SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

TANZANIA

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	**Tanzania, United Republic of**		
Year Started	1997		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	321	83	**404**
Grant amount committed	9,951,575	2,024,877	**11,976,452**
Project level co-financing in cash	2,945,964	624,570	**3,570,534**
Project level co-financing in kind	1,941,324	523,047	**2,464,371**
Total co-financing *			**8,059,781**

Source: SGP database as of July 2022
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	**27**	**38**	**5**	**15**	**-**	**-**	**85**
Climate Change	**12**	**14**	**3**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**48**
Land Degradation	**20**	**22**	**16**	**24**	**-**	**-**	**82**
International Waters	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**12**
Chemicals and Waste	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Total Projects Completed	**63**	**77**	**25**	**63**	**-**	**-**	**228**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	27	38	5	15	-	-	85
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	5	-	1	1	-	-	7
Hectares of PAs	211,349	-	75,353	50	-	-	286,752
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	3	-	5	-	-	-	8
Hectares of ICCAs	4	-	4,000	-	-	-	4,004
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	2	2	2	1	-	-	7
Number of significant species conserved	14	-	2	1	-	-	17
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	2	2	3	10	-	-	17
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	2,772	560	4,112	10	-	-	7,454
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	12	14	3	19	-	-	48
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	3	2	2	2	-	-	9

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	1	360	600	600	-	-	1,561
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	166	60	247	100	-	-	573
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	12	2	3	19	-	-	36
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	20	22	16	24	-	-	82
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	140	250	50	2,100	-	-	2,540
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	140	250	50	2,100	-	-	2,540
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	360	500	200	210	-	-	1,270
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	20	25	16	105	-	-	166
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	20	1	16	21	-	-	58
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	4	3	1	4	-	-	12
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	3	-	3	3	-	-	9
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	50	-	50	25	-	-	125

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	360	-	70	25	-	-	455
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	120	25	-	-	145
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Development of alternatives to chemicals	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	2
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Capacity Development							
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	20	-	-	20
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	500	-	-	500
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	2	2	-	-	-	-	4

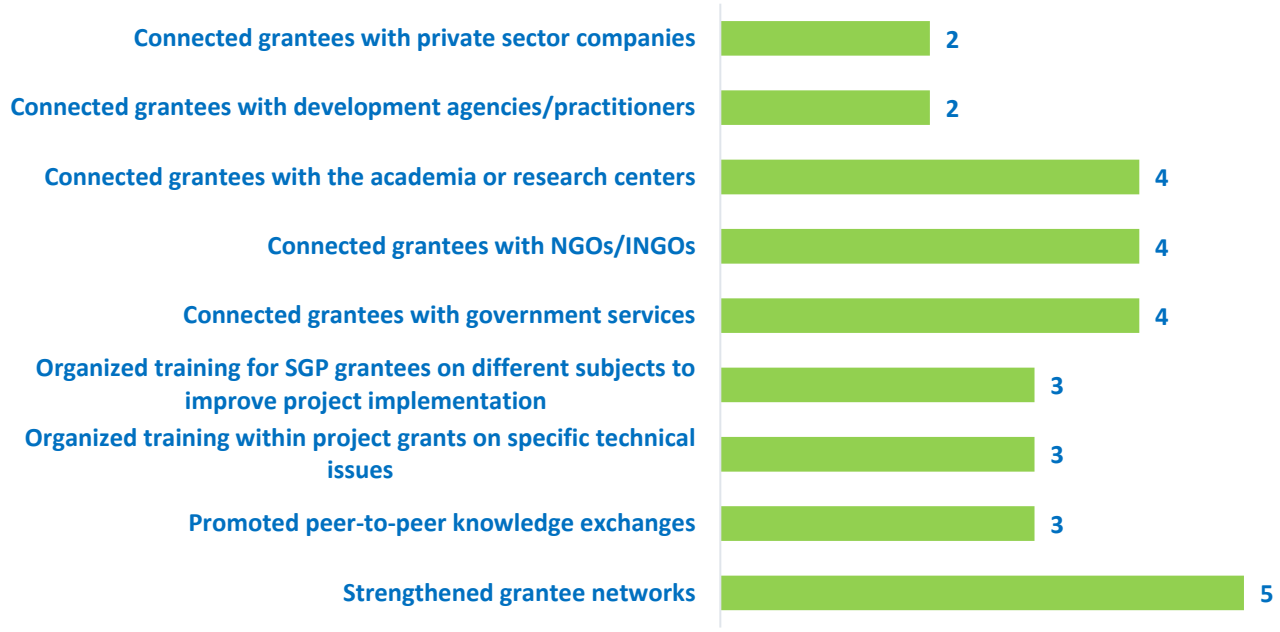
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	64	40	-	-	-	-	104
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	63	77	25	63	-	-	228
Number of completed projects led by women	4	3	8	22	-	-	37
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	5	2	3	1	-	-	11
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	20	20	25	25	-	-	90
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	1	25	63	-	-	90
Number of youth organizations	10	-	2	1	-	-	13
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	4	8	1	3	-	-	16
Projects with policy influence	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	**44**	**7**	**26**	**63**	**-**	**-**	**140**
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	**1**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**3**
Community-level trainings conducted	**2**	**-**	**16**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**21**
Number of project monitoring visits	**15**	**20**	**22**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**67**
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**-**	**11**
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	**11**	**11**	**9**	**11**	**10**	**-**	**9**
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	**45**	**-**	**42**	**14**	**40**	**10**	**25**

