



Strengthening Climate information and Early Warning Systems in Tanzania for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change Project

Mid-Term Review Final Report

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i. Basic Report Information

Title of UNDP supported GEF financed project	Strengthening Climate information and Early Warning Systems in Tanzania for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate change
UNDP PIMS# and GEF project ID#	PIMS #5096 GEF ID #4991
MTR time frame and date of MTR report	May 31, 2016..... Start MTR. June 11, 2016.....Inception Report. July 22, 2016..... Draft MTR report. August 19, 2016.....Final MTR report.
Region and countries included in the project	East Africa, Tanzania.
GEF Operational Focal Area/Strategic Program	Climate Change Adaptation
Executing Agency/Implementing Partner and other project partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PMO-DMD (co-chair) ○ VPO-DOE (co-chair) ○ TMA (Responsible Partner) ○ MoWI (Responsible Partner) ○ MAFS Crop/Irrigation Department (Responsible Partner) ○ Ruvuma Water Basin (Responsible Partner) ○ Pangani Water Basin (Responsible Partner) ○ Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Participating member) ○ TCRA (Participating member) ○ UNDP (Project Assurance)
MTR team members	
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ii. Acronyms and Abbreviations

CSO	Civil society organization
DCS	Disaster Communication Strategy
DFID	Department for International Development
DM	Disaster Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EMA	Environment Management Act
EOU	Emergency operations unit
EWS	Early Warning Systems
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MKUKUTA	Tanzania Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MoW	Ministry of Water
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries
NAPA	National adaptation programmes of action
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIP	Project Information Package
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMO-DMD	Prime Ministers' Office – Department of Disaster Management
PRF	Project Result Framework
PMU	Project Management Unit
RBM	Results-Based Management
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SMS	Small Message System
SOP	Standard Operation Procedures
TCRA	Tanzania Communications Regulations Agency
TCRS	Tanzania Red Cross Society
TEPRP	Tanzania Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
ToR	Terms of Reference
DEPRT	District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VPO-DOE	Vice President's Office – Division of Environment
WB	World Bank

1. Executive Summary

Project Title:	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Tanzania for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change.		
UNDP Project ID (PIMS #):	5096	PIF Approval Date:	
GEF Project ID (PMIS #):	86724	CEO Endorsement Date:	
ATLAS Business Unit, Award # Proj. ID:	74211	Project Document (ProDoc) Signature Date (date project began):	16/12/2013
Country(ies):	Tanzania	Date project manager hired:	04/06/2014
Region:	Africa	Inception Workshop date:	27/02/2013
Focal Area:		Midterm Review completion date:	
GEF Focal Area Strategic Objective:		Planned closing date:	31/12/2017
Trust Fund [indicate GEF TF, LDCF, SCCF, NPIF]:	GEF/LDCF	If revised, proposed op. closing date:	31/12/2018
Executing Agency/ Implementing Partner:	Vice-President's Office, Department of Environment/Prime Minister's Office		
Other execution partners:	Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI) and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF)		
Project Financing	<i>at CEO endorsement (US\$)</i>	<i>at Midterm Review (US\$)*</i>	
[1] GEF financing:	4,000,000	3,087,922.07	
[2] UNDP contribution:	1,000,000	16,970.48	
[3] Government: (in kind contribution)	22,565,000	11,282,500	
11[4] Other partners:	0	0	
[5] Total co-financing [2 + 3+ 4]:	22,565,000	11,299,470.48	
PROJECT TOTAL COSTS [1 + 5]	27,565,000	14,387,392.55	

1.1. Project Description (brief).

The project was designed to address (1) difficulties to management data and produce information, (2) weakness to transform information in knowledge, (3) failures on knowledge management for organized action on early warning and development-based risk reduction and in adaptation to climate change.

As PRODOC say "The capacity to anticipate and avert climate-induced disasters remains low in Tanzania, and the capacity to ensure that development planning is founded on accurate climate information and services is not yet fully deployed at all levels... this project therefore seeks to address Tanzania's increasing vulnerability to severe weather and climate events such as droughts and floods by strengthening the country's capacity to operate a functional climate monitoring and forecasting system that allows for the deployment of accurate and timely early warnings, and that can serve as a basis for long-term development planning".

At this point, is important to highlight the compromise made by the project:

1. *This project will provide broad economic and social benefits to Tanzania by providing the means to avoid losses from increased climate variability and climate extremes due to climate change... the project will provide benefits for the agriculture sector in Tanzania, enabling better planning in the short, medium and long-term. It is expected that this project will also provide benefits related to the management of water... by enabling better predictive management of droughts and floods.*
2. *National benefits expected from this project will include reduced losses incurred by the national economy from droughts and floods...Better anticipation of severe events, stronger preparedness and more rigorous land use planning, informed by accurate weather, climate and hydrological forecasts and predictions, can reduce these losses in the short and long-term.*
3. *Short-term national benefits from this project will also include increased cost-savings from automation of the hydro-climate observing system, as well as cost savings and efficiencies from increased coordination and data sharing among the main stakeholders.*
4. *At the local level, this project expects to deploy an effective early warning system in two districts that are already highly vulnerable to climate variability... An effective EWS will provide direct benefits to these two*

areas in terms of avoided losses.

5. *At the local level early warnings and climate hazard mapping, disseminated correctly and acted on appropriately, can provide economic benefits through reducing losses of agricultural produce, infrastructure (roads and bridges) and disruption to peoples livelihoods. This has further benefits on people's health and wellbeing. Communities are expected to benefit from this project through the deployment of the early warning system for both droughts and floods, which will reduce the agricultural losses from climate hazards.. Communities will also benefit from the availability of reliable climate data on which to base of decisions in land-use planning, as well as its use for flood forecasting and risk mapping. The project will also estimate the economic costs and benefits of the early warning system, to assess where, when and under what circumstances it is economically feasible to upscale the monitoring and services that are provided.*

The project strategy to honour these commitments, can be summarized as well:

Strengthen the climate monitoring capabilities, early warning systems and available information for responding to climate shocks and planning adaptation to climate change in Tanzania, through enhanced capacity of Tanzania Meteorological Agency and two Water Basin Boards, to monitor and forecast droughts and floods, as well as efficient and effective use of hydro- meteorological and environmental information, for making early warnings and long-term development plans at local level.

This strategy is being operationalized over two main outputs: Transfer of technologies for climate and environmental monitoring infrastructure, and climate information integrated into development plans and early warning systems.

1.2. Project Progress Summary (between 200-500 words).

The procuring equipment is almost at 100% completed. The installed and properly working equipment, is around 50%. The training for maintenance and to operate the acquired equipment is completed. The contact with stakeholders at local level has been done properly through several meetings for sensitization, as well as awareness meetings have been done with around 450 persons from local disaster management committees, producers groups and local organizations. Several and important document were produced by consultancies for gathering information and to define technical specifications, highlighting the following:

- Feasibility Study for Establishing a 24/7 Emergency Operation Centre (EOC).
- Mapping of current weather stations.
- System requirement specifications, integrated database for Hydro-climate data.
- Assessment of the efficiency of available explicit and implicit operating procedures for issuing early warning in Tanzania.
- Standard operating procedures for responding to droughts and floods in Meru and Liwale.
- Tanzania EWS enumeration report.
- Brief report of the training on the dissemination and use of weather information for preparedness of floods and drought.
- Training and Sensitization Workshop for Districts, CBOs, Wards and Villages committees on Climate Information Services for Droughts and Floods in Liwale and Meru District.

1.3. MTR Ratings & Achievement Summary Table

Measure	MTR Rating	Achievement description
Project Strategy	N/A	The Project was designed to strengthening the capacity of national and sub-national entities to monitor climate change generate reliable hydro-meteorological information and combine this information with other environmental and socio-economic data to improve evidence-based decision-making for early warning and adaptation responses as well as planning. In this sense, the project has procured the equipment and installed around the 50%; has performed information and sensitization meetings with communities and with local technical teams, and consultancies to gather information and to define basic technical specifications for further actions, was completed.

Measure	MTR Rating	Achievement description
Progress Toward Results	Objective: Moderately Satisfactory.	The base line of capacity assessment was calculated in 2.4 points of total average score in the Scorecard: i.e. between an "anecdotal evidence of capacity" (2 points) and a "partially developed capacity" (3 points). The target level of Capacity in the project timeframe, was calculated in 3.5 points of total average score; i.e. between a "partially developed capacity" (3 points) and a "widespread, but not a comprehensive capacity" (4 points). Given that the progress toward the objective/outcome at mid-term was characterized mainly for the implemented activities and investment resources (i.e. inputs), without developing yet a tangible capacity that can be observed further than an "anecdotal" capacity, the progress performed by now is far from to achieve the 3.5 target level of Capacity in the project timeframe, but still is possible because the socio-institutional conditions are good, the recently El Nino event is feeling yet on the eastern Africa and the needs of adaptation and early warning are evident in the perception of people and for the new government authorities that still need to respond the El Nino impacts and the next rainy season.
	Outcome 1: Moderately Satisfactory.	Completed procurement of Automatic Weather Stations, hydrological stations, Automatic rainfall gauges, river staff gauges and related informatics equipment to data transmission and management. The 50% of equipment are installed and installation process for other 50% is on good progress and expected to be completed as soon as possible, late before 2016. In addition, key stakeholders owning weather stations have been identified and user of climate information have been identified. TMA has sorted data sharing modalities. In Ruvuma and Pangani basins, data transmission has been initiated through GPRS for Pangani Basin and satellite for Ruvuma Basin. The project continued building capacity on the application of new technologies: 8 instrumentation specialists from TMA and Ministry of Water and Irrigation trained on the operation of AWS. Similarly, 18 hydrologists from Pangani and Ruvuma Basins were trained on the installation and maintenance of the hydrological equipment. In addition, 34 government staff specialized in hydrological and metrological sectors participated in 5 international workshops organized with the support from the project from February 2014 to 30 June 2016. This built capacity within the government on modern technologies to strengthen the climate data collection and processing, private sector engagement and developing sustainable cost recovery strategies for sustaining the metrological and hydrological services.
	Outcome 2: Moderately Unsatisfactory.	The project has completed the studies that assess the efficiency of available explicit and implicit operating procedures for issuing early warning at National Level. The study led to the establishment of the Standard Operating Procedures for managing floods and droughts for Arumeru and Liwale Districts. Similarly, the feasibility study for establishing an Emergency Operation unit (EOU) within the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) was completed. In addition, 3 rooms have been allocated for establishment of Emergency Operational Unity (EOU), the Standard Operating Procedures for running the EOU are completed and preliminary equipment was procured. The operation will be launched in September 2016. The project has sensitized 430 community members of Liwale and Arumeru districts, about early warning, translation of climate information to mitigate/ cope with droughts and floods and to promote crowd sourced platform, in which are involved 122 community volunteers represented socio-economic groups. These community volunteers received a seminar about how to collect climate hazards information and reporting/feedback to the District Disaster Management Committee.
Project Implementation & Adaptive Management.	Moderately Satisfactory	Project Management guidelines are enough clear for allow managers and executors, define a multiannual operative process that "bridging" strategy to execution. However it does not happened. Executors and managers did not make this "bridging" programming, that allow to clarified the concept and scopes of each outcomes and outputs; the necessary process to achieving them, the key responsibilities linked to essential collaborations to achieve each outputs and outcomes; a planned timing with compromises, clear milestones and performance indicators whose fulfilment should have been tied to variable disbursement tranches in order to ensure basic levels of effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and sustainability in the execution. Many uncertainties that today emerge as remaining barriers could have been avoided, given the quality of project document but the weakness on multiannual operative planning and in the execution (including the non-solved weakness on M&E).
Sustainability.	Moderately Unsatisfactory.	The financial risk to sustainability is related with acquired technology. The financial resources to maintain it and ensure its sustainability, once the guarantee end, are out of reach from the finance reality of Tanzania public institutions. Exist the real risk to lose the existing level of project's ownership from stakeholders, given the delay of expected achievements; the project cannot show important achievements that population and decision-makers can see as useful, thus delaying the necessary recognition of project toward sustainability. The interest to allow the project benefits continue to flow is well established at technical level of stakeholders. However, this technical interest in the project needs to be extended toward social and political ambit urgently and this requires a real demonstration of useful products for population. The lessons learned are not being documented by the Project. Nor has found evidence of using required tools, systems and mechanisms for accountability, transparency, and technical knowledge transfer. This is an important weakness for sustainability, given that the spirit of the pilots sites is to experience the early warning and long-term planning, learn and scaling-up the experience toward other local governments and communities; as well as feed National and Local Policies.

1.4. Concise summary of conclusions

The project was conceived in accurately way, clear and with a very high sense of responsibility towards the development challenges that face the people of Tanzania. In the institutional context, the "National Implementation Modality" was a bold decision, correct and undoubtedly the lessons to be learnt are high value independently of achievement level.

The project shows a low performance in terms of its achievements after two years of execution. Despite a financial good rhythm still not have a tangible tool, a functional instrument or mechanism. The remaining time is short and the distance toward outcomes is long. The project's executors and managers have to modify the implementation strategy to ensure a rapid attainment of outcomes, with acceptable degrees of sustainability, although some things will remain pending to be consolidated, beyond this project.

The strategy needs a bridge to linking its desired results with the field execution needs and the use of resources. This operational bridge between strategy and tactics, and a real M&E system are the most important gaps that the project has had, with high impacts on low performance toward the outcomes and in unsatisfactory sustainability, by now.

