

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Securing Watershed Services through SLM in th**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5077 |
| GEF ID | 5463 |
| Title | Securing watershed services through SLM in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments (Eastern Arc Region). |
| Country(ies) | Tanzania, Tanzania |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Tanzania's economy is highly dependent on water resources, whose continued flow is influenced by the health of the countries ecosystems. Agriculture, the largest sector and main source of livelihoods for the majority of the population, is dominated by rainfed farming and livestock, both of which are severely affected by unreliable rainfall and poor water management. Tourism and fisheries, the two largest sources of foreign exchange earnings, are dependent on healthy ecosystems, whose integrity in turn depends on water flows. Although the country is endowed with sufficient freshwater resources to meet its current water needs, it faces complex challenges in balancing demand from multiple users (domestic water for basic human needs; ecosystem goods and services for livelihoods; irrigation; and hydropower) and both have evidence of detrimental impacts from insufficient environmental flows in the past. The unsustainable use of water is mirrored by the unsustainable use of land coupled with unsustainable production practices. Many watersheds face moderate to severe deforestation and overgrazing pressures, corresponding to high rates of erosion, increasing soil salinity, lowered soil fertility, and loss of biodiversity. Degradation is undermining ecosystem functions and services and the welfare of rural people dependent upon these services for their subsistence and for their livelihoods. The most important water catchment areas are the Eastern Arc Mountains, which are also amongst the most affected by degradation of ecosystem services. The project aims to achieve improved sustainable land and natural resource management to alleviate land degradation, maintain ecosystem services and improve livelihoods in the Ruvu and Zigi sub-catchments through the following two components: 1) Support to enhance the enabling framework for Water Catchment Offices and districts to plan, monitor and adapt land management and leverage national and district baseline investments for SLM; and 2) Landscape level uptake of SLM measures to avoid and reduce land degradation. |

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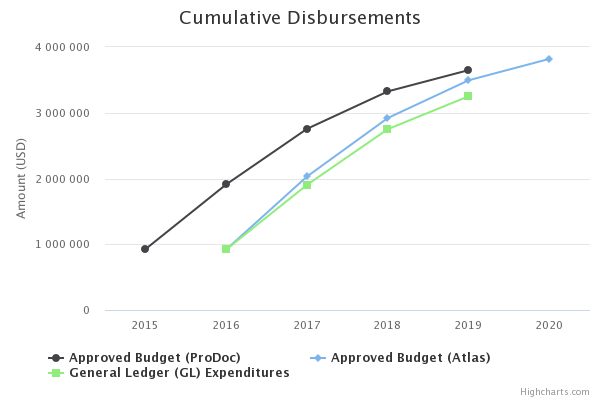
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Sustainable land and natural resource management alleviates land degradation, maintains ecosystem services and improves livelihoods in the Ruvu and Zigi sub-catchments of the Eastern Arc Mountains in Tanzania.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Reduction in land degradation in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments as measured by at least a 25% increase in land cover in forests and rangelands | See GEF LD Tracking Tool (land degradation within the project area is significant and the current land use practices and management approaches lack integration and targeted financing to promote INRM and SLM) | *(not set or not applicable)* | • A 10% reduction in soil erosion, improved soil organic matter and as reflected in the GEF LD Tracking Tool  • A 10% improvement in water quality and quantity in rivers at intervention sites as measured by water flows, annual rainfall , sediment load, using methods to be established at project inception  • At least 10,000 ha of degraded forest restored (5,000 in protected forest and 5,000 ha outside of protected areas  • At least 25 % improvement in household welfare and 10% increase in annual food production for at least 40% of the households in pilot villages, measured as a percentage increase in household incomes, percentage reduction in the number of food insecure days, and other indicators to be determined at project inception  • At least 30% of livestock keepers adopt sustainable rangeland management practices, with a 25% improvement in land cover over 2,000 ha of rangeland | An average of 27% reduction in soil erosion reflected from reduction in sediments loads measured at 11 stations in Ruvu catchment and 6 stations in Zigi catchment. Details as follows:  In Ruvu catchment, A 20% reduction in sediment loads from 50 tons/Km2/year at project inception to 40.2 tons/Km2/year. In Zigi catchment a 35% reduction in sediment loads from 2.31 tons/Km2/year at project inception to 1.49 tons/Km2/year.  22,143 ha is restored/directly under SLM practise through various project interventions as per details below: 4727 ha - Agriculture land, 15,452 ha - Rangeland, 917 ha - forest land outside the protected forest and 1047 ha - protected forest.    20% increase in mean annual river flow rate of Ruvu river from 60 m3/sec at project inception to 71.770 m3/sec (January to December 2017). In Zigi catchment 21% increase in mean annual river flow rate was registered from 5 m3/sec at project inception to 6.028 in 2017/2018).    3% improvement in household welfare as tracked from participating households registering alternative livelihood options. In Ruvu catchment - Morogoro District Council, production level has improved from 2.5 tons/ha at project inception to 3.8 ton/ha for maize crop, household incomes for the households has also increased from TZS 480,000/- to TZS 550,000/- per year. In Zigi catchment production levels for cereals in Muheza District has increased slightly for participating farmers from 2.0 tons/ha at project inception to 2.2 tons/ha    8% of livestock keepers are adapting sustainable rangeland management practices; In Zigi catchment Three cattle water troughs have been constructed in Zigi catchment at Mabayane in Tanga City, Darajani in Muheza District and Mianzeni in Mkinga District to serve 88 families of livestock keeper with a livestock population of 4600 which were impacting riverbanks and 60m protected area of about 150ha. | 26,072 ha (130.36%) have been restored and put directly under SLM practices leading to reduction in soil erosion from restored areas as follows: 5,328 ha – Agricultural land; 17,652 ha-Range land; 1,817 ha -Forest land outside protected areas; 1,211 ha -protected forest and 64 ha planted woodlot forest. Selected tree species for woodlot forests were established in 5 villages of Mnyanza, Lugeni, Vinile, Bunduki and Ng’weme in Mvomero and Morogoro District Councils.    Reduction of sediments by an average of 28.5% (Target of the project 10%) from a baseline of 50 tons/Km2/year measured at inception to 38.9 tons/Km2/year measured in 2019 at in 11 stations including Mbezi/Kihole, Ruvu/Klingon, Ruvu/ Morogoro Road Bridge, Mgeta/Duthumi, Mlali/Mlali, Mgeta/Mgeta, Ngerengere/Mgude, Matombo/Matombo, Mfizigo/Kibangile, Ruvu/Kidunda and Ngerengere/Kingorwira all located in Ruvu catchment.    Reduction of sediment loads by 44.37%. from 2.31 tons/Km2/year to 1.025 tons/Km2/year, in Zigi catchment carried at 6 stations (Zigi/Kisiwani, Zigi/Miembeni, Zigi/Lancon, Zigi/Longuza, Muzi/Msakazi and Kihuhwi).    Facilitative interventions implemented:  •In Ruvu Catchment: enhanced law enforcement, compliance, awareness raising through land use planning, WUAs formation and operations, strengthening of Village Natural Resources/Environmental Committees; Monitoring of sediment loads  •The sediment reduction has been contributed by reduced human activities within the 60m river buffer, i.e. 2,622 legal notice to illegal land users within the protected 60m buffer were issued leaving a total land of 120ha under restoration through tree planting and natural regeneration    Increase of compliances;  •In Zigi Catchment:  In June 2019 a total of 232 (Target towards the end of project 500) stakeholders registered in the database with the progress of 46.4%    •In Ruvu Catchment:  In June 2019 a total of 1,245 (Target towards the end of project 1,500) stakeholders registered in the database with the progress of 83%    •Two Automatic Weather (Davis) Stations in Zigi Catchment were configured to transfer data to the Ministry Server that lead Pangani Basin to access the real time information.    •Eviction of encroachers with large herds of livestock and restoration of 1,000 ha of forest land and 4,600 ha of rangeland in Morogoro District from forests outside the protected areas, river banks and catchment areas  •Survey and establishment of 395 fields and 382 plotted with an area of 824 ha for SLM practices    •In Zigi catchment: sediment load reduction was contributed by controlled illegal mining and other illegal activities upstream in 14 degraded sites within the protected forest land, which have been restored, enhanced WUA operations e.g. Kihuhwi WUA in collaboration with the government authorities in Kihuhwi river.    •On livelihood improvement production levels for participating farming households in Morogoro District Council in Ruvu catchment has improved maize crop from 2.5 tons/ha at project inception to 3.8 ton/ha  • Household incomes have increased from TZS 480,000/- to TZS 550,000/- per year.  •The improvement is a result of improved farming practices and extension services to farmers; the adoption and scaling up of alternative income generating activities, particularly fish farming at Tawa, Tununguo and Mbalagwe Villages where production of up to 27 tonnes of fish per year is guaranteed to benefit up to 1000 families.  •In Zigi catchment production levels for cereals in Muheza District has increased from 2.0 tons/ha at project inception to 2.2 tons/ha    •5 cattle water troughs has been constructed with livestock keeper’s associations in Ruvu and Zigi catchments at Mabayani in Tanga City, Darajani in Muheza District, Mianzeni in Mkinga District, Msonge and Dalla Villages in Morogoro District serving 88 families of livestock keeper with a livestock population of 4,600 which were impacting riverbanks and 60m protected area of about 150ha. A platform for the project technical team from relevant departments to negotiate sustainable Rangeland Management Practices in the area to reduce degradation of river banks and water pollution was established.    •Training on pasture establishment at Ruvu and Zigi catchment in Mkinga, Mvomero and Morogoro DCs has a positive impact on 315 families where other participated on meeting conducted to Livestock keepers on Pasture establishment and other livestock technology aimed to improve livestock production and livelihood of pastoralist families but majority participated practically on pasture planting. A total of ten (10) demo plots were established.    •Biophysical resource assessment for both Zigi and Ruvu catchment was completed; established status of biophysical resources confirming degradation trends due to population pressure and unsustainable land use practices; recommended firm actions of priority to counteract the degradation trend. A biophysical resource data collection tool using open data kit (ODK) was also developed to strengthen data collection and monitoring accessed at https://ona.io/slmmaji/58033. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Enabling institutional arrangements are in place to support mainstreaming of SLM into Integrated Water Resource Management in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of land use management plans integrating SLM | Formal integration of SLM is currently limited or non-existent | *(not set or not applicable)* | SLM integrated into 7 District Land Use Plans in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments | 4 District Land Use Management Plans integrating SLM; from which, 16 village land use management plans integrating SLM have been developed and approved by village and district authorities. The District Land Use Framework Plans developed include ones for Morogoro, Mvomero, Mkinga and Muheza District Councils. Villages include (2 in Mkinga, 4 in Muheza, 6 in Morogoro DC and 4 in Mvomero District). | 4 District Land Use Management Planning Framework have been developed for Morogoro, Mvomero, Mkinga and Muheza districts (80% achievement) vs 5 DLUFPs (Upstream area of interventions) Planned.  4 District Land Use Management Planning Framework will be developed for Korogwe (finalizing upstream area of Zigi Catchment), Bagamoyo/Chalinze, Kisarawe and Kibaha districts (Downstream area of interventions) will be done upon the availability of fund.  The end of project target to integrate 7 Districts Land Use Plans in the Ruvu and Zigi Catchment was exceeded. Under SLM Project 20 (4 in Mkinga, 5 in Muheza, 6 in Morogoro, 1 in Korogwe and 4 in Mvomero District Councils) Village Land use Management Plans were developed to stage 4 (100%) and 6 Villages out of 20 Villages (30%) into stage 5 and 6 (1 in Mkinga, 2 in Muheza, 1 in Korogwe and 2 in Mvomero District Councils). These are already approved by Village and District Authorities. The plans are being used to guide catchment management Processes in the respective villages.  6 Villages (2 in Muheza, 1 in Mkinga, 1 in Korogwe and 2 in Mvomero District Councils) under completion of stages 5 and 6 of the Participatory Village Land Use Planning facilitated by the NLUPC    • Through partnership forged between the SLM project and ONGAWA, more LUPs in the project are will be supported emulating the SLM support to advance village plans that had reached stage 4 to move to stage 5 and 6.    • The land use planning process has strengthened legal institutions on land legislation, management and administration. The institutions include 5 District PLUM teams, 6 Ward Councils, 16 Village Councils and 16 Village Land Councils; 511 persons (359 male, 152 female) were trained and participated fully in the processes  • 5,895 community members (4,119 male, 1776 female) represented their communities in the planning processes, with capacity development to support management and administration of the developed integrated land use plans. These are now leading the communities in implementing the proposed land use plans.  • 2 Stakeholder databases developed and in use for Zigi and Ruvu Catchments.  • 21 Stakeholders have reached an agreement to jointly collaborate and contribute to SLM initiatives in the catchment as part of their business corporate responsibility. Interventions include tree planting, protecting the river buffer zone, awareness raising and monitoring of illegal water abstraction in collaboration with WUAs (these are METL and Lunguza Forest Reserve); monitoring of illegal abstractions in collaboration with Goland Shutashuta Irrigation Scheme  • In Zigi catchment, roles and responsibilities of WUAs and relevant stakeholder were formalized involving village government Chairpersons, Water User Association, Representatives from Korogwe, Mkinga, Tanga and Muheza District Councils, Amani Nature reserve and Security/law enforcement agents. Clarity and lines of responsibilities for WUAs and UWAMAKIZI have been specified including IWRM in Pangani Basin, integrated efforts to address illegal mining and other illegal practices leading to degradation of water resources, 107 participants (85 M and 22 F) were involved.  • 74 experts, (61 male and 13 female) from District Executive Director's Offices in Korogwe, Muheza, Mkinga and Tanga City, NGOs, Water users in Zigi catchment, Legal officers, Pangani Basin Water Board ,WUAs, Catchment Committee members, Regional Commissioner's office, Zonal Mining office, Amani Nature Reserve and Misozwe irrigation scheme jointly agreed on strategy to address persistent challenge of illegal mining at Kihara, the source of Zigi river through the recognition of the role of each stakeholder in the management of Zigi catchment. In Ruvu catchment; Ngerengere Sub-catchment forum was established; the Sub-catchment committee is serving as a forum for coordinating IWRM efforts within the Ngerengere Sub-catchment.  A total of 11 Water Users Associations (7 new and 4 existing) have been established and capacitated; 4 in Ruvu Catchment (Mgolole, Mbezi, Mvuha Juu and Mvuha Chini), 3 WUAs in Zigi (Zigi Juu, Zigi Chini and Kihuhwi). Institution capacity development is in progress based on capacity assessment results for the 7 new WUAs and 4 existing WUAs in Ruvu Catchment (Ngerengere Juu A, Ngerengere Juu B, Ngerengere Chini and Mfizigo)  • 66 members of WUAs management committees (41 male, 25 female) have received relevant training and more than 20,000 Villagers are direct benefit to the WUAs formed in water resources protection and SLM good practices.  • WUAs have been provided with equipment including; 2 pairs of low cost brick making machines and mixers to help the WUAs make bricks for construction of offices, 7 motorcycles for WUAs in Zigi and Ruvu catchments to improve delivery of awareness messages and help the Basin authority to identify illegal water abstractions and registration of new water users  • A total of 36 Village Natural Resources/Environmental Committees have been established and trained to support WUAs on water resources management  • 45 (30 UNFR and 15 ANFR) Village Forest Management Plans have been developed for villages surrounding Amani and Uluguru Forest Nature Reserve including respective by-laws  • Detailed EFA conducted in Zigi river followed by Stakeholders workshop to share the findings and indicating that the minimum allowable limit of water for river health has been reached. This information has been communicated to the Tanga Regional Authorities to lobby for concerted efforts to invest in SLM for watershed management by all stakeholders.  • Detailed EFA conducted in Ruvu river followed by initial Stakeholders workshop conducted before EF setting that will be done in August,2019    . Communication messages developed including 45 sign boards installed in Ruvu (25) and Zigi (25) Catchments, 500 Wheel covers distributed with a message of securing watershed. 200 posters and 50 booklets with messages on water sources protection and the environment management developed in collaboration with WARIDI,and distributed to communities within Mvuha and Mbezi river sub-catchments. In Zigi Catchment, raised awareness on integrated water resources management through a traditional dance, Cinema Shows and local media that reached out 10 villages in and 5,000 community members |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Finances available for SLM investments are increased by accessing new streams of public finance and more effective alignment of existing sectoral contributions** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| % increase in public funds allocated to SLM interventions in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments | No SLM funds currently allocated to water resources management agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* | 15% increase in earmarked for SLM interventions in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments | 8% increase in SLM fund allocation by LGAs and aligned ministries involved in project implementation in Ruvu and Zigi catchent, however due to inadequate execution of the overall budget in these institutions, the allocated amount was largely not available. The institutions, having raised awareness and commitment levels on advancing SLM have enhanced stakeholders’ engagement and intensified effort to accessing funding from sources other than main budget fund. The Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Board has developed two project proposals and submitted to different stakeholders to access local funding. One (1) proposal is focusing on Protection and Conservation of Upper Ruvu catchment to ensure sustainability of water supply for Dar es salaam City. The total fund needed to implement the project is TZS 1,811,272,500.00. The proposal has been submitted to MoWI (Water Fund), DAWASA and DAWASCO.  The other proposal is aiming at conserving Mindu dam Catchment to increase the dam life time. The total fund requested is TZS 2,517,470,022.00, the proposal has been submitted to MoWI (Water Fund) and MORUWASA. All these efforts will significantly complement SLM project interventions.    In Zigi Catchment a two (2) days training/ capacity building on proposal writing was conducted to WUAs. The training proceedings included one draft proposal of WUA for a a project tittled “Sustainable Environmental Protection and Conservation Project through Sustainable Bee Keeping Project in Zigi catchment” the proposal is being processed for submission to MOWI (water fund and other potential stakeholders) | • With the support of the project team, two project proposals were developed to upscale SLM activities in the Wami/Ruvu Basin. The aim is to facilitate Basin Water Board to access local funding from various stakeholders. One proposal is focusing on Protection and Conservation of Upper Ruvu catchment to ensure sustainability of water supply for Dar es salaam City with a budget of Tzs 1,811,272,500. equivalent to US$ 789,225. The proposal has been submitted to the Water Fund at MOWI as well as DAWASA and DAWASCO. There is great chance that this proposal will be funded once fund allocation is completed from the central level.  The second proposal is aiming at conserving the Mindu dam Catchment to increase the dam's life time with a total fund requested of TZS 2,517,470,022, equivalent to US$ 1,096937 has been submitted to Water Fund at MoWI, the same proposal has been submitted to MORUWASA. Both proposals are part of the exit strategy and are believed to significantly complement SLM interventions.    Productive meetings were with objective to build partnership in order to access new streams of public finance and strengthen sector contribution to SLM activities. During the reporting period a meeting was two meetings were held one in February and the second in July,2019 with Managing Director of MORUWASA and PCU, UNDP and WARIDI. Some mileage were reached in terms of supporting the initiatives of the SLM and IWRM activities in reference with UWAMAKIZI model to protect water sources i Ruvu Catchment.    .Tanga UWASA is a part in the EPWS (Equitable Payment for Watershed Services) conducted in Kihuhwi in which UWAMAKIZI stand as seller of agreed conservation activities in that part of Zigi. Despite positive results obtained from implementation of EPWS still more efforts are needed as the initiative covers only a small part of the catchment. Having realizing the conservation need, the Project of Securing watershed activities through SLM has set an output of improving the effectiveness of SLM investments. Under this output linkages and opportunities for joint financial planning by sectoral departments, as well as donors, NGOs, business and private enterprises that provide funding for SLM in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments are encouraged.  To implement this, the project work together with Tanga UWASA as the entity sees the need of participatory approach which will raise fund for environmental conservation. We all agree that the growth of Tanga City will not happen without adequate availability of water, thus securing water resources in the Zigi basin is compulsory to all stakeholders in Tanga.  Water funds are conservation financing mechanisms that gather investments from water users and direct the funding toward the protection and restoration of key lands upstream that filter and regulate water supply. Investors – primarily large businesses and government agencies – see the funds as a smart way to minimize treatment costs and reduce the chance of water shortages in the future.    Under the facilitation of the Securing watershed services through SLM, Tanga UWASA and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) a delegate from Tanzania led by Tanga UWASA, visited Kenya from 15-19th July, 2018. The trip was impressive and the delegate visited different areas in the catchment in which Nairobi get its water. The purpose of the visit was to learn on how the water fund operates in Kenya and how successful it is in catchment conservation. Apart from direct conversation with different parts forming a water fund, the team visited intervention areas and witnessed the efforts taken by The Nature Conservancy, Nairobi Water Fund (NWF) and farmers in catchment conservation.  Having completed the Nairobi visit and feasibility phase training, delegate from Tanzania invited to attend a Water Fund design Phase training in Cape Town South Africa from 28th October to 2nd November 2018. The aim of the training was to equip the delegate with Water Fund designing Knowledge which will help in establishment of the Water Fund.    • Training on proposal writing was conducted for WUAs in Zigi Catchment resulting in one proposal of WUA for a project on “Sustainable Environmental Protection and Conservation through Sustainable Bee Keeping in Zigi catchment” for submission to MOWI (Water Fund and other potential stakeholders)  • 20 staff from Basins, line Ministries, Institutional and LGAs who are directly involved in the project  interventions were trained on fundraising including fundable project proposal write-up    • Capacity Building on Establishment and Management of the Village community Banks (VICOBA) in the project area-Muheza DC by using gender criteria.  The main objective of this activity was to empower community especially women to engage into village community banks in order to help them to get capital through savings and to improve their livelihood.  Enhance ability of communities, particularly women and other vulnerable groups, to engage with micro-finance providers through existing market associations/co-operatives, or through the formation of new associations where none exist, and provide training on best production practices, processing, product development, packing and branding, marketing, financial/business management, contract negotiation and other relevant business skills.  The training was carried out to Three (3) Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) groups each with 15 members on VSLAs establishment and management in particular with benefiting at least 50% of women members; 25% being from poorer families. As a result of that, a total of 45 VSLA members (30 females and 15 male) from 3 villages of Kwaisaka, Tongwe and Kisiwani villages have been trained on the skills and knowledge necessary for establishment and management of the associations. Members are able to prepare work plan of each group, savings and how establishing small project. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Institutional capacity is built for promoting sustainable land and forest management in support of IWRM in the Ruvu and Zigi Catchments** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Increase in awareness and capacity of local communities and institutions (e.g. extensions services, district authorities, Basin Water Offices) for integration of SLM into resource use and management practices (measured as per UNDP Capacity Scorecard). | 1 – The required skills and technologies are identified, as well as their sources but are only partially developed  As per UNDP Capacity Scorecard | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 - The required skills and technologies are available and there is a nationally-based mechanism for updating the required skills and upgrading technology  As per UNDP Capacity Scorecard | In Zigi Catchment;  Two mini automated weather station (measuring Temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, wind speed and wind direction) have been installed, one in the upstream at the National Institute Malaria Research (NIMR) and the other station installed downstream at Mabayani Dam. The equipment have improved availability of weather data which are accessed by basin authority and used to provide appropriate weather information to communities through WUAs for decision making    The National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) has been strengthened through provision of equipment including GIS software licences for 3 users, 2 GIS processing heavy duty computers and 1 Map/Graphic printer (with capacity of printing A3 size). NLUPC and other relevant stakeholders participating in the project implementation of the land use planning, implementation and management aspect had their GIS related experts trained in GIS skills and decision making support tool; the training also established tools for monitoring land cover changes resulting from SLM interventions, a total of 16 staff (14 male and 2 female) from NLUPC, Ministry of Minerals, Basin Water Boards, Ministry of Water and Irrigation and LGAs were trained.    Wami/Ruvu basin has improved data collection and processing and managed to develop rating curves for six monitoring/measurement stations consistently; no rating curve for any of the 18 stations had been developed at project inception due to lack of consistence in data collection and capacity to collect sufficient amount of data for doing the analysis.    The number of staff with knowledge and skills for integration of SLM into resource use and management practices has increase from 104 at project inception to 242 (165 male and 77 female), an increase of 43%. This was achieved through practical training during land use planning processes, demonstration of demarcation of 60m river buffer, development 4 integrated district land use management framework for Muheza,, Mkinga, Morongoro and Mvomero District Councils, 16 village management plans, their agreements, bylaws and processing/approval of the plans and bylaws, establishment of community gravity water projects including Mashewa-Shebomeza-Kimbo water supply project, three cattle water troughs in Muheza, Mkinga and Tanga City, GIS training and land use decision making support tool for technical staff, study visit to Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project and through other relevant activities as reported under outcome 1 above. | • In Zigi Catchment, 2 mini automated weather station (measuring Temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, wind speed and wind direction) have been installed, one in the upstream at the National Institute Malaria Research (NIMR) and the other station installed downstream at Mabayani Dam. The equipment have improved availability of weather data which are accessed by basin authority and used to provide appropriate weather information to communities through WUAs for decision making  • Equipment including GIS software licences for 3 users, 2 GIS processing heavy duty computers and 1 Map/ Graphic printer (with capacity of printing A3 size) supplied to the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) to strengthen land use planning activities  • 16 experts (14 male and 2 female) from NLUPC, Ministry of Minerals, Basin Water Boards, Ministry of Water and Irrigation and LGAs were trained. on implementation and land management mainly GIS related skills and decision making support tool; and established tools for monitoring land cover changes resulting from SLM interventions,  • Data collection and processing improved in Wami/Ruvu basin through developed rating curves for 6 monitoring/measurement stations out of the 18 stations that had no rating curve at project inception due to lack of consistency in data collection and capacity to collect sufficient amount of data for the required analysis.  • 242 experts (165 male and 77 female) have acquired knowledge and skills on integration of SLM into resource use and management practices, an increase of 43% from the 104 experts at project inception, demonstration of demarcation of 60m river buffer and the 500m dam radius, development of 4 integrated district land use management.This was achieved through practical training during land use plan frameworks, 50 Village Natural Resources Committee (VNRCs), Management Plans, their agreements and bylaws. Also through establishment of community water projects - MASHEKIWASCO water supply project that benefits more than 6,400 community members, construction of 5 cattle water troughs, GIS training and land use decision making support tool and study visit to Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Landscape-level adoption of SLM measures in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments promoted to reduce the effects of land degradation on watershed services and to improve livelihoods** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Reduction in extent of degradation in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments and improvement in the livelihoods of basin communities due to increased benefits from adoption of SLM practices | To be determined at project inception | *(not set or not applicable)* | • Over 15,000 - 20,000 ha under direct SLM as a result of this project in the target areas in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments  • Household incomes increased by at least 25% in at least 40% of the households in participating villages, as a result of uptake of SLM practices introduced through the project, with special focus on most vulnerable households | A total of 22,143 ha is restored/directly under SLM practise through various project interventions as per details below:  4727 ha - Agriculture land, 15,452 ha - Rangeland, 917 ha - forest land outside the protected forest and 1047 ha - protected forest. Achievements have been through the following activities:  • Tree Planting: A total of 8,000 Seedlings were planted over an area of 207 ha to encourage and catalyse natural regeneration; 7,000 in Zigi cachmnet in five villages (Mwarimba, Kiwanda, Mangubu, Kambai and Kwatango) and 1,000 in Ruvu catchmen in upstream Mgeta area in Bunduki and Nyandira wards.  • Demarcation of river buffer: the project demonstrated demarcation of 60 metre river buffer with 300 permanent/concreate beacons installed in strategic areas covering 152 hectares (101 ha in Zigi and 51 ha in Ruvu) of secured river buffer with about 31,830 surrounding community members sensitized on protection of reserved land. The sites include 16 Villages in Zigi Catchment (Kiwanda, Mangubu, Kisiwani, Mwarimba, Mkwajuni, Misozwe, Kwatango, Kwemingoji, Darajani, Kambai, Kwaboha, Mlesa, Mnyenzani, Kwangena, Bamba and Segoma); 7 villages in Ruvu catchment (Mvuha, Uponda, Kilemela, Kibangile, Nige, Matopo and Dalla).  • In Zigi catchment, about 30 sites in 8 villages have been replanted with 5,400 tree seedlings of natural species including Allanblackia spp, Newtonia spp, Tabana, spp, Beilchmedia spp and Draceana spp. Covering an area of 225 ha outside the protected forests.    3% improvement in household welfare as tracked from participating households registering alternative livelihood options. In Ruvu catchment - Morogoro District Council, production level has improved from 2.5 tons/ha at project inception to 3.8 ton/ha for maize crop, household incomes for the households has also increased from TZS 480,000/- to TZS 550,000/- per year. In Zigi catchment production levels for cereals in Muheza District has increased slightly for participating farmers from 2.0 tons/ha at project inception to 2.2 tons/ha. The improvement is a result of improved farming practices and extension services to farmers; the adoption and scaling up of alternative income generating activities, particularly fish farming at Tawa, Tununguo and Mbalagwe Villages where production of up to to 27 tonnes of fish per year is guaranteed to benefit up to 1000 families. In Zigi catchment production levels for cereals in Muheza District has increased slightly for participating farmers from 2.0 tons/ha at project inception to 2.2 tons/ha    Three cattle water troughs have been constructed in Zigi catchment at Mabayane in Tanga City, Darajani in Muheza District and Mianzeni in Mkinga District to serve 88 families of livestock keeper with a livestock population of 4600 which were impacting riverbanks and 60m protected area of about 150ha. This activity has provided a platform for the project technical team from relevant departments to negotiate sustainable Rangeland Management Practices in the area to reduce degradation of liver banks and water pollution.    In Zigi Catchment, the project demonstrated use of alternative energy sources and fuelwood efficient stoves; One (1) Biogas plant constructed at household level in Shebomeza village and 80 energy saving stoves in 7 villages (Kisiwani, Mlesa, Sakale, Kisiwani, Shebomeza, Mbomole and Ubiri). The 80 demo stoves constructed by trained artisans who emerged from the training of 45 villagers (14 male, 31 female) have catalysed construction of over 950 stoves on demand from inspired households in the villages and surrounding communities in the villages of . The stoves has efficiency of 50 to 65% (basing on research findings from TaTEDO and wPOWER); in some cases efficiencycan reach up to 80% depending on use practice/kitchen management. A woman (Hadija Hamad) in Mlesa Village who made her case informed the project monitoring team that with effective use of the stoves he can now use a head load of firewood for up to 3 weeks instead of the previous 3-4 days with a traditional three stone stove. She is therefore able to comply with regulations set by Amani Nature Forest Reserve to allow dried fuelwood collection once every two weeks. In Ruvu catchment 350 members (266 male, 124 female) from 9 groups and 5 WUAs have established beekeeping learning sites, with a total of 360 beehives. Although the beekeeping has not performed well in Ruvu, only 73 Kgs of honey was harvested with local market value of TZS 730,000.00, there are lessons learnt including appropriate apiaries and management practices which can help the groups in proceeding with the initiatives. Two fish-farming groups have been established with total of 63 members (50 male, 13 female), with improved fish ponds with capacity producing 27 tons of fish per year with a local market value of 175 million Tanzanian Shillings. | •207 ha planted with 8,000 seedlings to encourage and catalyze natural regeneration (7,000 in Zigi cachmnet in five villages (Mwarimba, Kiwanda, Mangubu, Kambai and Kwatango) and 1,000 in Ruvu catchment in upstream Mgeta area in Bunduki and Nyandira wards).  • 152 hectares (101 ha in Zigi and 51 ha in Ruvu) demarcated under the 60 meter river buffer with 300 permanent beacons installed in strategic areas covering to secure river buffer with about 31,830 surrounding community members sensitized on protection of reserved land. The sites include 16 Villages in Zigi Catchment (Kiwanda, Mangubu, Kisiwani, Mwarimba, Mkwajuni, Misozwe, Kwatango, Kwemingoji, Darajani, Kambai, Kwaboha, Mlesa, Mnyenzani, Kwangena, Bamba and Segoma); 7 villages in Ruvu catchment (Mvuha, Uponda, Kilemela, Kibangile, Nige, Matopo and Dalla).  •720ha earmarked for demarcation under a proposal to access funding; in Ruvu catchment amounting to TZS 436,640,000.00 through the Water Fund to scale up restoration of buffer zones as well as reduction of sediment load and restoration of natural vegetation along Ruvu River including fabrication and installation of 1200 concrete beacons and 100 sign board with different conservation messages  •In Zigi Catchment, the project demonstrated use of alternative energy sources and fuelwood efficient stoves (1 demonstration Biogas plant constructed in Shebomeza village and 80 energy saving stoves in 7 villages (Kisiwani, Mlesa, Sakale, Kisiwani, Shebomeza, Mbomole and Ubiri). The 80 demo stoves were constructed by trained local artisans who emerged from the training of 45 villagers (14 male, 31 female). These have catalyzed construction of over 950 stoves on demand from inspired households in the villages and surrounding communities. The stoves have efficiencies of 50 to 65% (basing on research findings from TaTEDO and wPOWER); in some cases the efficiency is as high as 80% depending on use practice/kitchen management.  • 36 school environmental clubs have been established to steer environmental education in schools (11 in Ruvu and 25 in Zigi), distributed as follows; In Ruvu Catchment (at Mvuha, Dala, Ngerengere, Kibangile, Tawa and Tegetero Primary schools; Tawa, Bwakira Juu, Tegetero, Ngerengere and Mvuha Secondary Schools) all in Morogoro District Council. In Zigi Catchment, 10 clubs in Muheza District, 5 clubs in Tanga City and 10 in Mkinga District. The clubs are demonstrating tree nursery establishment for learning while contributing to tree planting in the villages.  • In Zigi catchment, 36 degraded forest areas and water sources sites covering an area of 225 ha outside the protected forests were identified. 30 sites in 8 villages have been replanted with 5,400 tree seedlings of natural species including Allanblackia spp, Newtonia spp, Tabana, spp, Beilchmedia spp and Draceana spp.  • In Ruvu catchment 350 members (266 male, 124 female) from 9 groups and 5 WUAs have established beekeeping learning sites, with a total of 360 beehives with initial harvesting of 73 Kgs of honey worthy TZS 730,000.00. Lessons learnt include ensuring selection of appropriate apiaries and management practices support. Two fish-farming groups have been established with 63 members (50 male, 13 female), using improved fish ponds with producing capacity of 27 tons of fish per year valued of TZS 175 million in the local market |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 89.11% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 89.11% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,251,372 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3,648,858 |
