TANZANIA SDG ACCELERATION FUND
Food Security Recovery Through Participatory Agroecosystem Restoration

MPTF OFFICE ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY 2025 – 31 DECEMBER 2025

Programme Title & Project Number	**Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results[1]**
Programme Title: *Food Security Recovery Through Participatory Agroecosystem Restoration* MPTF Office Project Reference Number***: 00140525***	*United Republic of Tanzania, Manyara, Dodoma and North Pemba regions* Priority area/ strategic results: *Planet* Food security, climate change adaptation
Participating Organization(s)	**Implementing Partners**
• WFP (lead) • UNCDF	National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: PORALG, IRDP, VPO, FVPO, MoF (Mainland and Zanzibar), Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), WeWorld, and World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF).
Programme/Project Cost (US$)	**Programme Duration**
Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution: $ 2,646,000 Per Participating Organisation: • UNCDF: $ 588,000 • WFP: $ 2,058,000 TOTAL: **$ 2,646,000**	Overall Duration: *30 Months* Start Date: *6 February 2024* Original End Date*:31st December 2024* Current End date: *30th June 2026*
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	**Report Submitted By**
Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach* ☐ Yes ☐ No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy* Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach* ☐ Yes ☐ No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*	○ Name: Nichola Peach ○ Title: Head of Programme ○ Participating Organization (Lead): WFP ○ Email address: Nichola.peach@wfp.org

[1] Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g., UNDAF) or project document.

NARRATIVE REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WFP and UNCDF LoCAL advanced a scalable resilience model that integrates Climate Smart Public Works, regenerative agriculture, district climate adaptation planning, and climate adaptation finance systems. The Food Security Recovery Through Participatory Agroecosystem Restoration Joint Programme**,** known locally as MUKI **(***Mradi wa Urejeshaji Kilimo Ikologia***),** applied a systems strengthening approach by building the capacity of national and district institutions, in addition to implementing targeted field-level interventions to generate practical evidence, tools, and examples that can be adopted by government systems.

By the end of 2025, the project completed community-level interventions, including the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and regenerative agriculture trainings. Over the course of the project, communities planted a total of 836,439 mangrove seedlings (348,927 seedlings in 2025), raised and established 19,591 trees (4,591 trees in 2025), and rehabilitated 53.695 meters of irrigation channels (1,695 meters in 2025). The project engaged 3,412 participants (974 participants in 2025) in asset creation and rehabilitation, disbursing a total of TZS 292.6 million (TZS 53.4 million in 2025). In 2025, disbursements were for new participants, in addition to correcting verified, but missing, transfers from 2024. Additionally, the project monitored 60 demonstration plots that were established in 2024 and trained an additional 1,365 farmers on climate-smart and regenerative agriculture technologies and practices, thus reaching a total of 31,223 farmers over the course of the project.

At the systems-level, WFP worked with the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to mainstream climate adaptation into the Public Works component of the national social safety net programme. In partnership with the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF), WFP supported TASAF to develop a Climate Smart Public Works (CSPW) manual, thus integrating climate-adaptive practices into the existing TASAF protocols and procedures. Additionally, the project supported the development of a Regenerative Agriculture manual for use by district extension staff. At the district-level, UNCDF advanced local government authorities' capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive adaptation planning and budgeting by completing capacity assessments and developing national tools for climate risk-informed planning. A national Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) covering all mainland LGAs and four Zanzibar districts was endorsed in October 2025, and ACCAF training and handbook review activities strengthened alignment with national planning and reporting system (PlanREP). Through the Joint Programme support to UNCDF-LoCAL, PBCRG implementation in Mainland Tanzania continued to expand, with progress made toward designing a Zanzibar system and building institutional readiness.

Most project targets were achieved in 2025; however, the project will complete government-related deliverables by June 2026. The project's sustainability and scalability are primarily driven by the integration of climate-smart and adaptive processes and tools into government systems; however, these are also the interventions that experienced the most unforeseen delays, including the need to align with government-led design and approval processes and the World Bank postponing approval of the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) III programme. The project proactively adapted to these changes; however, a no cost extension till June 2026 is required to satisfactorily completed pending activities.

I. Purpose

Tanzania possesses vast fertile landscapes and a robust agriculture sector, yet improving productivity and natural resource management is essential to fully address the nutritional needs and food security of all citizens in the future. The global climate crisis and ecological degradation present new challenges that require integrated management strategies to safeguard Tanzania's development gains. Additionally, as Tanzania's population continues to grow, there is a rising need for sustainable soil, water, and land

management to support agricultural productivity and strengthen national resilience against climate change. By expanding the adoption of risk-informed planning and financing systems and climate-smart and regenerative techniques, institutions and communities can proactively mitigate, adapt, and respond to shocks and stressors, such as droughts and floods.