1.5. Recommendation Summary Table

REC. #	Recommendation	Entity responsible
	Project implementation & Adaptive management	
R19	<p>To support at managers and executors in their race to achieve the outcomes, the MTR mission recommend to pack the Outputs in three different Procurement Lots, in order to conduct its execution in a concentrated manner, as soon as possible, avoiding the effort dispersion. By hiring these three packages, the probabilities to achieve the outcomes with quality and basic sustainability, can be real in the short time that remains. <u>It is very important that all lots be hired before November 2016</u>. This mean that all ToRs and procurement bases, as well as the procurement process to hire the lots, has to be executed accurately (as a clock) by the managers and executors.</p> <p>Is quite recommends that managers and executors can receiving supported by an international technical assistance, with thematic experience on outcome 1 and 2, as well as with experience in project management, to help them in facilitate the technical discussions, elaborate each pack of ToRs, define the necessary tools to supervise the contracts and make the payments (tied by performance), support the PMU to face any mishap and push the lots forward.</p>	Project Management Unity
	Outcome 2.	
	Procurement Lot 1: Design, validation and complete execution of Output 2.6.	
R19	<p>OUTPUT 2.6 Climate Change and Climate Hazards included in local development plans and land use plans in Liwale and Meru districts. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: Both Liwale and Meru district, have a sustainable land development-based risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October 2016, Guidance to long-term planning at local level with all its sections is ready to be applying in Liwale and Meru. • In December 2016, the Guidance to long-term planning at local level was applied in Liwale and Meru. • In January 2017, the final version of the Guidance to long-term planning at local level is finished integrating the experience and lessons learned from Liwale and Meru. • In April 2017 Liwale and Meru District have updated its strategic plans, by mainstreaming sustainable land-planning development, based on risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. • In July 2017 Liwale and Meru District, have performed its annual programming and budgeting, with actions and indicators to ensure sustainable land-planning development, based on risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. 	Project Management Unity
	Procurement Lot 2: Design, validation and complete execution of Output 2.4, 2.1 and 2.3.	
R19	<p>OUTPUT 2.4 A crowd-sourced hazard feedback platform is installed. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ One crowd sourced hazard feedback platform, with a specific mission assigned and protocols, is being performing as working-process developed by the local disaster management committees. ➢ At least a radio media with district coverage in Meru and Liwale, is working as a mean to disseminate information, warnings, awareness about climate change. <p>Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October 2016, a clear concept, mission and procedures of the crowd-sourced hazard <u>feedback platform at local level</u>, is ready to be implemented. 	Project Management Unity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In October 2016, 40% of women are members of Disaster Management Committee at village, Ward and District level. In October 2017, an integrated crowd-sourced hazard feedback platform at local level, is working under the responsibility of local disaster management committee at Village, Ward and District level. In July 2017, 50% of women are members of Disaster Management Committee at village, Ward and District level. In March 2017, a strengthened local media is working as a mean to disseminate information, warnings, and awareness, and promote development-based disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. 	
R19	<p>Output 2.1 Standard Operating Procedures for droughts and floods specifying EW codes, communications channels, roles and responsibilities and emergency procedures.</p> <p>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: 2 DEPRP and at least 4 WEPRP for drought and floods with specific SOP for hydro-meteorological hazards are approved.</p> <p>Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2016, a Screening tool to identify hazards at local level, was applied in Liwale and Meru. In October 2016, an up-dated TEPRP for drought and floods with specific SOP for hydro-meteorological hazards, are approved with the endorsement of Ministry of Water, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and TMA. 	Project Management Unity
R19	<p>Output 2.3 One EWS simulation and adaptation planning exercise deployed in each districts generates lessons learned for up scaling and replicating.</p> <p>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: Four simulations were performed; two at village level and two at district level, where 50% of participants are women.</p> <p>Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In October 2016, a desk simulation at district level was performed with Liwale and Meru Disaster Management Committee. In October 2016, 2 awareness campaigns are designed at community levels. In November 2016, a simulation involving Village and Ward Disaster Management Committees was performed in Meru. In November 2016, an awareness campaign is executed in Meru District, <u>specifically oriented to women and schools.</u> In December 2016, a simulation involving Village and Ward Disaster Management Committees was performed in Liwale. In November 2016, an awareness campaign is executed in Liwale District, <u>specifically oriented to women and schools.</u> In December 2016, one seminar to exchanges of experiences linking local communities and national authorities. In March 2017, a publishing about how to perform a simulation at local level, was distributed between all project stakeholders and public in general. 	Project Management Unity
R19	Review the document design of 24/7 Emergency Operation Centre, before implement in order to incorporate lessons learned through similar activities regionally and in neighbouring countries, as well as identify clearly (i) the service to be provide/delivered, (ii) the procedures to provide/delivered those services and (iii) the profile of the permanent staff and the staff who will be provide by sectorial institutions in emergency case. Design and execute a “desk simulation” to support District emergency response for drought and floods. Up-date the TEPRP for droughts and floods, developing a specific SOP for different kinds of floods and drought.	Project Management Unity
Outcome 1.		
R19	Before 2016 end, the Project need to complete the equipment installation at 100%, fully working and transmitting data accurately toward the data-hub shared server, where DMD, MoWI, MALF, TMA, PBWB and RSCBWB, can access data fast and accurately.	
Procurement Lot 3: Design, validation and complete execution of Output 1.3 and 1.4.		
R19	<p>Output 1.3 Flood and drought monitoring and forecasting models, flood and drought forecast management systems and flood and drought risk maps are developed for each major river within the Pangani and Ruvuma Basins.</p> <p>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map of flood and drought hazard was elaborated for each basin section, corresponding to Meru and Liwale district. An Early Warning protocols for floods and drought are an official procedures of work for MoW, MTA, MoA and DMD. <p>Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November 2016, the basin section where is localised Meru and Liwale district, they have a flood and drought hazard assessment accompanied with a respective cartography, describing magnitude, frequency, intensity, return period and geographical coverture of floods, as well as a description of climatic circumstance that allow setting them. In November 2016, in Meru and Liwale district has designed an EWS for floods and drought that is ready to be calibrated from December 2016, to march 2017. An EWS for floods and drought are being calibrated during 2016 - 2017. In October 2017, the EWS for floods and droughts are completely in operations. 	Project Management Unity
R19	<p>Output 1.4 Hydrological and climate data collected from various monitoring systems is integrated into a harmonized database that is accessible to sectorial users.</p> <p>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: An integrated hydrometeorology data and information services platform is on line and working appropriately to be accessed by the specialized sectorial users.</p>	Project Management Unity

	<p>Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In November 2016, the rescued data from Pangani and southern coast basin are available on line to be accessed by DMD, MoW, MoA, TMA, PBWB and RSCBWB. • In October 2016, a Memorandum of Understandings is approved to share data between DMD, MoW, MoA, TMA, PBWB and RSCBWB. • In November 2016, the technology, equipment and Standard Operational Procedures, for data collection, transmission and data sharing, are working successfully on line. 	
	Sustainability.	
R4	To ensure that the financial inputs are driving Project execution toward outcomes, in a sustainable manner, is quite necessary modifying the current system of disbursement from the UNDP to PMO and from UNDP to executors, through performing a result-based financial management (i.e. performance indicators dully tied to annual or semi-annual goals, that allow verification on how the financial management is driving toward outputs and outcomes, and suitable tool to make verifications of fulfilment). Only in this way, the financial planning of budget can be useful to make informed decisions regarding the budget as a financial tool to enhance the performance toward outcomes and don't lose the trail of a good cost-effectiveness of interventions.	UNDP-GEF
R6	Elaborate a tool and perform a regular process to systematization of experience, in order to ensure that the lessons learnt will be available to share and enhance Public Policies tools.	
R8	Perform credible, reliable, useful and relevant actions to identify legal, cultural or religious constraints to women's participation in the project, in order to perform accurately actions to encourage and involve women and girls in the project. To do this, perform a specific programming of actions and budgeting to increase aware the women and girls about their involvement in this project and to facilitate actions performed directly by women and girls and with this, increase the sustainability of project benefits at local levels.	Project Management Unity
R10	Perform the accounting of co-financials commitments, in order to ensure its strategic use in sustainability of outcomes and in terms of project transparency and accountability. The Steering Committee may need to perform meetings, to align financing priorities and annual work plans to their co-financial responsibilities.	Project Management Unity
R13	To expand on-progress success, actors as Ministry of finance and economic affairs, the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) and social organizations (as Women's groups, NGO's groups, etc.), are very important factors to be incorporated in project as source of feedback, information and resources. At local level, Disaster Management Committees, Producer Groups and Water User Associations have to be integrated with much more decision.	Project Management Unity and Steering Committee.
R14	Define a working agenda with media at national and local level, in order to communicate, make transparent and facilitate the accountability, as well as in order to communicate at Tanzanian society, all that you achieve with this project to benefit people. Involve much more political authorities in these actions, in order to increase the project's ownership and the feeling that project success is their own success. Reinforce these objectives by creating a web presence.	Project Management Unity
R15	UNDP is a great sink of information and source of knowledge. In this sense, is highly recommended that UNDP increase its efforts to support at Executing Agency and Implementing Partners, through mobilizing suitable technical assistance to this new phase.	UNDP-GEF

2. Introduction

2.1. Purpose of the MTR and objectives

The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine:

- The progress being made toward the outcomes as specified in the Project Document.
- Will detect the signs of project success or failures with the goal of identify the necessary changes in order to put the project on trail and well contribute to ensure achieve its results.

The review will focus on (i) analyse the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, (ii) highlighting issues requiring decisions and actions, and (iii) will present lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review should be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term.

2.2. Scope & Methodology: principles of design and execution of the MTR, MTR approach, data collection methods and limitations to the MTR

2.2.1. Criteria of design and execution:

Criterion to ascertaining the status of outcomes: The MTR evaluations derive their "power" from using the outcome as the point of departure. The analysis net is cast wide to include everything done — within the project realm and beyond it — that can be perceived to have influenced the outcomes.

Criteria to examining the factors affecting the outcome: Analysis of factors that influence outcomes is the intellectual core of outcome evaluation. A thorough understanding of the factors that influence outcomes represents the rationale for any development intervention and UNDP-GEF involvement — to bridging the gap between "what is needed" and "what can be done".

Examining the factors that influence an outcome, tests the assumptions formulated in PRF, as well as its underlying assumptions. This demands analytical maturity, substantive knowledge of development and affinity with reality of the national cultural, political and institutional environment. Factors influencing development are multiple, complex, interrelated and ever-changing.

Criteria to review project contributions to outcomes. The Project contributions to changing the outcome take the form of the outputs produced as part of the full range of actions and co-financing from stakeholders that acting on Project outcomes. The unit of account for influencing outcomes is the overall Project Strategy, comprising the entire range of actions for partnership, policy advice and dialogue, brokerage and advocacy efforts.

In assessing the contribution of Project outputs to outcomes, the methodological imperative is plausibility of association. This is established through the best professional judgment of the evaluators and backed by analysis of data and perceptions. The strength of the linkages between Project outputs and the outcome is directly influenced by the quality of the outcome formulation. The establishment of a plausible association is easier when an outcome has been tightly formulated or deconstructed into smaller parts.

Criterion to assessing partnerships for changing at the outcome level: A complex range of factors influences outcomes. Making change happen invariably requires the concerted action of several different institutions and managers. No single actor can be held accountable for change that occurs at the outcome level. The purpose of the review of partnerships is not to assess activities or performance of partners per se. Rather, it is the design of partnership strategies, the formation of partnerships with Project and the implementation of those

partnerships that are being assessed. (Review of outputs jointly produced by partners acting in concert does belong within the scope of outcome evaluation.).

2.2.2. MTR approach

The approach to Outcome review on how the project is contributing to a change in development conditions is the main approach of this MTR. Outcomes are influenced by the outcomes and "soft" assistance within and outside of project. Outcomes are also influenced by the activities of other actors.

This Mid-Term Review takes the outcome as its starting point and then takes a number of selected variables, which drive or influence the outcomes. Outcome review does not start by analysing projects activities, as this approach is unlikely to yield useful or complete information about what is happening at the outcome level. Rather, outcome evaluations take the outcome as their point of departure.

The MTR include four categories of analysis:

1. Status of the outcome in relationship with the Project Strategy.
2. Factors affecting the outcome in relationship with the progress toward results.
3. The project contributions to the outcome in relationship with project implementation and adaptive management.
4. The project partnership strategy related to the sustainability.

2.2.3. Data collection methods and limitations to the MTR

MTR mission collected data through three methods: (i) review relevant documents requested on "Project Information Package" (Table 1); (ii) performing several interviews and meetings with Project Team, the UNDP Country Office, senior officials and task team/component leaders; (iii) field visit to observe the sites and develop several interviews and meeting with Water Basing Boards, Local Government and community leaders.

Table 1. Requested information		
Project Information Package		Stake holders contacted.
1. PIF.	11. All monitoring reports prepared by the project.	✓ PMO-DMD (co-chair)
2. UNDP Initiation Plan.		✓ VPO-DOE (co-chair)
3. UNDP Project Document.	12. Financial and Administration guidelines used by Project Team.	✓ TMA (Responsible Partner)
4. UNDP Environmental and Social Screening results.	13. Project operational guidelines, manuals and systems.	✓ MoW (Responsible Partner)
5. Project Inception Report.		✓ MALF Crop/Irrigation Department (Responsible Partner)
6. All Project Implementation Reports (PIR's).	14. UNDP country/countries programme document(s).	✓ Ruvuma Water Basin (Responsible Partner)
7. Quarterly progress reports and work plans of the various implementation task teams.	15. Minutes of the (Mid-Term Evaluation for the Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning System for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change – Tanzania) Board Meetings and other meetings (i.e. Project Appraisal Committee meetings).	✓ Pangani Water Basin (Responsible Partner)
8. Audit reports.		✓ UNDP-country office.
9. Finalized GEF focal area Tracking Tools at CEO endorsement and midterm.	16. Project site location maps.	✓ Tanzania Communication and Regulation Authority (TCRA).
10. Oversight mission reports.		

A MTR evaluative matrix¹, containing the evaluation criteria with key questions, indicators, sources of data, and methodology, was designed and executed in order to serve as a base to make a questionnaire and submit it to the national stakeholders and project team, in order to obtain data, information and opinions, as well as to design and execute the workshops with local governments and community leaders.

Limitation of MTR

Limitation 1. The Project did not have a comprehensive M&E.

¹ See annex on point 6.2.

Limitation 2. The baselines were not updated when the project started its operations.

Limitation 3. The absence of multi-annual operational plan for the entire project life, which clarified the concepts of outputs and outcomes, its scopes and the procedures of work to achieve each outputs and outcomes, has been important weak information to MTR mission.

In the absence of such data and in order to forming a judgment about the real progress toward outcomes and the quality of this progress, the MTR mission has employed combined analysis of existing documentation, the knowledge that the stakeholders have about the outcomes and a field observation. With that information obtained and using the expert criteria, was analysed whether the change has started or not, whether the actions "bite" or not the outcome and in what extent the progress to change (outcome) can be credibly attributed to the project interventions.

2.3. Structure of the MTR report

This MTR report was structured in the following sections:

Project description and background, context how the project objectives is aligned with the executing/implementing partners' strategies and priorities and UNDP programming priorities. The problems that the project sought to address: threats and barriers targeted. The project description and strategy (objective, outcomes, and expected results, description of field sites). Project implementation arrangements (short descriptions of management arrangements, Project Management Unit, Project Board, implementing partner arrangements, key partners and stakeholders involved in project implementation etc.) and significant socio-economic and environmental context since the project start implementation and any other major external contributing factors.

The findings. The findings are presented around the following four areas: Project Strategy, Progress Towards Results, Project Implementation and Adaptive Management, and Sustainability.

Conclusion and recommendations: The conclusions are developed in a comprehensive and balanced manner, highlighting the factors of success, the strengths, the weaknesses, the difficulties and the achievements reached by the project up to Mid-Term. The conclusions are described responding to MTR questions defined on Terms of Reference and provide suggestion to solve important problems or issues pertinent to project stakeholders, including UNDP and GEF.

With the findings and conclusions, this MTR report provide a practical and feasible recommendations directed to the project management and relevant stakeholders on actions to take and decisions to make in order to perform corrective actions, reinforce initial benefits from the project and show future directions underlining main objectives and mitigating risks of sustainability. A recommendation summary chart was developed with suggestions for who should be responsible for carrying forth each recommendation.

3. Project Description and Background Context

3.1. Development context: environmental, socio-economic, institutional, and policy factors relevant to the project objective and scope.

Socio-economic context (table 2)

During 2007/2012, there were improvements in living conditions in Tanzania with important access to basic education, health and nutrition and labour force participation in non-agriculture employment. Nevertheless, these benefits, it is visible high youth unemployment and rising income disparities and approximately 12 million Tanzanians are still living in poverty.

Most of Tanzania's economy depends on climate-sensitive sectors and services, such as agriculture, tourism and energy. Agriculture (including livestock) is the dominant sector in Tanzanian economy, providing livelihood, income and employment to over 80% of the overall population and accounting for roughly 56 % of GDP and about 60 % of export earnings.

About 85 per cent of the country's poor people live in rural areas and rely on agriculture as their main source of income and livelihood. Agricultural output remains predominantly based on smallholder production and most crops are under rain-fed conditions, with an estimated 2% of arable land currently are under irrigation. The commercial ranching accounts for about 2% of the total cattle herd, whereas pastoralism is concentrated in the northern plains and is practised in traditional grazing areas where climatic and soil conditions do not favour crop production.

Tanzania's main challenges include addressing infrastructure bottlenecks, improving the business environment, increasing agricultural productivity and value addition, improving service delivery to build a healthy and skilled workforce, and managing urbanization. The country also has a youthful labor force growing by approximately 800,000 every year and needs to increase employment creation.

Table 2. Summary of human conditions.			
Education		Health	
Literacy ² . Total population: 70.6% male: 75.9% female: 65.4%	Degree of risk → very high: 0.03 physicians/1,000 population ³ . Life expectancy 58.	Unimproved Water urban: 22.1% rural: 56% Total: 46.8%.	Unimproved Sanitation urban: 68.7% rural: 91.7% Total: 84.4%.
School life expectancy male: 9 years female: 9 years	Key gaps contributing to many of the mortalities and morbidities especially in children are poor sanitation, shortages of safe drinking water and malnutrition.		
Population Total: 44,900,000.			
Urban population: 31.6% Rate of urbanization: 5.36% annual rate of change. Growth rate 2.9% Migration: -0.54 migrant(s)/1,000 population. Poverty: 65.6% Employment: Rural 67% Urban 81%	Population structure Rural versus urban population pyramids (Tanzania Mainland)		

Environmental context.

The country has high variability in water offer, particularly from rainfall, both spatially and temporally: The Lake Tanganyika basin and the southern highlands receives up to 3,000 mm annually while about half the country receives less than 762 mm annually. Temporally, the northern region of Tanzania experience a bimodal rainfall pattern while the rest of country is unimodal, with majority of rainfall coming from December to April.