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

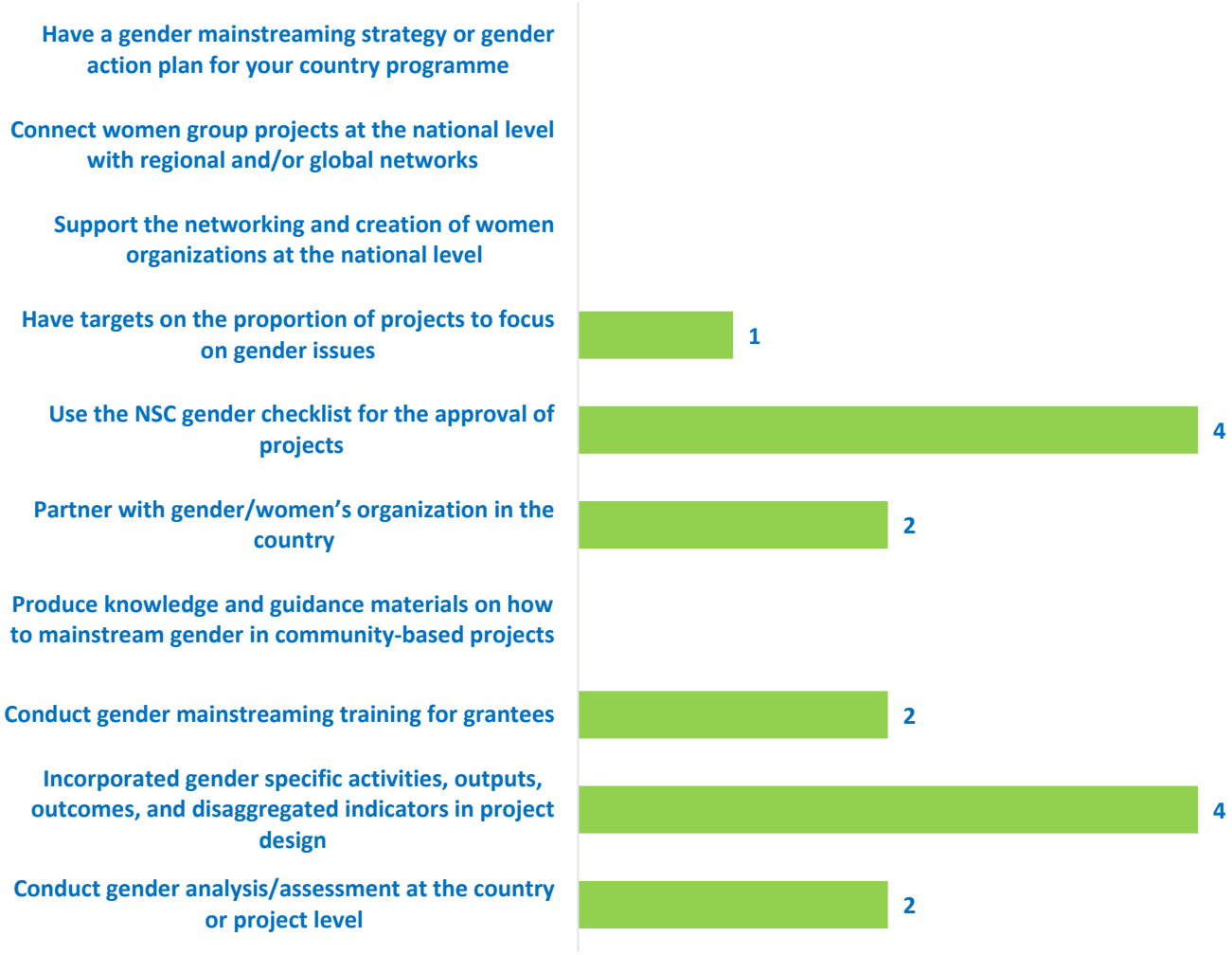
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



