



Mid-Term Evaluation: Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods Pillar of the UNDP Tanzania



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Mid-Term Evaluation Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods Pillar of the UNDP Tanzania

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DISCLAIMER

This report is an independent work of the consultants and does not necessarily represent the views, or policy, or intentions of the United Nations Development Programme.

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Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
ASLMs	Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries
BDS	Business Development Support
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPD	Country Program Document
COVID-19	Corona Virus-19
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CRDB	Cooperative Rural Development Bank
GCLN	Global Compact Local Network
DADPs	District Agricultural Development Programs
DC	District Council
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
DIT	Dar Es Salaam Institute of Technology
DPs	Development Partners
EU	European Union
FYDP II	Second Five Year Development Plan
GAPs	Good Agricultural Practices
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HS	Highly satisfactory
HU	Highly unsatisfactory
IG	Inclusive growth
ILO	International Labor Organization
IP	Implementing Partner
IIESP	Integrated Innovation Strengthening Program
IRDP	Institute for Rural Development Planning
LED	Local Economic Development Plans
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LIC	Local Investment Climate
LIC	Local Investment Climate
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoHCDEC	Ministry of Health Community-development Gender Elderly and Children
MTR	Medium Term Review
NBC	National Bank of Commerce
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEEC	National Economic Empowerment Council
NIC	National Insurance Cooperation
NMB	National Microfinance Bank
OGB	Off-Grid Box
PASS	Private Agricultural Sector Support
PIU	Projects Implementing Unit
PRODOC	Project Document
RARIS	Rapid Response Implementation Support
RP	Responsible Partner
S	Satisfactory
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TAHA	Tanzania Horticultural Association
TIB	Tanzania Investment Bank
TMX	Tanzania Mercantile Exchange
ToR	Terms of References
U	Unsatisfactory
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNDAP II	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGC	United National Global Compact
UNICEF	United Nations' Children Fund

UNV	United Nations Volunteer Program
UPOPs	Unintended Persistent Organic Pollutants
USA	United States of America
WHO	World Health Organization
YWEE	Youth and Women Economic Employment

Executive summary

In line with the CPD Evaluation Plan, this Outcome Mid-Term Evaluation of the pillar 1 report assesses the progress and impact made by the pillar towards achieving its desired contribution to the outcomes. The Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods Pillar is one of three programmatic pillars at UNDP Tanzania and works for two outcomes, namely, Economic Growth and Employment and Social Protection. In order to achieve the two UNDAP II Outcomes, the pillar is responsible for the five outputs under CPD 2016-2021.

This outcome midterm evaluation main purpose is to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP and the Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods Pillar contributions towards the outcomes articulated in the CPD.

The evaluation was based on a participatory and consultative approach, including close engagement with all stakeholders. Quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods have been utilized to make objective assessment and conclusions regarding the status of project implementation and achievement of results. The evaluation used an output rating tool to measure the progress made on each output based on indicators and each evaluation dimension. The rating scale is based on quantitative (if available) and qualitative assessment of successful achievement of the pillar implementation based on the following scale: 1 = Highly unsatisfactory (HU); 2 = Unsatisfactory (U); 3 = Satisfactory (S); 4 = Highly satisfactory (HS). The overall implementation status and achievement of individual project evaluated during this study is presented in *Annex 6-11* as well as in the summary below using UNDP standard project evaluation criteria.

Relevance (Highly Satisfactory). Is the pillar doing the right things? UNDP's engagement in Inclusive Growth support has been a reflection of strategic considerations, including UNDP's role in the development context in Tanzania in many ways. Moreover, interventions address pertinent issues that are highlighted in a number of national development plans. Interventions under the various projects supported by the UNDP Inclusive Growth Pillar contribute directly to the implementation and achievement of the four priority action areas for the FYDP II

Coherence (Highly Satisfactory). The projects and programs funded by the IG pillar are well aligned with and complements quite well other interventions/programs in the country as a whole but more so in specific sectors targeted. The interventions introduced by several projects and programs under this pillar remain relevant in line with development in the sector and likely changes in government priorities. Further most of the risks, assumptions and mitigation measures developed for the various initiatives under this pillar seem to have worked well over time, allowing project interventions to remain coherent and on track for achievement of expected results in line with their respective RMF. The only unexpected risks has been the recent outbreak of COVID-19 which has affected planned schedule for implementation of some activities for most of the projects including training activities.

Effectiveness (Satisfactory). Despite some delays in commencing implementation, the projects have largely been implemented in a timely manner. Most of them produce according to their objectives in terms of policy advocacy and field interventions. The approaches, resources, models, conceptual framework promoted are sufficiently relevant to achieve the planned outcome and sensitive to the political and development constraints of the target beneficiaries. Most of the projects, relevant adequate resources have been mobilized across all initiatives to support achievement of the desired results.

Efficiency (Satisfactory). Overall, the activities are well funded and are like to achieve their goals. The MTR were not able to assess the complete financial statement of all the projects contributing to the pillar 1. However, the team was able to assess the financial of a sample of project where regular activities reports were available.

Impact (Highly Satisfactory). For some of the projects considered under this evaluation, it was too early to observe and document verifiable improvements in Economic Growth Employment and Social Protection of target beneficiaries particularly women and youth. However, there was satisfactory progress good indication for achieving good impacts due to that fact that planned interventions are demand driven and responds to specific needs identified by targeted stakeholders. Further, the project's focus on supporting implementation of the Regional Investment guides that have been hitherto developed. UNDP interventions under IG pillar has created important windows of opportunities which once materialized will help unlock Economic Growth, Employment and Social Protection of target beneficiaries particularly women and youth.

Sustainability (Highly Satisfactory). The sustainability consideration has integrated in the design and implementation arrangements of all projects supported UNDP under this pillar. This arrangement ensures national ownership and leadership by engaging national institutions at all levels. Thus, although some of the projects are still in early stages if implementation, the various initiative support by the IG pillar is considered sustainable. Moreover, through these various projects, a number of mechanisms have been put in place by UNDP to support the government/ institutional partners to sustain improvements made through these interventions under the Inclusive Growth banner.

Human rights. (Unsatisfactory). Human rights considerations were used largely as a principle but not a practice. This means human rights was approached from a point of avoiding obvious discrimination as opposed to having extra and deliberate efforts to ensure the really marginalized members of the communities (e.g. widows, female headed households and disabled members) were targeted and supported. As a consequence, the MTR team found no evidence this approach and or results.

Gender Mainstreaming (Unsatisfactory). There was less evidence of where deliberate efforts had been done to ensure gender is fully and systematically mainstreamed. Similarly, most of the data presented in project documents (e.g. progress reports) has not been disaggregated by gender.

1 Introduction

Tanzania has sustained relatively high economic growth over the last decade, averaging 6–7% a year. Despite efforts between 2007 and 2016 that have reduced the country's poverty rate from 34.4% to 26.8%, the absolute number of poor people has held at about 13 million due to high population growth. The country's overall population is about 55 million (2016). The most recent poverty measures based on the Household Budget Survey of 2017/18 are still being processed, but it seems likely that the downward trend in the poverty rate continues but has become more gradual. Government efforts to expand access to social services like education, health, and water have been undermined by their declining quality as the population rises faster than the supply of the services.

In line with the Government of Tanzania's national visions and development plans¹, the United Nations developed the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) for 2016-2021 for the Republic of Tanzania. The UNDAP 2016-2021 defines four Thematic Results Areas, namely: (1) Inclusive Growth; (2) Healthy Nations; (3) Democratic Governance, Human Rights and Gender; and (4) Resilience. The four Thematic Results areas have been further elaborated into twelve UNDAP II Outcomes. In addition to the UNDAP II, the UNDP, in close partnership with the government, and other UN agencies, developed its Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2016-2021. Under CPD 2016-2021, UNDP Tanzania works towards the achievements of three UNDAP II Thematic Results areas and 4 outcomes.

In line with the CPD Evaluation Plan, this Outcome Mid-Term Evaluation of the pillar 1 report assesses the progress and impact made by the pillar towards achieving its desired contribution to the outcomes. This evaluation will feed into the UNDAP II Mid-Term evaluation and is also intended to provide forward-looking recommendations to the pillar for the rest of CPD life cycle and in the new cycle.

2 UNDP CPD 2016-21 pillar 1 description

The country program strategy argues that improving economic frameworks, diversifying the economy and strengthening capacities of institutions, enterprises and individuals will minimize economic exclusion and marginalization and make available opportunities for decent and productive employment for target groups. Addressing both poverty and environmental degradation through investment and better governance will empower women, disabled and youth and enhance their participation in economic, environmental and governance issues.

The CPD anchors its support on policy development, capacity-building activities and more downstream interventions to achieve tangible results for women, youth and people with disabilities. With a more deliberate and sustained interaction with diverse partners including private sector and other non-governmental partners, the country program will work towards a much more integrated approach and mutual reinforcement of inclusive growth, environmental sustainability and democratic governance with exit mechanisms anchored on sustainable capacity development. The CPD has three main pillars including (i) Pillar I. Inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction; (ii) Pillar II. Environment sustainability, climate change and resilience; and (iii) Pillar III. Inclusive democratic governance.

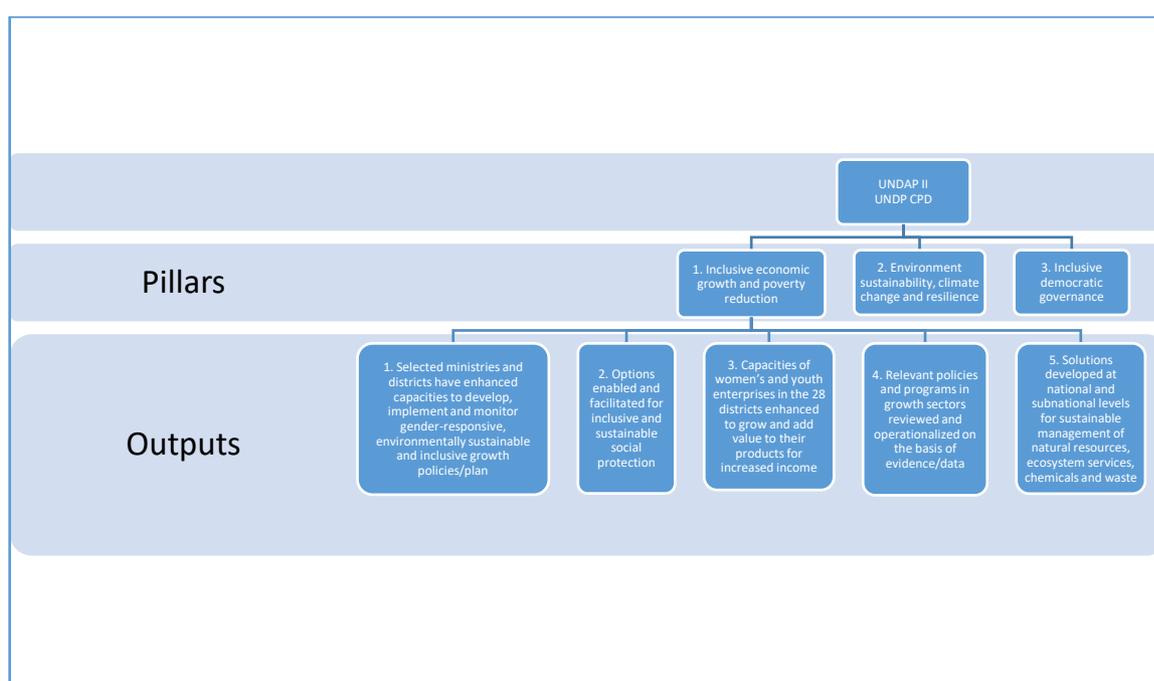
Pillar I ensures that poor rural women and unemployed youth have sustainable livelihoods, decent employment and access to social protection, through support to analytical, policy-oriented research and capacity-building efforts aimed at promoting a more diversified economy and reducing poverty and inequalities in urban and rural areas. This will include strengthening the institutional capacities of relevant ministries and selected districts to design and implement gender-responsive plans and policies that mainstream trade, integrate poverty and

¹ Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Zanzibar Vision 2020, second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II 2016-2021)

environmental objectives and concerns. Knowledge products on gender issues, extractive and inclusive growth will supplement these efforts.

Under this pillar, the UNDP intended to strengthen the capacity of the national statistical offices and partner with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation on Big-Data/Data-to-Decision ('D2D') to improve the availability of reliable data for evidence-based policymaking and monitoring. At the community level, interventions intended to address poverty, employment and environmental concerns. UNDP is engaging in South-South cooperation on sustainable livelihood options in the areas of fisheries, agro-processing, agroforestry and beekeeping, and partner with districts, academia, the private sector, cooperatives and the United Nations Volunteers Program (UNV) to promote better use of natural resources and the economic empowerment of rural women and youth. This is done through scaling up successful stories and initiation of pilots in gender sensitization, skills development and access to information technology, markets and finance. This pillar is supposed to support wildlife-related tourism and natural resource-based industry, which will create jobs, markets for local products and new partnerships for business. Support to social protection focuses on establishing effective systems and structures for better coordination and monitoring at national and subnational levels.

Figure 1: UNDP CPD and pillar 1 and DEP



Planned interventions include enhancing the capacities of key institutions to implement social protection programs for the benefit of poor households and women in particular. Partnerships with the private sector, the African Development Bank (AfDB), International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank will ensure a holistic and coordinated approach focusing on specific issues and geographical areas.

The **Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods** Pillar is one of three programmatic pillars at UNDP Tanzania and works for two outcomes, namely, **Economic Growth and Employment** and **Social Protection**. In order to achieve the two UNDAP II Outcomes, the pillar is responsible for the five outputs under CPD 2016-2021. These outputs are attained through projects and programs. The total indicative resources for the implementation of the 5 outputs of the pillar I are US\$43 million. The list of the projects and programs under each output is presented in table 1 below.

Table 2.1 : List of outputs to be evaluated:

UNDAP II/CPD Outcome 1: Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods Pillar

Output		Projects contributing to each of the outputs
Output 1:	Selected ministries and districts have enhanced capacities to develop, implement and monitor gender-responsive, environmentally sustainable and inclusive growth policies/plan	1. Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment-Gender-Climate Change Objectives into LED and SDGs Localization for sustainable development and poverty eradication in Tanzania (PEI) 2. Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment-Gender-Climate Change (PEA)
Output 2:	Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive and sustainable social protection	3. Social Protection
Output 3:	Capacities of women's and youth enterprises in the 28 districts enhanced to grow and add value to their products for increased income	4. Kigoma Joint Program: Youth and Women Economic Empowerment 5. Youth Economic Empowerment through Connecting dots in the Value Chain Ecosystem 6. Bringing Clean Energy and Water to Off-grid Tanzania Rural Communities 7. Connecting Youth and Women with Sustainable Agriculture
Output 4:	Relevant policies and programs in growth sectors reviewed and operationalized on the basis of evidence/data	8. Rapid Response Implementation Support (RARIS) to MoA and ASLM
Output 5:	Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste	9. Reducing Unintended Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs) and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa
Projects which are not linked to the CPD but to be included in the evaluation for CPD review recommendation		10. UN Global Compact Network in Tanzania 11. Accelerator Lab

The above projects and programs are nationally executed with national ownership and the involvement of national institutions in program implementation.

3 Evaluation scope and objectives

This outcome midterm evaluation main purpose is to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP and the Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods Pillar contributions towards the outcomes articulated in the CPD. This evaluation focuses on UNDP Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods Pillar under current CPD and UNDAP II period. The specific objectives are to:

- Assess and measure the progress and achievements made by the Pillar to deliver the outcomes, and factors as well as constraints affecting the outcomes.
- Evaluate processes, approaches and strategies of the pillar interventions;
- Assess the relevance and strategic position of UNDP support to the Republic of United Tanzania on Inclusive Growth area as well as the frameworks and strategies that UNDP has devised for its support on Inclusive Growth area, including partnership strategies, and whether they are well conceived for achieving planned objectives;
- Take into consideration the impact of the projects and program on gender equality;
- Provide lessons learned for future UNDP Inclusive Growth support to Tanzania.