In this variable water offer scenario, the ecosystem degradation and desertification, rapid urbanization, contamination and biodiversity loss, are the most important challenges that Tanzania is facing on environmental ambit. Land degradation due to unsustainable farming and mining, encroachment of wetlands, overgrazing, uncontrolled tree and bush clearing, and wild fires, are the primary causes of ecosystem loss and biodiversity. At the same time, these

² Age 15 and over can read and write Kiswahili (Swahili), English, or Arabic

³ The World Health Organization estimates that fewer than 2.3 physicians per 1,000 would be insufficient to achieve coverage of primary healthcare needs.

processes are impacting water recharge zones and water sources, causing degradation thereof and decrease water availability in quality and quantity.

The population growth and rapid urbanization rates with the consequent increased environmental degradation, together with shifts in rainfall and the evident reduction of river's flows, are setting water scarcity⁴ as a reality on communities. In this scenario, the increasing failures on economics model and governance around the distribution of development benefits are pushing social vulnerability growth and exposing large numbers of population and livelihoods to climate hazards, increasing in this way the disaster risk. At this scenario, the desertification process and climate change will exacerbate seriously those complexities with important impact on governance and social coexistence.

Given the combination of already degraded environments, the dominance of climate-sensitive sectors in the economy and the low adaptive capacity in some regions, an important part of Tanzania population, are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. As such, climate change has the potential to constrain human development and even push back some of the gains that have been made in past decades and existing efforts.

Relevant Policy framework

Environmental Management Act, approved in 2004, provides for establishment of climate change units at individual sector ministries. In 2007, Tanzania presented its National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) whose preparation was performed on base of the agreed at the Conference of the Parties in 2001. The NAPA process, was informed by the National Development Vision 2025 and in this sense, were identified immediate and urgent Climate Change Adaptation Actions to lead to long-term sustainable development in a changing climate. The main objectives of NAPA are:

- To identify and develop immediate and urgent NAPA activities to adapt to climate change and Climate variability;
- To protect life and livelihoods of the people, infrastructure, biodiversity and environment;
- To mainstream adaptation activities into national and sectoral development policies and strategies, development goals, visions and objectives;
- Increase public awareness to climate change impacts and adaptation activities in communities, civil society and government officials;
- To assist communities to improve and sustain human and technological capacity for environmentally friendly exploitation of natural resources in a more sustainable way in a changing climate;
- To complement national and community development activities which are hampered by adverse effects of climate change; and
- To create a long-term sustainable livelihood and development activities at both community and national level in a changing climatic conditions.

Tanzania have another sectorial policies addressing climate change: National Environment Policy, National Energy Policy, Agriculture and Livestock Policy, National Forest Policy and National Water Policy, as well as the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA II) which advocates for food security and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

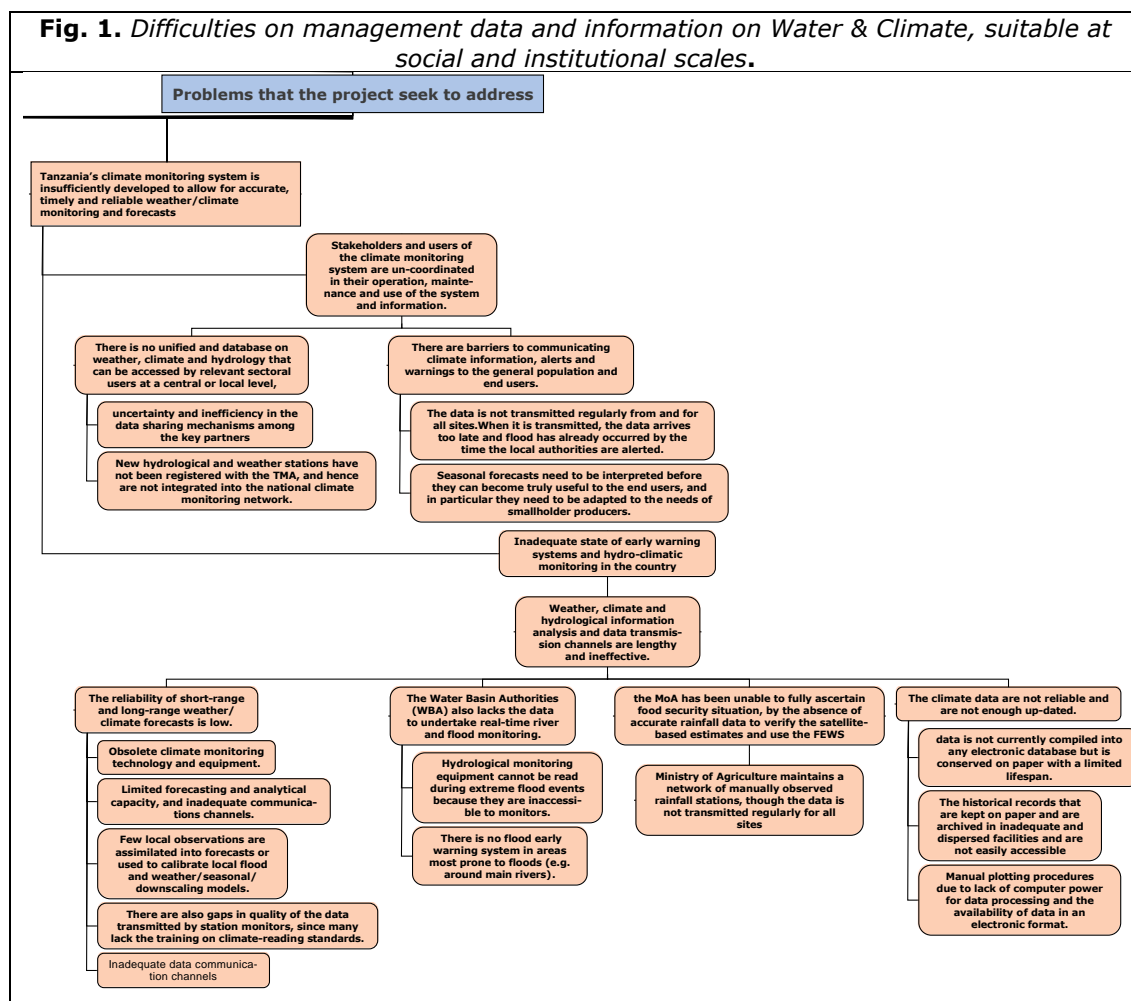
In addition, Tanzania has recently launched its 2013 National Climate Change Strategy, which aims place a better institutional arrangement to adequately address and change. The goal of the strategy is to enable Tanzania to mitigate climate change with a view to achieving sustainable development, in line with the five-year national development plan, the Development Vision 2025, as well as national sectorial policies.

⁴ The urban water supply issue, include over extraction of flows upstream and catchment degradation; while in rural areas, non-functioning of water points is an additional problem

3.2. Problems that the project sought to address: threats and barriers targeted

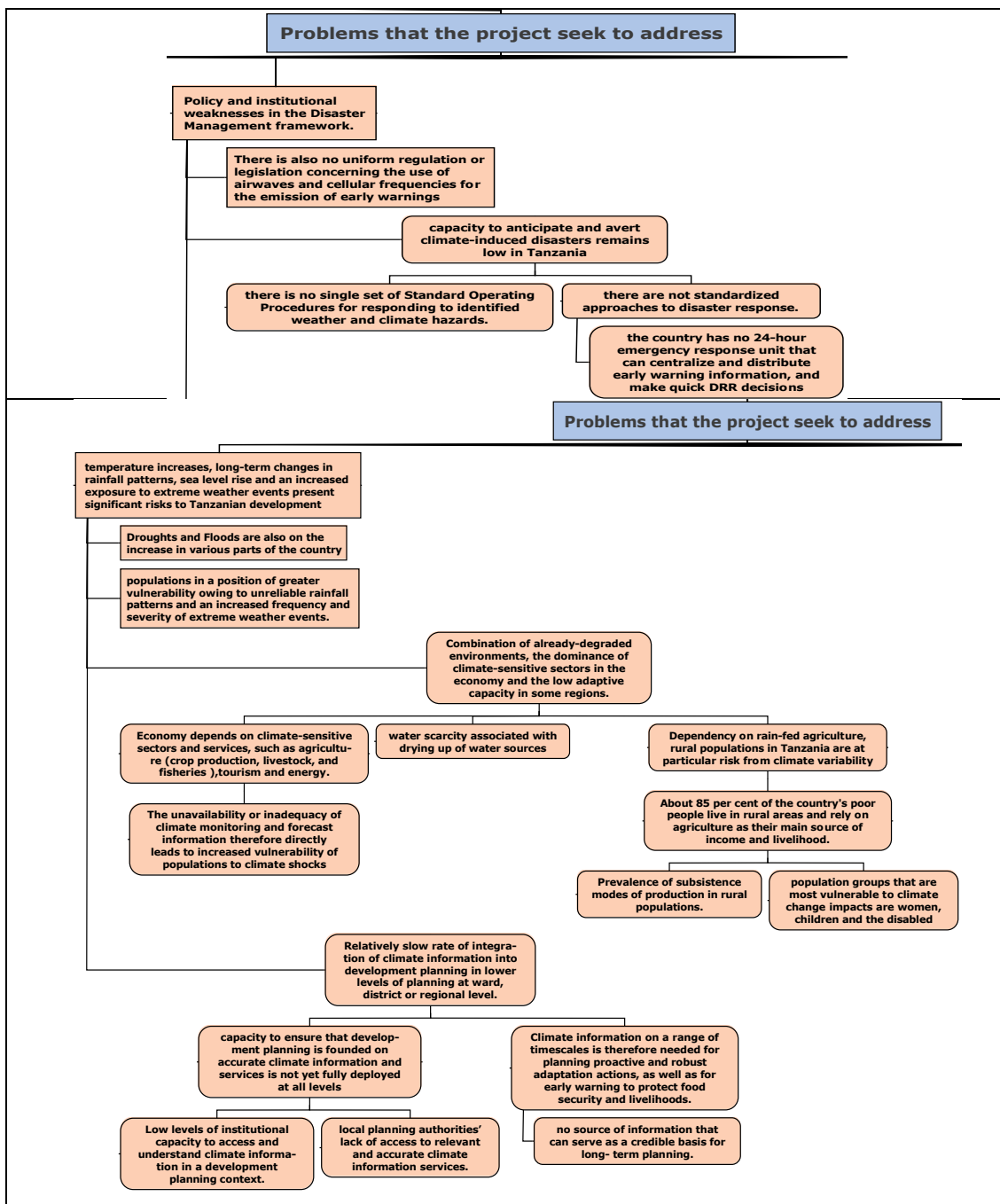
The problems that the project seeks to address can be structured in three analytical categories: (i) Difficulties on management data and information on Water & Climate, suitable at social and institutional scales; (ii) Weakness in transform information on Climate & Water in a suitable knowledge to decision making on Development-based risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.

At a basic level, the project seeks to solve the following problems related with weak capacities on Hydro-meteorological data producing, monitoring, transmission and analysis to produce information (fig. 1).



At operational level, the project seeks to address early problems around weak decisions making (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2 Weakness to transform information on Climate & Water in a suitable knowledge to decision making (planning and management).



3.3. Project Description and Strategy to address the identified problems: objective, outcomes and expected results, description of field sites.

The following tables have summarized the project and analyse in what extent is the project's strategy suitable to address the identified problematic situations and barriers in Pro-Doc. In this sense, in the left column are listed the outcomes and outputs identified by the Project and in right column, are listed the problems that the project sought to address.

Table 3. Project strategy and target problems.	
Outcome	Problematic Context.

<p>Outcome1. Enhanced Capacity of TMA and Water Basins to monitor and forecast droughts and floods.</p>		
<p>Target</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Baseline</p>
<p>75% of national territory is covered by an automated network</p>	<p>% Of national coverage by weather/climate monitoring system</p>	<p>50% of the territory is covered by some form of monitoring and 30% is covered by AWS</p>
<p>Data from river stations received in WBAs and TMA every 30 minutes; Data from weather stations received by TMA at least on an hourly basis.</p>	<p>Frequency of data transmission and reception of current weather and river levels in TMA and the WBAs</p>	<p>River stations are read manually every 2 hours during rainfall but transmitted at various intervals depending on the observer's capacity, ranging from daily to weekly. Automatic river gauges transmit every 30 minutes. TMA network operates at various frequencies, with most rapid transmission being hourly from AWS and slowest being daily manual readings transmitted on a weekly basis (not including rainfall stations which may transmit on a monthly basis).</p>
<p>Outputs prescribed to</p>	<p>Problematic situation.</p>	
<p>1.1 36 additional automated stations generate hourly climate data. 1.2 Real-time hydrological and river flow data available for major rivers in Pangani and Ruvuma Basins. 1.3 Flood forecasting models, flood forecast management systems and flood risk maps are developed for each major river within the Pangani and Ruvuma Basins.</p>	<p>The reliability of short-range and long-range weather/climate forecasts is low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obsolete climate monitoring technology and equipment. • Limited forecasting and analytical capacity, and inadequate communications channels. • Few local observations are assimilated into forecasts or used to calibrate local flood and weather/seasonal/downscaling models. • There are also gaps in quality of the data transmitted by station monitors, since many lack the training on climate-reading standards. • Inadequate data communication channels. <p>The Water Basin Authorities (WBA) also lacks the data to undertake real-time river and flood monitoring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrological monitoring equipment cannot be read during extreme flood events because they are inaccessible to monitors. • The Water Basin Authorities (WBA) also lacks the data to undertake real-time river and flood monitoring. • There is no flood early warning system in areas most prone to floods (e.g. around main rivers). 	
<p>1.4 Hydrological and climate data collected from various monitoring systems is integrated into a harmonized database that is accessible to sectorial users.</p>	<p>The climate data are not reliable and are not enough up-dated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not currently compiled into any electronic database but is conserved on paper with a limited lifespan. • The historical records that are kept on paper and are archived in inadequate and dispersed facilities and are not easily accessible • Manual plotting procedures due to lack of computer power for data processing and the availability of data in an electronic format. <p>Stakeholders and users of the climate monitoring system are un-coordinated in their operation, maintenance and use of the system and information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no unified and database on weather, climate and hydrology that can be accessed by relevant sectorial users at a central or local level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uncertainty and inefficiency in the data sharing mechanisms among the key partners ○ New hydrological and weather stations have not been registered with the TMA, and hence are not integrated into the national climate-monitoring network. • There are barriers to communicating climate information, alerts and warnings to the general population and end users. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The data is not transmitted regularly from and for all sites. When it is transmitted, the data arrives too late and flood has already occurred by the time the local authorities are alerted. ○ Seasonal forecasts need to be interpreted before they can become truly useful to the end users, and in particular they need to be adapted to the needs of smallholder producers. 	
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Problematic context.</p>	
<p>Outcome 2. Efficient and effective use of hydro- meteorological and environmental information for making early warnings and long-term development plans.</p>		