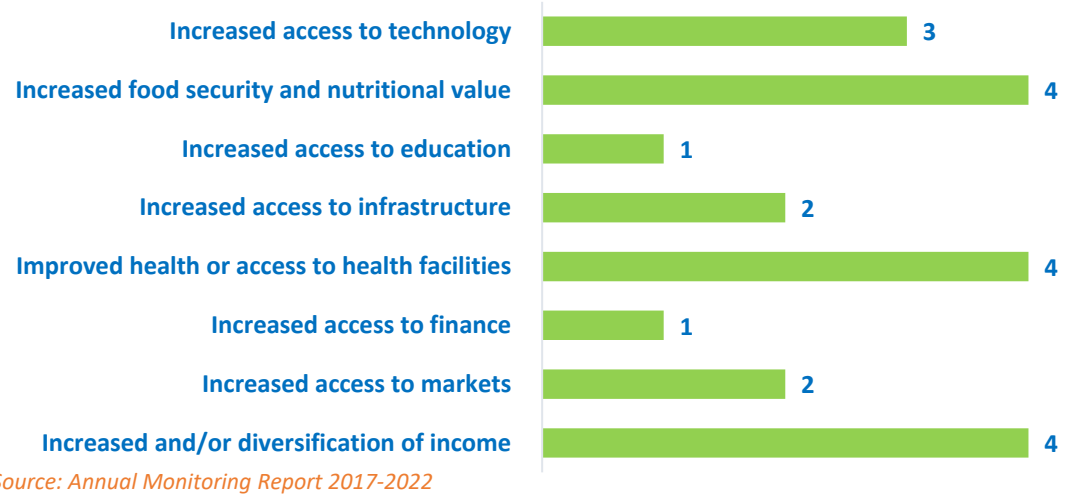
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



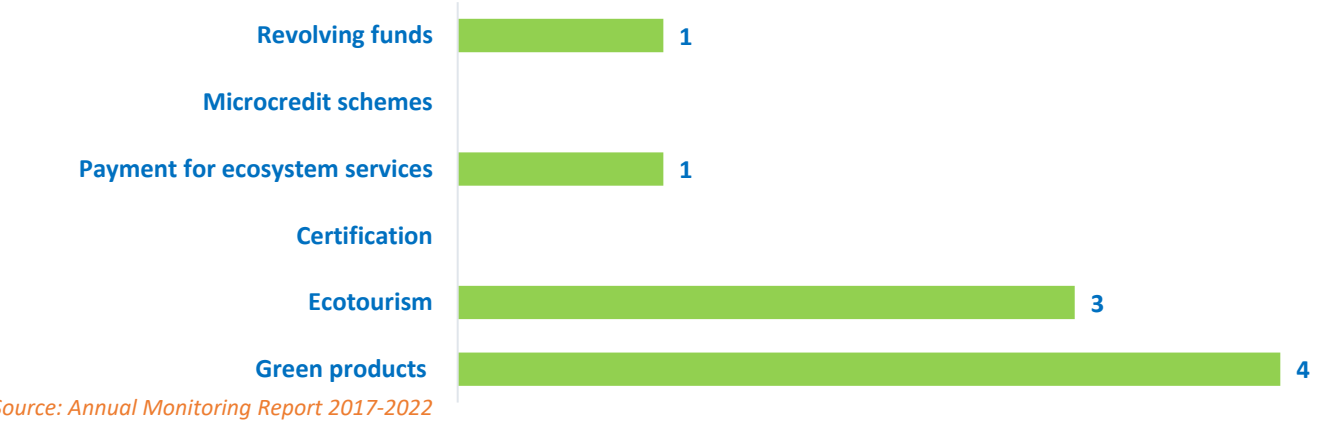
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