The evaluation is based on the criteria presented in Annex 1

4 Evaluation Approach and Methods

The evaluation was based on a participatory and consultative approach, including close engagement with all stakeholders, in particular Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health Community-development Gender Elderly and Children (MoHCDEC), National Agencies (National Economic Empowerment Council-NEEC), UNDP senior management and program staff, as well as the key implementing partners including the UNGC-Local Network, the Accelerator hub, Local government Authorities (Regional Administrative Secretaries for Kigoma and Simiyu regions and the district Administrative Secretary in Ikungi district-Singida region), the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), the University of Dar es Salaam (Department of Economics), Institute of Rural Planning and Development (IRDP-Lake zone), Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA). Consultations were also held with direct project beneficiaries in the field including farmers' groups in Singida, Mara, Simiyu, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions.

An Inception Report outlining the evaluation approach and methodology was reviewed and agreed to by the UNDP, and was used as the main reference point throughout the evaluation process. The evaluation has been conducted in five phases as set out below.

4.1 Desk review of relevant documents and literature

A review of official project files and documents was undertaken at the beginning and throughout the evaluation process. The document review informed the Inception Report which was agreed to by the UNDP and became the main point of reference for the evaluation. A listing of the documents reviewed is displayed in *Annex 3*.

4.2 In-depth Interviews of Stakeholder

Individual and group interviews were conducted with senior government officials, technical and project staff of UNDP. Consultations were also undertaken with officials and staff in the target regions and selected areas. The consultations with officials and staff of the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in Singida, Dodoma, Mara, Simiyu, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Kigoma were specifically focused on the performance of some of the outputs. The list of individuals and stakeholder institutions consulted and interviewed is presented in *Annex 5*.

4.3 Region and population targeted, field mission and visits to selected project sites

Based on discussion and agreement with UNDP, the national evaluator undertook a field mission to selected project sites in the target six regions of **Mara, Singida, Simiyu, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Dodoma**. The specific projects were selected in consultation with implementing partners in each region, with the aim of visiting those projects that had the most intensity of project supported interventions. Individual and group interviews were conducted with project staff, local government officials, cooperative leaders, beneficiary community members with a view of getting missing data from written documents (reports) and verification of information presented in various documents mentioned as well as getting the impression of the opinions and viewpoints of key stakeholders on the key evaluation criteria of this assignment (re; relevancy, impacts, effectiveness, efficiency, coherency, gender equality and human rights considerations).

In those projects where specific infrastructure had been developed or installed, the evaluator also visited these to engage with beneficiaries, including Bunda, Rorya, Busega, Musoma and Ikungi districts where the projects has supported a number of infrastructure related to drip irrigation systems, fish ponds (including cages), agriculture mechanization tools (tractor),milk collection centers, Off-grid box for generation of sustainable and affordable clean water and energy (solar) services for local communities. In addition, visits were made to farmers’ demonstration plots to witness first-hand experience and feedback from beneficiaries on the different new farming practices and technologies introduced by the UNDP projects to improve their farming practices, create employment and enhance conservation of the environment while enhancing their resilience to climate change. **Annex 4** presents the evaluation’s field visit schedule and itinerary.

4.4 Data Analysis

Quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods have been utilized to make objective assessment and conclusions regarding the status of project implementation and achievement of results. The evaluation used an output rating tool to measure the progress made on each output based on indicators and each evaluation dimension. The rating scale is based on quantitative (if available) and qualitative assessment of successful achievement of the pillar implementation based on the following scale: 1 = Highly unsatisfactory (HU); 2 = Unsatisfactory (U); 3 = Satisfactory (S); 4 = Highly satisfactory (HS)

4.4.1 Data sources. Two types of primary data/information were collected from the project implementation units (PIU). The first series of primary data/information activities include interviews with key stakeholders. The second series of primary data/information were collected during the field visits on the project site (within beneficiaries of the project). In terms of secondary data/information, the team research projects and evaluation documents, its annual reviews/reports, procurement reports for the first pillar and other relevant development partners’ country diagnostic reports.

4.4.2 Data collection procedures and instruments. The evaluation provides evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. Findings were triangulated through the concept of “multiple lines of evidence” using several evaluation tools and gathering information from different types of stakeholders and different levels of management. The following evaluation instruments were used to conduct this evaluation: (i) Evaluation Matrix; (ii) Documentation reviewed; and (iii) interview guide.

4.4.3 Evaluation criteria: An evaluation criteria matrix (*annex 1*) was developed based on the evaluation scope presented in the TOR, the program expected results and the review of key documents. This table is structured along the eighth evaluation criteria and includes all evaluation questions. It provided overall guidelines/questions for the evaluation and was used as a basis for interviewing people and reviewing documents. These criteria were supplemented with broader questions presented in *Annex 2* which were specifically used during interviews.

4.4.4 Documentation Reviewed: The team conducted a documentation review from home and during the field mission in Tanzania. While the international consultant work from home due the travel bans because of the Covid-19 pandemic, the national consultant was able to do the field mission and visit several project sites. In addition to being a main source of information, documents were also used to prepare the mission in the field. A list of documents was provided with the ToR and further searches were done through the web and contacts. The list of documents to be reviewed was completed during the field mission.

4.4.5. Interview Guide: The evaluation matrix was designed to also serve as an interview guide to solicit information from stakeholders.

4.5 Drafting, Validation and Reporting

Following completion of stakeholder consultations, field mission to regions and data analysis, the evaluators conducted drafting and validation of findings. This consist on drafting the preliminary findings of the evaluation that was presented during a debriefing meeting with the UNDP. As part of the participatory and use-focused evaluation process, further triangulation of information was undertaken through the following mechanisms:

- A draft report was submitted to UNDP and other stakeholders for their review and comments.
- A stakeholder validation workshop was conducted after circulation of the draft report to obtain stakeholder feedback as part of the participatory approach.
- The final version of this report incorporates the stakeholder comments from both the validation workshop and draft report.

5 Data analysis, findings

5.1 Relevance

Is the pillar doing the right things?

This section addresses the relevance of the projects against Tanzania's national priorities, overall UNDP and UN mandate, donors' strategies and within the context of inclusive growth. The main questions to answer in this section are:

- i. To what extent is UNDP's engagement in Inclusive Growth support a reflection of strategic considerations, including UNDP's role in the development context in country and its comparative advantage vis-à-vis other partners?
- ii. Are the intended outputs aligned with the key development strategies of the country? Are they consistent with human development needs of the country and the intended beneficiaries? Do the outputs address the specific development challenges of the country and the intended beneficiaries?
- iii. Are the results and/or progress towards results aligned and contributing to the respective global goals as outlined in the Agenda 2030 and its targets? If not, what should be done to ensure this is achieved?
- iv. To what extent has UNDP selected method of delivery been appropriate to the development context?
- v. Has UNDP been influential in country policy debates and dialogues on Inclusive Growth and has it influenced country policies on inclusive growth reforms and human rights protection?

5.1.1 Towards National Priorities and UN Planning Framework

Finding 1: The pillar is fully aligned with national priorities and the UN system

(Grade: Highly Satisfactory)

UNDP's engagement in Inclusive Growth support has been a reflection of strategic considerations, including UNDP's role in the development context in Tanzania in many ways. The engagement through a number of specific projects under this pillar addresses the country priorities highlighted in the UNDP CPD 2016-2021 and the UNDAF II plan for 2016-2021 for the Republic of Tanzania whereby it is expected that production systems will be improved by ensuring right investments especially in the agricultural production. The intervention also addresses broader UNDP priorities such as strengthening the key drivers of inclusive pro-poor economic growth including pro-poor sector policies, agro-productivity, manufacturing linkages enhancement, environmental/natural resources conservation and enhancement of resilience to climate change.

Moreover, interventions address pertinent issues that are highlighted in a number of national development plans such as Government of Tanzania's national visions (Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar Vision 2020) as well as national development priorities articulated in national plans such as second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II 2016-2021) guided by various international goals and commitments particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAF II) for 2016-2021 for the Republic of Tanzania.

Interventions under the various projects supported by the UNDP Inclusive Growth Pillar contribute directly to the implementation and achievement of the four priority action areas for the FYDPII namely (i) fostering economic growth and industrialization; (ii) fostering human development and social transformation; (iii) improving the environment for business and enterprise development; and (iv) strengthening implementation effectiveness.

Targeted sectors remain the key sectors of the economy in Tanzania, employing as critical mass of youth and women and hold a great potential for contributing to poverty reduction, employment creation and contribution to achieving SDGs. Some initiatives have introduced communities to critical services that had not been witnessed since independence and are yet to be included in government plans as of to date (e.g. OGB)-clean power and water; Supporting implementation of Local Economic Development Plans.

All projects contributing to achievement of addressing relevant SDGs on multidimensional poverty (1, 2, 3, 4, and 6), coupled with persistent vertical and horizontal inequalities [SDG 5,9, 10], climate change [SDG 7, 13], sustainable production and consumption (SDG 12) but also partnership (SDG17).

5.1.2 Towards inclusive growth

Finding 2: Most of the projects have are diving toward inclusive growth as they are participative. However, one needs to be cautious with the introduction of new technology (solar energy) and ensure that the capacity exist at the local level to maintain it.

(Grade: Satisfactory)

Some of the projects (e.g. PEA) built on the initiatives that have been piloted under the previous UNDP/UNEP/UN Women joint PEI/pro-poor environmental sustainable economic growth project specifically to scale up proven pilot interventions on nature-based livelihoods improvement and poverty reduction that were undertaken previously in some regions of Mbeya, Mwanza, Singida and Mara. The projects also took into account and built on well-established efforts of other partners initiatives such as the eco-village approach to rural development by Institute for Rural Development Planning (IRDP), the multidimensional poverty analysis by NBS and LIC (Local Investment Climate) by TAMISEMI. Further, the project will focus on supporting implementation of the Regional Investment guides that have been hitherto developed such as Simiyu, Mwanza, Mara, Morogoro with a view to deliver tangible and concrete results and benefits to local communities. These arrangements have created adequate mechanisms that will contribute to the local content development (through Local economic development), and improved incomes and livelihoods for both men and women including youths through their engagement in income generating activities as demonstrated by evidence from the Cost Benefit Analysis report on the nature-based livelihood initiatives piloted under the previous PEI/Pro-poor project whose initiatives this new project aims at building on.

The intended outputs and outcomes of the various projects under this pillar are aligned with the key development strategies of the country. They are also consistent with human development needs of the intended beneficiaries such as unemployment, lack of access to modern farming, access to markets, technologies and finance, lack of access to safe and clean water and energy and many others that have been addressed by specific projects various areas (Mara, Simiyu, Singida, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Tanga).

The results and/or progress towards results aligned and contributing to the respective global goals as outlined in the Agenda 2030 and its targets. Notable examples are the Connecting Youth and Women in Sustainable Agriculture with focus on transforming horticulture by providing innovative technologies to women and youth farmers and youth agro-based SMEs to improve productivity, market access and profitability of their horticulture farming by small holders thereby contributing to SDGs Establishment and Consolidation of Global Compact Local Network (GCLN) in Tanzania that is supporting businesses to adopt, practice and report on the 10 UNGC principles on labor, human rights, anti-corruption and environment. Similarly, the UPOPs project is facilitating adherence to global goals such as elimination of POPs and Mercury that have significant negative consequences humans and the environment through compliance with global conventions (Stockholm and Minamata) that Tanzania is a signatory.

Most of the delivery mechanism promoted by UNDP has been instrumental in facilitating progress and delivering intended results. These include the value chain approaches that are directly impacting large part of the society across the various ecosystems and landscapes, benefiting youths and women as well

as addressing both policy and field intervention. Similarly, working directly at the grass root level has been instrumental in delivering intended benefits at the local level thereby generating the intended lessons and evidence for potential scale up and replication.

Through implemented projects, UNDP has been influential in country policy debates and dialogues on Inclusive Growth and has it influenced country policies on inclusive growth reforms and human rights protection notably through the Rapid Response Implementation Support (RARIS) and Connecting Youth and Women in Sustainable Agriculture projects that have held several debates and dialogues with senior government officials in the Ministry of Agriculture leading to the review of relevant policies (e.g. the agriculture and land policy) as well as introduction on new instruments (e.g. crop insurance). Similarly, through dialogues and debates the UPOPs enabled revision of national policy and guidelines for management waste in the health sector. These changes in regulatory frameworks will be key in ensuring sustainability of the various interventions initiated.

5.2 Coherence

How well the pillar fits?

This section discusses the compatibility of the UNDP program with other interventions in a Tanzania. In addition, it discusses how relevant the UNDP support remained relevant over time in line with development in the sector and likely changes in government priorities. Finally, an assessment of the risks, assumptions and mitigation measures is done. The main questions discussed are:

- i. How well are the pillar aligned with and or complements other programs in the country?
- ii. Has the pillar remained relevant over time in line with development in the sector and likely changes in government priorities?
- iii. How well have the risks, assumptions and mitigation measures held over time? Are there changes on the risks (e.g. new risks and assumptions) that are likely to affect coherence of the pillar? Will these affect achievements of intended results, outputs and outcomes? Are changes needed on the RMF?

Finding 3: The pillar is fully coherent with national priorities and the UN system

(Grade: Highly Satisfactory)

The projects and programs funded by the IG pillar are well aligned with and complements quite well other interventions/programs in the country as a whole but more so in specific sectors targeted. For instance, the Rapid Response Implementation Support (RARIS) support the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) to ensure effective and efficient delivery of Agriculture Sector Development Program II and their other immediate mandates related to the achievement of the agriculture sector. The Reducing UPOPS and Mercury Release from the Health Sector project is supporting governments to implement best environmental practices and non-incineration and Mercury-free technologies in order to meet their Stockholm Convention obligations and to reduce Mercury use in healthcare but also enhance the availability and affordability of non-incineration waste treatment technologies in the region, building on the outcomes of the GEF supported UNDP/WHO/HCWH Global Medical Waste project. The UN GCLN project seeks to

strengthen the Global Compact Local Network in Tanzania to make it capable of advocating and galvanizing businesses and other relevant actors operating in Tanzania to adopt socially responsible practices by embracing the UN Global Compact universal 10 Principles, while seizing opportunities offered by the SDGs.

The Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment-Gender-Climate Change Objectives into LED and SDGs Localization for sustainable development and poverty eradication in Tanzania (PEA) project seeks to support Tanzania to address Tanzania high-level multidimensional poverty [SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6], coupled with persistent vertical and horizontal inequalities [SDG 5 and SDG 10] and climate change [SDG 13] strengthening investments in poverty reduction. This is done through facilitating integration of poverty, environment, gender and climate change objectives in the overarching policies, guidelines and frameworks and their associated implementation mechanisms at the national level, as well as enhancing capacities in poverty analytics and gender analysis, business plan development, and resources mobilization at local level. The project further facilitates dialogues and collaboration between LGAs, private sector and CSOs to scale up the community nature-based livelihood improvement and poverty reduction initiatives from the previous PEI/pro-poor project and other partners initiatives. In turn this is contributing directly to realization of several other government development programs and strategies including the vision 2025 and the four priority action areas of the FYDP II (2016-2021) namely fostering economic growth and industrialization; fostering human development and social transformation; and improving the environment for business and enterprise development; and strengthening implementation effectiveness.