| Co-financing | 24,000,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Nov 7, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | May 19, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Mar 30, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Feb 19, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 1, 2018 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 4, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Sep 29, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Mar 29, 2021 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-08-27 |
| 2018-11-29 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| N/A | Not Applicable |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not Applicable |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Watershed management in integrated manner provides a good framework for understanding and merging the interconnections among various land-use systems and for collaborative action and decision-making in the face of competing claims on resources (water, land, forest etc), especially water resources interventions. Based on a sound analysis and current SLM activities, a medium or long-term vision is developed which allows for the design, upscale and implementation of a combination of measures aimed at preserving ecosystem and biodiversity aspects, optimizing resource productivity and improving human livelihoods and well-being. Generally, the approach used by this project have a positive result/outcomes towards the project goals it’s due to early investment in awareness, education and a good plan on implementation stage was so actively co-operative from the beneficiary community in riparian catchment area. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Overall the project has progressed well indicating the likelihood of achieving all its four outcomes at the end of the implementation period in 2021 making it possible to also achieve the development objectives of reducing land degradation in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments. This is gauged from the rate of achievement of all indicators to-date as compared to the baseline set at the start of the project. Despite of minor challenges that were encountered during the implementation period, the project has managed to demonstrate progressive achievement towards end results as follows:  The project implementation rate has steadily increased over the years to achieve the expected objective which includes reducing rate of land degradation and livelihood improvement in the two catchments of Ruvu and Zigi. Achievement in the area of land restoration has exceeded the target set during project design where the project was expected to ensure at least 20,000 ha of land are restored during the project period. As of this reporting period, a total of 22,207 ha of degraded land has been restored which is over 100%. In terms of water quantity and quality there is gradual improvement and more interventions that are showing positive results including clearing of the buffer zone of 60m to introduce water friendly activities including the planting of cardamom trees for spices. These were introduced and highly accepted by communities around or close to water sources. Demarcation of 500m along the Mabayani dam is on-gong and expected to have a positive impact at the end which will help to restore around 120 ha of degraded land and hence contributing to a better water quality in the Dam. These activities have attracted more stakeholders to be aware and get more involved in the land restoration activities. Apparently, a good number of stakeholders were registered in the stakeholder’s database, where they can access water user permits and other activities. This number has now increased to 232, compared to 211 in the past year in Zigi catchment. In the Ruvu catchment a total of 1,245 stakeholders were registered in the database as compared to 560 last year. This marks an increase to 119% making achievement in this area highly satisfactory.  Reduction of sediments by an average of 28.5% compared to a target of 10% from a baseline of 50 tons/Km2/year measured at inception to 38.9 tons/km2/year measured in 2019 indicate significant achievement in Ruvu catchment while in Zigi reduction of sediment loads was by 44.37%. from 2.31 tons/Km2/year to 1.025 tons/Km2/year as measured at 6 stations, sediment load reduction was contributed by controlled illegal mining and other illegal activities upstream in 14 degraded sites within the protected forest land, which have been restored, enhanced WUA operations e.g. Kihuhwi WUA in collaboration with the government authorities. In addition, reduced human activities within the 60m river buffer has contributed to improvement in water quality and cleared about 120ha for restoration through tree planting and natural regeneration    The project has also impacted on household and food production improvement, which is another milestone that has scored high during this reporting period, more adaptation activities are being implemented with positive results. Of late, household incomes have increased from TZS 480,000/- to TZS 550,000/- per year in the project area.  In terms of Outcome 1: This is an area where the project performed well specifically under the Land use planning activities where a total of 20 villages have been covered by land use planning activities up to stage 4 as per project design target. This activity is considered highly satisfactory because out of 20 villages, the project team managed to cover a total of 10 villages during this reporting period, to stage 5 and 6 including, 6 Villages in Mkinga DC, 2 in Muheza DC, 1 in Korogwe DC and 2 in Mvomero District Councils). Reaching stage 6 is a significant achievement because it would allow more than 1000 villagers to benefit from receiving their Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO)- it’s a record achievement by this project due to lengthy approval process. The certificates are already approved by Village and District Authorities and the plans are being used to guide catchment management processes in the respective villages.  In terms of Outcome 2 where by finances available for SLM investments are increased by accessing new streams of public finance and more effective alignment of existing sectoral contributions, this remains a challenge although satisfactory progress was noted in the sectoral contribution and alignment of its activities have progressed well. More efforts are now directed to seeking partnerships with the private sector. Proposals that have been prepared and submitted are been followed up closely.  Under Outcome 3 on Institutional capacity, focused on activities to increase in awareness and capacity of extensions services, district authorities and Basin Water Offices for integration of SLM into resource use and management practices to ensure the required skills and technologies are available. Satisfactory results have been observed through the provision of GIS training and capacity building on weather monitoring where a total of 242 experts (165 male and 77 female) have acquired knowledge and skills on integration of SLM into resource use and management practices. Equipment including GIS software licences for 3 users, 2 GIS processing heavy duty computers and 1 Map/ Graphic printer (with capacity of printing A3 size) supplied to the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) were made available to strengthen land use planning activities. Initiative, which was highly appreciated as more work would be done in a timely manner.  Overall outcome 4 has been successful, measured and degraded areas including 152 ha (101 ha in Zigi and 51 ha in Ruvu) restored, through demarcation of the 60-meter river buffer with 300 permanent beacons installed in strategic areas. Over 31,000 community members were sensitized on protection of reserved land in both catchments. More adoption and use of alternative energy efficient sources, and establishment of school environmental clubs have likelihood of sustainability as this action will inculcate conservation mind set in our young generation. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is on track to achieve its intended objectives, and financial delivery is in line with projections. SLM practices have been put in place in a substantial part of the Ruvu and Zigi sub-catchment areas (exceeding the original target), illegal mining and encroachment was acted upon, and sediment loads, used as a proxy to measure land degradation and resulting erosion rates, have reduced substantially and significantly in the project sites. The project is being implemented in a fully inclusive and participatory manner, ensuring that all stakeholders have sufficient knowledge and skills, resulting in high levels of support from local communities and authorities, and contributing to the expected longer-term sustainability of GEF-financed interventions.  The MTR identified financial sustainability of SLM through public investments (Outcome 2) as one of the areas where the project needed to improve its performance. Project team subsequently stepped up efforts in advocating and facilitating increased investment of public funds for continuation of SLM practices in these catchments, supporting the development of proposals and fostering partnerships (including with TNC) for investments.  As quite a number of good practices are starting to emerge, in terms of stakeholder engagement in promoting SLM, gender mainstreaming etc, the project team is also making increased efforts to extract stories and share knowledge (e.g. as listed in communicating impacts section). | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| [GENDER ANALYSIS - Draft May,2019.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5077/213776/1728137/1742524/GENDER%20ANALYSIS%20-%20Draft%20May%2C2019.docx)  [Gender Diagnosis Report Zigi Catchment Final.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5077/213776/1728137/1742524/Gender%20Diagnosis%20Report%20Zigi%20Catchment%20Final.pdf)  [Gender Diagnosis Survey Report for Ruvu Catchment Final.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5077/213776/1728137/1742524/Gender%20Diagnosis%20Survey%20Report%20for%20Ruvu%20Catchment%20Final.pdf) |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| NA |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Participation in water resources and land use planning and management requires adequate understanding of communities perceptions and their social-economic conditions. Direct and active involvement of communities (men, women, boys and girls) in SLM has given opportunities to community members to make informed decisions and consequently contribute to enhanced project sustainability. Increasing gender equality, relations and empowerment in the implementation of the project has led to a better understanding of the relations between men, women and youth as well as other groups in the communities including disadvantaged people.    The project efforts on awareness creation to the communities involved in the SLM project has resulted in improvement of water water resources and access to potable water for both upstream and downstream communities. Improving access to potable water has significantly reduced women workload and allowed them more time for other family chores as well as productive activities. It has also reduced girls’ absenteeism from schools and improve their school performance. Positive gains has made multiple impacts to the project in terms of motivation to conserve respective catchment areas and improving the livelihoods of the people.    In addition to the above the project has also contributed to the following:  1. Strengthening of engagement with all segments of the local communities in implementation of most activities. There were deliberate efforts with inherent gender considerations inclusive of equitable development opportunities for men, female and youth to participate and access project benefits i.e. in formulation and implementation of the Forest Management Plans, VSLAs and IGAs. More women are now given chance to assume leadership role in various committees.  2. Capacity building from community to LGAs and CG levels proactively target women and youth, by providing support and training opportunities. There have been efforts to involve women in IGAs and capacity building through training, extension services, land use planning and VSLAs development. The 80 demo stoves constructed by trained local artisans by 45 villagers (14 male, 31 female).  3. Recognizing that women are less represented at all levels, making it more difficult for women to participate in decision making, the project has provided equal opportunities in access to land where Village land use planning has been participatory and inclusive of all groups. Establishment of governance structures (WUAs, Village Natural Resources/Environmental Committees) actively promotes equal participation of men and women in decision making. In implementation of integrated efforts to address illegal mining and other illegal practices leading to degradation of water resources, 107 participants were involved(85 men and 22 female).  4. Implementation of all community-based activities ensures adequate gender equality targeting female and youth beneficiaries. Of the 66 members of WUA management committees (41 male, 25 female) received relevant trainings. 350 members (266 male, 124 female) from 9 groups and 5 WUAs have established beekeeping learning sites, and two fish-farming groups established with 63 members (50 male, 13 female).  5. Capacity development for establishment of IGAs provides equality for both male and female and in most VSLAs, women constituted majority of the members. For the 16 Village training involving 511 persons (359 male, 152 female) were trained and participated fully in the VLUPs; of the 5,895 community members (4,119 male, 1,776 female) represented their communities in the planning processes, with capacity development to support management and administration of the developed integrated land use plans. For the 242 trained experts (165 male and 77 female) have acquired knowledge and skills on integration of SLM  6.Capacity Building on Establishment and Management of the Village community Banks (VICOBA) in the project area-Muheza DC by using gender criteria.  The main objective of this activity was to empower community especially women to engage into village community banks in order to help them to get capital through savings and to improve their livelihood.  Enhance ability of communities, particularly women and other vulnerable groups, to engage with micro-finance providers through existing market associations/co-operatives, or through the formation of new associations where none exist, and provide training on best production practices, processing, product development, packing and branding, marketing, financial/business management, contract negotiation and other relevant business skills.  The training was carried out to Three (3) Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) groups each with 15 members on VSLAs establishment and management in particular with benefiting at least 50% of women members; 25% being from poorer families. As a result of that, a total of 45 VSLA members (30 females and 15 male) from 3 villages of Kwaisaka, Tongwe and Kisiwani villages have been trained on the skills and knowledge necessary for establishment and management of the associations. Members are able to prepare work plan of each group, savings and how establishing small project. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The project facilitated equitable access to decision making i.e. in formulation and implementation of the Forest Management Plans, VLUPs and Village Natural Resources/Environmental Committees and WUAs i.e. of the 66 members of WUAs management committees trained 41 were male and 25 were female. The capacity building proactively targeted women in identification of IGAs and establishment of VSLAs, VICOBA training in three (3) Villages involves of 30 females and 15 mens, Construction energy saving stove where of the 45 trained villagers, 14 were male and 31 female. In the 16 Village trainings involving 511 persons (359 male, 152 female) to facilitate VLUPs; of the 5,895 community members (4,119 male, 1,776 female) represented their communities in the planning processes, including capacity development to support management and administration of integrated land use plans. 