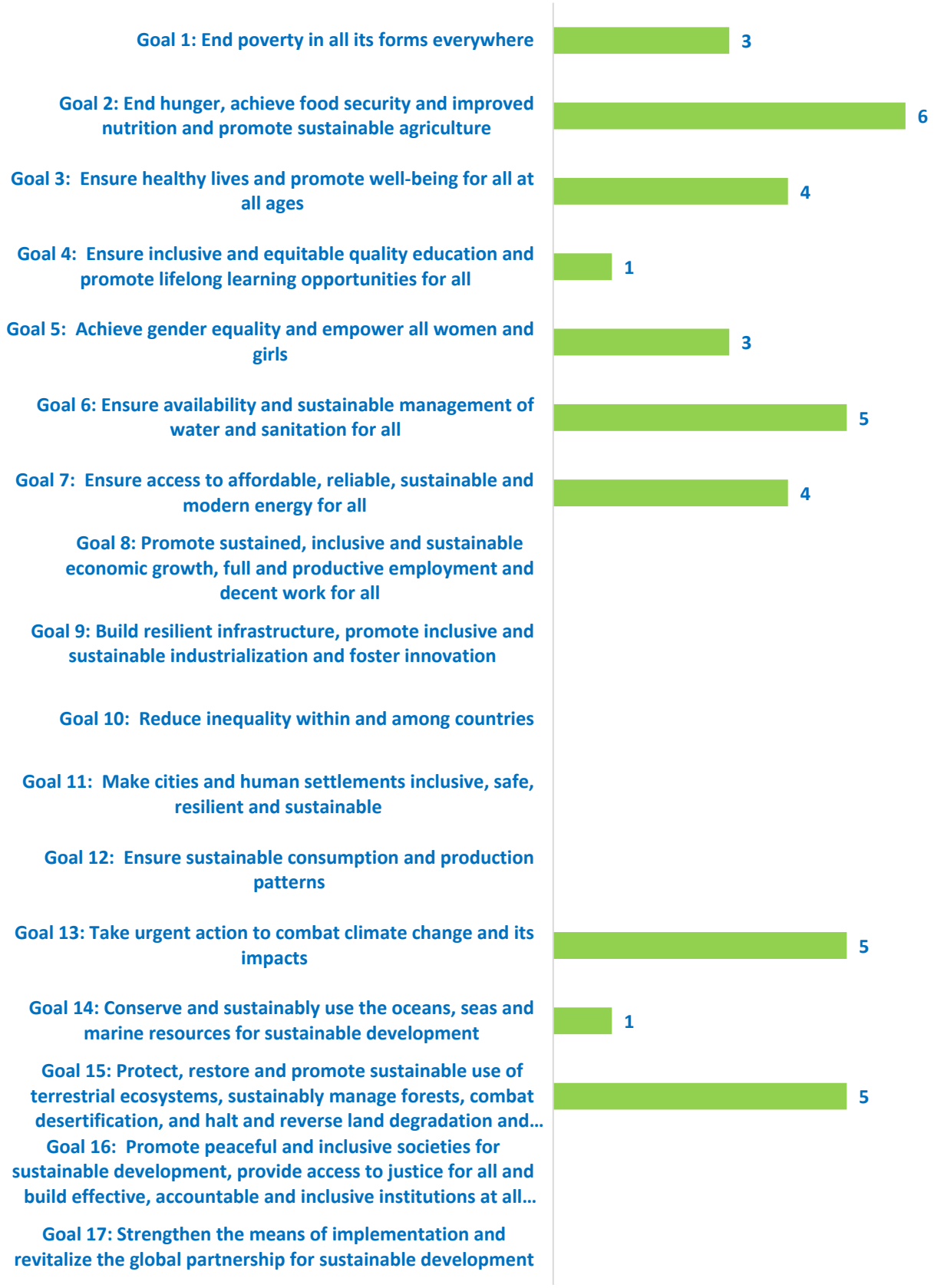
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

SGP **Tanzania** partnered with the national government, UNIDO and other partners leveraging funding to invest in a mini hydropower project which was implemented by *People's Alliance for Social and Environmental Protection*. The micro hydro power plant has generated 68kWh of power, benefitting 1,145 people (612 females and 533 males) in 247 households, reducing the indoor pollution caused by paraffin lamps and eliminating the need for wood collection. 15 public institutions were powered by the plant, including schools, health centers, churches and village administration offices. In schools, access to electricity enabled the children to extend study hours and health centers to store vaccines and provide wider array of services. The project also positively affected youth employment, enabling young people to engage in entrepreneurial activity including barber shops, tailoring, agroprocessing, carpentry and others.