The Off-Grid Box project that brought first access to clean and safe water and energy to about 20,000 villagers in 12 villages in Mara, Singida and Simiyu regions is significantly in coherency with national and international development goals and programs including the SDGs mentioned above. Access to clean and sustainable water and energy has addressed many socio-economic challenges compounded poverty prevalence among these communities including recurrent water borne diseases, time burden for women for collecting water and firewood as well severe constraints to basic information due to lack of mechanism for charging mobile phones which are important household gadgets for communication but also financial transactions. The OGB project has also provided power for other productive uses including powering businesses and institutions such as powering of medical devices like autoclaves at health dispensaries in Makotea village as well as powering micro -industries for making ice blocks to supporting cold room storage facilities for fishing communities selected islands in the Lake Victoria (Bunda district). Power and water services have unlocked communities in these areas and opened up a new window of opportunities in their pursuit for their realization of SDGs through economic growth and poverty reduction initiatives.

The interventions introduced by several projects and programs under this pillar remain relevant in line with development in the sector and likely changes in government priorities. This is evidenced by the facts below:

- i. Poverty is still pervasive among rural women and youth and Agriculture continues to be one of the country's priority economic sectors, creating jobs, income and employment to the largest segment of this population. Hence UNDP interventions focused on addressing these challenges (e.g. RARIS, PEA, Connecting Youth and Women with Sustainable Agriculture projects) could not have been more coherent in fulfilling this requirement.
- ii. Natural resource degradation and climate change are on the increase, presenting significant constraint to the country's economic growth which is strongly dependent on natural resources and

stable climate systems (e.g. rainfall). Hence innovation technologies and climate-smart practices that help in income generation and livelihood improvement while at the same time contributing to environmental conservation and climate change adaptation are critically relevant as demonstrated by the PEA and Connecting Youth and Women with Sustainable Agriculture projects in the Lake Victoria and Northern Zones.

- iii. Youth unemployment particularly for girls remains one of the development challenges in Tanzania; with youths representing approximately 12% of the estimated 800,000 and 1 million new entrants annually to the labor market. This is attributed by a number of key factors including lack of access to modern and appropriate technologies in the value chains, inadequate use of youth platforms, inadequate business development skills to facilitate resource mobilizations, among others. Thus, youth-focused interventions helping to address such key systemic and structural development challenge factors that hinder youth economic empowerment and engagement in the overall value chain ecosystems are of significant importance. In this regard the UNDP support to the National Economic Empowerment Council to develop the Strategic Plan for youth empowerment (2017/18-2022/23), development of relevancy database for youth networks and as well as development of PRODOC for Youth Economic Empowerment in Tanzania are of prime importance now and in the future.
- iv. Access to clean and safe water and energy remains a barrier to many rural populations in Tanzania with particular negative consequences on women who are primarily responsible for collection of water in addition to other household chores. Thus, UNDP initiative to address these critical challenges among the rural off-grid communities in Singida, Mara and Simiyu through the Off-Grid Box project has remained relevant among target communities Ikungi, Busega and Bunda Islands in the Lake Victoria.

Further most of the risks, assumptions and mitigation measures developed for the various initiatives under this pillar seem to have worked well over time, allowing project interventions to remain coherent and on track for achievement of expected results in line with their respective RMF. The only unexpected risks has been the recent outbreak of COVID-19 which has affected planned schedule for implementation of some activities for most of the projects including training activities (RARIS, UN GCLN, UPOPs, Accelerator lab, Connecting Youth and Women with Sustainable Agriculture projects) and access to markets for farmers under the Connecting Youth and Women with Sustainable Agriculture project. This incident will somehow affect achievement of intended results especially the number of beneficiaries that were expected to be reached. Moreover, due to market disruptions, expected revenue may not be realized. For the GCLN, COVID-19 has further compromised the readiness of members to make contributions to support operations of the network. This has in turn compromised the plans and operations of the network.

5.3 Effectiveness

Is the intervention achieving its objectives?

This effectiveness analysis seeks to articulate the achievements of the program portfolio with the national development progress. This section discusses to which extent the outputs achieve its objectives. In addition, the collaboration with other development partners is also discussed. The main questions to answer are:

- i. Have the outputs been achieved?

- ii. If not fully achieved, was there any progress? If so, what level of progress towards outcomes has been made as measured by the outcome indicators presented in the results framework?
- iii. Has UNDP worked effectively with other international partners to deliver Inclusive-Growth interventions?
- iv. How effective was the partnerships aspect of programming implemented to ensure achievement of this outcome?
- v. To what extent has the project supported domestication of key regional frameworks, experiences and international best practices through national development plans and strategies?
- vi. Has UNDP utilized innovative techniques and best practices in its Inclusive Growth programming?
- vii. Taking into account the technical capacity and institutional arrangements of the UNDP CO, is UNDP well suited to providing Inclusive Growth support to the country?

Finding 4: Even if it is too early for some projects to assess their outputs, the field visit and discussions with main stakeholders show that most of the outputs are highly likely to be achieved

(Grade: Satisfactory)

Despite some delays in commencing implementation, the projects have largely been implemented in a timely manner. Most of them produce according to their objectives in terms of policy advocacy and field interventions i.e. ensuring the economy is increasingly transformed for greater pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness and improved opportunities for decent and productive employment as well as increasing coverage of comprehensive and integrated social protection for all, especially the poor and vulnerable. The table below displays the 5 outputs of pillar 1 and their monitoring indicators. Even if it is too early to assess most of the outputs, the field visit and discussions with the main stakeholders show that most of the outputs are highly likely to be achieved.

The approaches, resources, models, conceptual framework promoted are sufficiently relevant to achieve the planned outcome and sensitive to the political and development constraints of the target beneficiaries. For instance, supporting the youths responsive BDS for LGAs (Regions and Districts) through development of Regional investment Guides and associated business feasibility studies and business plans under the YEEVACE project is providing a framework and opportunities for youth engagement and participation in economic empowerment investment ventures available in their areas. Similarly, support to access to new technologies and facilitate technological transfers for youth entrepreneurship skills enhancement through peer learning exchanges is enabling youths to acquire additional skills required for youth engagement in economic empowerment investments. This has been noted in Kilimanjaro, Mara and Simiyu regions under projects report in section....

Table 5.1. Assessment of Outputs for the CPD pillar 1

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Assessment of Achievements	Assessment			
				HU	U	S	HS
Output 1: Select ministries and districts have enhanced capacities to develop, implement and monitor gender responsive, environmentally sustainable and inclusive growth policies/plans							
1.1: Number of policies/plans that integrate and allocate resources for implementation of poverty, environment and gender		1	10	7			
Output2: Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive and sustainable social protection							
2.1: Number of households in target districts benefiting from social protection initiatives	260,000		300,000				
2.2 Number of women with increased entrepreneurship and livelihood skills in targeted 28 districts		0	15,000				
Output 3: Capacities of women's and youth enterprises in the 28 districts enhanced to grow and add							
3.1: Number of youth and women's enterprises benefiting from increased income and market access	youth enterpr	youth enterprises: 500		337			
3.2: Number of male and female youth in job creation schemes under the auspices of the National Service Department who have secured employment annually	youth enterpr	youth enterprises: 500 women enterprises: 500					
Output 4: Relevant policies and programmes in growth sectors reviewed and operationalized on the basis of evidence/data							
4.1: Number of growth sector policies and programmes that utilize indicators and data disaggregated by sex and groups for inclusiveness		0	10				
4.2: Extent to which national data collection, measurement and analytical systems have the technical and institutional capacities to monitor progress on the post 2015 agenda and Sustainable Development Goals.	low (1)		high (4) (Scale 0 5).				
Output 5: Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste							
5.1: Number of households in the 28 targeted districts which experience an increase in their incomes		0	7000				
5.2: Number of new jobs/livelihoods created through management of natural resources in the 28 targeted districts, disaggregated by sex	new jobs/livel		new jobs/livelihoods for men: 1,000 new jobs/livelihoods for women: 1,000				
5.3: % of hectares of land improved through soil/water conservation methods in supported districts		0	20%				
5.4: Number of women in selected districts participating in decision making processes on use of national resources.		0	1500				

Note: 1 = Highly unsatisfactory (HU) ; 2 = Unsatisfactory (U) ; 3 = Satisfactory (S); 4 = Highly satisfactory (HS)

Initiation of designing of more market-oriented value chain ecosystems frameworks model to guide market-oriented production systems taking into account market dynamics, market linkages, and intra-value chain consumptions networks has created strategic entry points and opportunities for youth engagement in the market-oriented production systems as part of their economic empowerment.

With a few exceptions, farmers/stakeholders involved in the projects are benefiting directly, by receiving knowledge and skills on innovative technologies and adaptation techniques. Most of the beneficiaries experience increased production and productivity, higher incomes and in some cases better access to markets and negotiation power – that is, improving their livelihoods. In addition, access to improved production technologies (e.g. irrigation schemes, agro-mechanization and use of improved seed variety in Mara and Simiyu regions) has created the necessary enabling environment suited for pro-poor growth and development

Stakeholders' involvement in the projects has had several positive effects. They have played an important role in informing and carrying out many of the activities. Their involvement has created better knowledge and ownership among the stakeholders. The projects taking place on-demo plots and in close collaboration with the farmers, Local Government Authorities and other local stakeholders have been important learning experience for implementing partners by being a reality check and helping community beneficiaries to gain necessary knowledge which they transfer to their own plots. Stakeholders engaged include, regional and district secretariats, farmer groups (crop and livestock producers), extension workers, private sector and in some cases NGOs/CBOs, research institutions other, vocational training centers and media actors.

Working through LGAs by supporting implementation of Local Economic Development Plans (LED) such as Regional Investment Guides has been cost-effective by ensuring that only initiatives with highest potential in terms of success and impacts are prioritized and supported. Similarly, working through relevant local authorities (e.g. LGAs) has demonstrated best economical use of financial and human since LGA staff are involved directly in planning and execution of the target project. Further, through the UNDP monitoring and evaluation systems all projects under this pillar have constantly produced requisite progress reports (quarterly, semiannually, annually) has all helped ensure that programs are managed efficiently and effectively for proper accountability of results.

Most of the projects, relevant adequate resources have been mobilized across all initiatives to support achievement of the desired results. Only few projects such as the GCLN that due to the nature of their set-up (i.e. dependence on contributions from members/signatories to run its business) are struggling to secure funding for implementation of all the planned activities in order to meet project targets. Unfortunately, with emergency of COVID-19, readiness of members to make contributions has been compromised which in turn is compromising the performance of the network due to lack of resources to perform its operations.

5.4 Efficiency

How well are resources used?

This section measures the productivity of the program. It assesses to which degree achievements are derived from an efficient use of financial, human and material resources. It also assessed whether the expenditure is justifiable when compared to the plans, progress and output of the program, or whether it could have been implemented with fewer resources without reducing the quality or quantity of the results (e.g. areas of non-priority, wasteful or unnecessary expenditure, or alternative ways to achieve same results). It reviews the overall management approach and the use of adaptive management when implementing projects, as well as the modality used and the participation of stakeholders.

- i. Are UNDP approaches, resources, models, conceptual framework relevant to achieve the planned outcome? Are they sufficiently sensitive to the political and development constraints of the country?
- ii. Has UNDP's Inclusive Growth strategy and execution been efficient and cost effective?
- iii. Has there been an economical use of financial and human resources?
- iv. Are the monitoring and evaluation systems that UNDP has in place helping to ensure that programs are managed efficiently and effectively for proper accountability of results?
- v. Are adequate resources mobilized to achieve the desired result? What strategies were put in place to close the resource gap? To what extent have these strategies been implemented?

Finding 5: The resource of the pillar has been used for activities that contributed to its objective.

(Grade: Satisfactory)

The pillar was mainly managed by UNDP through PIU. In this regard, the funding partners contributed to the overall project objective by supporting specific interventions. The MTR were not able to assess the complete financial statement of all the projects contributing to the pillar 1. However, the team was able to assess the financial of a sample of project where regular activities report was available. Overall, the activities are well funded and are likely to achieve their goal. For instance, PEA project just completed its first year of implementation in June 2020. The Youth and Women Economic Employment (YWEE) project has a balance of US\$1.4 million out of a budget of US\$4.4 million as of January 2019.

5.5 Impact

What difference is the pillar making?

This section assesses the extent to which the pillar has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects and to what extent the main goal is likely to be achieved. It also reviews whether, the projects and programs have demonstrated verifiable: (i) improvements in Economic Growth target beneficiaries particularly women and youth; (ii) verifiable reductions in poverty and inequalities and that progress is being made

- i. Whether, the pillar has demonstrated verifiable improvements in Economic Growth Employment and Social Protection of target beneficiaries particularly women and youth?
- ii. Whether, the pillar has demonstrated verifiable reductions in poverty and inequalities through specified process indicators that progress is being made towards achievement enhanced economic growth, employment and social protection?
- iii. Whether, the pillar has created new linkages and partnerships between target beneficiaries and other key development stakeholders such as lending institutions (MFIs, DFIs) and donors.
- iv. Whether, the pillar has demonstrated improvement in policy and regulatory environment governing Economic Growth, Employment and Social Protection, particularly for women and youth in the country?

Finding 6: As most of the projects of pillar are demand-driven from the beneficiaries, the impact of this pillar is highly likely to be achieved.

(Grade: Highly Satisfactory)

For some of the projects considered under this evaluation (e.g. PEA, TAHA, UNGC, Accelerator lab), it was too early to observe and document verifiable improvements in Economic Growth Employment and Social Protection of target beneficiaries particularly women and youth. This is because these projects are still in early days of implementation whereby a lot of efforts have been put in establishing the necessary foundations to enable effective delivery. For projects that had ended (e.g. UPOPs and NEEC) there are some good indication of evidence of impacts.

However, there was satisfactory progress good indication for achieving good impacts due to that fact that planned interventions are demand driven and responds to specific needs identified by targeted stakeholders. Further, the projects focus on supporting implementation of the Regional Investment guides that have been hitherto developed such as Simiyu, Mwanza, Mara, Morogoro with a view to deliver tangible and concrete results and benefits to local communities. These arrangements have created adequate mechanisms that will contribute to the local content development (through Local economic development), and improved incomes and livelihoods for both men and women including youths through their engagement in income generating activities as demonstrated by evidence from the Cost Benefit Analysis report on the nature-based livelihood initiatives piloted under the previous PEI/Pro-poor project whose initiatives this new project aims at building on.