To address these challenges, the UN Tanzania, with the funding support though the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund, initiated a joint programme "*Food Security Recovery Through Participatory Agroecosystem Restoration"* through the UNSDCF 2022-2027 Planet Outcome, with the funding from the Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund. The programme has been implemented under the Planet Outcome of the UNSDCF by WFP (Lead) and UNCDF in the programme locations, Dodoma, Manyara, and North Pemba regions.

The main objectives of the joint programme are:

1. To introduce a scalable food and nutrition security recovery intervention for vulnerable populations through enhanced climate smart agriculture practices and restoration of degraded ecosystems.
2. To integrate public works and regenerative agricultural systems for improved communal livelihoods through technical assistance to national social protection systems on regenerative and sustainable management of natural resources.
3. To initiate an efficient food security response mechanism through institutional coordination and complementarity in climate response and livelihood programming.
4. To improve food security and resilience of vulnerable populations through enhanced LGA capacity to use performance-based climate resilience grants, and increased LGA access to finance for implementation of local adaptation interventions and investments.

Based on the outlined objectives the agroecosystems restoration project aims to achieve the following outcomes:

1. TASAF's capacity enhanced for effective climate smart public work design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
2. Capacity of communities in targeted districts enhanced for application of regenerative agriculture practices and restoration of degraded soils & landscapes.
3. Capacity of LGAs enhanced for integrated, inclusive and gender responsive Climate Change adaptation actions into their planning and budgeting processes.
4. The PBCRG system is effectively established and operational in Tanzania.

II. Results

This joint programme is implemented under the United Nation Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), specifically Outcome Planet (Outcome 3) and its Outputs 3.1 and 3.4.

UNSDCF Planet Outcome 3: By 2027, people in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, contribute to and benefit from more inclusive and gender-responsive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and increased use of efficient renewable energy.

> **UNSDCF Output 3.1:** MDAs and LGAs have enhanced capacity to formulate, coordinate and monitor policies, regulations, strategies and plans for improved gender responsive and inclusive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, and access to efficient renewable energy.
>
> **UNSDCF Output 3.4:** MDA and LGA service delivery systems capacity increased for efficient and effective natural resources management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, access to

and use of efficient renewable energy by women, PWDs, youth and other vulnerable groups.

JP outcomes and Output-level progress:

JP Outcome 1: TASAF's capacity enhanced for effective climate-smart public work design, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation

In 2025, the project team built the capacity of TASAF and district technical staff to implement Climate Smart Public Works (CSPW) and introduce regenerative agriculture practices. WFP and TASAF conducted a Climate Smart Public Works pilot in three districts, which highlighted opportunities to better mainstream climate into the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) III programme design. For example, the existing Community-based Participatory Planning tool (CBPP) provided a strong foundation; however, gaps remained in using the planning process to systematically identify and prioritize climate-smart public works. Additionally, the pilot highlighted the need for better measurement tools and technical capacity strengthening to help ensure that national programmatic staff and frontline implementers are equipped with the knowledge and tools they need to promote and measure the integration of climate adaptation into public works interventions.

Output 1.1: Guidance and training materials developed (TASAF audience)

In 2025, WFP partnered with ICRAF to mainstream climate into TASAF's Public Works manual. The project held a validation workshop with key stakeholders, including TASAF. The feedback has been integrated, and the manual will be ready for publication in 2026. In 2025, the government also requested that the CSPW and Regenerative Agriculture deliverables be separated given the different audiences, requiring additional field guides and trainings. Thus, in 2026 the project will develop eight field guides and deliver a Training of Trainers workshop.

Output 1.2 Training conducted on climate mapping and adaptation practices

The project trained 32 government staff, eight national staff and 24 district technical staff on climate mapping and adaptation analysis in 2024, including how to use satellite imagery and time-series analyses to observe general landscape characteristics to prioritize sites during the community-based participatory planning (CBPP). Thus, the project achieved the output in the previous year. In 2025, the project leveraged the trained stakeholders to implement community consultations, CBPPs, and asset creation/rehabilitation.

Output 1.3 Community-based participatory plans developed for the targeted villages.

The project supported the development of 32 CBPPs reports in the targeted villages in 2024. In 2025, the project used the results from those consultations to create or rehabilitate community-identified assets.

JP Outcome 2: Capacity of communities in targeted districts enhanced for application of regenerative agriculture practices and restoration of degraded soils & landscapes

The project enhanced the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change and restore natural resources by providing regenerative agriculture trainings and creating community assets. To achieve this outcome and related outputs, WFP worked with two cooperating partners—Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) in mainland Tanzania and WeWorld in Pemba, Zanzibar—and by June 2025 had achieved all stated targets and concluded the agreements with both partners.