Sound technical assessment including environmental impact, climate assessment and mitigation of negative effects was key to project success. To ensure sustainability, a community organization has been set up to ensure smooth technical, financial and social operation and maintenance of the facility. The user fee for consumers was much lower than the tax on electricity consumers of the state power company in Tanzania. The project contributed to the achievement of multiple SDGs and has avoided 15,369 kg of CO_2 per year. At the national policy level, the project has informed the government policy by establishing feasibility and conditions for establishing mini grids in remote areas. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

International Waters

SGP **Tanzania** supported the *East African Communities Organization for Management of Lake Victoria Resources Tanzania Chapter* to implement a project as a consolidation phase of an earlier supported project on integrated aquaculture and natural resource management on the shores of Lake Victoria. The project is located at Namagondo Village, Ukerewe District in Mwanza. The consolidation phase includes the following activities: integrating fish farming and poultry keeping to promote sustainable business practices; promoting agri-business to fish farming; blending fish farming and solar technology; introducing fish feeds production line for fish ponds and sale of surplus to other farmers; producing catfish on land as fishing bait with the view to conserve in-lake catfish. The project has solved the problem of non-availability of fish feeds in the local area and become a training center on fish farming enterprises for farmers in the district. Over 200 fish farmers who have been trained at the center now generate up to $300 per month each, which is addressing income poverty in the area. Further replication of this project will solve the problem of overfishing in Lake Victoria. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

CSO – Government Dialogue

In Guatemala, Jamaica, Haiti, Morocco, Moldova, Niger, **Tanzania**, Thailand, the dialogues were timed around global conventions and events such as UNFCCC and UNCCD COPs and aimed to help local communities, CSOs, indigenous people and other SGP constituents to meaningfully participate at the critical time as country positions were being developed. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

Social Inclusion – Indigenous Peoples

In **Tanzania**, SGP supported grantee, Ujamaa Community Resource Trust (UCRT), to build the capacity of local pastoralists by strengthening existing community based governance institutions such as village council, and linking conservation of natural resources and community livelihoods through establishment of tourism enterprises, for the sustainable management of the Lake Natron ecosystem. Lake Natron in Northern Tanzania is one of the world's top tourism destinations and a Ramsar site due to its diverse terrestrial wildlife populations and spectacular landscapes. The indigenous Pastoralists Masai have lived around Lake Natron for hundreds of years and the lake ecosystem supports high value of natural resources, including wildlife, forests and water resources. Over recent years, pastoral-livelihoods system has been faced with serious land use changes, threatening Lake Natron biodiversity. The project supported the Indigenous Communities in conserving the Lake Natron ecosystem by strengthening the observation of conservation by-laws. It supported the Indigenous communities to develop a Tourism

Management Plan to control and regulate the volume of tourism around the Lake in collaboration with conservation authorities. In addition, the Village Natural Resources Management Committee has been revived to facilitate Natural Resources Management oversight at the local level. The project was successful in increasing the incomes of over 100 youth and women through cultural tourism, eco-tourism and tour guide operations. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).***

Social Inclusion – Persons with Disabilities

In **Tanzania,** SGP grantee *Community-based Rehabilitation in Tanzania (CCBRT)* is the largest indigenous provider of disability and rehabilitation services in the country, running hospital services in Dar es Salaam where every year, about 120,000 adults and children with disabilities and their caregivers achieve a better quality of life. In the absence of a reliable national grid, CCBRT strengthened work on alternative environmentally friendly and reliable sources of electricity, water heating system and water supply at its disability hospital. With SGP support on implementation of solar technologies, results included facilitation of smooth running of day to day functions and minimizing of damage to vital equipment and water pumps. This specifically entailed: improvement of operation theatre services; lighting in wards in case of regular power outage; water heating for laundry and bathrooms with constant supply of high quality water by harvesting rainwater as fall-back facility in case of low supply. Other attributable results include provision of alternative light solutions to families through the distribution of solar lamps to disadvantaged children who are treated at CCBRT, and contribution to reducing pollution and wasteful practices that were demonstrated to other stakeholders for wider adoption. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).***

In **Tanzania**, SGP supported a youth group for increased access to technology for women and persons with disabilities. With the establishment of *Tanzania Youth Environment Network* (TAYEN), SGP supported installation of solar home lighting systems in a village called MalolоB in Kilosa District. The project targeted 40 households as beneficiaries headed by the elderly widows and persons with disabilities. To ensure the sustainability of project results, 20 youths were given technical training for maintenance and repair of the solar home systems. The project increased the quality of life of the vulnerable group by providing a low carbon energy source. In addition, the project supported job creation and technical skills to 20 youths who acquired skills to repair solar home systems. While they do not charge a fee for the project beneficiaries, the skillset serve as a source of regular income for their livelihoods outside the project and the solar lighting system has been replicated beyond the project areas. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.