UNDP interventions under IG pillar has created important windows of opportunities which once materialized will help unlock Economic Growth, Employment and Social Protection of target beneficiaries particularly women and youth. The most apparent windows of opportunities include:

- i. **Off-Grid Box:** Through installation of OGB, a total of 24 youth (15 girls/women) have been hired to serve as box keepers and receive a monthly stipend to support their livelihood. Moreover, through access to reliable energy services youths and women in targeted villages/islands in Ikungi, Busega and Bunda have embarked on productive use of electricity including phone charging and selling of cold drinks, thereby creating new income and employment opportunities. Further, the expected establishment of mini factory for preparation of ice blocks for cold storage facilities (Cold rooms) for fishermen in the islands will create employment and income opportunities for youths in those areas
- ii. **PEA:** This project has supported 16 farmer groups with the necessary infrastructure such as drip irrigation systems, tractors as well as linkage to market sources. In addition, the project has assisted farmers to access best seed varieties (Quality Declared Seeds-QDS) for crops and livestock. Thus, it is expected that once these facilities have been put in full play, target community members most of whom are women and youth will experience significant changes in their economic and employment status. Moreover, this project has supported renovation of the sunflower oil processing and refinery factory in Singida and is also working with Simiyu Regional government to support establishment of the textile industry there. It is therefore expected that once they have started operations, these factories will create a number of direct and indirect income and employment opportunities for youth and women alike in those areas.
- iii. **GCLN:** Although in early days of implementation, the project has already recruited 51 local business companies that have committed to adopt, implement and report on the 10 UNGC principles covering Human rights, Labour, Anti-corruption and Environment. It is expected that once these principles are fully embedded in the businesses' operation procedures, manuals and guidelines, there will be noticeable improvement labor relations and respect for human rights which will address the dominant gender inequalities that exist within the business sector.
- iv. **Connecting Youth and Women with Sustainable Agriculture:** With particular focus on youth and women farmers in the horticulture subsector, this project has introduced farmers to modern commercial farming practices and technologies to help improve their production and increase their income. Technologies include use of drip irrigation, use of quality seeds (i.e. rapid maturity and drought/pest-resistant crop varieties) and use of crop calendar to manage disease and markets. Increased knowledge and awareness on application of horticultural technologies and Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) resulted to significant increases in yields and quality of products thus giving farmers a competitive edge in the markets and thus improving their margins. For instance, farmers in the Lake Zone have increased tomato yields from 4.5 tons to 35 tons per acre and green beans yields in Moshi and Arumeru increased from 1 to 4.5 tons per acre.
Moreover, project has introduced 286 farmers to the Global certification program so that once certified they will be able to access markets from several buyers in Europe and around for their produce. This would ensure their sustained economic growth and employment opportunities. Further, facilitating access to markets in order to increase farmers' revenues was one of the core objectives of this project. By the end of the project period in year 1, the project had secured reliable market contacts in the domestic, East Africa, Comoros, Mayotte, Middle East and

Europe for a number of products including variants of chillies, papaya, avocado and passion fruits, and orders of 1,700 tons have been confirmed. During the period of implementation of the project, 564 farmers were connected to the secured markets and earned Tshs. 265 million (or US \$ 115,000). It is expected that when the confirmed orders in the UK, UAE, Saudi Arabia and Qatar are fully serviced, the opportunity will generate a foreign income of US \$ 4 million in the first year, and direct and indirect employment of at least 2,000 people. Furthermore, being members of TAHA, all farmer groups under this project have been included to TAHA databases where they get free access to reliable and timely information about markets for their products as well as other pertinent information and services such as weather and online extension services. The project has benefited communities beyond project portfolio. For example, farmers from different geographical locations have received trainings through demonstration plots established by the project. Examples are 68 farmers from Magu and Bariadi districts in Mwanza and Simiyu respectively, 23 farmers from Hai and 34 farmers from Arusha Municipal have received practical trainings on application of GAPs from the project's demonstration plots.

v. **Accelerator lab.** Although in early stages of implementation project interventions have already demonstrated visible impacts in devising appropriate solutions for complex and fast-moving challenges our time. With initial focus on agriculture, finance and urbanization, the project has achieved the following:

- a. In the agriculture sector, the lab is working with the Tanzania's first commodity exchange-the Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX) to help farmers, traders, exporters, and other various market actors' access domestic and global market and obtain a fair price in selling or buying of commodities. Through its intervention that lab has facilitated integration of cash crop boards across the country with the TMX by allowing crop boards to post their crops in the TMX platform/system.
- b. In the finance sector: the project supported Local governments (e.g. Ikungi district in central Tanzania) to devise strategies to finance local innovations through annual budgeting process has helped the district to reduce dependency on external funding, enhance control of its budget and ensure implementation of its priority activities in line with her workplan. Moreover, through this project, UNDP led talks to establish the first ever multi-stakeholder Innovation catalytic fund in Tanzania in collaboration with other DPs including the DFID funded Human Development and Innovation fund, the EU and others leading to preparation of a comprehensive project known Integrated Innovation Strengthening Programme (IIESP). This catalytic fund whose project initiation plan has been signed with a view of commencing operation in October 2021, will provide catalytic funding for innovation, the strategic Innovation platform and support the government of Tanzania to create a conducive environment for Innovation and also deliver the Tanzania Innovation Facility as an independent.
- c. Promoting alternative ways of managing solid waste: In efforts to address the growing challenges of waste management which is fueled by urbanization, the project through engagement with various stakeholders helped the City of Mwanza to crowdsource ideas that use technology (e.g. satellite data) to improve solid waste management systems and attract investors in material recovery plant installation and production of compost fertilizer

- d. Supporting COVID-19 Response: Drawing from its innovation capabilities, the project reprogramme to incorporate COVID 19 response after the first patient was identified in Tanzania. This readjustment focused on (i) Production of 3D printed clinical masks and respiratory valves to address medical supplies shortage; and (2) Using Artificial Intelligence to analyze social media posted content to inform COVID-19 messaging by Government as follows:
- i. Production of 3D printed: Under this initiative the Accelerator Lab Tanzania partnered with The DIT Design Studio which is a result of a partnership between DIT and the Rice 360° Institute for Global Health (USA) to support COVID19 response efforts, targeting healthcare workers. Through this collaboration the studio fabricated and distributed over 5000 units of various technologies including face shields, intubation boxes and ventilator splitters.
 - ii. To address misinformation the project used the sentiment analysis, to assess the weekly COVID-19 related tweets in order to determine how well people were educated about CORONA virus in different parts of the country for early interventions. This information helped to inform the government areas that were less informed and therefore requiring attention
- vi. **YEEVACE:** Through provision of BDS training provided to youth, preparation of the Strategic Plan for Youth Empowerment, development of databases for youth network and mapping of youth-focused initiatives in the country and development of a comprehensive PRODOC for Youth Economic Empowerment in Tanzania, this project has paved the way for youth to unleash their full potential as critical agents of change (i.e. innovators, entrepreneurs and peacebuilders).

Moreover, some the projects and programs have created new linkages and partnerships between target beneficiaries and other key development stakeholders (MFIs) and donors as elaborated below:

- a. Through an agriculture-finance fair organized by the UNDP IP- TAHA in Mwanza region (Nov 2019)-farmers from project villages were introduced to and connected financial institutions including NMB which has in turn allowed 15 farmers to access loans from this bank for their first time in history. Also, this fair resulted into a new partnership between TADB, TAHA and Mwanza Region Secretariat for development of a pilot project on modern farming technologies in horticulture in Mwanza region. Under this partnership, TAHA will provide technical experts (technology and market access), TADB will provide financial for direct interventions and Mwanza secretariat will provide land area- 200ha and other facilitation (e.g. permits etc) for implementation of this project. An agreement for implementation of this project has been signed and implementation is expected to commence in the near future. Further TAHA has received request for partnership from Plan International in Mwanza region on setting up demo plots for modern farming techniques and access to markets in horticultural crops. This partnership is valued at Tsh 216 million and has commenced with engagement of the consultant who is currently doing mapping of best technologies and practices to be promoted in the area.
- b. Similarly, through the OGB project the Ikungi DC has held discussion with the UN Women who is planning to support a women-led project focused on warehouse for vegetables and other

horticultural products in Ikungi district. This project has value of US\$ 5 million and is expected to start in July 2020 and plans to support replication of the OGB initiative in their target districts.

Finally, through some of the projects particularly RARIS, UPOPS projects, UNDP funding has contributed to improvement in policy and regulatory environment governing Economic Growth, Employment and Social Protection, particularly for women and youth in Tanzania in the following ways:

- i. RARIS facilitated review and revision of the National Agriculture Policy (2013) and its regulations, formulation of the agricultural Land Bill leading to several improvements including establishment of Crop Insurance Scheme and its Guidelines in 2019. The crop insurance scheme launched in August 2019 will be an important farmers' safety net especially against the increased climate variability that have been posing negative consequences on farmers through extreme drought spells, floods as well as unforeseen pests and other crop diseases such as the ongoing locust crisis in the East African region. Moreover, a number of digital instruments (Mobile Kilim, automated Farmers Registration System and Farmers Data Base), developed will increase the effectiveness and delivery of the Ministry's mandate
- ii. Similarly, through the UPOPs project, UNDP funding contributed to changes in the national health policy and regulations to accommodate modern technologies for management of biomedical waste. These changes have helped the introduction of non-incineration technologies as well as disuse of the use and release of Mercury containing devices in the health sector.

5.6 Sustainability

Will the benefits last?

This section analyzes the long-term sustainability of IG portfolio. The methodology chosen is the identification of the potential risks to programmatic results (outcome) that will not sustain long-term positive impact. The focus is a risk context analysis on three pillars, socio-economic, financial context, institutional capacity and governance. The awareness of risks by UNDP and stakeholders will allow for the discussion and implementation of action plans to mitigate those and consolidate sustainability approach.

- i. What is the likelihood that UNDP interventions are sustainable?
- ii. What mechanisms have been set in place by UNDP to support the government/ institutional partners to sustain improvements made through these Inclusive Growth interventions?
- iii. How UNDP has contributed to the capacity building of partners as a guarantee for sustainability beyond UNDP interventions?
- iv. What markers or evidence is there to show that the results achieved so far will be sustained beyond the program period?
- v. Are there national plans/ reforms to promote inclusive growth in place or likely to be developed, approved and implemented in the next few years? And beyond the program period?
- vi. What changes should be made in the current set of inclusive growth partnerships in order to promote long-term sustainability?
- vii. Has follow-up support after the end of the outcome activities been discussed and formalized?
- viii. Is there a clear exit strategy?

Finding 7: At MTR, the team most of the projects have a sustainability component to ensure that the project benefit will continue after the closure of the project even if the exit strategy is not obvious for all each project.

(Grade: Highly Satisfactory)

The sustainability considerations have integrated in the design and implementation arrangements of all projects supported UNDP under this pillar. This arrangement ensures national ownership and leadership by engaging national institutions at all levels. Thus, although some of the projects are still in early stages of implementation, the various initiative support by the IG pillar is considered sustainable in many ways as follows:

- i) At the national level, interventions have focused on creating enabling environment for pro-poor economic growth and transformation through debates and dialogues with top leadership in respective ministries. This has led to changes in key policy frameworks (e.g. National Agriculture Policy 2013 and Land Policy of 2009) as well as development of guidelines, SOPs and other instruments (e.g. farmers registration systems, databases and networks) to ensure the initiated approaches and practices are sustained beyond UNDP interventions.
- ii) Alignment with LED plans in target regional/districts: All the interventions supported by various projects at the subnational level are based project ideas identified in the respective regional investment guides prepared previously by respective regions with support of UNDP. As such these interventions are bottom-up and or demand- driven in nature, responding adequately to the local needs and fitting well into the local contexts of recipient communities and respective LGAs.
- iii) Capacity building: All initiatives supported under the various projects under this pillar have incorporated training and capacity-building components in order to ensure beneficiaries acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to enable them plan and implement relevant projects in their areas. This has been done through both theory and practical/field-based training (*Shamba darasa*) which has proved to be a very effective mechanism in promoting understanding and adoption of new concepts and technologies by local communities. In some cases, capacity building has involved formal training in the form of BDS (e.g. for youths under the Youth Economic empowerment through connecting the dots in the Value Chain-YEEVACE project) but also farmers under the horticulture project who underwent GAP training in order to be certified under this international scheme. In the case of UN GCLN, members have also been trained on global sustainability issues and the needs to comply and report on the 10 UNGC principles. The training took different forms including one-one as well as leadership events involving speakers (motivators) coming from outside to facilitate exchange and lesson sharing. These training have provided beneficiaries with in-depth requisite knowledge and skills that will last in their lifetime. Similarly, in the case of the Accelerator lab, the initiative supports LGAs (e.g. Ikungi DC and Mwanza city council) to devise strategies to finance local innovations through annual budgeting process as well as design systems for effective management of solid waste respectively.
- iv) Moreover, through these various projects, a number of mechanisms have been put in place by UNDP to support the government/ institutional partners to sustain improvements made through these interventions under the Inclusive Growth banner. These mechanisms include for example
 - Development of the ASDPII implementation plan and its implementation Manual (RARIS project)
 - Development of Resource mobilization and financing strategy for ASDPII (RARIs)
 - Revision of the M+E framework for the Ministry of Agriculture (RARIs)

- Development of a revised agriculture policy and the new agriculture bill
- Development of automated Farmers Registration System and Farmers Data Base
- Develop of the guidelines, SOPs and other instruments to guide management of hazardous waste in the health sectors (UPOP project)
- Recruitment and support to 51 business organizations that had adapted and already reporting on the 10 UNGC principles (GCLN project)
- Development of various relevant systems and platforms (under the RARIS project) which are already being used by Crop Boards and Government officials and executives for planning and decision-making including
 - Dashboard to help with decision-making by getting real-time info for emergency and planning but also market prices developed in 2019
 - Stakeholder database-identifying key actors and players completed in 2019
 - M-kilimo platform to support extension services at different levels through mobile and for markets developed;
 - ATMIS- to facilitate provision of permits for crop exports developed
 - Warehouse receipt system-for guiding storage of food and grains.
- Development of Strategic Plan on youth empowerment (2017/18-2022/23) to be used by the National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC)
- Incorporation of non-incineration technologies for management of biomedical waste in curriculum for Tanzania schools of hygiene and other schools/colleges providing training on public health (both public and private)
- The community contribution arrangement (i.e. payment) for the clean water and energy services provided by the Off-Grid box project in Ikungi (Singida), Bunda (Mara) and Busega (Simiyu) is also an important mechanism to ensure sustained operation of this project beyond UNDP support. Collected fees are used to pay for preventive maintenance as well as paying for security guards and box keepers who operate the off-grid boxes.
- Creation of linkages with the private sector (e.g. for Market access in the region, Europe and middle East) and certification of farmers under the global GAP scheme is also another important mechanism to ensure sustainability of the farming practices, incomes and employment opportunities for youth women and rural farmers in general as promoted by the PEA and Connecting Youth and Women with Sustainable Agriculture projects in Lake and Northern zones.
- Integrated Innovation Strengthening Programme (IIESP) under the Accelerator Lab which is expected to be operation in October 2021, will provide the much-needed Catalytic fund for innovation, the strategic Innovation platform and support the government of Tanzania to create a conducive environment for Innovation thereby enhancing continued innovation.

5.7 Human rights

This section assesses to what extent the poor, indigenous and physically challenged, women and other disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable groups have benefited from UNDP work in support of Inclusive Growth interventions.

Finding 8: While human rights approach was adopted as one of the guiding principles for implementation of UNDP initiatives under this pillar, no comprehensive and innovative efforts have been made to ensure benefits to the most vulnerable intended us this pillar.

That's the MTR team could not find evidence of a dedicated arrangements to ensure that most vulnerable (e.g. female headed households, people with disabilities and or simply those who in one way or the other are not part of existing community) benefitted from the various projects funded under this pillar. It is therefore the view of MRT team that human rights consideration was used as principle other than being as practice.

(Grade: Unsatisfactory)

Of the projects considered under this evaluation, it is the UN GCLN project that seemed to have a most direct and deliberate focus on human rights as part of the 10 principles of the UNGC. However, because of delays in establishment of the network, the committee responsible for human rights principles is yet to be fully established. Hence there important human rights issues that are still not fully addressed by the 51 signatories to the GCLN. Besides the UNGC and based on discussion with project implementers and beneficiaries of other projects, all projects funded by IG pillar have been conclusive since no evidence of exclusion was observed or reported.

To avoid generalization, the evaluators endeavored to gain further insights on this matter particularly with regards to whether or not there was deliberate efforts to support marginalized members of the society. Unfortunately, this did not yield any tangible results as no adequate information was availed in this aspect. The evaluators noted, however, that no standalone projects had been identified or implemented with dedication to indigenous and or physically challenge groups. In view of this, it has been somehow difficult for evaluators to confirm to what extent these projects complied with human rights issues beyond generalization by using phrases such as inclusiveness just generically.

5.8 Gender Mainstreaming

This section discussed to what extent gender has been addressed in the design, implementation and monitoring of Inclusive Growth projects.

Finding 9: Few projects have the data disaggregated by gender.