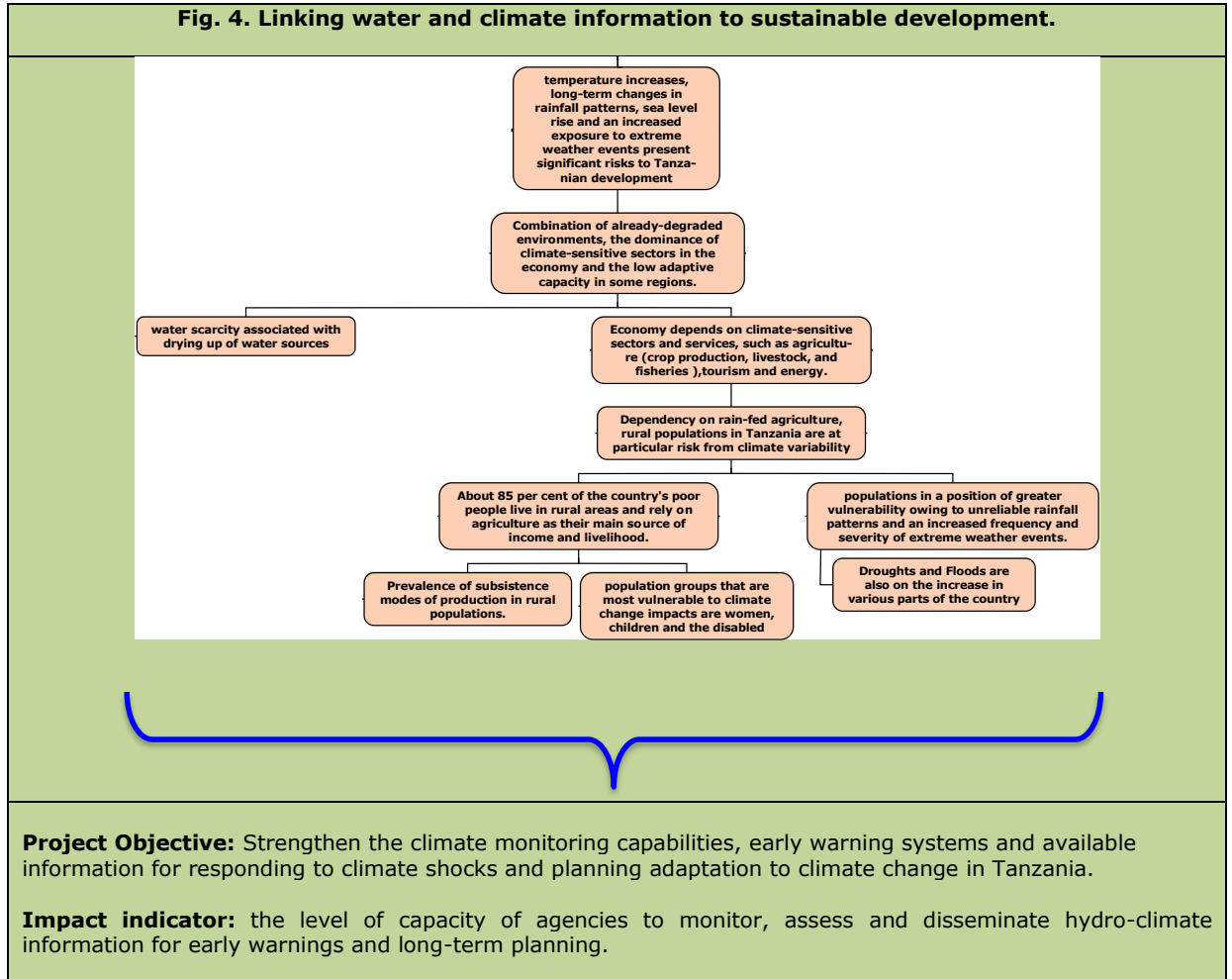
Target	Indicators	Baseline
At least 70% of residents in the targeted areas benefit from improved climate information, drought or early warnings, 50% of which are women.	% Of population with access to climate information and improved flood and drought warnings % of which are women	None of the residents in the targeted areas receive drought or flood early warnings. Climate information and agro-climate information is transmitted verbally through the extension service.
Local land use plans and development plans in Meru and Liwale include climate change risk information	Number and type of development planning framework informed by climate information in Meru and Liwale Districts	TAFSIP, MKUKUTA II, and other high level frameworks include climate change and mitigating measures but no plans at local level
Outputs	Problematic situations.	
2.1 Standard Operating Procedures for droughts and floods specifying EW codes, communications channels, roles and responsibilities and emergency procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity to anticipate and avert climate-induced disasters remains low in Tanzania. There is also no uniform regulation or legislation concerning the use of airwaves and cellular frequencies for the emission of early warnings. 	
2.2 An operational emergency operations unit that coordinates EW emission and DR activities for the country, based on SOPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no single set of Standard Operating Procedures for responding to identified weather and climate hazards. The country has no 24-hour emergency response unit that can centralize and distribute early warning information, and make quick DRR decisions. 	
2.3 One EWS simulation and adaptation planning exercise deployed in each districts generates lessons learned for up scaling and replicating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are not standardized approaches to disaster response. 	
2.4 A crowd-sourced hazard feedback platform is installed	<p>Stakeholders and users of the climate monitoring system are un-coordinated in their operation, maintenance and use of the system and information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are barriers to communicating climate information, alerts and warnings to the general population and end users. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is not transmitted regularly from and for all sites. When it is transmitted, the data arrives too late and flood has already occurred by the time the local authorities are alerted. Seasonal forecasts need to be interpreted before they can become truly useful to the end users, and in particular they need to be adapted to the needs of smallholder producers. 	
2.5 Lessons learned and recommendations on replication, including costs and benefits of EWS are available	<p>Slow rate of integration of climate information into development planning in lower levels of planning at ward, district or regional level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity to ensure that development planning is founded on accurate climate information and service is not yet fully deployed at all levels. Climate information on a range of timescales is therefore needed for planning proactive and robust adaptation actions, as well as for early warning to protect food security and livelihoods. Local planning authorities' lack of access to relevant and accurate climate information services. Low levels of institutional capacity to access and understand climate information in a development-planning context. No source of information that can serve as a credible basis for long- term planning. Economy depends on climate-sensitive sectors and services, such as agriculture (crop production, livestock, and fisheries), tourism and energy. Combination of already-degraded environments, the dominance of climate-sensitive sectors in the economy and the low adaptive capacity in some regions. Dependency on rain fed agriculture and prevalence of subsistence modes of production in rural populations. 	
2.6 Climate Change and Climate Hazards included in local development plans and land use plans in Liwale and Meru districts		
2.7 A plan for the sustainable financing for the operation and maintenance hydro-met network is developed and nationally approved	<p>Financing monitoring and EWS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is no clear policy on cost recovery, and the national budget provided to the TMA for operations and maintenance of its network is insufficient. Available funds have been unable to cover stipends for observers. Uncoordinated data collection, disparate data sets, duplication and unnecessary costs. 	

At this point, once the outcomes are achieving, the expectation is provide information to facilitated the execution of National Policies on Climate Change, Economic Growth and Reduction of Poverty, Environment, Energy, Agriculture and Livestock, Forest and Water.

In addition, the expectation is contribute to Sustainable Development in local level, through developing a pilot experience on Early Warning System and facilitate the long-term land planning in two Districts, based on climate and water information. Finally, the project strategy presumes that learned lessons, will scale-up toward to feedback National Policy.

From this assumption, the project defines the objective and the desired impact, in order to contribute to address the following development problems or challenges that is showing on fig.4 below.

Fig. 4. Linking water and climate information to sustainable development.



The field sites

Two Districts located in different agro-climatic zones and water basins, and with demonstrated pre-existing vulnerability and exposure to droughts and floods, were selected to develop a Local Early Warning System for Hydro-meteorological hazards and Long-Term Planning using water & climate information: District of Meru on Pangani basin and District of Liwale on Southern Basin.

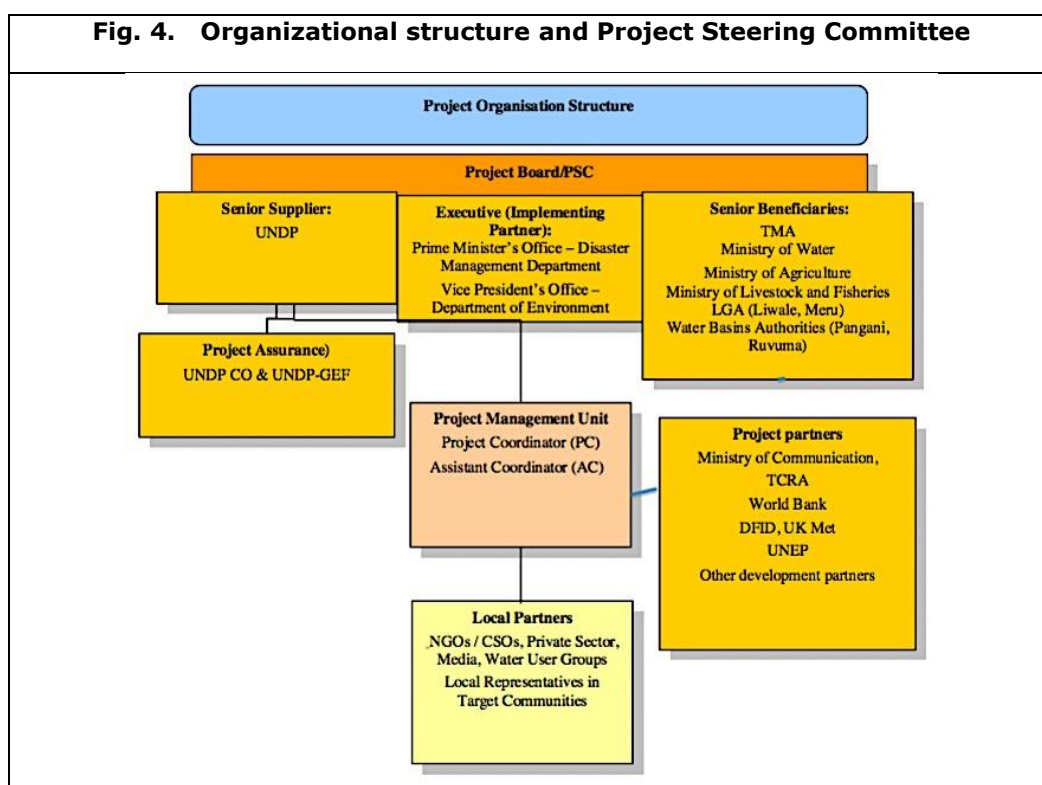
The population of Liwale district is about 76,015 peoples, of which 38,839 are women. In the area, 93% of income comes from rainfed crop agriculture and therefore, highly dependent on climate. The specific divisions that have been selected for the project implementation are Kibutuka division that is mostly affected by drought and Makata division as representative of areas affected by floods. The project expects to directly benefit at least 70% of the population in both divisions.

In Meru District, the population is 271,906 people (2009) of which 108,570 are women. Agriculture also occupies most of the economy, with rainfed crops and some livestock grazing. Meru district has two types of rainfall, the short and long rains which fall between October and December, and between March and May respectively. Based on these types of rainfall, the district therefore has two cropping seasons. Characteristically, the district has three different agro-ecological zones: highland/upper belt, middle zone and lower zone. The lower zone is highly affected by both drought and floods in some of the areas. Four (4) different wards have been designated for the deployment of the EWS: Nkoarisambu ward (upper catchment area), Maroroni ward (drought) and Makiba and Mbuguni wards (both droughts and floods).

3.4. Project Implementation Arrangements: short description of the Project Board; key implementing partner arrangements, etc.

The project is implementing according to the National Implementation Modality. In this sense, Project finances must pass through Medium Term Expenditure Framework to ensure national accountability through the normal government procedures and according to UNDP rules and regulations. Following institutions composes the executing structure (fig. 4):

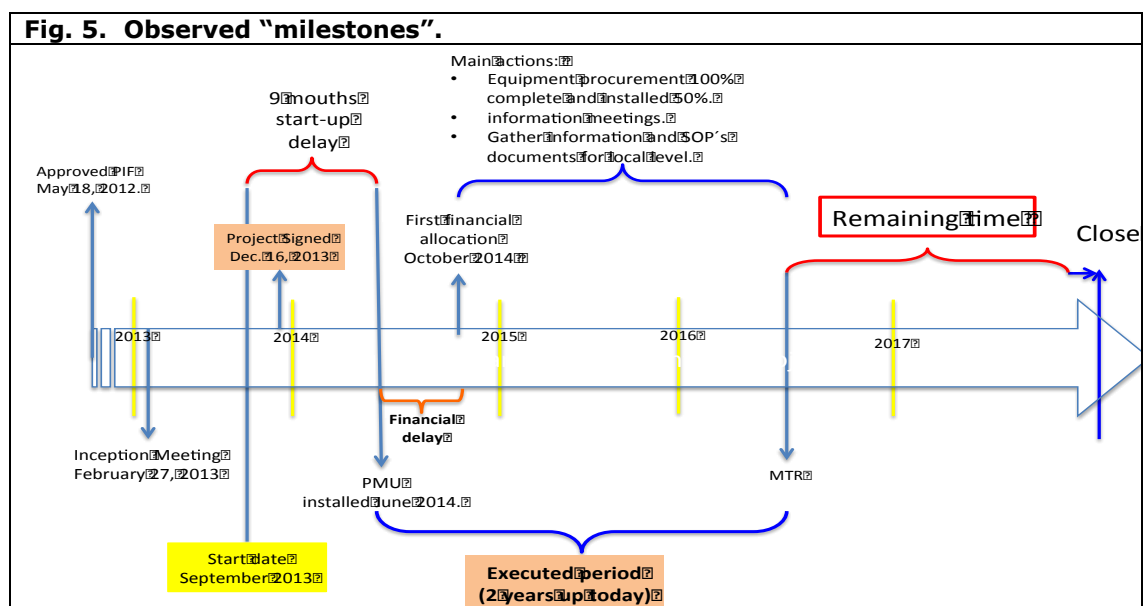
- The UNDP is the GEF Implementing Agency.
- The Prime Minister’s Office and Vice President ´s Office, acting as executing partner thought Disaster Management Department (DMD) and Division of Environment (DoE), respectively.
- The Project Board/Steering Committee is co-chaired by PMO-DMD and VPO-DoE.
- The PMO will be responsible for the implementation of the project, monitoring day-to-day operations, and accountability on financial flows.
- The VPO-DoE will be responsible for policy guidance in the virtue of its mandate for policy development and coordination of environment and climate change issues in the country.
- Other ministries and the TMA will act as Responsible Partners (RP) for specific components of the project. Responsible Partners are members of the project who are responsible for delivering some activities and outputs under the project.
- Participating Members, are members who benefit from the project’s activities and who can help providing oversight and guidance to the project overall.



3.5. Project timing and milestones

The absence of Multi-annual Operational Plan for the entire project life, which clarified the concept of each described outcomes and outputs, the scopes of these outputs in relationship with the outcomes, the procedures of work to achieve each output and the consecutively of actions in a planned timing with milestones, has been one of the limiting factors in this project with important impact on Project’s performance. However specific annual work plans were prepared timely but were not enough as a sure guide on RBM project performance.

In project document was placed a budget and expenditure plan, well structured, with a budget threshold by year, by implementing agent, but without mid term goals and/or milestones. The MTR mission prepared the following figure 5 to get a vision about observed "milestones".



3.6. Main stakeholders: summary list

1. PMO-DMD (co-chair)
2. VPO-DOE (co-chair)
3. TMA (Responsible Partner)
4. MoW (Responsible Partner)
5. MALF Crop/Irrigation Department (Responsible Partner)
6. Ruvuma and Southern coast Water Board (Responsible Partner)
7. Pangani Water Basin Board (Responsible Partner)
8. MALF (Livestock and Fisheries section) (Participating member)
9. TCRA (Participating member)
10. UNDP (Project Assurance)
11. Meru District council (Project beneficiaries)
12. Liwale district council (Project beneficiaries).
13. Community based organization: Women's groups, Producer Groups and Water User Associations.

4. Findings

4.1. Project Strategy

4.1.1. Project design.

To address "Difficulties on management data and information on Water & Climate, suitable at social and institutional scales", the underlying assumption can be summarized as: If it provides technologies and training to responsible institutions of monitoring climate and water resources, to enhance their capabilities to produce, transmit, storage and sharing data, they will have enough data to make better analysis (deeper and more detailed) to produce suitable information to population and specific sectors of activities, as agriculture, water supply, civil protection and planning.

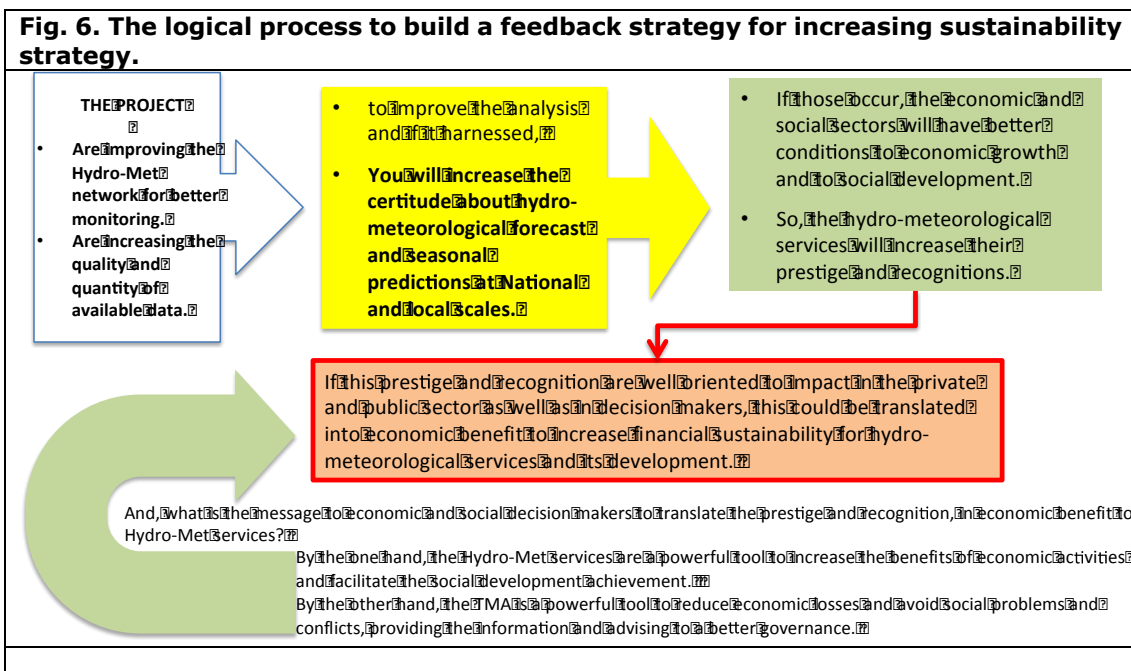
The second underlying assumption say: Once an enhanced data management and information on Climate & Water are under way, the solution to problem about “Weakness to transform information on Climate & Water in a suitable knowledge to decision making”, will learned by institutions, through an experience implemented at local level, that will provide the knowledge to feedback and to replication in others local governments and communities.