In 2025, WFP was able to visibly detect 69 percent of assets (22 out of 32 assets) using remote sensing methodology, an increase from 56 percent in 2024. WFP also conducted the endline survey in July 2025 to capture outcome-level changes. Overall, the Climate Resilience Capacity Scores (CRCS) scores improved, particularly the number of households reporting high CRCS. Additionally, the percentage of participants reporting high Climate Adaptation Benefit Scores (CABS) increased substantially between baseline and

endline for all three districts, attributed to participation in asset creation (Output 2.1) and regenerative agriculture trainings (Output 2.4).

Output 2.1: Assets created under FFA Modality
In 2025, WFP supported communities to plant 348,927 mangrove seedlings, construct three live fences[2], and raise and establish 4,591 fruit trees for landscape rehabilitation. WFP also supported the rehabilitation of 1,695 meters of irrigation channels. Overall, WFP engaged 974 participants in asset creation and rehabilitation and corrected missed 2024 payments for 290 participants, disbursing a total of TZS 53.4 million to participants in 2025.

Output 2.2: Climate smart technologies implemented
Building on the 2024 achievements, the project actively monitored the 60 established demonstration plots and trained 1,365 individuals on climate smart and regenerative agriculture technologies and practices in 2025.

Output 2.3: Guidance and training materials developed (District Extension audience)
In 2025, WFP partnered with ICRAF to develop a Regenerative Agriculture manual. The project held a manual validation in Morogoro and integrated the feedback has been integrated. In 2025, the government also requested that the CSPW and Regenerative Agriculture deliverables be separated given the different audiences, requiring additional field guides and trainings. Thus, in 2026 the project will develop seven field guides and deliver three regional Training of Trainers workshops to meet the needs of the diverse stakeholders.

Output 2.4: Training conducted on regenerative agriculture
In 2025, the project trained 1,365 additional farmers on regenerative agriculture and permaculture practices, thus contributing to participants' improved climate adaptation and resilience scores.

JP Outcome 3: Capacity of LGAs enhanced for integrated, inclusive, and gender-responsive climate change adaptation actions into their planning and budgeting processes
UNCDF, in collaboration with the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP), advanced awareness and understanding of climate change adaptation issues at the local level through a capacity building programme. From 15th to 17th October 2025, the IRDP conducted training sessions in Wete, Pemba, on mainstreaming climate change into LGA planning and budgeting for staff from Micheweni and Wete District Councils using the updated Users' Training Handbook and Facilitators' Handbook on mainstreaming climate change into LGA planning, budgeting and reporting processes. The training included 16 district officials (11 male, 6 female). The capacity building efforts were extended to the eight districts identified to receive the PBCRG in the mainland. As the results, the 8 LGAs have CCA plans are reflected in the LGAs' FY2025/2026 plan and budget.

In collaboration with PMORALG and the Vice president's Office (VPO) the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) covering LGAs in Tanzania mainland and four districts in Zanzibar was completed and approved by the National Climate Change Technical Committee. The CRVA Report will support LGAs to develop climate risk informed strategic plans and action plans. A CRVA tool for the LGAs was also developed to build the LGAs capacities on climate risk informed plans. Specifically, 35 LGA staff (25 men, 10 women) were equipped use the tool to conduct and interpret district CRVA to plan locally led investment, consistent with the LoCAL mechanism. The CRVA capacity building sessions were held in each LGA between April and May 2025.

The Joint Programme provided UNCDF and its partners an opportunity to advance awareness and understanding of climate change adaptation issues at both local and national levels. In so doing, consultation

[2] A live fence is a barrier constructed out of living vegetation, such as a narrow line of trees or shrub species planted on property boundaries or between pastures, fields, or other enclosures.

meetings were held with LGAs' leaders and community members in Chamwino, Wete, and Micheweni to introduce the UNCDF-LoCAL mechanism including the Performance–Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG) mechanism as one of the climate finance options. The consultations paved the way for the initial partners' capacity assessment, which was based on climate change adaptation efforts. The assessment--which covered UNCDF supported LGAs, PMORALG, and Ministry of Finance (MoF)--was completed in May 2025. The outcome of the assessment formed the basis for designing a capacity-building plan that included developing tools to support LGAs on CCA planning, budgeting, and reporting. In addition, the identified capacity gaps related to climate change adaptation and finance have been included in the LGA capacity building plan. At the national level, the capacity assessment was instrumental in strengthening PMO-RALG capacity through the newly established PMO-RALG's Climate Change Desk (CCD). The Desk will enhance PMO-RALG's capacity to guide and coordinate climate action at the subnational level. With UNCDF's support, the CCU now mobilizes climate finance for Local Governments and coordinates efforts to help them design community-driven adaptation projects.