(Grade: Unsatisfactory)

There was less evidence of where deliberate efforts had been done to ensure gender is fully and systematically mainstreamed. e.g., no project had gender strategy/action plan but also indicators for gender were not smart enough. This is clearly evident in beneficiary groups on the case of leadership where both numbers and leadership don't reflect a gender-sensitive consideration. Similarly, most of the data presented in project documents (e.g. progress reports) has not been disaggregated by gender. In most cases, top leadership is held by males. It was learned that this was the case especially where projects either due to project duration or other reasons, had to work existing groups (e.g. TAHA). Also, none of the project evaluated had developed a specific gender strategy / action plans for UNDP funded interventions. Further discussions revealed that no gender assessment was conducted before commencement of these projects to confirm the needs and responses.

In the best case, some IPs and RPs used/ are using their own gender strategies/guidelines under the guidance of their gender equality staff to implement UNDP funded projects. While in some places the approach has been helpful in pushing forward the gender equality agenda, it is difficult to confirm that all key gender issues pertinent to the UNDP funded interventions have been fully addressed since no gender assessment and action plan was developed specifically for the UNDP-funded initiative.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

The main conclusion of this MTR evaluation is that the Inclusive Growth Pillar is overall well designed and managed. The success can measurable be demonstrably be through the relevant dimensions below.

Relevance: **Highly Satisfactory**

Finding 1: The pillar is fully aligned with national priorities and the UN system

Finding 2: Most of the projects have are diving toward inclusive growth as they are participative. However, one need to be cautious with the introduction of new technology (solar energy) and ensure that the capacity exist at the local level to maintain it.

UNDP's engagement in Inclusive Growth support has been a reflection of strategic considerations, including UNDP's role in the development context in Tanzania in many ways. Interventions address pertinent issues that are highlighted in a number of national development plans as well as national development priorities. Interventions under the various projects supported by the UNDP Inclusive Growth Pillar contribute directly to the implementation and achievement of the four priority action areas for the FYDPII. Most of the delivery mechanism promoted by UNDP has been instrumental in facilitating progress and delivering intended results. Most of the delivery mechanism promoted by UNDP has been instrumental in facilitating progress and delivering intended results. Through implemented projects, UNDP has been influential in country policy debates and dialogues on Inclusive Growth and has it influenced country policies on inclusive growth reforms and human rights protection.

Coherence: **Highly Satisfactory**

Finding 3: The pillar is fully coherent with national priorities and the UN system

The projects and programs funded by the IG pillar are well aligned with and complements quite well other interventions/programs in the country as a whole but more so in specific sectors targeted. The Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment-Gender-Climate Change Objectives into LED and SDGs Localization for sustainable development and poverty eradication in Tanzania (PEA) project seeks to support Tanzania to address Tanzania high-level multidimensional poverty [SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6], coupled with persistent vertical and horizontal inequalities [SDG 5 and SDG 10] and climate change [SDG 13] strengthening investments in poverty reduction.

Effectiveness: **Satisfactory**

Finding 4: Even if it is too early for some projects to assess their outputs, the field visit and discussions with main stakeholders show that most of the outputs are highly likely to be achieved

Despite some delays in commencing implementation, most of the projects have largely been implemented in a timely manner. Most of them produce according to their objectives in terms of policy advocacy and field interventions. The approaches, resources, models, conceptual framework promoted are sufficiently relevant to achieve the planned outcome and sensitive to the political and development

constraints of the target beneficiaries. With a few exceptions, farmers/stakeholders involved in the projects are benefiting directly, by receiving knowledge and skills on innovative technologies and adaptation techniques. In addition, access to improved production technologies (e.g. irrigation schemes, agro-mechanization and use of improved seed variety in Mara and Simiyu regions) has created the necessary enabling environment suited for pro-poor growth and development.

Efficiency: Satisfactory

Finding 5: The resource of the pillar has been used for activities that contributed to its objective.

Project resources were used for activities with high potential for contributing to overall objectives. The project partnership established between UNDP, IPs and RPs worked very well leading to achieving results/ making progress that was witnessed during the evaluation. Feedback from IPs and RPs revealed that this arrangement gave them sufficient flexibility to implement its work program according to the design while ensuring accountability to UNDP.

Impact: Highly Satisfactory

Finding 6: As most of the projects of pillar are demand-driven from the beneficiaries, the impact of this pillar is highly likely to be achieved.

For some of the projects considered under this evaluation (e.g. PEA, TAHA, UNGC), it was too early to observe and document verifiable improvements in Economic Growth Employment and Social Protection of target beneficiaries particularly women and youth. However, in general, there are good premises for achieving good impacts due to that fact that planned interventions are demand driven and responds to specific needs identified by targeted stakeholders. Further, the projects focus on supporting implementation of the Regional Investment guides that have been hitherto developed such as Simiyu, Mwanza, Mara, Morogoro with a view to deliver tangible and concrete results and benefits to local communities. UNDP interventions under IG pillar has created important windows of opportunities which once materialized will help unlock Economic Growth, Employment and Social Protection of target beneficiaries particularly women and youth. Some of the projects and programs have created new linkages and partnerships between target beneficiaries and other key development stakeholders (MFIs) and donors. Finally, through some of the projects particularly RARIS, UPOPS projects, UNDP funding has contributed to improvement in policy and regulatory environment governing Economic Growth, Employment and Social Protection, particularly for women and youth in Tanzania.

Sustainability: Highly Satisfactory

Finding 7: At MTR, the team most of the projects have a sustainability component to ensure that the project benefit will continue after the closure of the project even if the exit strategy is not obvious for all each project.

The project's sustainability has integrated in the design and implementation arrangements of all projects supported UNDP under this pillar. This arrangement ensures national ownership and leadership by engaging national institutions at all levels. Thus, although some of the projects are still in early stages if implementation, the various initiative support by the IG pillar is considered sustainable in many ways.

Human rights: Unsatisfactory

Finding 8: Few projects have a clear component on human rights and as the MTR was not able to confirm the compliance with the Human, a cautious is raise for this dimension.

Only the UN GCLN project seemed to have a most direct and deliberate focus on human rights as part of the 10 principles of the UNGC. However, because of delays in establishment of the network, the committee responsible for human rights principles is yet to be fully established. Hence these issues are still not fully addressed by the 51 signatories to the GCLN.

Gender Mainstreaming: Unsatisfactory

Finding 9: Few projects have the data disaggregated by gender.

There was less evidence of where deliberate efforts had been done to ensure gender is fully and systematically mainstreamed. This is clearly evident in beneficiary groups on the case of leadership where both numbers and leadership don't reflect a gender-sensitive consideration.

6.2 Lessons learnt

6.2.1. Value Chain approach: The 'value-chain approach' has been recognized as critical good practice which enabled the TAHA and RARIs projects to focus on comprehensive transformation, as opposed to addressing challenges in isolation. Stakeholders consulted noted that the approach to identify systemic bottlenecks and develop holistic solutions has been the major highlight for transformation.

6.2.2. Demonstration plot Approach: The demonstration plot approach adopted by some of the projects under IG pillar (i.e. PEA and TAHA) has been instrumental in creating an learn-by-doing environment which has enabled local communities to learn, appreciate and adopt the various technologies. This approach is considered effective given the long-held 'wait and see' tendency of some people (Many) who would only adopt new ideas after seeing how others have benefitted. This has been the case for the TAHA project in the Lake zone where over 134 predominantly fisherman communities have started to engage in farming practices using modern technologies after witnessing success of their colleagues through demonstration/pilot projects. The evaluation observed a 70% uptake rate among smallholder farmers, as well as improved yields ranging from 20 – 35 percent for horticultural produce.

6.2.3. Agri-finance fair is instrumental in mobilizing resources for Addressing financial barriers impeding adoption of technologies: Access to finance is one of the factors hindering adoption of new technologies and best practices by farmers and other entrepreneurs thereby limiting their growth and job creation. To address this, TAHA organized an Agri- finance fair in November, 2019 in Mwanza city to help raise awareness of farmers on available Agri-finance products, but also enlighten financial institutions and government regulatory bodies on the needs and challenges faced by farmers. Attended by various stakeholders (i.e. government officials, private sector-input suppliers and financial and micro-finance institutions including NMB, TIB, PASS, NBC, CRDB and AMANA Bank attended the event.

6.2.4. Participation in exhibition/trade fair Presents crucial opportunities business linkages and Market creation. TAHA experience shows that supporting entrepreneurs to attend trade fair helps to expand knowledge base (i.e. exposure) and create networks that are critical in opening up access to markets and other financial opportunities. For instance, through project, TAHA supported some of its members to Participate in the Fruit Logistica Fair in February 2020 in Berlin, Germany Germany. Through this fair, TAHA secured a market in the UK worth 4 Million pounds which will directly translate to market opportunities for farmers who will supply the market as out growers, aggregating their produce through the collection centers

6.2.5. High level dialogues are important. Dialogues and engagement with the Top Government Executives are vital in influencing decisions and facilitate rapid changes on critical changes. They help inform the Government and enhance information sharing and communication. For instance, through the RARIS project a number of high-level dialogues were held on various issues requiring deliberate and timely decision. As a result, relevant decisions were made which will benefit the entire sector throughout the country thus befitting a large segment of the population way beyond the numbers targeted and reported by the project. The crop index insurance is one of the crucial decisions that was under this arrangement, leading to the launch of this insurance scheme during Nane-Nane Exhibition in August 2019. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is currently working with Simiyu Region Secretariat and the National Insurance Corporation (NIC) to mobilize private insurance companies and enroll cotton farmers in the region and enable them to start using the scheme in the next crop season for the cotton.

Similarly, the consultative meeting between National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and MoA is another important dialogue which aimed at discussing the reasons for a drastic change of agriculture growth rate from 4% to 7% and understand more about drivers of agricultural growth in Tanzania. Through this dialogue, a consensus was eventually reached between NBS and Actors in the agriculture sector on the calculations of the new rate of growth whereby the main reason which led to an increase of agricultural growth rate is a re-base where the base year was changed from 2007 to 2015.

6.2.6. Role of technology: OGB project has sensitized Ikungi DC and respective rural communities in Makotea, Mungaa and Mtavira to appreciate the power of technology through the OGB initiative. They now have full confidence on the potential of solar power in facilitating access to clean and sustainable water and power supply and have fully realized that the means to help them fight poverty (e.g. access to power and water) exist within their local environment. As a result, the Ikungi DC has made a resolution to set aside relevant budget in the 2021/22 budget to support replication of this technologies in other villages that are yet to access such services

6.2.7. Employment income and job creation: Some of the projects supported by UNDP under this pillar have had immediate impacts on jobs, employment and income generation thereby contribution to the overall objectives of supporting achievement of SDG. OGB is one of those projects that have immediately created full time employment to over 24 villagers and facilitated some communities' members to establish vegetable gardens. Moreover, the has facilitated reliable access to safe and clean water and power to over 20,000 villagers and helped improve health and wellbeing of communities in project areas through reduced waterborne disease that was being caused by consumption of unsafe water from shallow bore holes in the past.

6.2.8. The role of exposure visit: Seeing is believing in facilitating adaption of new practices and technologies: TAHA experience that that exposure visit of target stakeholders could have positive immediate outcome. For instances in order to sensitive and raise interests on horticulture value chain, TAHA organized an exposure visit to the Northern Zone (Arusha and Kilimanjaro) and Lake Zone (Mwanza) for the Local Government Authorities from the six (6) Districts under the project to give them a full understanding of the value chain activities from production to marketing and relationships amongst the actors. The exposure learning has given the Officials a richer appreciation of the entire horticulture industry, leading to the horticulture being included in their District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs).

6.2.9 Demand-driven projects ensure sustainability. All the activities approved for implementation are demand driven which is useful in terms of ownership, effectiveness and efficiency. Methodology of

the RARIS project, especially the project instruments such as Annual Work Plans, Quarterly Work Plans, Results Framework and Tracker, has been useful as it ensures a desirable implementation performance as well as avoiding business as usual tendencies. The partnership between ESRF, MoA and UNDP has worked very well to ensure delivery of the project. These arrangements need to be sustained and enhanced.

6.2.10. Benefits beyond project area: While targets of many projects were set with focus on beneficiaries within the project vicinities, some interventions have benefitted stakeholders beyond project areas. This has been the case under the TAHA project whereby, farmers from different geographical locations have received trainings through demonstration plots established by the project. Examples are 68 farmers from Magu and Bariadi districts in and Simiyu respectively, 23 farmers from Hai and 34 farmers from Arusha Municipal have received practical trainings on application of GAPs from the project's demonstration plots.

6.2.11. Positive Influence of COVID-19: Despite its rampant and devastating socio-economic consequences on peoples of all kinds COVID-19 is reported to have influenced positively the demand and market for horticultural products leading to increased revenues among various players in this value chain. This resulted from increased calls and urge by the government and other medical specialists to the public for increasing consumption of fruits and vegetables as a crucial mechanism for enhancing body immunities against COVID-19 and other infections. As an example, in some places (e.g. Moshi and Arusha), price of lemon is reported to have increased from Tsh 50 to between Tsh 150 and 200 which is an increase of up to 150%, owing to increase in demand of such products both in urban and rural areas.

6.3 Recommendations

The implementation of the IG pillar is overall sound and is likely to meet most of its objectives. Most of the interventions under the pillar aligned with national or LED plans (regional and district investment guides). To ensure that IG objectives are met, the MTR does have some recommendations for the second phase of the project.

6.3.1 Reducing delay to begin implementing projects. Due to delays in commencing implementation there are a good number of projects that have are still in their early stages of implementation including PEA, Accelerator Lab, GCLN that needs further follow up and support to ensure achievement of desired outcomes, This include follow up on the PRODOC for the National Youth Empowerment developed under the YEEVACE project

6.3.2 Reduction of project duration: Some projects have had very short duration which could have somehow affected smooth implementation and realization of the intended results. This particularly the case of the RARIS and TAHA projects which were one 1 year project. Based on discussion with both project implementing team and project beneficiaries (farmers) it became apparent one year it too short to see the needed results due to a number of reasons including the time needed for planning (e.g. stakeholder engagement and mobilization but also because most farmers are practicing seasonal farming. As consequence, many of supported beneficiaries were yet to experience benefits from project interventions as they were waiting for the new seasons to practice what they had been learned from the project. Similarly, some farmers under the TAHA project had to undergo GAP certification in order to secure markets from Europe and Middle East. Therefore, such challenges should be considered and used to inform determination of project duration based on available financial resources.

6.3.3 Need to scale up the successful sample projects with donors' support. Most of the agriculture projects implemented under the IG pillar have successfully established demonstration plots in few pilot areas: For example the TAHA project established demo plots for commercial horticultural production in six project districts while the PEA project established pilots for commercial cage-fishing, irrigation farming and, hydroponic folder. However, given the importance of the agriculture sector on employment and poverty reduction, UNDP and other partners should consider further support for expanding of the initiative to many more regions and districts in the country in order to ensure a leave no one behind. Similarly, the OGB pilots established in Ikungi, Busega, and Bunda needs to be replicated to several other rural communities currently living without sustainable access to clean water and energy services for lighting and powering their livelihood. Further, the non-incineration technologies piloted by the UPOPs in 5 health facilities in Dar es Salaam will need to be followed up for replication and scaling up.

6.3.4 Supporting local SME to make feedstock. Lack of locally made food stock for cage fishing is one of the challenges facing many entrepreneurs interested in engaging in cage-fishing. Currently such food is being imported from abroad a process which in addition to being expensive has been severely challenged during COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, given the potential for scaling up this business (i.e. its demand/profit and availability adequate environment) (i.e. extensive lake shore) it is recommended that UNDP and other partners consider supporting government to establish a local industry for making feedstock.

6.3.5 Consider No-Cost Extension: While all projects and beneficiaries have been affected by COVID-19, some have been affected more than others. Because of its nature of operations which depends on members' contribution to performs some of its operation, the UNGC has been affected by COVID-19 whereby some member businesses have not been able to make their contribution while others have failed to comply with the requirements and therefore deregistered. It is therefore recommended that a No cost extension be considered for such projects in order to allow the project to readjust accordingly.