In consequence, will be developed and tested a suitable information package about climate and water resources, in order to mainstream this information in local long-term planning and install an Early Warning System to face drought and floods. So, the third underlying assumption says: the information will transform in knowledge, through the planning process to Local Development-based risk reduction and in adaptation to climate change.

- F1.** Those general assumptions are correct and have a suitable content with the context and with good practice; as well as the approach and the process, has been profiled in logical terms accurately. **This suggests that the project strategy has a good conceptual base.**
- F2.** In October 2015 were performed presidential elections on Tanzania. Despite this kind of activities always have an impact on project execution and in project ownership, MTR mission was not informed about negative impact or any delay caused by Presidential Elections and its political context.
- F3.** In addition and despite logical process to change administrators, resulting from electoral process, MTR mission not found any report about some constraint, delay or problem related with governmental administration changes.
- F4.** In relation on identified problems and barriers to address, the project strategy is accurate, relevant, coherent and clear in terms of what is necessary to be achieved strategic objectives (or outcomes).
- F5.** Lessons from other relevant projects were properly incorporated into the project design. However, in practice seems those lessons were incorporate as requirement more than a necessary guidance for execution. MTR mission detected that things as M&E system, reporting, performance of execution, clarity of what and how to do, are making as business as usual.
- F6.** Although in project strategy was defined for each outcome a set of outputs (included indicative activities), as well as a financial work plan with annual amounts, responsible agency and the budget description by item, the strategy does not force to executors and/or managers to make an operative annual plan for overall project life, in order to clarify the most effective route towards expected/intended results.
- F7.** MTR mission found that the Project Concept addresses sectorial and country priority, by bridging the Tanzania Five Year Development Plan and its core priorities with the need to enhance coordination and knowledge on climate change issues, given that the plan focused in climate vulnerable sectors, i.e. energy, tourism and agriculture.
- F8.** The project strategy is clear in terms of linking the needs to enhance the climate & water forecasting for accurate decision-making and a key contribution to socioeconomic development.
- F9.** In this way, MTR mission found a suitable framework to boost project's ownership. By the one hand, the NWHS are a powerful tool to increase the benefits of economic activities and facilitate the social development achievement. By the other hand, the NWHS are a powerful tool to reduce economic losses and avoid social problems and conflicts, providing the information and advising to better governance.

The population of Tanzania and the economic sectors, whose productive process and its economic benefits depends of accurately climate and water resources forecasting, are positive factors to affect in a positive way the project and its outcomes and contributing with

sustainability. In this sense, actors as Ministry of finance and economic affairs, the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) and social organizations (as Women’s groups, NGO’s groups, etc.), are very important factors to affect the outcomes in positive way and provide feedback in terms of information and resources. In fact, those groups of actors are very important to develop a social communication strategy and financing, in order to increase the NWS sustainability. The assumption for this idea is explained in the following figure 6:



- F10.** However at national scale, MTR mission not found evidence about whether the project has made some effort to integrate or consult those actors and organized citizens groups, in the design of the project.
- F11.** At institutional scale, MTR mission observed that the key organizations were integrated, both in the project design and in the execution. (PMO-DMD, VPO-DOE, TMA, MoW, MoA Crop/Irrigation Department, the Water Resource Board technical team from Ruvuma and Pangani Basin, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, TCRA and UNDP). All this institutions are key governmental organizations to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes in terms of information, resources and feedback.
- F12.** **At community scale**, the MTR has not evidence about whether the project has made some effort to integrate Community Base Organization, in the design of the project. However, the Local Disaster Management Committees, Producer Groups and Water User Associations are being integrating trough awareness meetings and with specific tasks to execute the project at local level. In this way, those groups are being affected in a positive way by the project.
- F13.** The MTR find that the Project Document, has been mentioned important issues about the impact of climate change on women and girls and clarify in some parts, its intends that women play an adequate part in the early warning system and that the information about Climate & Water will presented and transmitted in a way that is accessible to them, considering their specific constraints in order to ensure that the women and girls will benefit from climate information. Moreover, the project document has mentioned that they will "...ensure that all training and capacity development opportunities **are made available equally** to women and men, and equal numbers of participants in meetings, committees, trainings and seminars will be sought during implementation"⁵.

⁵ Project Document, pag. 19.

- F14.** The MTR mission found an important and a clear approach in relationship to impact in women situation: *Based on risk of climate change and given the gender roll, Women and girls are the ones who pose more stress associated with water scarcity and with the degradation of water sources. Moreover, women form the majority of rural dwellers whose subsistence is depending on rain fed-agriculture as their major source of livelihood. With less rain, fewer crops will be produced, thus negatively affecting household food security.*
- F15.** In this sense, MTR mission has found that this project have high relevance in terms of expected impact on gender equity at local level, as long as it achieves engaging with women and girls in a suitable way. The project has high relevance in terms of expected impact on gender equity at local level, as long as it achieves engaging with women and girls in a suitable way. Specifically and by the large number of female-headed households in project sites, the project intends to ensure that women play an adequate part in the early warning system.
- F16.** The MTR mission found that the project have a very important strategy in order to incorporate women and girls: Specifically and by the large number of female-headed households in project sites, the project executors intends to ensure that women play an adequate part in the early warning system. Women and women's groups will be specifically targeted by the output to build a crowd-sourced feedback platform, to ensure that i) they are direct beneficiaries of incoming agro-meteorological information, ii) that the information is relevant and understandable to them, and iii) that the messages and recommended actions are specifically applicable to women's roles and conditions. In addition, women and women's groups will receive targeted training on the EWS aspects of the platform, so as to ensure that their concerns and roles during an emergency are well integrated into the EWS.
- F17.** However, the MTR mission has no evidence that the above-mentioned concepts, strategy and actions, are in execution or in preparation. In addition, there is no evidence that the project is making some efforts to identify legal, cultural or religious constraints to women's participation in the project. There is not evidence about unplanned/unintended gender results, which may be reported by the MTR.
- F18.** The project has mentioned set quotas for male and female participation, although in the practice, the MTR mission have not evidence that this is being done on this manner or at least that some effort in this regard is made.
- F19.** The project has an indicator, which require be measured with disaggregated data by sex⁶; MTR mission has not found evidence about this accounting.
- F20.** MTR mission not found evidence about planned actions or performed specific activity or whether the project provided specific budget or will provide budget to increase aware the women and its roll in this project and to facilitate and encourage their participation.
- F21.** In the same line, the MTR mission have not evidence that the gender specialists and representatives of women at different levels, were consulted throughout the project design and preparation process, as well as in the executing process.
- F22.** There is not gender balance on project staff and Board members, and the MTR mission has no evidence about some action to correct gender balance in project staff and/or in project board.
- F23.** The MTR mission has no evidences about if broader development and gender aspects of the project are being monitored and reported effectively.

⁶ % Of population with access to climate information and improved flood and drought warnings % of which are women

4.1.2. Results Framework/Log-frame:

Project Objective: Strengthen the climate monitoring capabilities, early warning systems and available information for responding to climate shocks and planning adaptation to climate change in Tanzania.

Impact indicator: the level of capacity of agencies to monitor, assess and disseminate hydro-climate information for early warnings and long-term planning.

F24. The Project Results Framework does not be complemented with a **multiannual operative plan** which defining mid-term goals, performance indicators and milestones. This is an important weak.

Outcome1. Enhanced Capacity of TMA and Water Basins to monitor and forecast droughts and floods.		
Target	Indicators	Baseline
75% of national territory is covered by an automated network	% Of national coverage by weather/climate monitoring system	50% of the territory is covered by some form of monitoring and 30% is covered by AWS
Data from river stations received in WBAs and TMA every 30 minutes; Data from weather stations received by TMA at least on an hourly basis.	Frequency of data transmission and reception of current weather and river levels in TMA and the WBAs	River stations are read manually every 2 hours during rainfall but transmitted at various intervals depending on the observer's capacity, ranging from daily to weekly. Automatic river gauges transmit every 30 minutes. TMA network operates at various frequencies, with most rapid transmission being hourly from AWS and slowest being daily manual readings transmitted on a weekly basis (not including rainfall stations which may transmit on a monthly basis).

F25. From Result-Based Management approach, an outcome is a change. "Enhance" bring the idea of quantity, while "Capacity" brings the idea of quality because is referred to a skill or skills. In this sense, the MTR mission estimates that the outcome 1 is specific, reliable and relevant.

F26. The MTR recognizes that both indicators and targets for outcome 1, are good to measure the existence of changes that are "real" in materials terms, but it can't be seen as indicator of "enhanced capacity". The percentage of coverage and the frequency to receive data, are not indicators to measuring the capacity development or capacity building as a change in institutional skills that happens from negative initial conditions.

F27. The MTR mission recognize that the percentage of coverage and the frequency to receive data, are a basic condition to enhance capacities to monitoring and forecasting the abundance or precipitation deficit and its impact on water flow rates in rivers, but even seen in this way, there is not enough "SMART" to measuring an "enhanced capacity". By the other way, enhanced capacity to monitoring and forecasting the abundance or precipitation deficit and its impact on water flow rates in rivers, is qualitatively different than enhance capacity to monitoring and forecasting floods and droughts.

F28. For that reason, the MTR found that the indicators for outcome 1 are not specific, reliable and relevant to tracking the progress toward outcome 1 and to know if the outcome 1 is achieved.

To develop capacities for monitoring and forecast drought and floods, at least need to be assessed and mapping the magnitude, frequency, intensity, return periods and geographical coverture of floods and drought, as well as the climatic circumstance that allow setting them. This step is quite necessary to enhance the capacity to monitor and forecast floods and droughts.

In addition, drought is not only a rain deficit and low water-flows on rivers; drought is a hydro-climatic and agro-ecological condition, which engage for a period of time. For that reason, monitoring and forecasting drought need data inputs and analysis, from agriculture and ecosystems knowledge side. In consequence, another unavoidable step is organize a working group with technicians from TMA and Water Ministry, as well as from ministry of environment and agriculture too, in order to develop a capacity to share and analyse data, to produce information about drought as an interdisciplinary team and communicate this information to those who need in timely and understandable manner.

Given the above arguments, MTR mission suggest an amendments of indicators as following:

Outcome 1.			
Enhanced Capacity of TMA and Water Basins to monitor and forecast droughts and floods.			
Project Document indicators		Amendments indicators	
Indicator	Target	Indicator	Target
% of national coverage by weather/climate monitoring system	75% of national territory is covered by an automated network	% of national coverage by automatic weather stations and # of automatic hydrometric stations, % of data shared from those automatic stations among # of institutions.	An automated weather stations covers at least 40% of national territory, 30 automatic hydrometric stations are installed and the 100% of data from all automatic hydrometric and weather stations are concentrated in a Database Hub to shared among TMA, MoW and MALF.
Frequency of data transmission and reception of current weather and river levels in TMA and the WBAs	Data from river stations received in WBAs and TMA every 30 minutes; Data from weather stations received by TMA at least on an hourly basis.	# of screenings for floods and droughts, with its respective maps by basin, covering # of Districts.	Two screenings and two maps for floods and drought were made in Pangani Basin and in Southern Coast Basin, covering Liwale and Meru districts.

Outcome 2.

Outcome 2.		
Efficient and effective use of hydro- meteorological and environmental information for making early warnings and long- term development plans.		
Target	Indicators	Baseline
At least 70% of residents in the targeted areas benefit from improved climate information, drought or early warnings, 50% of which are women.	% Of population with access to climate information and improved flood and drought warnings % of which are women	None of the residents in the targeted areas receive drought of flood early warnings. Climate information and agro-climate information is transmitted verbally through the extension service.
Local land use plans and development plans in Meru and Liwale include climate change risk information	Number and type of development planning framework informed by climate information in Meru and Liwale Districts	TAFSIP, MKUKUTA II, and other high level frameworks include climate change and mitigating measures but no plans at local level.

F29. The efficient and effective use of hydro-meteorological and environmental information for making early warnings and long- term development plans, imply that the information is being using to plan and make actions. In this sense, the MTR mission estimated that the outcome 2 is specific, reliable and relevant.

F30. The MTR mission found that the outcome 2 is very potent, because require specialized technical work and specific skills, to prepare a useful information and understandable at social and institutional scale, about climate, water and environmental, to make decisions and execute informed actions. Only in this manner is understandable the concept of "efficient and effective use of information".

- F31.** The MTR mission estimates that "Include information in plans" and "provide early warnings" to residents, does not provide a real measurement about efficient and effective use of information about climate, water and environmental for decision-making on early warnings and long-term planning. The information by it self has no value, if the residents does not know how to react and why, and if the planners does not know how to use the information and why.
- F32.** In this sense, the MTR mission found that both, indicators and targets for outcome 2, are not enough specific, reliable and relevant to measuring the progress toward the outcome and if the outcome is achieved. The real indicator, have to measure a number decision-making and the quality of these decisions, based on disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.

Given the above arguments, MTR mission suggest an amendments of indicators as following:

Outcome 2.			
Efficient and effective use of hydro- meteorological and environmental information for making early warnings and long- term development plans.			
Project Document indicators		Amended indicators	
Indicator	Target	Indicator	Target
% of population with access to climate information and improved flood and drought warnings % of which are women	At least 70% of residents in the targeted areas benefit from improved climate information, drought or early warnings, 50% of which are women	Number of Disaster Management Committee, which have its own EWS and whose % members are women.	At least one Disaster Management Committee by target Village is working with its own EWS and 50% of members are women.
Number and type of development planning framework informed by climate information in Meru and Liwale Districts	Local land use plans and development plans in Meru and Liwale include climate change risk information	# of actions for Development-based risk reduction and adaptation to climate change, are being implemented in # of Districts.	At least 3 actions identified in formulated plans for Development-based risk reduction and adaptation to climate change, are being implemented in Liwale and Meru District.

- F33.** The MTR mission recognizes that the project's objectives and outcomes are clear, practical and feasible within its time frame, as Project Document planned. Given the arguments and the suggestions to amend outcomes indicators (mentioned above), and in order to ensure that the project's executors and managers will achieve the outcomes in the short time that remains, an unavoidable step is reorganizing the outputs, the placing of performance indicators for them, reformulate the actions and place milestones for each action.

This reorganization imply that the project's executors and managers, should concentrate their efforts in a project result-based management, through on modifying the implementation strategy to ensure a rapid attainment of outcomes, with an acceptable degrees of sustainability.

4.2. Progress Towards Results

4.2.1. Progress Towards Outcomes Analysis:

Table 2. Progress Towards Results Matrix (Achievement of outcomes against End-of-project Targets).

