Dodoma Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p>Irkujit Village, Simanjiro District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-4.44054</p> | <p>37.22497</p> | | <p>Target village in Simanjiro District, Manyara Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |

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|---|------------------|------------------|--|---|--|
| <p>Jitegemee Village, Simanjiro District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-4.4609</p> | <p>37.20553</p> | | <p>Target village in Simanjiro District, Manyara Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p>Laangai Village, Simanjiro District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-4.283531</p> | <p>37.215876</p> | | <p>Target village in Simanjiro District, Manyara Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |

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|--|-----------------|-----------------|--|---|---|
| <p>Mkumbi Village, Simanjiro District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-4.45872</p> | <p>37.18469</p> | | <p>Target village in Simanjiro District, Manyara Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p>Melela Village, Mvomero District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-6.91907</p> | <p>37.42657</p> | | <p>Target village in Mvomero District, Morogoro Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |

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|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|---|
| <p>Magali Village, Mvomero District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-7.03046</p> | <p>37.43922</p> | | <p>Target village in Mvomero District, Morogoro Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p>Lubungo Village, Mvomero District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-6.83462</p> | <p>37.49873</p> | | <p>Target village in Mvomero District, Morogoro Region of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |

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|---|-----------|-----------|--|--|---|
| 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 |

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| <p>Matemwe Mbuyutende, Kaskazini A District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-5.8686</p> | <p>39.35221</p> | | <p>Target village in Kaskazini District, Unguja North Region (Zanzibar) of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p>Matemwe Jugakuu, Kaskazini A District (Tanzania)</p> | <p>-5.87347</p> | <p>39.3517</p> | | <p>Target village in Kaskazini District, Unguja North Region (Zanzibar) of Tanzania</p> | <p>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</p> |

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Coordinates of project sites are provided in the KML file attached for visualization on Google Earth



GEF 5695 EBARR
project sites Google