Output 3.1: Awareness and capacities to respond to climate change adaptation are increased in targeted local government areas and communities in Tanzania

In April 2025, a training workshop on Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework (ACCAF) was held in Dodoma to build national capacity for gender-responsive, climate change adaptation planning, budgeting and reporting, in alignment with PMO-RALG's PlanREP platform. 24 officials (17 men, 7 women) from key national institutions, including IRDP, VPO, PMO-RALG, VPO, MoF, the Planning Commission, and the Local Government Training Institute (LGTI). The participants formed a national task force responsible for cascading ACCAF training to local government authorities across 21 LGAs in the mainland, thereby institutionalizing ACCAF as a core tool for monitoring and reporting on locally led adaptation. The training also built the capacity of IRDP to serve as the national ACCAF trainer. IRDP, trained the three LGAs, provided hands-on sessions on the integration of ACCAF in the adaptation priorities into district strategic plans and budgets. The capacity-building programme strengthened institutional systems for risk-informed planning and fostered sustainability.

After signing a Letter of Agreement in May 2025, IRDP equipped 14 LGA staff in Wete and Micheweni districts with practical knowledge and skills to mainstream gender-responsive, inclusive climate change adaptation (CCA) solutions into local government planning and budgeting systems using the updated *Handbook on Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into LGA Planning, Budgeting and Reporting Processes*. The training was an eye-opener on the whole concept of climate financing at the local level. It enhanced the capacity of the trained staff on how to translate the climate change adaptation realties into plans and the importance of including such plans in the budgets for the implementation of climate adaptive measures. In addition, the IRDP initiated the process of developing Strategic Plans (2026/27–2030/31) for seven districts. The IRDP team reviewed the district strategic plans (2020/21 to 2025/26) and prepared situational analysis reports in accordance with the National Planning Commission Circular of 13 August 2025. The CRVA report for the LGAs in Tanzania, will serve as one of the bases in the process for climate risk-informed strategic plans.

To ensure consistency across LGAs in the mainland, the IRDP, in collaboration with the PMO-RALG, finalized the review of the national *Handbook on Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into LGA Planning, Budgeting and Reporting Processes.* The handbook is expected to be officially launched by the PMO-RALG, hence approving its utilization in all LGAs.

JP Outcome 4: The PBCRG system is effectively established and operational in Tanzania

A scoping and design mission, conducted in collaboration with the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ), introduced the performance-based climate resilience grant (PBCRG) mechanism and explored its establishment in Zanzibar. This innovative mechanism is expected to drive significant improvements in climate adaptation practices across the region.

Output 4.1: The PBCRG system is effectively established and operational in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar

Following the October 2024 Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) scoping mission in Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba), consultations with the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) were held to further explore the practicality of the recommended PBCRG structure in Zanzibar, based on the current centralized government structure in Zanzibar. The consultations were held with the President's Office Finance and Planning (PoFP) and the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government –Special Division (PORALG-SD) on the recommended *hybrid* structure to disburse the PBCRG to the District/LGAs level. The Zanzibar government has yet to formally endorse the *hybrid model* though approved at the consultation meetings. Beyond the PBCRG, the RGoZ has formally established a Climate Change Unit within the newly established Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) as one of the scoping mission recommendations. The Unit will facilitate climate change adaptation efforts in Zanzibar in terms of coordination, resource mobilization, Monitoring and reporting.

Challenges

- **Climate variability and seasonality constrained implementation windows.** Irregular rainfall patterns—including prolonged dry spells and localized flooding—affected the agricultural calendar and reduced the time available for FFA implementation and follow-up. In some locations, weather conditions also affected demonstration plot performance and compressed the period available for field mentoring and quality assurance activities.
- **Short timeframe for field-level work limited consolidation of behavior change.** Regenerative agriculture adoption, correct application of technical practices, and consistent maintenance of community assets typically require reinforcement across multiple seasons. The tight time frame, combined with the agricultural and social calendars that affected labor availability, reduced the time available for follow-up mentoring and reinforcement needed for durable outcomes.
- **Operational constraints affected timeliness of cash-based transfers, which impacted community trust.** Payment processing for FFA cycles was delayed due to participants' limited access to mobile phones, invalid or changing phone numbers, and inaccurate participant data. When transfers were late, participants were demotivated and complained to the project team, requiring additional communication and community engagement to sustain trust and keep activities on track. WFP reviewed its internal process to streamline cash-based transfer payments for the FFA project, while ensuring adherence to global quality assurances and policies.
- **Working through government systems increased sustainability but introduced unforeseen delays.** First, 2025 was marked by the transition from TASAF's PSSN II to PSSN III, where it was mostly dedicated to reviewing and designing the new PSSN III. In this process, TASAF and the World Bank determined that all CSPW activities would be implemented under the PSSN III programme, requiring TASAF to realign activities and prepare for full scale-up of CSPW. As a result, WFP and TASAF were able to refine and validate the technical support needs in line with PSSN3 design by late August 2025. Additionally, PSSN III was still pending World Bank Board approval at the end of 2025, further delaying the roll-out of the CSPW materials and training at local levels. Second, the CRVA reports and tools required government approvals, which delayed. This had a cascading impact on the printing and launch of the CRVA report and handbook. While project achieved most of the targets in 2025, the project required a no-cost extension to finalize the planned support to the government, including finalizing materials, conducting capacity building trainings, and hosting climate finance study tours.