Project Strategy	Indicator ⁷	Baseline Level ⁸	Level in 1 st PIR (self-reported)	Midterm Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Midterm Level & Assessment ¹⁰	Achievement Rating ¹¹	Justification for Rating
Objective: Strengthen the climate monitoring capabilities, early warning systems and available information for responding to climate shocks and planning adaptation to climate change in Tanzania.	Indicator: The level of capacity of agencies to monitor, assess and disseminate hydro-climate information for early warnings and long-term planning	Total average score: 2.4	Technical Inception meeting with stakeholders and consultation field visits. Establish a Technical working group and prepare ToRs to setting the Project's M&E system.	Not available	Total average score: 3.5		MS	Main actions in two years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% Equipment procured. • Installed 50%. • Performed information meetings with communities and with technical teams. • Some consultancies were performed to gather information and specifications for further actions. 15 month remaining to close the project.
Outcome 1: Enhanced Capacity of TMA and Water Basins to monitor and forecast droughts and floods.	Indicator 1: % of national coverage by weather/climate monitoring system.	50% of the territory is covered by some form of monitoring and 30% is covered by AWS	Procurement bases to acquire 36 Automatic Weather Stations and servers to receive and organize data base to be available to analysis. Prepared ToR to Mapping current weather stations and data available.	Not available	75% of national territory is covered by an automated network		MS	About 50% of equipment is installed. Although achieve the "End-of-project Targets" as well as is written, the outcome did not be achieved. However, if the project's executors and managers concentrate their efforts in a project result-based management, is possible to achieve the outcome with some shortcomings related on sustainability.
	Indicator 2: Frequency of data transmission and reception of current weather and river levels in TMA and the WBAs	River stations are read manually every 2 hours during rainfall but transmitted at various intervals depending on the observer's capacity, ranging from daily to weekly. Automatic river gauges transmit every 30 minutes. TMA network operates at various frequencies, with most rapid transmission being hourly from AWS and slowest being daily manual readings transmitted on a weekly basis (not including rainfall stations which may transmit on a monthly basis).	Procurement bases to acquire 15 new Mini Automatic Weather Station, 30 new hydrometric stations and 20 new Automatic Rain gauge and Standard Rain gauge, as well as servers to receive and organize data base to be available to analysis.	Not available	Data from river stations received in WBAs and TMA every 30 minutes; Data from weather stations received by TMA at least on an hourly basis.		MS	

⁷ Populate with data from the Log-frame and scorecards

⁸ Populate with data from the Project Document

⁹ If available

¹⁰ Color code this column only

¹¹ Use the 6 point Progress Towards Results Rating Scale: HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU

Table 2. Progress Towards Results Matrix (Achievement of outcomes against End-of-project Targets).								
Project Strategy	Indicator ⁷	Baseline Level ⁸	Level in 1 st PIR (self-reported)	Midterm Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Midterm Level & Assessment ¹⁰	Achievement Rating ¹¹	Justification for Rating
Outcome 2: Efficient and effective use of hydro-meteorological and environmental information for making early warnings and long-term development plans	Indicator 3: % of population with access to climate information and improved flood and drought warnings % of which are women.	None of the residents in the targeted areas receive drought of flood early warnings. Climate information and agro-climate information is transmitted verbally through the extension service.	Prepared ToRs to assess feasibility of 24/7 Operations Center and its procedures.	Not available	At least 70% of residents in the targeted areas benefit from improved climate information, drought or early warnings, 50% of which are women		MU	The situation is like described on baseline. There is no information about climate risk, floods hazards or drought available to residents. There are not any EWS conceived, designed or installed. The women participation in local structure for disaster risk management is low. There are no actions to target women and no specific budget to encourage women assistance to project's activities. There is not any climate change risk or water related hazards information at local level, to be included on Local land use plans and development plans in Meru and Liwale. With concentrating efforts in a project result-based management, is possible to achieve the outcome with important shortcomings related on sustainability, given the project time remaining, the complexity of task and the long route to the outcome. Although achieved the "End-of-project targets" as well as was written, the outcome did not be achieved.
	Indicator 4: Number and type of development planning framework informed by climate information in Meru and Liwale Districts.	TAFSIP, MKUKUTA II, and other high level frameworks include climate change and mitigating measures but no plans at local level	No information available.	Not available	Local land use plans and development plans in Meru and Liwale include climate change risk information			

Indicator Assessment Key

Green= Achieved	Yellow= On target to be achieved	Red= Not on target to be achieved
Has already been achieved	Is partially achieved or on target to be achieved by the end of the project	Is at high risk of not being achieved by the end of the project and needs attention

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets but with significant shortcomings.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) The outcome is expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with major shortcomings.

F34. The MTR mission found that the project document informed that is aligned with the GEF Result Based Management Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change, specifically with following GEF outcomes:

- Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change- induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas.
- Outcome 2.2: Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses.

F35. The MTR mission has not found evidences to confirm the existence or the real level of progress declared as achieved in mid-term execution, in following GEF-TT indicators:

In the mid-term progress to results report on Tracking Tool, the project has reported (on left column) and comment of MTR mission (on right column):	
1.2.11. % of population with access to improved flood and drought management (70% Female. 70% Male).	The MTR not found any report or any fact to demonstrate that the project reached to cover 70% of women and 70% of men with improved flood and drought management. First of all, statistically is impossible to have those percentages, i.e. the population is not composed by 140% of people. So the project have a very serious problem of accounting its indicators and this is a quite evident constrain when the project does not have a M&E system. Second, the project need to install the half of equipment, so the half of data is not been produced, the institutions are not sharing data, not working together to process that data, not producing information about floods and droughts, no protocols and no procedures to produce information in climate scales, no thresholds, etc... Third, as said before, the project haven't any assessment for floods and drought risk and in consequence, haven't a plan to mitigate, prevent or to reduce the risk by disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change... There is not improved flood and drought information available to people yet.
2.1.1. Relevant risk information disseminated to stakeholders (yes).	Relevant information should be complete or is not relevant. General information about risk, is a basic point and an inescapable input, but is not relevant to stakeholders if not come completed with specific information about scenarios for floods and drought at local level, with specifications on different risk levels over population, livelihoods and infrastructure, describing hydro-climatic characteristics of hazards for Liwale and Meru. The MTR has not found a disaster risk assessment, a maps of risk or at least, a basic description about how are the floods and drought in Liwale and Meru, the expected impacts and where, what are the levels of vulnerability of population, of livelihoods and of infrastructures that expected to be affected. So, there is no relevant risk information disseminated to stakeholders. In order to say, "yes" for indicator 2.1.1 corresponding to outcome 2.1. (<i>Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas</i>) the project must to complete and mark "yes" to the output indicators 2.1.1.1 and 2.1.1.2, in the logic of disaster risk assessment. The question here is, how the project can mark "yes" to indicator 2.1.1 if the vulnerability assessment and risk has not been done as a first step?
2.1.1.1. Updated risk and vulnerability assessment (yes).	
2.1.1.2. Risk and vulnerability assessment conducted (yes/no).	
2.1.2.1. Type and No. of monitoring systems in place. Number and type of monitoring systems.	As PMU reported and MTR mission observed, only the 50% of equipment are installed in place. So, the PMU cannot inform that the 75% of country is under coverage, because the project needs to place the rest of 50% of equipment and prove that all equipment are working 100%.
2.2.2. Capacity perception index is in level 3, "substantial training in practical application (e.g. vocational training)".	Given the argument about Training (described above), the MTR has not observed "substantial training in practical application (e.g. vocational training)". In fact, the MTR appreciation is that the project is in phase of "Initial Awareness raised, (e.g. information/sensitization workshops and seminars)", i.e. on stage 2, not 3.
2.2.1.1. No. of staff trained on technical adaptation themes (disaggregated by gender) in themes: Monitoring / forecasting capacity (Early warning Warning Systems (EWS), Vulnerability mapping system (8 female and 15 male)	MTR mission not found any evidence about a level of knowledge and/or a Guidance material to train staff or anybody in themes as Early Warning Systems (EWS), Vulnerability mapping system or Monitoring / forecasting floods and droughts. Moreover, no material or basic knowledge was found among technical staff, in order to inform that the staff received training for Monitoring and forecasting floods and droughts. The arguments about this are abounded in the MTR report.

and Capacity development (366 female and 546 male).	
2.3.2. % of population affirming ownership of adaptation processes (50% of female and 50% male).	It can't be possible to affirm that 50% of women have "affirming ownership", when has not reach the 50% of women participation in the project activities and when the Project still not execute mass activities or awareness campaigns.
2.3.1.1. "Risk reduction and awareness activities introduced at local level. Type Monitoring /Forecasting capacity (EWS, vulnerability mapping system). Scope: 50%. Type: Strengthening infrastructure. Scope: 75%.	MTR mission has not found any document, report, verbal report or observed during field visit, activities for Risk Reduction at local level, as well as the strengthening infrastructure, or awareness activities related with those topics. If the project does not have a risk assessment can't conceive activities for risk reduction in accurate, responsible and suitable way and much less, for strengthening infrastructures. Moreover, in local sites does not exist yet the capabilities to forecasting and monitoring floods and droughts, and still there are not capabilities to assess vulnerabilities and make the mapping it.
2.3.1.2. No. and type of community groups trained in climate change risk reduction. (2 Community representatives from project pilot districts).	How the project can train communities groups about climate change risk reduction if not have characterized or assessed the risk of climate change to define the actions to reduce the risk and in consequence, conceive the training and execute it? Again, the project should not confuse information and sensitization meetings and seminars, with training and/or planning workshops.
3.2.2. Strengthened capacity to transfer appropriate adaptation technologies. (Moderate capacity achieved, 50-75%).	The MTR mission has not found any document report or verbal report and has not observed during the field visit, that the project has strengthened capacity to transfer appropriate adaptation technologies. In this sense, no confuse the weather stations and hydrologic equipment by itself, as "adaptation technologies". That equipment is a part of a "technology for adaptation" but they are not by themselves. That equipment must be in chained with a process to produce an early warning or with a long-term planning process. In this case, the technology for adaptation is the EWS, not the equipment. The long-term planning is a technology of adaptation, not the equipment, not the data and not the information by itself.
3.2.1.1. No. of individuals trained in adaptation-related technologies. (Female 6, Male 17).	The project has identified two general technologies for adaptation (EWS and Long-Term planning) but still not has defined the specific technology for adaptation in the specific context of Meru and Liwale. The project should not confuse maintenance training for weather stations and hydrological equipment, with individuals training in adaptation technology.

F36. The MTR mission found that the information placed to "Target at CEO Endorsement", was weak in terms of real Project's scope. The project managers found more points to report, than those was reported at "Target at CEO Endorsement".

F37. Related on outcome 1, MTR mission found the following persisting barriers:

- a. The infrastructure gap and data communication/management, are barriers not solved yet.
- b. In the practice, there is low availability to share data in an open way between stakeholders and users, despite any MoU, documents or the verbal declarations.
- c. Stakeholders and users of the climate monitoring system still are uncoordinated in their operation, maintenance and use of the system and information.
- d. At local level, the reliability of short and long-range forecasts remains low to be useful to early warnings about deficit or abundance of precipitation and its hydrologic response. There about 50% of the monitoring equipment waiting to be installed, the sharing database is still under construction and in consequence, the hub-server for sharing data and information is not working yet. There is not maps supported by screening hazard for drought and floods.
- e. In the practice, persists an important conceptual confusion, about what mean/imply and what is the difference between, (i) monitoring and forecasting deficit or abundance of precipitation and its hydrologic response, with (ii) monitoring and forecasting floods and droughts.

- f. Persist low clarity about necessary information and knowledge's bases to perform monitoring and forecast flood and droughts, as well as the process to do. This barrier is observed specially on drought concept, where the work process to make a prediction and tracking the drought, require the monitoring of many different factors: climate circumstance and hydrologic response, edaphologic and phenologic, depending on agro and ecosystem integrity and health conditions; those things are beyond than only monitoring the rains and water level.
- g. The persons who have the knowledge, still not have the opportunity or they have not been given themselves the opportunity to deploy their knowledge.
- h. Still cost recovery is based almost exclusively, on data sell. The idea about recovering cost from Services is not dominant yet.

F38. Related on outcome 2, MTR mission found the following persisting barriers:

- a. Persist institutional weaknesses in the Disaster Preparedness, Risk Management and adaptation to climate change, in terms of what mean each one, what are their differences, what are their limitations, how are related among them, what are the specific objectives on the field, how coordinate these at national and local levels, and what is the process to do all that.
- b. There is low clarity about EWS in terms of its contents, procedures and structure, at national-regional-local and community levels, and the relationship between all of them.
- c. Persists the idea of warning, as a centralized communication (decision making) that have to be communicated from top to down, sidestepping the principle that say: the information have to go directly to who need to allow a timely decision, avoiding long circuits to take a decision among those who will not be affected by the emergencies and disasters.
- d. Despite generalized idea regarding needs of information about floods and drought to support long-term planning in local levels, there is not enough clarity about the content (the concept, the scope, depth and scale) of this information and the process to turn information into basic knowledge to support long-term planning.
- e. Moreover, is not clear at all the process to support long-term planning using the knowledge on drought and flood, whose results should be concreted in measures and actions regarding land-use planning to Development-based Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change.

F39. MTR mission found that one of the project success, is the process to enhancing Hydro-Met network, whereby will increasing the quality and quantity of available data and the database is growing exponentially. With these availabilities, it expecting increase data analysis capacities and in consequence, will enhance capacities to monitoring and forecasting weather and hydrologic conditions. To further expand this on-progress success, will be necessary work hard on developing interdisciplinary knowledge, the capacity to work in team and deepen inter-institutional work process, in order to create the capacities to monitoring and forecasting droughts and floods.

F40. MTR mission found a good level of project's ownership by the local and technical levels. This is an excellent base to achieve the outcomes, despite the remaining time and the long path to go. To further expand this success and turning into more enthusiasm to work forward results-based, is quite necessary that the steering committee be capable to increase the project's ownership and provide an strategic vision to guide technical and local levels, to clarify the path to successful. To do

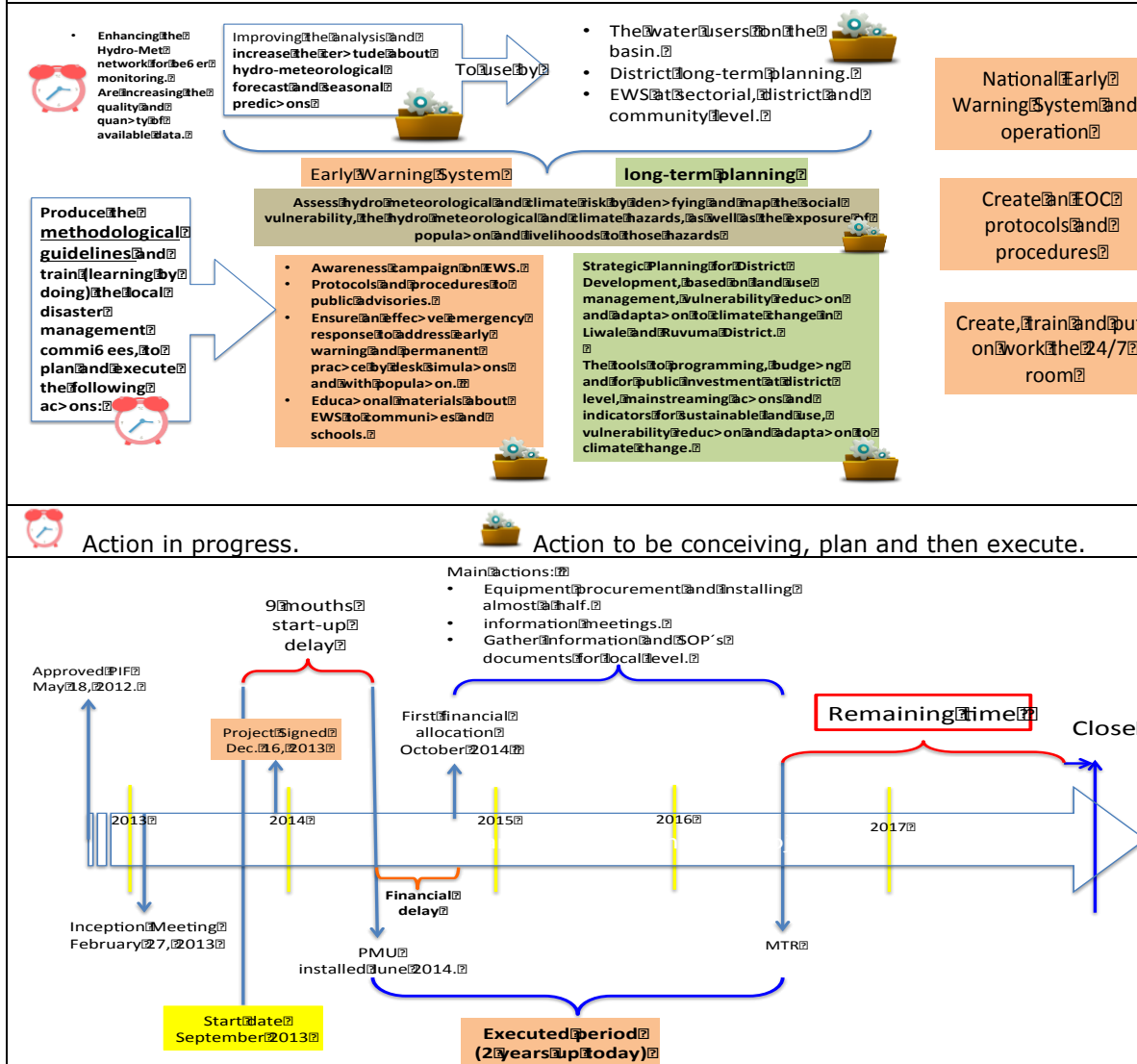
this, the steering committee can resort to high-level technical assistance, to put it available for technicians and for field needs.