6.3.6 Public Private Partnership: Projects supported by the IG pillar have established a number of important Public Private Partnership (PPP) (e.g. Between producers and consumers,) which are not only best placed to sustain results of UNDP investment but also contributing significantly to creating jobs and addressing critical challenges poverty, unemployment and sentimental degradation. Such projects include the PEA, TAHA, GCLN and Accelerator lab. It is therefore recommended that these partnerships be natured to facilitate achievement of these goals.

6.3.7 Gender Mainstreaming: To confirm and guarantee that initiatives have complied with UNDP gender markers, it is necessary that IPs conduct gender assessment and develop corresponding action plans specific to their project and their locations. The action plans should be supported by gender sensitive indicators in the M&E systems as well as relevant budget for its implementation.

7 Annexes

Annex 1: Evaluation criteria

Criteria	Main question and sub-questions
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>Is the intervention doing the right things? The extent to which the Outcome activities are suited to the priorities and policies of the country at the time of formulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To what extent is UNDP's engagement in Inclusive Growth support a reflection of strategic considerations, including UNDP's role in the development context in country and its comparative advantage vis-à-vis other partners? ii. Are the intended outputs and outcome aligned with the key development strategies of the country? Are they consistent with human development needs of the country and the intended beneficiaries? Do the outputs and outcome address the specific development challenges of the country and the intended beneficiaries? Were there any unintended consequences (positive or negative) that have implications to the development goals of the country? iii. Are the results and/or progress towards results aligned and contributing to the respective global goals as outlined in the Agenda 2030 and its targets? If not, what should be done to ensure this is achieved? iv. To what extent has UNDP selected method of delivery been appropriate to the development context? v. Has UNDP been influential in country policy debates and dialogues on Inclusive Growth and has it influenced country policies on inclusive growth reforms and human rights protection?
<p>Coherence</p>	<p>How well the intervention fits? The compatibility of the intervention with other interventions in a country, sector or institution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ix. How well are the projects and programs aligned with and or complements other interventions/programs in the country/sector? x. Have the interventions remained relevant over time in line with development in the sector and likely changes in government priorities? xi. How well have the risks,assumptions and mitigation measures held over time? Are there changes on the risks (e.g.new risks and assumptions) that are likely to affect coherence of the projects and programs? Will these affect achievements of intended results, outputs and outcomes? Are changes needed on the RMP?
<p>Effectiveness</p>	<p>Is the intervention achieving its objectives? The extent to which the outcome activities attain its objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Have the outputs been achieved, and did they contribute to the stated outcome at an acceptable cost, compared with alternative approaches with the same objectives? If so, which types of interventions have proved to be more cost-effective?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. If not fully achieved, was there any progress? If so, what level of progress towards outcomes has been made as measured by the outcome indicators presented in the results framework? iii. Has UNDP worked effectively with other international partners to deliver Inclusive- Growth interventions? iv. How effective was the partnerships aspect of programming implemented to ensure achievement of this outcome? v. To what extent has the project supported domestication of key regional frameworks, experiences and international best practices through national development plans and strategies? vi. Has UNDP utilized innovative techniques and best practices in its Inclusive Growth programming? vii. Taking into account the technical capacity and institutional arrangements of the UNDP CO, is UNDP well suited to providing Inclusive Growth support to the country?
<p>Efficiency</p>	<p>How well are resources used?</p> <p>The review shall assess whether the expenditure is justifiable when compared to the plans, progress and output of the program, or whether it could have been implemented with fewer resources without reducing the quality or quantity of the results (e.g. areas of non-priority, wasteful or unnecessary expenditure, or alternative ways to achieve same results).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Are UNDP approaches, resources, models, conceptual framework relevant to achieve the planned outcome? Are they sufficiently sensitive to the political and development constraints of the country? ii. Has UNDP's Inclusive Growth strategy and execution been efficient and cost effective? iii. Has there been an economical use of financial and human resources? iv. Are the monitoring and evaluation systems that UNDP has in place helping to ensure that programs are managed efficiently and effectively for proper accountability of results? v. Were alternative approaches considered in designing the Project? vi. Are adequate resources mobilized to achieve the desired result? What strategies were put in place to close the resource gap? To what extent have these strategies been implemented?
<p>Impact</p>	<p>What difference is the intervention making?</p> <p>The extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects (The review shall assess to what extent the main goal is likely to be achieved).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Whether, the projects and programs have demonstrated verifiable improvements in Economic Growth Employment and Social Protection of target beneficiaries particularly women and youth? ii. Whether, the projects and programs have demonstrated verifiable reductions in poverty and inequalities through specified process indicators that progress is being made towards achievement enhanced economic growth, employment and social protection?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Whether, the projects and programs have created new linkages and partnerships between target beneficiaries and other key development stakeholders such as lending institutions (MFIs, DFIs) and donors, Whether, the projects and programs have build capacity of target beneficiaries to overcome barriers hindering development and growth business for economic growth and employment such as compliance with requirements of business regulators (e.g. SIDO, TBS, BRELA, among others, access to marketing for products and services produced as well as use of innovation and technologies to enhance their economic base. iv. Whether, the projects and programs have demonstrated improvement in policy and regulatory environment governing Economic Growth, Employment and Social Protection, particularly for women and youth in the country?
Sustainability	<p>Will the benefits last?</p> <p>The benefits of the Program-related activities that are likely to continue after the Program fund has been exhausted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. What is the likelihood that UNDP interventions are sustainable? ii. What mechanisms have been set in place by UNDP to support the government/ institutional partners to sustain improvements made through these Inclusive Growth interventions? iii. How UNDP has contributed to the capacity building of partners as a guarantee for sustainability beyond UNDP interventions? iv. What markers or evidence is there to show that the results achieved so far will be sustained beyond the program period? v. Are there national plans/ reforms to promote inclusive growth in place or likely to be developed, approved and implemented in the next few years? And beyond the program period? vi. What changes should be made in the current set of inclusive growth partnerships in order to promote long-term sustainability? vii. Has follow-up support after the end of the outcome activities been discussed and formalized? viii. Is there a clear exit strategy?
Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To what extent have poor, indigenous and physically challenged, women and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups benefited from. UNDP work in support of Inclusive Growth?
Gender mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. To what extent has gender been addressed in the design, implementation and monitoring of Inclusive Growth projects? iii. Is gender marker data assigned to projects representative of reality (focus should be placed on gender marker 2 and 3 projects)? iv. To what extent has UNDP's outcome on inclusive growth promoted positive changes in gender equality? Were there any unintended effects? Information collected should be checked against data from the UNDP country office' Results-oriented Annual Reports (ROAR) during the period 2016 - 2019.

Annex 2: Questions to be used in interviews

1. What is your role/relationship with the project?
2. What are the main achievements of the project?
3. So you have any recommendations as to what could have been done better or more
4. efficiently?
5. Would there be reasons to prolong the project? If yes, why and what activities should be undertaken?
6. What steps have been taken to ensure replication of the concept?
7. Who pays for the operation of the new systems? Who supplies equipment, spare parts, transport and so forth?
8. Who is responsible for ensuring that the systems work?
9. Was staff trained? If yes, who, where and how?
10. 9. Do you have standard operating procedures, record of quantities treated, instructive posters on the walls (for source separation), etc.?
11. Is the system cost effectiveness?
12. Please provide all information on co-finance to date, including both cash and in-kind expenditure and a summary of the items on which the co-finance has been spent.
13. What are you doing to ensure sustainability of the project's processes and impacts?
14. Do you think that the system(s) are sustainable?
15. Budget for consumables for next year?
16. Are the autoclaves equipped with electricity meters?
17. 16. Who are the partners (i.e., people actively working to the same goals) on the project?
18. Who would you say owns the project?
19. Who are the stakeholders in the project (i.e., people that are involved in the project, either actively or passively or will be affected by the project in some way)?
20. Who are the main beneficiaries?
21. Have there been sufficient meeting and other communication regarding the project?
22. Has experience been exchanged with the other three project countries? If yes, please provide details.
23. Did the project listen to your advice/ concerns/ requests for information?
24. Who prepares the TOR for all contracting?
25. Who signs the contracts?
26. Is the project having any unexpected positive or negative impacts?
27. How has it been working with a UNDP project?
28. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the Project Document?
29. Who are the project's champions?

30. Standard issues:
- Project Management
 - Procurement rules and efficiencies
 - UNDP training/support
 - Financial audits
 - Backing up data and digital information
 - Team functionality
 - Staff turn over
 - If training is provided, how is training is now being used in job?
 - Gender issues?
 - Need to provide all information, including equipment, inputs, infrastructure, tracking tool data.
 - Reasons or any delays in the project implementation.
31. How is the project aligned to the Ministry's policies?
32. How is the project aligned to the UNDP goals?
33. The project has worked to train people and raise awareness? Who were the target groups? How is the project monitoring the outcome of their efforts?
34. How has any changes in attitude and awareness affected project implementation, and
35. how is it being used in the daily, professional lives of the target groups?

Annex 3: Documentation reviewed

SN	Project title	Project Manager	Documents received from UNDP
1	Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment-Gender-Climate Change Objectives into Local Economic Development and SDGs Localization for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication in Tanzania (PEA)	Amon Manyama	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PRODOC, Start July, End June 2022 2. Progress report Oct-Dec 2019_Dec 2019Dec 2019 3. Livestock Development report
2	Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment-Gender-Climate Change (PEA)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Combined delivery report Jan-Dec 2018_May 2020 (Mainstream PEGC and SDGS) 2. Combined delivery report Jan-Dec 2019_May 2020 (Mainstream PEGC and SDGS) 3. Combined delivery report Jan-Dec 2019_May 2020 (Nat and sub-nat gov impl. PEGC) 4. Combined delivery report Jan-Dec 2019_May 2020 (Increased inv & resources) 5. Combined delivery report Jan-Dec 2019_May 2020 (Econ. Productivity for women)
3	Social Protection		
4	Kigoma Joint Program: Youth and Women Economic Empowerment	Bwijo Bwijo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PRODOC, Start 2017, End 2021' 2. Progress report January 2019
5	Youth Economic empowerment through connecting the dots in the Value Chain	Ernest Salla	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Progress Report August-October 2018 2. Progress report October-December 2018
6	Bringing Clean Energy and Water to Off-grid Tanzania Rural Communities		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivery report Jan-Dec 2018 _May 2020 2. Delivery report Jan-Dec 2019 _May 2020 3. Combined delivery report Jan-Dec 2019_May 2020 4. Project snapshot report
7	TRAC 2- Connecting Youth and Women in Sustainable Agriculture	Emmanuel Nnko	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Progress report: 1st Quarter: April-June 2019 2. PIP, Start April 2019; End Sept 2020 3. Progress report 2nd Quarter: July-Sept 2019 4. Progress report 3rd Quarter: Oct.-Dec. 2019 5. Combined delivery report Jan-Dec 2019_May 2020
8	Rapid Response Implémentation Support (RARIS)	Emmanuel Nnko	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PRODOC revision, Start, End Oct 2018, End June 2021 2. Progress report: November-December 2018_Jan 2019 3. CDR: November-December 2016_Jan 2019 4. CDR: November-December 2018_Jan 2019 5. CDR: November-December 2019_Jan 2020
9	Reducing Unintended Persistent Organic Pollutants and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa	Deogratias Mkembela	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Final MTR 2. Combined Delivery report Jan-Dec 2016_May 2020 3. Combined Delivery report Jan-Dec 2017_May 2020 4. Combined Delivery report Jan-Dec 2018_May 2020 5. Combined Delivery report Jan-Dec 2019_May 2020 6. Project Implementation Review 2018

SN	Project title	Project Manager	Documents received from UNDP
10	Support to Establishment and Consolidation of Global Compact (UNGC) Local Network in Tanzania	Emmanuel Nnko	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PRODOC, Start April 2017, End April 2020 2. Quarterly report (Q4) Sept-Dec 2017_May 2020 3. Annual Report April 2017-March 2018
11	Accelerator Lab		
12	OFF-GRID BOX- Delivery Safe water and Energy to Remote Rural areas	Emmanuel Nnko	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Snapshot report (Undated) 5. Project Proposal

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS:

1. Country program document for Tanzania (2016-2021)
2. Evaluation guidance
3. Revised evaluation criteria
4. UNDAP II (2016-2021)
5. UNDP Evaluation Guidelines
6. Project Contacts
7. Budget and projection template
8. Second KAGERA pre-feasibility Consultative meeting report -11th March 2020
9. Report of livestock feed, technology requirements for milk processing and fish farming at Baraki Sisters farm in RORYA DISTRICT

Annex 4: Mission agenda

The field mission will take place from June 7th 2020 to 16th June 2018. It will be conducted by the national consultant Mr. Erneus Kaijage since the international consultant -Dr. Gaston Gohou cannot travel to Tanzania due to COVID-19 epidemic. The national consultant will meet and have discussions with various stakeholders and key informants. The interviews with stakeholders will serve to get missing data and verification of information presented in various documents mentioned in the inception report (refer section 3.3, Box 1) and to get an impression of the opinions and viewpoints of stakeholders. Table below provides the details of the proposed field mission (dates, timings and stakeholders to be consulted) for a list of projects prioritized by UNDP-IG team for visiting as part of this Mid-term evaluation. This schedule is subject to confirmation by the UNDP-IG pillar team.

Time	Description	Participants
Sunday 7th June 2020 – Flight to Mwanza		
Meeting with the National Consultant (if required)		
Monday 8th June 2020		
2 hr.	Meeting with IRDP project team to discuss PEA project	Mr. Bonamax Mbaso, Focal Person IRDP project team, consultant
2 hrs field visit	Visit project sites to see actual interventions on the ground	Project beneficiaries
1 hr	Lunch	All
4hrs	Drive to Simiyu	
Tuesday 9th June 2020		
2 hrs.	Meeting with RAS Simiyu	RAS, Project team, Consultants
2 hrs	Visit project sites to see interventions on the ground	Project beneficiaries, consultants,
1 hr.	Lunch	All
4hrs	Drive back to Mwanza	
	<i>Flight to Arusha (Evening flight, if available)</i>	
Wednesday 10th June 2020		
2 hrs.	Interview with TAHA Staff re: Connecting Youth and Women in Sustainable Agriculture project	TAHA/Project team (Amani Temu-Focal person), Consultants
1 hr. (Early lunch)	Lunch	
4 hrs.	Visits to project sites – Moshi and Arusha	Beneficiaries, consultants and TAHA/Project team
Thursday 11st June 2020		
3 hrs.	Flight to Dodoma	Consultants
2hrs	Meeting with Ministry of Agriculture to discuss RARIS project	RARIS focal person (Ms.Vumilia Zikankuba and team), Consultants
1hr.	Lunch	
1 hr	Interviews with Ministry of MHCDGC to discuss UPOPs Project	MHCDGC Project team (Mr. Honest Anicetus, Focal Person), Consultants,
Friday 12st June 2020		
5hr	<i>Drive to Singida (Ikungi)</i>	
1hrs	Lunch	
2hrs	Interview with Ikungi LGA),	DC, CDO, Water, Energy officers
Saturday 13rd June 2020		
4hrs	Visit Project Off-Grid Box project site 1 at Mtavila	Mtavila village project beneficiaries, consultant

Time	Description	Participants
4hrs	Visit Project Off-Grid Box project site 2 at Makotea	Makotea Village project beneficiaries (village government and communities), Consultant,
Sunday 14 th June 2020	Drive back to Dodoma from Singida	
Monday 15th June	Fly back to Dar	
1hrs	Meeting with ESRF (RARIS)	Dr. Oswald Mashindano-RARIS focal person,consultant
1hrs	Lunch	
1hrs	Meeting with ESRF (PEA)	Ms. Margareth Nzuki, PEA Focal person, Consultant
Tuesday 16th June 2020		
2hrs	Meeting UDSM (DOE)-PEA	Dr. Keneth Mdadila, Consultant
*****End of Mission*****		

As shown in the above Table, a discussion on the first evaluation results and debriefing is planned with UNDP-IG Pillar team during the 4th Week of June 2020. Finalization of the evaluation report will take place home-based thereafter.