Good practices

- **Building the capacity of government institutions and systems and prioritizing community-led design increased the likelihood of sustainability and scalability.** By embedding climate smart and adaptive practices and principles into the national social assistance programme and district planning process, the project has increased the likelihood that climate adaptive practices will be scaled and sustained beyond the life of the project. At the community level, the project used village-level structures-committees and groups—and coordinated with local authorities to support oversight, accountability, and post-project continuity. For the FFA component, the CBPP tool supported the identification and prioritization of assets, alignment of activities with local needs, and legitimacy with local entities.
- **Delivering a suite of integrated assets under the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) modality delivers more durable resilience outcomes compared to standalone assets.** WFP learned that combining mechanical rehabilitation interventions (i.e. micro-catchments and water structures) with tree planting, soil fertility practices (i.e. composting), and household production (i.e. permagardens and kitchen gardens) increased the longer-term availability of ecosystem services available in the rehabilitated landscapes.
- **Adopting practical extension models facilitates uptake and peer learning**. The use of demonstration plots as learning hubs, combined with peer-to-peer learning through lead farmers and extension officers, accelerated adoption of promoted practices.
- **Identifying the correct partners can improve technical quality and service delivery.** The project identified and selected partners that brought expertise and implement experience to the project, thus improving the quality and delivery of interventions. WFP and UNCDF partnered with ICRAF for technical support, IRDP for national training capacity, and SAT and We World for field-level implementation and community facilitation.
- **Conducting extensive consultations with national and local government partners helped ensure programme ownership and sustainability.** Continued consultations with partners at the LGAs level, including in Wete and Micheweni Pemba, showed commitment to the expected programme results. The transparent engagement with government partners (central level) during the scoping mission to Zanzibar positioned UNCDF-LoCAL as future trusted partner in advancing climate change adaptation efforts in Zanzibar.

Lessons learned.

- **Agroecosystem restoration and regenerative agriculture programming requires multiple seasons to account for rainfall variability, social calendars, and community buy-in.** FFA and regenerative agriculture results depended on rainfall, labor availability and time for practice and reinforcement. Additionally, asset creation and rehabilitation activities require a robust work planning stage to account for local needs and constraints, such as land size and water access. Future interventions should align the start-up and delivery schedules with local agricultural seasons, build contingency time for climatic shocks, and sequence interventions based on the time needed to achieve the intended results. For example, demonstration plots are important to stimulate behavior change, but they can take time to become established and serve as an example of the promote practices and technologies.
- **Registration and participant data quality direct determine payment efficiency and affect community trust.** Electronic payment using mobile money operators are an effective and efficient modality to reach beneficiaries quickly and support their digital financial inclusion; however, it requires additional layers of beneficiary verification and accurate beneficiary data collection, as payment delays were largely driven by the need to reconcile participant data collected during targeting or changed throughout the project (such as phone numbers). Future projects should build in sufficient time and resources for registration and verification, build capacities of the partners tasked with targeting processes and registration, and strengthen the adoption of digital tools to reduce errors and facilitate reconciliation of data.

- **Adaptive management is critical when working through government systems.** Government priorities and timelines changes, such as when TASAF and the World Bank agreed to integrate the CSPW component into the PSSN III programme being designed in 2025. Additionally, government approval processes take time, as evidenced by the review and approval of the technical manuals, CRVA report, and CRVA handbooks. Future projects should consider co-developing an approval pathway timeline with government counterparts to help ensure that the project timelines adequately reflect approval requirements and avoid unforeseen delays. Investing in contingency plans to respond to process changes and adopting a flexible approach to implementation are also important tools to ensure alignment with government priorities, while maintaining the project delivery capacity.

Conclusion

In 2025, this project delivered tangible community-level results, while advancing institutional systems required for climate-resilient agrifood systems. Through the FFA and regenerative agriculture interventions, communities implemented priority restoration activities and gained skills and knowledge, thus, improving their capacity to implement climate-smart practices and benefited from improved natural resource management.