4.3. Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

4.3.1. Management Arrangements

- F41.** MTR mission has not found evidence about changes made on management arrangements described on project document.
- F42.** It found that the proposed Project Management as outlined in project document, seems enough clear for allow managers and executors, defining a multiannual operative process that "bridging" strategy to execution.
- F43.** However, the MTR mission found that the executors and managers did not make this "bridging" programming that clarified the concept and scopes of each outcomes and outputs; the necessary procedures to achieving them, the key responsibilities linked to necessary collaborations to achieve each outputs and outcomes; a planned timing with compromises, clear milestones and performance indicators whose fulfillment should have been tied to variable disbursement tranches in order to ensure basic levels of effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and sustainability in the execution.
- F44.** As detected by MTR mission, the management arrangements described on project document can be clear, but without a multiannual operative plan, they lose its value. In this sense, MTR mission found that many uncertainties that today emerge as remaining barriers, mentioned above, could have been avoided, given the quality of project document but the weakness on multiannual operative planning.
- F45.** MTR mission found that is indubitable the importance of Project Management Unit in order to start the execution. When was hired, the project executions start with good rhythm, despite that the procurement process took long time, given the Government procedures that were used. However, once procurement process was made, the execution rhythm declined visibly and with this, the project performance. This is evident when is observing the fig. 7. It can be observed what are the actions in progress (and the time consumed) and what are the actions that need to be conceived, planned and executed, and the time remaining.
- F46.** The MTR mission found that the execution quality was from moderate to low in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, pertinence and sustainability. The financial execution reached 62%, however 55% of the funds goes to procurement and installations and the remained 7% goes to support implementation of the activities contributing to achievement of outcome 2. Despite the fast financial execution, the progress toward results were not balanced with financial execution; the Project has acquired most of equipment for outcome 1, but only around 50% were installed by now after 2 years of implementation. The project has performed some information meetings and awareness, has gathered some information and technical specifications, and has drafted a Standard Operation Procedures. However, the most actions related to outcome 1 and 2 require be conceiving, agreeing upon, designing and then executing, all in just 15 months (Fig. 7). While is true that the most of the activities under outcome 2 was planned to be implemented in year 3 &4, nowhere does it say that these activities could have not been conceived, agreed upon, designed prepared before, avoiding any delay or recovery time from delays.

Fig. 7. Project execution state, achieved by the Management Arrangement described on project document.



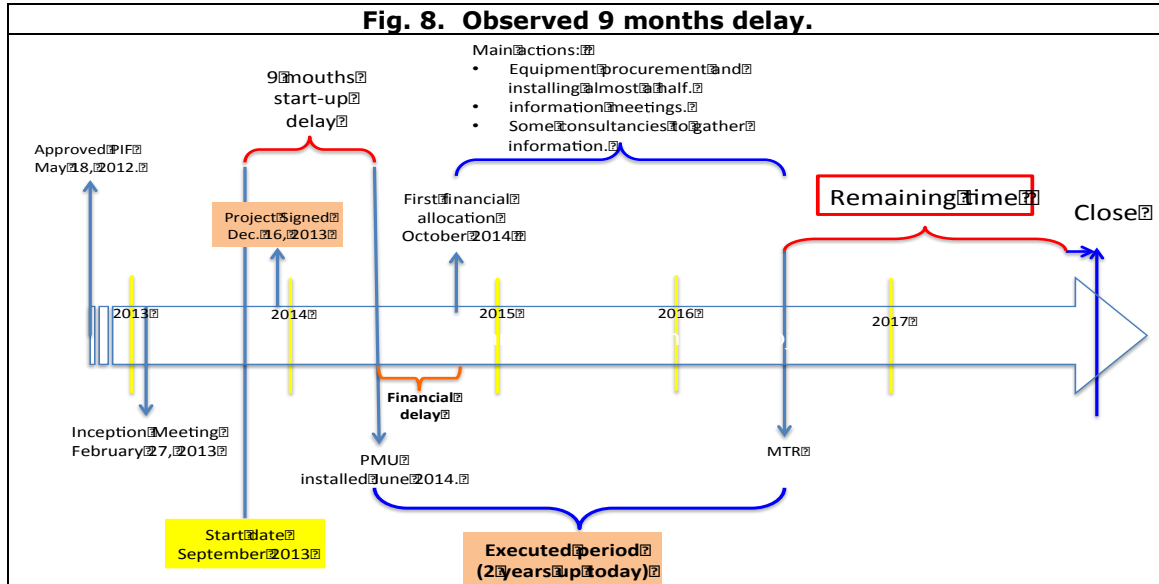
In the section 5.2 of this report, the MTR mission provides recommendations to press the accelerator in order to achieve the outcomes in 2017.

F47. There is no doubt that the support from UNDP was key to promote and push the project starting, facilitating the inception workshop (February 2013) and hiring the project management unity (June 2014), which contributed to starting-up the project operations.

The support of UNDP in the next phase, as a sink of information and source of knowledge, will be essential to support the Executing Agency and Implementing Partners, to achieve the outcomes. In this sense, is highly recommended that UNDP increase its efforts to support in identifying and mobilizing suitable technical assistance, as well as standing closer to the managers, providing management advice.

4.3.2. Work planning

F48. The MTR mission observed a delay of 9 months (fig. 8) between the start dates established on project document, up to date when the PMU was installed (indicator to start-up the operations). The MTR mission not find any consistent explanation about what happened in those 9 months; all the stockholders consulted by MTR expressed their lack of knowledge on this regards.



F49. MTR mission found that another delay occurred during “start-up”, due to normal exchequer financial procedures. The first disbursement took about three months to reach the executors.

F50. The MTR mission has observed direct actions taken to solve the delay about financial process. The Prime Minister’s office took initiatives under the guidance of the project board, with a notification letter sent to the Ministry of Finance to resolve the financial delays on resources flows and now the issues has been resolved (for the example for the fund for July to September 2016, the transfer has taken only 2 weeks to reach the Prime Minister’s office).

F51. By reviewing the work plans, MTR mission not find evidence about a results-based work-planning process. Suggestions are described on section 5.2 of this report.

4.3.3. Finance and co-finance

F52. The MTR mission found that the 62% of financial resources was used to buy and install equipment, hire some consultant to gather information and make meetings, but in concrete there are no achievements toward outcomes. In this sense, MTR mission observe a high cost and low effectiveness in project interventions.

F53. MTR mission found that is no changes on fund allocation as a result of a budget review.

F54. MTR mission found evidence of appropriate and a suitable account reporting, that allow timely flow of funds, for GEF&TRAC funds. The fund requests, the fund disbursement and relevant liquidations are linked by outcomes in the ATLAS, which enables the CO and PMU to track the financial utilisation per outcome and be able to control the significant financial variations, if any.

- F55.** The MTR mission found that the financial controls system is insufficient to know in what extent financial inputs are driving Project execution toward outcomes or if become as perverse incentives that divert the course of the executions out of trail which lead to outcomes. This risk is setting-up, because the current methods to request and to execute the disbursements from the UNDP to PMO and from UNDP to implementing partners, lacks of performance indicators dully tied to annual or semi-annual goals, that allow verification on how the financial management is driving toward outputs and outcomes.

To solve this problem, is necessary modifying the current system of disbursement from the UNDP to PMO and UNDP to Implementing partners, through installing a result-based financial management (i.e. performance indicators dully tied to annual or semi-annual goals, that allow verification on how the financial management is driving toward outputs and outcomes, and suitable tool to make verifications of fulfilment). Only in this way, the financial planning of budget can be useful to make informed decisions regarding the budget as a financial tool to enhance the performance toward outcomes and don't lose the trail of a good cost-effectiveness of interventions.

- F56.** Effectively, MTR found no evidence about tracking of co-financing commitment described on PRODOC and in copy on Annex 6.8 of this report. During the field visit, MTR mission explained to PMU and TMA, the importance of tracking of co-financing commitment. In this sense, the PMU took the suggestion and prepared the mid-term co-financial report. As reported by PMU, most of the co-financing are in kind contributions covering office space, utilities, communications, management and provision of technical experts. These will be quantified accordingly.
- F57.** In addition, MTR mission has not detected the strategic use of co-financial commitment, to help the objectives of the project and there is no evidence about meetings with co-financing partners to align financing priorities and annual work plans.

4.3.4. Project-level monitoring and evaluation systems

- F58.** MTR mission found that the PMU has been using the M&E framework, which described on PRODOC. However, the MTR mission did not found a working Monitoring and Evaluation System, despite that a consultant was hired to setting M&E system for the Project, update baselines, define performance indicators, etc. The MTR mission found that the consultant delivered its product in June 2015, but for some inexplicable reason the tool has never been implemented and now, has become an obsolete tool.
- F59.** The project annual work plan and budget are jointly prepared with project implementers and are reviewed by the project technical group, who meets once per quarter to review the project progress. The Project steering committee meets at least twice in year to approve work plans and project reports. The project implementer and responsible partners generate annual reports, which are shared with the UNDP and partners. However, the MTR mission found that the tools used by the PMU to inform about project implementation is based on a semi-annual report that is not linked with semi-annual work plan, is not referenced to "Project Result Framework", is not aligned with national or any other control system and not following a standard format; all that hindering its effectiveness as tool to inform about project implementation and take decisions.
- F60.** The budget for M&E is around 1% of project budget and seems smaller in proportion to project magnitude and complexity of outcomes. The allocation seems approximate correct, except by the absence of financial resources to provide a tailor-made M&E system for Tanzania Project.

4.3.5. Stakeholder engagement

- F61.** The MTR mission observed that the Project has contacted a good number of stakeholders, but has mobilized them just partially toward the outcome; i.e procure an install equipment, technical training for maintenance and to operate the acquired equipment, participation in international workshops, the data digitization, the consultancies for gathering information or to define technical specifications, as well as several information/sensitization meetings with local stakeholders. In the new phase opening after MTR, is quite necessary that the project increase their effort in order to increase the stakeholder's mobilization, especially of those who has execution responsibilities, given the characteristics that must assume the implementation in next phase.

4.3.6. Reporting

- F62.** The MTR mission not has any evidence or report from project managers, about management change.
- F63.** MTR found that the GEF reporting requirements is fulfilled in times but not in contents; the semi-annual reports are little more than a list of activities, without any reference to the work plan and the work plan not have milestones, lack the indicators of performance and no description about the process and organization to implement the work plan. This work plan situation is affecting the quality of reporting.

4.3.7. Communications

- F64.** MTR found that the communication is regular but was not effective in terms of alert and take measures to correct the delays, avoid the slowdown in the execution or fails on performance. In communications, especially between Steering Committee, executors and managers, have been absent the analysis about the success factors, difficulties, the challenges, lessons learned from the Project. In this sense, the communications with stakeholders is not contributing enough to their awareness of project outcomes and activities, and in clarify the needs to investment in the sustainability of project results.
- F65.** By review external project communication, the project as itself does not have mass media presence and in this sense, the project cannot communicate progress and intended impact to Tanzanian people and more specific, to the people of Liwale and Meru. Despite a tangential presence on UNDP websites, the project hasn't self-presence in National websites and curiously on websites from project responsible and partners are empty of information about project. In addition, the Project has not produced communications materials (poster, triptych or any other material) to inform the project progress and intended impact to the public. No has incidence on media at national or local levels and no public awareness campaigns.

4.4. Sustainability

- F66.** The MTR mission found that important factors of risk are inexplicably sidestepped in Risk Log described on Project Document. In any planning exist inherent risk to it and they should be well know by the planners (by the book), i.e. the risk related with the performance and deviation, risk of delays not controlled by the project, risk related with institutional conditions (determinate by political factors), risk to return on business as usual, risk of an uncoordinated implementation, risk related to appropriation and alignment, risk of high cost and low effectiveness

From the Results-Based Management approach (RBM), the main factors of risk are those who affecting the monitoring and evaluations process, the progress to outcomes and its achievement. Risks that will not affect the outcomes are not important for the project. In the same line, are not important those negative situations for which the project was designed and over it have to work. These are raw materials, not risk.

- F67.** MTR mission observed that the “risks” 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, from Risk Log, are negative situations that the same project is addressing as part of their outputs. It means, described situations are really a raw material for the Project and no imply risk achieve the outcomes or to progress toward them.

4.4.1. Financial risks to sustainability

- F68.** The financial risk to sustainability is related with acquired technology. The financial resources to maintain it and ensure its sustainability, once the guarantee end, is out of reach from the finance reality of Tanzania public institutions.

While running “guarnty time” (4 years aprox), exist a high likelihood to get new cooperation by the one hand, and by the other, developing a modern cost recovery model, based on tailor-made products and services for those sectors most dinamic of the economy. However, a modern cost recovery model can only be achieved, if the persons from institutions can make a jump from the antique vision to sell data to modern vision to sell services, leaving the data free and recovering its cost through “official’s certifications”.

4.4.2. Socio-economic to sustainability

- F69.** The MTR mission has no detected any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project outcomes.
- F70.** The risk to lose the actual level of project's ownership from stakeholders, is directly related with low level of performance and the delay of expected achievements (which is not yet feel) and thus, the project cannot show important achievements that population and decision-makers can value as useful, thus delaying the necessary recognition toward socio-economic sustainability.
- F71.** It is important to say that the installation of weather and hydrometric stations is not an achievement useful for social and political recognition. Will be the certitude to get an early warning to save life and goods, and the water-climate knowledge obtained to develop-based risk reduction and adaptation to climate change, which give the necessary recognition to the project.
- F72.** The MTR mission has observed that the interest to allow the project benefits continue to flow is well established at technical level of stakeholders. However, this technical interest in the project needs to be extended toward social and political ambit urgently and this requires a real demonstration of useful products for population. Saying in other words, stakeholder awareness at technical level exists to support objectives of the project. However, public awareness to support in the long-term the objectives of the project is a challenge to next months.
- F73.** The MTR mission has no evidence that the lessons learned is being documented by the Project Team. This is an important weakness, given that the spirit of the pilots sites is to experience the early warning and long-term planning, learn and expand the experience to other local governments and communities. By now, the project have the opportunity to solve this weakness, developing a tool and process to rescue the experience and then share with appropriate parties who could learn from the project and potentially replicate and/or scale it in the future.

4.4.3. Institutional framework and governance risks to sustainability

- F74.** The MTR mission has no evidence that the legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes pose risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project benefits.

- F75.** Nor has found evidence of using required tools, systems and mechanisms for accountability, transparency, and technical knowledge transfer.

4.4.4. Environmental risks to sustainability

- F76.** The MTR mission has not found any environmental risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusions

1. The project was conceived in accurately way, clear and with a very high sense of responsibility towards the development challenges that face the people of Tanzania, providing the core contribution toward adaptation to climate change, aligned to national priorities of food security, agriculture, water, economic growth and local development.
2. In the institutional context, the "National Implementation Modality" was a bold decision, correct and undoubtedly the lessons to be learnt are high value independently of achievement level, especially about technical and financial mechanisms to safeguard and ensure the result-based management.
3. The project shows a low performance. The level of expenditure is high and the achievements reached are little, the remaining time is short and the distance toward outcomes is long. In this context, achieving the results is a titanic work but possible, as long as the managers and executors intensify their work adopting proposed measures.
4. The project's executors and managers should concentrate their efforts in a project result-based management, through on modifying the implementation strategy to ensure a rapid attainment of outcomes, with acceptable degrees of sustainability. Although some things will remain pending to be consolidate, beyond this project.
5. The strategy, any strategy, needs a bridge to linking its desired results with the field execution needs and the use of resources. This operational bridge between strategy and tactics, known in planning discipline as programming, which is made in multi-annual and annual scales. In this sense, the whole project strategy, is composed by those elements of strategy described on project document before execution, by the multi-annual programming when the project is starting its first step and finally, each annual programming is an indivisible part of the whole strategic of project. For that reason and paraphrasing Carl von Clausewitz when he said that the War is merely the continuation of Policy by other means, in planning, the execution is merely the continuation of formulation by others means.