As a part of finalization of the evaluation report, a draft report will be prepared first. If required submission of the draft report will be followed up with stakeholder workshop where the consultants will present, the major findings and receive comments on the draft report from the stakeholders. Comments and suggestion on the draft report will also be received from UNDP and the project implementation team. Based on the comments and suggestions on the draft report a final version of the ‘Midterm Evaluation’ report will be prepared and submitted.

Annex 5: List of stakeholders interviewed

SN	Project title	Project Manager	IP/RP(s) contact
1	Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment-Gender-Climate Change Objectives into Local Economic Development and SDGs Localization for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication in Tanzania (PEA)	Amon Manyama	IP: RAS Simiyu
			Name: Mr. Jumanne Sagini,
			Address: Simiyu
			Email: Saginjuma@gmail.com
			Mobile: 0758 896666
			Land line +255 28 2700054
			RP
			Institute of Rural Development Planning, Lake Zone Centre Mwanza
			Focal Person: Mr. Bonamax Mbasa
			Address: IRDP Mwanza
			Email: bmbasa@irdp.ac.tz
			Mobile: + 255 784 410536 / +255 757 528208/ +255 717 050332
			RP
			Economic and Social Research Foundation
			Focal Person: Ms. Margareth Nzuki
			Address: ESRF Dar es Salaam
			Email: mnzuki@gmail.com
			Mobile: +255 754 264604
			RP
			University of Dar es Salaam
			Department of Economics
			Focal Person: Dr. Keneth Mdadila
			Address: UDSM, DOE
			Email: mdikenn@yahoo.com
			Mobile: +255 744 730221
2	Rapid Response Implementation Support (RARIS)	Emmanuel Nnko	IP:
			Ministry of Agriculture
			Focal Person:
			Address: Ministry of Agriculture, Dodoma
			Email: ps@kilimo.go.tz
			Mobile/Landline: +255 26 2321407
			RP:
			Economic and Social Research Foundation
Focal Person: Dr. Oswald Mashindano			
Address: ESRF, Dar es Salaam			
Email: omashindano@gmail.com			
Mobile: +255 717 090 067; +255 754 502 847			

SN	Project title	Project Manager	IP/RP(s) contact
3	Kigoma Joint Program	Bwijo Bwijo	IP Regional Administrative Secretary Focal Person: Mr. Rashid Mchatta Address: RAS, Kigoma Email: c/o evance.siangicha@one.un.org Mobile: Address: UNGCNT Secretariat Dar es Salaam
5	OFF-GRID BOX- Delivery Safe water and Energy to Remote Rural areas	Emmanuel Nnko	RP LGA`s – IKUNGI , BUNDA & BUSEGA IKUNGI – District Focal Person: Peter Aron Address: IKUNGI – SINGIDA Email: peteraron222@yahoo.com Mobile: 0757493230
6	TRAC 2- Connecting Youth and Women in Sustainable Agriculture	Emmanuel Nnko	IP TAHA Focal Person: Anthony Chamanga Address: Tanzania Hortuculture Association, Arusha Email: anthony.chamanga@taha.or.tz Mobile: +255 767833962
7	Youth Economic empowerment through connecting the dots in the Value Chain	Ernest Salla	IP National Economic Empowerment Council Focal Person: Ms. Beng'I Issa Address: National Economic Empowerment Council, Dar es Salaam Email: bengi.issa@uwezes haji.go.tz Mobile/Land Line: +255 22 2137362
			RP Economic and Social Research Foundation Focal Person: Ms. Margareth Nzuki Address: ESRF, Dar es Salaam Email: mnzuki@gmail.com Mobile: +255 754 264604
8	Reducing Unintended Persistent Organic Pollutants and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa	Deogratias Mkembela	RP Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children Focal Person: Mr. Honest Anicetus Address: MHCDGC Dodoma

SN	Project title	Project Manager	IP/RP(s) contact
			Email: hanicetus@gmail.com Mobile: + 255 754 311115

Other stakeholders

UN Global Compact

i. Badru Jumah

Local Network Coordinator

Email: coordinator@globalcompacttz.org/ Badrujumah@gmail.com

Tel:

ii. Simon Shayo

Chairman, UNGC Local Network Board

Email:

Tel: +255752268778

Accelerator Hub

Mr. Peter Nyanda

Coordinator

Email: peter.nyanda@undp.org

Phone: +255 768 600505

Local Government Authorities

Simiyu Regional Secretariat

Mr. Mr. Jumanne Sagini

Regional Administrative Secretary

Email: Saginijuma@gmail.com

Phone: +255758 896666

Kigoma Regional Secretariat

Mr. Rashid Mchatta

Regional Administrative Secretary

Email: ras.kigoma@tamisemi.go.tz, rashid.mchatta@kigoma.go.tz

Phone: +255784447111

Ikungi District Council

1. Mr. Justice Kijazi

District Executive Director

Email: justice.kijazi@ikungi.go.tz

Tel: 0754500067/0735500067

2. Peter Aaron

Project Coordinator

Tel: 0688655587

Email: peteraron222@yahoo.com>

Government Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture-ASDP -Coordination Unit

1. Ms. Vumilia Zikankuba – Coordinator-ASDP II, Coordinator

RARIS;

Mobile: +255744468044

Email: zikankuba@gmail.com, zikankuba@kilimo.go.tz

2. Simon S. Mpaki: Coordination unit

Mobile : +255 754207263,

Email : simonmpaki@yahoo.com, simon.mpaki@kilimo.go.tz

Ministry of Health Community Development Gender, Elderly and Children

Mr. Honest Anicetus

Project Focal Person

UPOP Project

Mobile: + 255 754 311115

Email: hanicetus@gmail.com

Government Agencies

National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC)

1. Ms. bengi.issa@uwezes haji.go.tz
 Director
 Tel: +255 22 2137362
 Email: bengi.issa@uwezes haji.go.tz
2. Gwakisa. A.S. Bapala
 Planning and Research Manager
 Tel (Office): +255 22 2137362; Mobile:
 Email: gwakisa.bapala2@uwezes haji.go.tz

University of Dar es Salaam, Department of Economics

Dr. Keneth Mdadila
 Email: mdikenn@yahoo.com
 Tel: +255 744 730221

Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)

RP RARIS
 Dr. Oswald Mashindano
 Tel: +255 717 090 067; +255 754 502 847
 Email: omashindano@gmail.com

Local Community Beneficiaries

TAHA Project: Connecting Youth and Women with Sustainable Agriculture

Farmers Group 1: Kikas Group

Location: Lyamungo, Moshi Rural, Kilimanjaro region

Group Members:

S/N	Names	Sex	Position
1	Bruno Silayo	Male	Chairperson
2	Hussein Said	Male	Secretary
3	Hidaya Mushi	Female	Treasurer
4	Jane Mushi	Female	Member
5	Ramadhani Swai	Male	Member
6	Mourine Tarimo	Female	Member
7	Mary Sprian	Female	Member
8	Flora Sola	Female	Member
9	Nsia Mallya		Member
10	Hamis Nalompa	Male	Member
11	Hamis Pika	Male	Member
12	Sirila Minde		Member
13	Raphael Mushi	Male	Member
14	Rose Kimaro	Female	Member
15	Neema Raphael	Female	Member
16	Roland Massawe	Male	Member
17	Maristella Raphael	Female	Member
18	Exaud Mtenga	Male	Member

19	Sabastian Mercuri	Male	Member
20	Getruda Mallya	Female	Member
21	Magret Mmary	Female	Member
22	Johnson Mmary	Male	Member
23	Glory Massawe	Female	Member
24	Abdalla Nnkya	Male	Member
25	Robson Urassa	Male	Member
26	Focus Kimaro	Male	Member
27	Julitha Erneo	Female	Member
28	Editha Mallya	Female	Member
29	Joharia Mushi	Female	Member
30	Victoria Mushi	Female	Member
31	Maria Shoo	Female	Member

Farmers Group 2: Mtoni Farmers Group

Location:

Group Members:

Names	Sex	Position	Contacts
Peter Isanya	M	Member	753087534
Siloester Mtema	M	Member	755357451
Godson Kiwia	M	Member	758527902
Wilson Monyo	M	Member	765406795
Francis Mtema	M	Member	769018373
Wilson Teri	M	Member	769680609
Didas Shayo	M	Chairperson	756686637
Benja Ngowi	M	Secretary	743453778
Frida Shayo	F	Member	756831878
Getruda Ngowi	F	Member	756094038
Marietha Malisa	F	Member	744406063
Lukumbwe Malisa	F	Member	752938100
Teresia Msewa	F	Member	762741026

TAHA: Other Beneficiaries

1. Phillip Nahayo
Model farmers
Tel: 0685562457
Chekeleni (Kilimanjaro)
2. Seberin George
Model farmers
Tel.0765359880
3. Hermenegild Faustine Mrema
Model farmer
Tel.0784984791
5. Naimana Daniel
Agronomist
Tel: 0754778941
6. Monna Sitayo
Program Coordinator
Tel: 0766653509
Email: monna.sitayo@taha.or.tz

Stakeholders 3: IPs and RPs

TAHA (IP)

Project: Connecting Youth and Women with Sustainable Agriculture

1. Jacqueline Mkindi
Chief Executive Officer
Tel : 0754 306 878
Email : Jackie.mkindi@taha.or.tz
2. Anthony Chamanga 0777 467 581
Head of Programs
Tel : 0655 467 581
Email : Nsaid8611@gmail.com
3. Julius Nyabicha
Senior Program Manager
Tel: 0788-091744
4. Magdalene Mhina
MEAL Manager
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Email: magdalene.mhina@taha.or.tz
1. Bonamax Mbasa
Project coordinator
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Email: bmbasa@irdp.ac.tz
2. Prof. Innocent Zilihona,
3. Prof. Juvenal Nkonoki
Acting Director-IRDP Lake Zone

IRDP (RP): Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment-Gender-Climate Change Objectives into Local Economic Development and SDGs Localization for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication in Tanzania (PEA)

PEA Beneficiaries

1. JWTZ Makoko-Musoma

- i. Capt. Jaston Mshashi
Project Manager
Tel.0768869404/0685914338
- ii. Isaac Sofera Dawali
Technical Officer
Tel: 0767749595/0787749595

2. Baraki Sisters-Rorya District

Sr. Janepha Mabonyesho
Head of Projects
[Tel:0755727172](tel:0755727172)
Email: smabonyesho@yahoo.com

3. Nyantwari Farmers Group-Busega District

Technology: Hydroponic Folders and Fish Ponds
Amadi Nyamanda
Accountant

4. Kiloleni Farmers-Bunda District

Technology: Irrigation farming system for sweet Potatoes
Contact: Mr. John Malimbe

Local Community Beneficiaries

Ikungi DC: OFF-GRID BOX- Delivery Safe water and Energy to Remote Rural areas

Project Site 1: Mtavira village:

Ikungi-Mtavira -Village government:

S/N	Name	Sex	Position	Contacts
1	Juma Muro Mbiaji	M	Village Chairman	0739760516
2	Mariko Said Jombwe	M	Chair,subvillage	0738627622
3.	Samora Kiji Jiloga	M	Member, village committee	0738390987
4	Mathias Kijanga Isango	M	Chair, Kitonyi Itulu subvillage	0737534905
5.	Ismail Omary Salum	M	Member, village council	0738648082
6	Mtumba Rashid Juma	M	Member village council	0621794086
7	Damson Phillip	M	Member, Village council	0738627267
8	Amos Mulyeni	M	Member, Village council	0738 346354
9	Ayub Labia Luwe	M	Member, village council	0734054045

IKungi-Mtavira: Other Beneficiaries

S/N	Names	Sex	Position	contacts
1	Hamida Rajab	Female	Box Keeper	0738182048
2.	Consolata S. Sambali	Female	Box keeper	0737580359
3	Neema Dule	Female	Box keeper	0737445056
4.	Janet Peter	Female	Box keeper	0738390952
	Athumani S. Kiwagu	Male	Security guard for OGB	0738776846
5	Amina Said	Female	Water user (Food vendor	0730257595
6	Marinna Ismail	Female	Water user (Food vendor	0737755071
7	Seleman Chande	Male	Business (Energy user)	
8	Manase Said	Male	Business (energy user)	0737579995
9	James Dadu	Male	Business (energy user)	0738793617

IKungi-Makotea: Other Beneficiaries-Individuals

S/N	Names	Sex	Position	contacts
1	Onesmo Hassan Dule	Male	Box Keeper	0683896920
2.	Samwel Ramadhani	Male	Box keeper	0782870746
3	Amos Petro Hambu	Male	Box Keeper	0742947645
4	Paul Hamis Ramadhan	Male	Box keeper	
5	Spola Ernest	Female	Water User	0782870746
6.	Rhoda Omary	Female	Water User	0686357473
7	Idd Ramadhan	Male	Water User	
8	Amos Petro Hambu	Male	Box Keeper	0742947645

IKungi-Makotea: Other Beneficiaries-Institutions

S/N	Names	Sex	Position	contacts
1	Fredrick Kanuti	Male	Clinical Officer-Makotea Dispensary	0712629244
2.	Evangelist ELias	Male	Pastor-Evangelical Church	0752591842
3	Frediano Peter	Male	Teacher-Makotea PS	0757866701

4	Merikiadis Salaho	Male	Deputy head Teacher-Makotea PS	0752685713
5	Spola Ernest	Female	Water User	0782870746
6.	Rhoda Omary	Female	Water User	0686357473
7	Idd Ramadhan	Male	Water User	
8	Amos Petro Hambu	Male	Box Keeper	0742947645

IKungi-Mungaa: Beneficiaries-Individuals

S/N	Names	Sex	Position	contacts
1	Gaudence Joseph Njiku	Male	Box Keeper	0687169249
2.	Helena Nsukuya	Female	Box keeper	0785106260
3	Prosper Kihendo	Male	Security Guard	0765859142

Annex 6: PEA, overall implementation status (Pillar 1 output 1)

PEA: Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment-Gender-Climate Change Objectives into LED and SDGs Localization for sustainable development and poverty eradication in Tanzania

Project Title: Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment-Gender-Climate Change Objectives into LED and SDGs Localization for sustainable development and poverty eradication in Tanzania		
Objective: To strengthen investments in poverty reduction through the sustainable use of the environment and natural resources by facilitating integration of poverty, environment, gender and climate change objectives in the overarching policies, guidelines and frameworks and their associated implementation mechanisms, as well as enhancing capacities in poverty analytics and gender analysis, business plan development, and resources mobilization at local level. The project further facilitates dialogues and collaboration between LGAs, private sector and CSOs to scale up the community nature-based livelihood improvement and poverty reduction initiatives from the previous PEI/pro-poor project and other partners initiatives.		
Project Targets	Status as June 2020	MTR Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and sub-national government entities have strengthened technical capacities in planning and budgeting to implement poverty-environment-gender-climate change programs and relevant SDG targets in an integrated and coherent manner. 2. LGAs enhanced capacities and partnerships with private sector leading to increased investments and resources that deliver gender responsive livelihood improvement and poverty eradication, ENR sustainability, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project started operations in July 2019 Intensive consultations held with local governments in 5 regions of Mara, Simiyu, Dodoma and Kagera regions in order to define priority investment projects inline with their respective 2019 regional investment guides In-depth studies and analysis (poverty, baseline, cost benefit analysis, geological surveys) conducted in close collaborations with government officials in Mara, Simiyu, Dodoma and Kagera in order to determine, validate and confirm project interventions holding greatest potential on poverty reduction, economic growth and natural resources management and prepared corresponding business and implementation plans Selected interventions guided by various poverty indices established by NBS Confirmed project interventions initiated through demo plots in Mara, Simiyu and Dodoma with full involvement of governmental officials from respective LGAs (engineers, DAHCOS, CDOs, extension officers etc) 	<p>Project in good progress but still in early days of implementation. Had just completed the first year of implementation since inception in July 2019. As such, it was somewhat difficult to assess the economic improvement of beneficiaries. Nevertheless, as noted in the status section in the left column, project teams have laid out a solid foundation for subsequent implementation of planned interventions for poverty eradication, economic empowerment and natural resource management. In some areas, project has already set the grounds employment opportunities for community members (e.g. the sunflower oil processing plant in Singida which is expected to employ over 20 community members to operate the factory.</p>