At the same time, the programme strengthened national and subnational systems in alignment with the UNSDCF 2022-2027. For example, the project supported TASAF to institutionalize CSPW, improved LGA capacity for climate risk-informed and gender responsive planning and budgeting through CRVA and ACCAF-related support and continued the expansion of the LoCAL/PBCRG systems. Overall, the project has laid a strong foundation for scaling up climate-smart practices and locally led adaptation planning through national system, thus supporting resilient livelihoods and improved food security.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

Outcome/Output	2025 Achievements	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Outcome 1: TASAF's capacity enhanced for effective climate smart public work design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.			
Indicator: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support **Baseline**: 0 **Planned Target**: 30	No community-based participatory plans (CBPPs) occurred in 2025.[3]	2 additional villages in Chamwino district were included given they were UNCDF target villages	Community based participatory plans/Reports
Output 1.1: Guidance and Training materials developed (TASAF audience)			
Indicator: # Guidance materials developed **Baseline:** 0 **Planned Target:** 1	WFP used the FFA training materials developed in 2024 and developed the Climate Smart Public Works technical manual. The manual was validated with TASAF during a workshop in Arusha.	WFP achieved the target; however, there was an opportunity to improve impact by creating additional materials based on stated need. Thus, the additional materials will be published in 2026.	Contract document with ICRAF
Output 1.2: Training conducted on climate mapping and adaptation practices			
Indicator: Number of Trainings conducted, and people trained on climate mapping and adaptation practices **Baseline:** 0 **Planned Target:** 4 Training sessions for a total of 20 Staff.	WFP overachieved the target in 2024, and did not conduct trainings on climate mapping and institution-level trainings in 2025.	The planned training sessions for each district were combined into one session to improve cost efficiency.	Attendance lists for climate smart public work training

[3] WFP overachieved the target in 2024, completing 32 community-based participatory plans (CBPPs). The CBPPs were used to identify the FFA interventions implemented in 2025.

Output 1.3: Community based participatory plans developed for the targeted villages			
Indicator: Number of CBPPs developed for the targeted villages **Baseline:** 0 **Planned target:** 30	In 2025, WFP used the community consultations with TASAF to identify priority public works interventions that can support climate change adaptation in 32 villages. WFP achieved the target in 2025.	2 villages in Chamwino district were added as they were target villages for UNCDF	Community based participatory plans/Reports developed.
Outcome 2: Capacity of communities in targeted districts enhanced for application of regenerative agriculture practices and restoration of degraded soils & landscapes.			
Indicator: Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions **Baseline:** 0 **Planned Target:** More than 90% of the 31 assets monitored by AIMS are visible during the CSP year.	In 2025, WFP/AIMS was able to visibly detect 69 percent of assets (22 out of 32 assets) using remote sensing methodology.[4]	In 2024, WFP reported that 79 percent of assets were visible; however, this included non-MUKI assets. Upon a thorough review of the data, WFP has determined that 56 percent of the assets were visible in 2024 (13 out of 23 assets, while 8 assets lacked imagery). Thus, there was an improvement in visibility between 2024 and 2025; however, the target was not achieved due to issues with image quality and assets degradation over time. While the activity handed the assets over to the Local Government Authorities and communities to provide operations and maintenance beyond the life of the activity, some assets may not be successfully maintained. Landscape-level changes in	AIMS Report

[4] In 2024, WFP reported that 79 percent of assets were visible; however, this included non-MUKI assets. Upon review of the data, WFP has determined that 56 percent of the MUKI project-related assets were visible (13 out of 23 assets, while 8 assets lacked imagery).

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>vegetation and soil conditions are under review and will be included in the final report.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator: Climate Adaptation Benefit Score (CABS)

CABS measures households' perceptions of benefits gained from training and advice to enhance resilience against climate shocks through improved agricultural practices. The score is based on five components: soil health, yield, crop loss, water availability, and animal loss.

Baseline: In Chamwino, participants reported a low-level CABS of 63%, while Simanjiro showed varied low-level CABS of 68% for participants and 55% for controls; in Micheweni, the low-level CABS was reported at 48% for participants and 45% for the control group.

Planned Target:
Low CABS < 63% Chamwino
Low CABS < 68% Simanjiro
Low CABS < 48% Micheweni</td><td>WFP conducted the endline survey in July 2025 and found that a small percentage of participants shifted from the low to medium category:

Breakdown by District[5]:
<table><tr><th></th><th colspan="6">District / Survey type</th></tr><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Chamwino</th><th colspan="2">Micheweni</th><th colspan="2">Simanjiro</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Baseline</th><th>Endline</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Endline</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Endline</th></tr><tr><td>A-low</td><td>63%</td><td>34%</td><td>42%</td><td>3%</td><td>67%</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>B-medium</td><td>15%</td><td>16%</td><td>4%</td><td>4%</td><td>21%</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>C-high</td><td>22%</td><td>50%</td><td>54%</td><td>94%</td><td>12%</td><td>90%</td></tr></table>
Participants reporting medium to high CABS increased, which is correlated to the participation in asset creation (Output 2.1) and regenerative agriculture trainings (Output 2.4).</td><td>The project overachieved the target, signaling the effectiveness of the regenerative agriculture trainings and asset creation and rehabilitation interventions.</td><td>Baseline report: Food Security Recovery Through Participatory Agroecosystem Restoration Project</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator: Climate Resilience Capacity Score (CRCS)

CRCS measures the households' perception of their resilience to climate variability and weather-related shocks.</td><td>WFP concluded the endline survey in July 2025. Participants reported the following:
Low CRCS = 6.3%
Medium CRCS = 49.5%
High CRCS = 44.2%</td><td>Final outcome figures aligned with the target – no variance reported.</td><td>Baseline and endline report</td></tr>
</table>

[5] WFP changed the CABS calculation methodology between the baseline and endline. Thus, the baseline figures changed slightly given the new formula, which combined the five different measures. Therefore, the following table includes the recalculated baseline and endline results per district.