9 groups of beekeeping in Morogoro DC and Mgolole WUA established (2/3 Male, 1/3 female). A total of 700 farmers from seven villages, Shebomeza, Mikwinini, Sakale, Muzi-Kafishe, Mlesa, Mbomole, and Ubiri have been trained on Sustainable land Management practices and adopted UWAMAKIZI Model (2/3 Male, 1/3 female). These contribute to One Biogas plant constructed at household level in Shebomeza village and 80 energy saving stoves in 7 villages (Kisiwani, Mlesa, Sakale, Kisiwani, Shebomeza, Mbomole and Ubiri). The 80 demo stoves constructed by trained artisans who emerged from the training of 45 villagers (14 male, 31 female) have catalysed construction of over 950 stoves on demand from inspired households in the villages and surrounding communities . The stoves has efficiency of 50 to 65% (basing on research findings from TaTEDO and POWER); in some cases efficiency can reach up to 80% depending on use practice/kitchen management leading to reduced forests destruction. The impact is the highly reduced firewood for up to 3 weeks instead of the previous 3-4 days with a traditional three stone stove. These gender related successes contribute to realization of Outcomes 1, 3 and 4 on enabling institutional arrangements to support mainstreaming of SLM into IWRM as women are actively involved in planning, decision making and implementation of SLM interventions; and uptake of sustainable land management practices to secure watershed services and improve livelihoods through the established WUAs, VSLAs and improved household incomes. These are all targeted towards building adaptive capacity and reduce the vulnerability of women through reduced environmental impacts as they increase fairer sharing of conservation benefits and diversification of income-earning opportunities. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **SESP:** [SESP PIMS 5077 FINAL\_8May2015.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5077/213776/1679480/1679771/SESP%20%20PIMS%205077%20FINAL_8May2015.doc)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| [SESP PIMS 5077 FINAL\_30 July 2019.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5077/213776/1728287/1742816/SESP%20%20PIMS%205077%20FINAL_30%20July%202019.doc) |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| Not applicable |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Stakeholders convergence in addressing SLM and IWRM activities using existing capacities, local knowledge, SLM practices such as contours, tie ridges, terraces - fanyajuu/fanyachini, bench terraces, integrated soil fertility management, establishment of IGAs and political commitment in enforcement of legislative frameworks and implementation of the measures including participatory governance structures. See links below. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| --- |
| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| https://www.thegef.org/project/securing-watershed...  https://www.ippmedia.com/en/news/ruvu-zigi-catchments-peril  http://www.tz.undp.org/content/tanzania/en/home/press center/articles/2017/08/24/conserving-https://ruvu-water-catchments-to-enhance-water-availability.html  https://www.ippmedia.com/en/features/traditional-conservation-vital-protect-catcments  http://khalfansaid.blogspot.com/2017/10/rc-apiga-marufuku-utoaji-wa-leseni-za.html  https://academicjournals.org/journal/AJEST/article-abstract/1D8BD1761159  https://maji.go.tz/uploads/publications/sw1549633067-SLM 4and...  facebook: Maji Tanzania |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 5077 Tanzania LD GEF5 CEO Endorsement Request 11 May 2015.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5077/213776/1679478/1679777/PIMS%205077%20Tanzania%20LD%20GEF5%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Request%2011%20May%202015.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The project is enjoying strong leadership from the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI) as the main IP and working in close collaboration with other responsible parties including line ministries, the National Land use Planning Commission, the Wami-Ruvu and Pangani Basin Water Boards, and the Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities in regions covered by the project including Tanga-UWASA, MORUWASA, DAWASA and DAWASCO who are implementing various activities in the SLM project. The good progress observed towards achieving all four project outcomes demonstrate the good leadership played by MOWI in creating the enabling conditions for implementation of all project activities. The MOWI had to broker good relationship with line ministries and ensure the project objective and implementation modality is well understood including roles for all partners. Following constant engagement with the support of the Project Steering committee members, sectors have now mainstreamed the project activities and interventions in their plans and budgets. Most of the activities are being done by the line ministries and other stakeholders through integrated approach under the direct coordination of MOW.  Despite the achievement reached by the project, there has been challenges encountered during implementation including the issue of co-financing which is regarded as one of the main challenges in stakeholders’ engagement. At project design, the government committed to contribute US$ 22 million as co-financing from the Government an amount which is more than 70% of the entire budget considered to properly achieve the planned outcomes. However, most of the stakeholders could not honour their contribution in a timely manner because the commitment was not included in their budgets during the early stages of project implementation. However, the PCU through the Technical Committee and the Project Steering Committee (where most of the stakeholders are represented) made deliberate follow up with individual partner to ensure the accounting officer in each MDA/partner organisation is aware and reminded to honour their commitment and project activities mainstreamed in their work plans. So far, this approach has gained momentum and most stakeholders have shown willingness to fully comply.  Successful implementation of Land Use Planning activities including the land use plans frameworks for the targeted districts i.e. 20 villages has been a big achievement for the project. Ten (10) out of 20 plans are being advanced to stage 6, which has a big impact to the community where the project supported not only at the local level but at national level at large. This achievement was possible due to national drive to ensure proper planning is done in the country to minimize a wave of conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers that was growing. The project has demonstrated the possibility of completing the planning process to stage 6 in some villages which is concluded by handing over to communities their Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO). This achievement has triggered more demand from the nearby villages after lessons learned from those with certificates that the CCROs could potentially increase their access to credit, security of land tenure and reduce land conflicts. The challenge remains in term of resources to scale up land use planning in other areas.  Formation and strengthening of the 11 Water Users Associations to ensure sustainable utilization and management of the water resources in the catchment areas was completed successfully as indicated in the first outcome, however there is a need to continue with capacity building of WUA member for these to be able to run business independently and achieve financial sustainability.  The Ministry of Natural resources and Tourism together with Ministry of Minerals (MoM) played an important role in ensuring that illegal mining activities are controlled in both catchment (Ruvu and Zigi). Deliberate efforts were made by the two ministries to ensure existing mining operation are closed and restoration of the affected areas is done. The MoM also assisted communities to review their bylaws which have minimized the problem and has an incentive to remain vigilant to monitor the areas to ensure miners are not returning to these areas. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.