<p>SDGs at sub-national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3. Economic Productivity and incomes for women from Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) sub-sectors-based enterprises increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of environmentally friendly and climate Smart technologies introduced by the project include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technologies and Machinery: (cage fishing, drip irrigation, agric mechanization-Baraka Sisters, Sunflower oil refinery & processing factory-Kondoa), hydroponic folders in Busega. Project provided 4 tons of industrial fish feed to Bulamba JKT and 100,000 Tilapia fingerings to Makoko JWTZ ○ Quality Declared Seed farms: 12 demonstrational plots established for Orange freshed Sweet Potatoes ○ Market access: Project has started connecting farmers with markets in Mwanza, Musoma and Dar es Salaam ○ Private sector engagement: Project working with private investor in Rorya to invest in Ice-frakes to support fisherman with cold storage of their fish ○ Providing extension services-through experts from respective LGAs in the project areas. 	<p>Similarly, the planned text industry in Simiyu region is expected to provide direct employment to over 50 staff and over 12,000 indirect income opportunities to community members, including farmers, truck owners and others form Simiyu and surrounding regions.</p> <p>Moreover, the planned milk collection and processing facility at Baraki sisters in Musoma is expected to create over 3, 000 direct and indirect income opportunities to villagers particularly livestock keepers in Baraki ward in Rorya district.</p> <p>Project is working very closely with respective LGAs and private sector stakeholders to pilot validated interventions based on the 2019 regional investment guides.</p>
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Annex 7: YEEVACE, overall implementation status (Pillar 1 output 3)

NEEC: Youths Economic Empowerment; through Connecting the Dots in the Value Chain Ecosystem - YEEVACE

Project Title: Youths Economic Empowerment; through Connecting the Dots in the Value Chain Ecosystem - YEEVACE		
Objective: To support implementation of precursor activities that will enable formulation of a business unusual PRODOC to enhance Youth Entrepreneurship Capacity for inclusive economic development based on the model of connecting the dots within the value chain ecosystem		
Project Targets	Status as June 2020	MTR Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KRA 1: Analytical evidence and data to inform PRODOC formulation generated • KRA 2: Business Development Services (BDS) framework for LGAs resources mobilization formulated • KRA 3: Youth platforms supported to engage in value chain ecosystems frameworks development for adoption of nature-based enterprises and economic productivity • KRA 4: Finalized PRODOC for Youth Economic Empowerment through VCEs • Other key achievement: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project ended in Dec 2019 • Objectives largely achieved as follows: • Studies and analysis on Innovations and technologies for youth economic empowerment completed. Currently NEEC is contacting various potential investors to invest in identified technologies (this initiative is linked to other UNDP initiatives on youth economic empowerment in some regions such as Simiyu). • Assessment of potential areas of intervention for economic diplomacy was conducted and database developed. However, this database was not launched due to various reasons including changes in HR within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Study completed and report submitted to NEEC and UNDP for use in development of a comprehensive PRODOC on youth empowerment in Tanzania by UNDP-which is reported to be with Min finance for approval. Also, NEEC is currently in discussion with various partners (ILO, UNCTAD) to how they can implement the recommendation • Resource mobilization: Drawing from the regional investment guides, the project developed resource mobilization strategy providing different financing options and mechanisms for accessing and operationalizing them. This analysis/ strategy took a value chain approach in a particular zone e.g. in Tanga economic analysis and resource mobilization focused on dairy industry (Milk) and horticultural crops • PRODOC drafted with inputs from studies (KRA2) and submitted to MoF for review and final approval. • Strategic Plan on youth empowerment (2017/18-2022/23): Completed (approved by the NEEC governing board) and has been printed and uploaded on council’s website. • It has two objectives: linking them with financing institutions and providing mentorship • It is already being used to address identified barriers such as training on soft skills, linkages to funding opportunities • Generally, some of the recommended activities have been incorporated into the NEEC’s key framework documents and blue prints including the MTEF, Action Plans, performance contract between NEEC and treasury. Also has been shared 	<p>Project objectives have been largely achieved except KRA 4 (preparation of PRODOC on national Youth Economic Empowerment by UNDP) which is the main output under this initiative (reported to be under review/approval process by the Ministry of Finance at the time of this review)</p>

	with other actors -MDAs, economic empowerment funds (agriculture and mining, among others)	
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Annex 8: Bringing Clean Energy and Water: overall implementation status (Pillar 1 output 3)

Bringing Clean Energy and Water to Off-Grid Tanzania Rural Communities

Project Title: Bringing Clean Energy and Water to Off-Grid Tanzania Rural Communities		
Objective: To bring sustainable and affordable clean energy (Solar) and safe water to 12 off-grid marginalized rural communities in the Singida region and selected islands in Lake Victoria		
Project Targets	Status as June 2020	MTR Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling of boreholes and installation of the OGB system • Ensure access to clean energy and Water • Attract Private sector investment • Promote Productive Use of Energy to create new jobs, employment and food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling of five boreholes and construction of its distribution network completed, 3 in Ikungi and 2 in Busega • 12 OGB systems installed and operational, 5 in Ikungi, 4 in Busega and 3 in Bunda • 3 water pumps installed in 3 islands in the Lake Victoria to pump water from lake to OBG station for treatment • About 20,000 villagers in Ikungi, Bunda and Busega accessing clean and affordable water and energy services on a 24/7 basis. • Improved health facility services due to access to clean and reliable water and energy services • Reduced water borne disease cases among the 20,000p population in project areas • Private sector investment enhanced through use of solar to power light and power their business • 24 members from respective project villages employed by the project on full time basis as box keepers and security guards, operating safeguarding the OGB and its components • New windows economic opportunities through fish cold chain (ice blocks, irrigation, cold drinks, bottling water, food processing, health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project in full operation with all targets achieved. • There is potential for maximizing the impacts through commercialization of drinking water in Ikungi districts. This would create more jobs and income opportunities as well as enhance sustainability of the project. • Also, some OGB sites located on sites that are not strategic (populous) enough to be reached by many villagers esp in Ikungi. These systems could be relocated to village centers for bigger impacts

Annex 9: RARIS, overall implementation status (Pillar 1 output 4)

RARIS: Rapid Response Implementation Support (RARIS) to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agriculture Lead Ministries

Project Title: Rapid Response Implementation Support (RARIS) to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agriculture Lead Ministries		
Objectives: To support the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) to ensure effective and efficient delivery of Agriculture Sector Development Program II and their other immediate mandates related to the achievement of agriculture sector.		
Project Targets	Status as June 2020	MTR Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy coherency, Problem solving, Analytics supported • Value Chain Agro-processing, Stocking, and Logistic Management supported • Stakeholder Engagement, Partnership, and Communication supported • Investment and Business opportunities identified; Performance Management, Knowledge Management and Innovation, and Mind set change to Managers in the Ministries and Related Institutions Enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy coherency, Problem solving, Analytics done. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ → land policy reviewed and changes made to accommodate emerging practices such as contract farming ○ → Review of the National Agricultural Policy (NAP), 2013 completed in 2019, pending cabinet approval ○ →Relevant systems and platforms developed including an automated farmers registration system for strategic crops-which is now being used by used by Crop Boards and Government officials and executives for planning and decision-making ○ → Real Time Information Dashboard for the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries to help with decision-making by getting real-time info for emergency and planning but also market prices developed in 2019 ○ →stakeholder database-identifying key actors and players completed in 2019 ○ →M-kilimo platform to support extension services at different levels through mobile and for markets developed; ○ →ATMIS- to facilitate provision of permits for crop exports developed ○ →Warehouse receipt system-for guiding storage of food and grains. • Value Chain Agro-processing, logistics and achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ → Studies done for various crops and reports and policy briefs available ○ →Knowledge products developed and disseminated for value chains including-Avocado, Sunflower and Palm oil; ○ →Bulky procurement system done, exploring best irrigation system, Studies done to assess agro-processing ○ →Mapping report on selected public investment on the commodity value chains conducted ○ →Project procured 25 motorbikes to support extension services in selected districts. Also 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project well on track and has achieved most of the targets. • RARIS has been cornerstone for implementation of ASDPII. It has been enabler/catalyst to a lot of things, e.g.been the facilitator of all key technical meetings and all other facilitations that have made ASDP II implementation take place • Has helped build the capacity of the ministry in many ways- skills improvement for technical staff, development of systems and platforms for supporting and tracking implementation of various aspects • Studies have helped inform decision-makers on relevant policy directions e.g. the need for index insurance which has now been adopted by the Ministry • COVID-19 has impacted progress on this project particularly those related to staff training to fill skill gaps. • There few but important deliverables that have been initiated but not accomplished/approved for one reason or the other. As noted above some of these are quite relevant and therefore UNDP should make follow up to be

	<p>provide laptops and desktops to project staff in the ministry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder Engagement, Partnership, and Communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ → No strategy developed. Instead project used the well-established ASDPII frameworks for ensuring strategic coordination and engagement-for example MoA and DPs have scheduled meetings to discuss relevant issues in the sector ○ →Review of the Monitoring completed in January 2020 and recommendations provided which has have now been incorporated in respective systems in the Ministry and are used accordingly ○ → Communication strategy for ASDPII developed: Developed and published in March 2020, and currently in use ○ →Research evidence reports based on analytical studies developed and disseminated to policy makers; Also policy briefs prepared and disseminated • Investment and Business opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ → ASDPII implementation plan for 2018/19 prepared alongside -implementation Manual ○ → ASDPII Results Framework started but not finalized (expected to be finalized by June 30th 2020) ○ → Development of Action Plan for implementation of identified Investment and Business Opportunities ongoing ○ →Resource mobilization and financing strategy for ASDPII developed, pending MoF endorsement ○ →Staff Skills development in ASDPII and the blueprint implementation undertaken but COVID-19 impeded progress on staff training for skills on identified areas 	<p>informed they have finally been achieve.</p>
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Annex 10: UPOP, Overall implementation status (Pillar 1 output 5)

UPOP: Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Release from Health Sector in Africa

Project Title: Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Release from Health Sector in Africa		
Objectives: 1) To implement best environmental practices and non-incineration and Mercury-free technologies to help African countries meet their Stockholm Convention obligations and to reduce Mercury use in healthcare; and 2) To enhance the availability and affordability of non-incineration waste treatment technologies in the region, building on the outcomes of the GEF supported UNDP/WHO/HCWH Global Medical Waste project.		
Project Targets	Status as June 2020	MTR Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Best Environmental Practices (BEP) and Best Available Technologies (BAT) for healthcare waste management with the aim of minimizing or eliminating releases of Persistent Organic Pollutants, due to combustion of healthcare waste (Stockholm Convention on POPs) Support project countries in phasing-out the use of mercury containing medical devices and products, while improving the management of mercury containing wastes, with the objective to reduce releases of mercury (Minamata convention on Mercury) Contribute to the reduction of the spread of infections both at healthcare facility level, as well as in places where healthcare waste is being handled through improve healthcare waste management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project was to end in April 2020 but received extension to Dec 2020 All main targets achieved including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> →Review of rrelevant HCW Management policy and frameworks: Policy guidelines and regulations for HCWM; Standards and procedures for HCWM →Key issues addressed include waste minimisation, reuse and recycling; segregation, storage, transportation and treatment, disposal done Guidelines/Protocol for Healthcare Waste Management (HCWM) developed Strategic Plan developed to guide implementation of new procedures and standards for HCWM Installation of non-incineration waste treatment facilities (Autoclaves and biodigesters) done at 5 pilot hospitals in Dar es Salaam. Also, five (5) Mercury free medical devices (e.g. digital blood pressure monitors) have been received by the five pilot facilities in addition to other equipment such as bins, containers storage boxes, sharps containers, needle cutters, PPE), voltage stabilizer for the non-incineration HCWM systems. Capacity building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> →Training manuals and other materials were prepared on non-incineration waste treatment technologies and training conducted to healthcare workers from region, district and health facilities and colleges → Non-incineration technologies for HWCM incorporated in curriculum of Tanzania schools of hygiene and other schools/colleges providing training on public health (both public and private). The new curriculum contains 11 modules and is already being used on some schools particularly MUHAS 24 members from respective project villages employed by the project on full time basis as box keepers and security guards, operating safeguarding the OGB and its components 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project well on track and has achieved most of the targets. Extension of the completion date to Dec 2020 provides ample time that will allow tightening of the loose end although impacts of COVID-19 may still limit completion of some of the pending interventions. Maintenance of installed facilities is reported to be a big challenge as it has to be done by the agent since training for local technician is yet to be done partly due to COVID-19 Project duration has been somewhat short for such a project requiring changes in mindsets, practices (new concepts) as well as policy and regulations, all of which require time to be achieved Move to Dodoma by the MoH posed little challenges on supervision as the project was already at an advanced stage The new curriculum on non-incineration technologies is yet to be adopted by some schools due to lack of trained lecturers on the subject matter. COVID-19 has impacted progress on this project as Ministry's commitments and priorities have been changed owing huge pressure for dealing with COVID-19 outbreaks but also following changes in the Ministry leadership during the same time

Annex 11: Accelerator Lab Tanzania, Overall implementation status (Pillar 1)

Accelerator Lab Tanzania: Building the world’s largest learning network to tackle 21st century development challenges.

Project Title: Accelerator Lab Tanzania		
Objective: To accelerate learning about what works and what doesn’t in development so that we can get faster results on the ground.		
Project Targets	Status as June 2020	MTR Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening legitimacy in the ecosystem • Convening across sectors of the economy and • Elevating new problem solvers by finding and tapping individual problem solvers in the urban and rural settings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through its intervention that lab has facilitated integration of cash crop boards across the country with the TMX by allowing crop boards to post their crops in the TMX platform/system. • Support Local government (Ikungi district in central Tanzania) to devise strategies to finance local innovations through annual budgeting process has helped the district to reduce dependency on external funding, enhance control of its budget and ensure implementation of its priority activities inline with her workplan • Led talks that establish the first ever multi-stakeholder Innovation catalytic fund in Tanzania in collaboration with other DPs including the DFID funded Human Development and Innovation fund, the EU and others leading to preparation of a comprehensive project known as Integrated Innovation Strengthening Programme (IIESP). This catalytic fund whose rproject initiation plan has been signed with a view of commencing operation in October 2021 • Through engagement with various stakeholders the lab helped the City of Mwanza to crowdsource ideas that use technology (e.g. satellite data) to improve solid waste management systems and attract investors in material recovery plant installation and production of compost fertilizer. • COVID-19: In collaboration with other partners fabricated and distributed over5000 units of various technologies including face shields, intubation boxes and ventilator splitters • Using the sentiment analysis, the lab assessed the weekly COVID-19 related tweet in order to determine how well people were educated about CORONAVIRUS in different parts of the country for early interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project in full operation, completed first cycle and now into second cycle • In the wake of COVID-19 Outbreak, the lab had to re-programme to focus solutions related to supporting efforts against COVID-19 • Second cycle