Baseline CRCS score: Low CRCS = 7.1% Medium CRCS = 65.1% High CRCS = 27.8% Given short timeframe of the project and the challenges associated with building resilience, the target was to improve upon the baseline: **Planned Target:** Low CRCS <= 7 Medium CRCS <= 65 High CRCS >= 28	Overall, CRCS scores improved, particularly the number of households reporting high CRCS. The improvement is attributed to Output 2.1 and 2.4.		
Output 2.1: Assets created under FFA Modality			
Indicator: # Assets created under FFA Modality **Baseline:** 0 **Planned Target:** • Total 30 assets • 3,000 participants planned for FFA activities and transfers • TZS 315,000,000 ($122,721) planned to be transferred to the participants	WFP built the following assets in 2025: • 348,927 mangrove seedlings planted[6] • 3 live fences • 4,591 trees planted[7] • 1,695 meters of irrigation channels rehabilitated[8] WFP engaged 974 participants in asset creation and completed payment for 2024 work for 290 participants. In total, WFP disbursed TZS 53,411,515 in 2025 to capture new work completed and correct missing payments.[9]	Planned number of assets was overachieved. WFP identified a number of issues with 2024 payments, an undertook an extensive verification process in June 2025. Eligible participants received the missing transfers in 2025.	Project Monthly progress reports. Field visits. Disbursement reports

[6] Cumulatively, the project planted 836,439 mangrove seedlings (487,500 in 2024; 348,927 in 2025).
[7] Cumulatively, the project planted 19,591 trees (15,000 in 2024; 4,591 in 2025)
[8] Cumulatively, the project rehabilitated 53,695 meters of irrigation canals and channels (52,000m in 2024; 1,695m in 2025).
[9] Cumulatively, the project reached 3,412 participants and paid a total of TZS 346 million (2024: 2,728 participants were paid a total of TZS 292.6M; 2025: 684 new participants and 290 old participants (missed transfers) were a paid a total of TZS 53.4M)

Output 2.2: Climate smart technologies implemented			
Indicator: # of Demo sites established **Baseline:** 0 **Planned Target:** 60	WFP actively monitored the 60 established demonstration plots in the 32 villages.	Number of demo sites planned achieved	Monthly progress reports and field visit reports.
Output 2.3: Guidance and training materials developed (Regenerative Agriculture District Extension Audience)			
Indicator: # Guidance and training materials developed **Baseline:** 0 **Planned Target:** 1	WFP developed the Regenerative Agriculture Manual, which was validated during a workshop. The manual will be rolled out in 2026, in addition to seven shorter field guides.	TASAF experienced unforeseen delays in developing the PSSN III programme, which prevented movement on the guidance and training materials.	Contract with ICRAF Manual deliverables
Output 2.4: Training conducted on regenerative agriculture			
Indicator: # Farmers trained on regenerative agriculture technologies. **Baseline**: 0 **Planned Target**: 30,000	The project trained 1,365 additional farmers on regenerative agriculture and permaculture practices.[10]	Overachieved the target by using the lead farmers to cascade trainings in 2025.	Attendance sheets, Monthly progress reports
Outcome 3: Capacity of LGAs enhanced to integrate, inclusive, gender-responsive and risk informed climate change adaptation actions in their planning and budgeting processes			
Indicator: Number of local governments benefitting from new climate risk assessments aligned with LGAs' planning processes. **Baseline 2023:** 0 **Planned Target:** At least 2 local governments used the district CRVA tool produced for annual planning and budgeting.	8 LGAs used the CRVA tool to write the district-level CRVA reports, which allowed for the development of climate risk-informed proposals for the PBCRG.	The activity was complemented with funds from other partners hence reaching 8 LGAs. Overachieved the initial targets due to additional funds from Team EURO donors (EU, Belgium, and Ireland) that covered additional 5 coastal LGAs.	CRVA tool for LGAs LGAs' Proposals for FY2025/26
Output 3.1: Awareness and capacities to respond to climate change adaptation are increased in targeted local government areas and communities in Tanzania.			
Indicator: # of officers trained in CCA, CRVA, and ACCAF	16 LGA trained on CCA, 35 LGA staff (25 men, 10 women) were	UNCDF overachieved the target and trained a total of 75 LGA staff.	LGAs' training report

[10] Cumulatively, the project reached a total of 31,223 farmers over the course of the project.

Baseline 2023: 0 **Planned Target:** 30 trained officers	equipped to conduct and interpret district-CRVA, 24 officials (17 men, 7 women) were trained on ACCAF.		
Output 3.2 Climate change adaptation is integrated into targeted local authorities' plans and budgets			
Indicator: # of targeted LGAs that have integrated CCA in their plans and budget. **Baseline 2023:** 0 **Planned Target:** At least 2 targeted LGAs have integrated CCA in their planning, budgeting, and reporting processes.	**8** LGAs mainstreamed CCA into the FY2025/2026 plan and budget.		Training report
Outcome 4: The PBCRG system is effectively established and operational in Tanzania.			
Indicator: Number of local authorities actively using the PBCRG system in Tanzania **Baseline 2023:** 3 **Planned Target:** 2	8 LGAs PBCRG system effectively rolled out and progressively scaled up in Tanzania mainland.	N/A	Final report: UNCDF-LoCAL scoping and design mission in Zanzibar Capacity Assessment Report
Output 4.1: The PBCRG system is effectively established and operational in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar.			
Indicator: Evidence of the institutionalization of the PBCRG system in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. **Baseline 2023:** 0 **Planned Target:** Phase II roll-out with increased PBCRG resources	PBCRG scale-up from USD 150,000 (3 LGAs) to USD 2M (8 LGAs in Tanzania Mainland). Zanzibar is still pending.	The PBCRG was endorsed, at the consultation level by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, through the Ministry of Finance and Planning, but formal government approval is still pending.	Zanzibar Scoping Mission report Capacity Assessment report

IV: Transforming Lives Through the MUKI Project- Stories from the Field

How Resilience Empower Women in Simanjiro: From Backyard Gardener to Market Leader

"I used to grow what I could just to get by," says Emiliana Dismas, a 29-year-old mother of four. "Now, I am growing with a vision."

In the heart of Kambi ya Chokaa, Simanjiro, the landscape is often unforgiving. For years, Emiliana managed a small plot of okra and Chinese spinach, using traditional methods that yielded just enough for her family. Like many women in her community, she possessed the determination but lacked the technical expertise and capital to transform her hard work into a thriving business.

Everything changed when Emiliana joined the MUKI project. Through WFP's regenerative agriculture interventions, she moved beyond trial and error to scientific, nature-based solutions. She was trained in the preparation of biofertilizers and biopesticides, allowing her to nourish her crops without the high cost and environmental toll of synthetic chemicals. Crucially, Emiliana joined the Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA). This provided her with the "financial oxygen" she needed, access to credit to rent more land and purchase high-quality vegetable seeds.

Today, Emiliana manages a ¼ acre plot of okra alongside a lush home garden. The results are visible, not just in the green of her fields, but in the local economy. Her produce has become a local benchmark for quality. The techniques she learned also helped safeguard her against common risks. Last season, a surge in pests threatened her harvest. In the past, this might have been a total loss. However, applying her MUKI training, Emiliana remained steadfast in her organic approach, successfully using biopesticides to manage the outbreak without compromising her regenerative principles.

Juliana Mamasita, a local entrepreneur who runs a restaurant in the village, is one of Emiliana's most loyal customers. *"The quality of Emiliana's vegetables is why my customers keep coming back,"* Juliana explains. This testimonial highlights the project's success: Emiliana isn't just feeding her family; she is fueling other local businesses.

Figure 1: Emiliana Dismas on her okra organic farm and to Jikomboe group

Emiliana's journey proves that when you provide a woman with the right tools—knowledge and capital—she doesn't just grow crops; she grows a future. Her goal is now to expand her organic acreage and continue adopting climate-smart technologies.

"Organic farming and saving have transformed my life," Emiliana says. "If you have the determination and the right support, the land will always provide."

Section V: Other Assessments or Evaluations

- MUKI Endline Survey (July 2025)
- Climate Risk Vulnerability (CRVA) Assessment (October 2025)

VI. Abbreviations

ACCAF	Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework
AIMS	Asset Impact Monitoring from Space
CABS	Climate Adaptation Benefit Score
CBPP	Community-based Participatory Planning
CBT	Cash-based Transfers
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CRVA	Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments
CRCS	Climate Resilience Capacity Score
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
FVPO	First Vice President's Office
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Center
IRDP	Institute of Rural Development Planning
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MUKI	Mradi wa Urejeshaji Kilimo Ikologia (Agro-ecosystems Restoration Project)
PAA	Project Area Authority
PBCRG	Performance-based Climate Resilience Grant
PORALG	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
PORALG-SD	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government – Special Department
PUNOs	Participating UN Organizations
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SAT	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VPO	Vice President Office
WFP	UN World Food Program