5.2. Recommendations

- R1.** The UNDP-GEF must provide the necessary support to Project Management Units to establish an multiannual programming for bridging strategy to executions, clarifying among all executors, the concept and scopes of each expected outcomes and outputs; the necessary procedures to achieving them, the key responsibilities linked to necessary collaborations to achieve each outputs and outcomes; a planned timing with compromises, clear milestones and performance indicators whose fulfillment have to be tied to a variable disbursement tranches in depending of performance in

fulfillment, in order to ensure basic levels of effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and sustainability in the and from the execution.

- R2.** Is quite necessary to develop the project with a Monitoring and Evaluation System, tailor-made of project current necessities and tied with the disbursements, as well as update the Risk Log in an accurate and coherent with Result-Based Management approach.
- R3.** It highly recommended that the project's executors and managers proceed to review the GEF-TT and fill at the pertinent indicators related with outcome 1.1, 1.2 and 3.2, ensuring that the provided information is reliable, specific, useful and relevant.
- R4.** To ensure that the financial inputs are driving Project execution toward outcomes, is quite necessary modifying the current system of disbursement from the UNDP to PMO and form UNDP to to executors, through performing a result-based financial management (i.e. performance indicators dully tied to annual or semi-annual goals, that allow verification on how the financial management is driving toward outputs and outcomes, and suitable tool to make verifications of fulfillment). Only in this way, the financial planning of budget can be useful to make informed decisions regarding the budget as a financial tool to enhance the performance toward outcomes and don't lose the trail of a good cost-effectiveness of interventions.
- R5.** The project report should use a standard format, linked to project result framework, financial performance and work-plan, as well as with performance of each executor.
- R6.** Elaborate a tool and perform a regular process to systematization of experience, in order to ensure that the lessons learnt will be available to share and enhance Public Policies tools.
- R7.** Is urgent to work on positive actions to balance gender on project staff and Steering Committee, by integrating specialists on gender and representatives of women groups, respectively. In addition, the managers have to monitoring and reporting effectively the gender aspects of the project.
- R8.** Perform credible, reliable, useful and relevant actions to identify legal, cultural or religious constraints to women's participation in the project, in order to perform accurately actions to encourage and involve women and girls in the project. To do this, perform a specific programming of actions and budgeting to increase aware the women and girls about their involvement in this project and to facilitate actions performed directly by women and girls.
- R9.** Steering committee should increase their attention on about project outcomes as a direct responsibility. Should provide a clear strategic vision to guide technical and local levels, and thus clear the path to successful. To save time on this and not distract them from their essentials functions, the steering committee can resort to high-level technical assistance to advise in this regard.
- R10.** Perform the accounting of co-financials commitments, in order to ensure its strategic use in sustainability of outcomes and in terms of project transparency and accountability. The Steering Committee may need to perform meetings, to align financing priorities and annual work plans to their co-financial responsibilities.
- R11.** To reinforce initial benefits, will be necessary to work hard on developing interdisciplinary knowledge, the capacity to work in team and deepen inter-institutional work process, in order to create the capacities to monitoring and forecasting droughts and floods.

- R12.** In this new phase that is opening after MTR and to expand on-progress toward the success, is quite necessary that the managers work hard in order to increase the stakeholder's mobilization (sensitization, meetings, workshops and simulations), especially of those who has execution responsibilities, given the characteristics that must assume the project's implementation in next months.
- R13.** To expand on-progress success, Actors as Ministry of finance and economic affairs, the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) and social organizations (as Women's groups, NGO's groups, etc.), are very important factors to be incorporated in project as source of feedback, information and resources. At local level, Disaster Management Committees, Producer Groups and Water User Associations have to be integrated with much more decision.
- R14.** Define a working agenda with media at national and local level, in order to communicate, make transparent and facilitate the accountability, as well as in order to communicate at Tanzanian society, all that you achieve with this project to benefit people. Involve much more political authorities in these actions, in order to increase the project's ownership and the feeling that project success is their own success. Reinforce these objectives by creating a web presence.
- R15.** UNDP is a great sink of information and source of knowledge. In this sense, is highly recommended that UNDP increase its efforts to support at Executing Agency and Implementing Partners, through mobilizing suitable technical assistance to this new phase.
- R16.** To reinforce initial benefits from output 1.1 and output 1.2, MTR mission suggest:
- **In November 2016 and base of a validated EW and Water Balance criteria:**
 - 36 new AWS are installed, fully working and transmitting data accurately toward the data share server, where DMD, MoW, MALF, TMA, PBWB and RSCBWB, can access data.
 - 15 new Mini Automatic Weather Station, 30 new hydrometric stations and 20 new Automatic Rain gauge and Standard Rain gauge, are installed, working and transmitting data accurately toward the data share server, where DMD, MoW, MALF, TMA, PBWB and RSCBWB, can access data.
 - **In July 2017:**
 - 36 new AWS are working and transmitting data accurately toward the data share server, where DMD, MoW, MALF, TMA, PBWB and RSCBWB, can access data.
 - 15 new Mini Automatic Weather Station, 30 new hydrometric stations and 20 new Automatic Rain gauge and Standard Rain gauge, are working and transmitting data accurately toward the data share server, where DMD, MoW, MALF, TMA, PBWB and RSCBWB, can access data.
 - **In December 2017,**
 - 36 new AWS are working and transmitting data accurately toward the data share server, where DMD, MoW, MALF, TMA, PBWB and RSCBWB, can access data.
 - December 2017, 15 new Mini Automatic Weather Station, 30 new hydrometric stations and 20 new Automatic Rain gauge and Standard Rain gauge, are working and transmitting data accurately toward the data share server, where DMD, MoW, MALF, TMA, PBWB and RSCBWB, can access data.
- R17.** To make a suitable use of acquired equipment around output 2.2, emphasizing the credibility, usefulness and relevance of 24/7 emergency unit, MTR mission suggest:

- Review the document design of 24/7 Emergency Operation Center, in order to:
 - Develop a section that incorporate lessons learned through similar activities regionally and in neighboring countries.
 - Develop a section identifying clearly (i) the service to be provide/delivered, (ii) the procedures to provide/delivered those services and (iii) the profile of the permanent staff and the staff who will be provide by sectorial institutions in emergency case.
 - Develop an architectural design for the room, in base of international standards and learned lessons.
 - Enhance the financial sustainability section, in order to provide a clear, direct and suitable guidance to develop an EOC, step by step, in base on real sustainability.
- In base of a reviewed 24/7 Emergency Operation Center design, proceeds to recruit and train staff.
- Proceeds to acquire and install equipment.
- Design and execute a “desk simulation” to support District emergency response for drought and floods.
- Up-date the TEPRP for droughts and floods, developing a specific SOP for different kinds of floods and drought.

R18. Amend outcomes indicators as proposed on section 4.1.2 in order to ensure its credibility specificity, reliability, usefulness and relevance in relationship with the outcomes. In this regards and to ensure the outcomes achievement in the short remaining time, an unavoidable step is reorganizing the project's outputs, placing of performance indicators for them, reformulate the actions and place milestones for each action. In this sense, MTR mission recommend a complete reformulation of work-plan 2016/2017, in order to:

- **Concentrate the work on prioritizing and execute only those essentials actions that leading directly to achieve the outcomes.**
- **Ensure that the exit actions and project's closure will perform in timely manner.**

R19. To support at managers and executors in their race to achieve the outcomes, the MTR mission recommend to pack the Outputs in three different Procurement Lots, in order to conduct its execution in a concentrated manner, as soon as possible, avoiding the effort dispersion. By hiring these three packages, the probabilities to achieve the outcomes with quality and basic sustainability, can be real in the short time that remains. **It is very important that all lots be hired before November 2016.** This mean that all ToRs and procurement bases, as well as the procurement process to hire the lots, has to be executed accurately (as a clock) by the managers and executors.

Is quite recommends that managers and executors can receiving supported by an international technical assistance, with thematic experience on outcome 1 and 2, as well as with experience in project management, to help them in facilitate the technical discussions, elaborate each pack of ToRs, define the necessary tools to supervise the contracts and make the payments (tied by performance), support the PMU to face any mishap and push the lots forward.

To do this and **in the line of amended outcomes indicators (see section 4.1.2)**, MTR mission suggest the following Indicative Procurement Lots:

<p>Procurement Lot 1: Design, validation and complete execution of Output 2.6.</p> <p>OUTPUT 2.6 Climate Change and Climate Hazards included in local development plans and land use plans in Liwale and Meru districts.</p> <p>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: Both Liwale and Meru district, have a sustainable land development-based risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.</p>
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Procurement Lot 1: Design, validation and complete execution of Output 2.6.		
INDICATIVE ACTIONS	INDICATIVE MILESTONS	VERIFICATION MEANS
<p>Draft a step-by-step Guidance to long-term planning at local level, by using climate and water resources knowledge, with following main contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Steps on how to perform a risk of climate change assessment at local level, using available climate and water resources knowledge. ✓ Steps on how perform a sustainable land-planning development-based on risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. ✓ Steps on how local governments can mainstream into its system of planning, programing, budgeting and investment, the results of sustainable land-planning development-based risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying any legal, cultural or religious constraints to women’s participation in community development-based disaster risk reduction, as well as in adaptation to climate change. (Include these themes in step-by-step Guidance to long-term planning at local level). • Perform suitable actions to encourage and involve women and girls in the project, that include (but not limit) actions to increase aware the women and girls about their involvement in this project. • Facilitate suitable actions on community development-based disaster risk reduction, as well as in adaptation to climate change, to be performed directly by women and girls. • By using “learning by doing methodology”, execute the Guidance in Liwale and Meru districts, in a participatory manner with Village and Ward disaster management committees. • Systematize the experience, rescue the lessons and adjust the Guidance, in order to be officialized and applied in other local governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October 2016, Guidance to long-term planning at local level with all its sections is ready to be applying in Liwale and Meru. • In December 2016, the Guidance to long-term planning at local level, was applied in Liwale and Meru. • In January 2017, the final version of the Guidance to long-term planning at local level is finished integrating the experience and lessons learned from Liwale and Meru. • In April 2017 Liwale and Meru District have updated its strategic plans, by mainstreaming sustainable land-planning development, based on risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. • In July 2017 Liwale and Meru District, have performed its annual programming and budgeting, with actions and indicators to ensure sustainable land-planning development, based on risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. 	<p>Officialised documents, regulations, guidance and land planning maps.</p>

Procurement Lot 2: Design, validation and complete execution of Output 2.4, 2.1 and 2.3.		
OUTPUT 2.4 A crowd-sourced hazard feedback platform is installed.		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One crowd sourced hazard feedback platform, with a specific mission assigned and protocols, is being performing as working-process developed by the local disaster management committees. • At least a radio media with district coverage in Meru and Liwale, is working as a mean to disseminate information, warnings, awareness about climate change. 		
INDICATIVE ACTIONS	INDICATIVE MILESTONS	VERIFICATION MEANS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the concept, mission and procedures of the crowd-sourced hazard feedback platform at local level, as well as its relationship with the mission of local disaster management committee at Village, Ward and District level. • Integrate CSOs and NGOs to work with disaster management committee at Village, Ward and District level. • Put under local disaster management committee (at Village, Ward and District level), the responsibility to dissemination and interpretation of EW and climate information. • Perform suitable actions to encourage and involve women and girls in the project, that include (but not limit) actions to increase the aware the women and girls about their involvement in Disaster Management Committee. • Facilitate suitable actions in crowd-sourced hazard feedback platform, to be performed directly by women and girls.. • Strengthening or create local media, as a community radio, to disseminate information, warnings, awareness and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October 2016, a clear concept, mission and procedures of the crowd-sourced hazard feedback platform at local level, is ready to be implemented. • In October 2016, 40% of women are members of Disaster Management Committee at village, Ward and District level. • In October 2017, an integrated crowd-sourced hazard feedback platform at local level, is working under the responsibility of local disaster management committee at Village, Ward and District level. • In July 2017, 50% of women are members of Disaster Management Committee at village, Ward and District level. 	<p>Officialised documents, list of Committee members.</p> <p>Equipment for community radio transmission and receptions.</p>

Procurement Lot 2: Design, validation and complete execution of Output 2.4, 2.1 and 2.3.		
promote development-based disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March 2017, a strengthened local media is working as a mean to disseminate information, warnings, awareness and promote development-based disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. 	
Output 2.1 Standard Operating Procedures for droughts and floods specifying EW codes, communications channels, roles and responsibilities and emergency procedures. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: 2 DEPRP and at least 4 WEPRP for drought and floods with specific SOP for hydro-meteorological hazards are approved.		
INDICATIVE ACTIONS	INDICATIVE MILESTONS	VERIFICATION MEANS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and apply a Screening tool to identify hazards at local level¹². Using a participative methodology and integrating learning by doing pedagogy, up-date or prepare District, Ward and Village Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, with specific SOP for droughts and floods, including a map of flood and drought hazard, as well as procedures and protocols for Early Warning. Local Disaster Management Committees, including its crowd-sourced hazard feedback platform procedures, were included into Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, developed with specific SOP for droughts and floods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2016, a Screening tool to identify hazards at local level, was applied in Liwale and Meru. In October 2016, an up-dated TEPRP for drought and floods with specific SOP for hydro-meteorological hazards, are approved with the endorsement of Ministry of Water, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and TMA. 	Officialised documents, Flows diagram and maps.
Output 2.3 One EWS simulation and adaptation planning exercise deployed in each districts generates lessons learned for up scaling and replicating. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: Four simulations were performed; two at village level and two at district level, where 50% of participants are women.		
INDICATIVE ACTIONS	INDICATIVE MILESTONS	VERIFICATION MEANS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborate a step-by-step guidance to prepare and conduct local simulations. Design and execute a "Desk Simulation" at District level. The District, Ward and Village disaster management committees, with the support of national institutions, design and execute an awareness campaign, to ensure that the population, specifically the women and schools, fully understands the agro-met codes, warnings and how response in emergencies and disasters, by broadcasting messages in local media, right through pieces of popular theater, loudspeakers, teaching materials for schools, place posters with messages in public services facilities, etc. Design and execute a simulation in the target villages, mobilizing the population and with a high participation of schools, women and children. Test the work process of crowd-sourced hazard feedback platform, in the simulation. Ensure that media does a wide coverage of the simulations. Perform a report about lessons learned. Organize 1 seminar to exchanges of experiences linking local communities and national authorities. A publishing to scaling up lessons learned in local level and supporting Policy makers and decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In October 2016, a desk simulation at district level was performed with Liwale and Meru Disaster Management Committee. In October 2016, 2 awareness campaigns are designed at community levels. In November 2016, a simulation involving Village and Ward Disaster Management Committees was performed in Meru. In November 2016, an awareness campaign is executed in Meru District, specifically oriented to women and schools. In December 2016, a simulation involving Village and Ward Disaster Management Committees was performed in Liwale. In November 2016, an awareness campaign is executed in Liwale District, specifically oriented to women and schools. In December 2016, one seminar to exchanges of experiences linking local communities and national authorities. In march 2017, a publishing about how to perform a simulation at local level, was distributed between all project stakeholders and public in general. 	Documents, publications and list of participants.

¹² A Screening tool, is not an assessment instrument; screening is only used for identify problems (as a floods and drought hazards), but in no case can seem as substitute of an assessment. In many places of word, the Screening is fully used to preparedness for emergency response, but to perform a long-term planning, you will need an assessment.

Procurement Lot 3: Design, validation and complete execution of Output 1.3 and 1.4.		
Output 1.3 Flood and drought monitoring and forecasting models, flood and drought forecast management systems and flood and drought risk maps are developed for each major river within the Pangani and Ruvuma Basins.		
Output 1.3 Flood and drought monitoring and forecasting models, flood and drought forecast management systems and flood and drought risk maps are developed for each major river within the Pangani and Ruvuma Basins.		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map of flood and drought hazard was elaborated for each basin section, corresponding to Meru and Liwale district. • An Early Warning protocols for floods and drought are an official procedures of work for MoW, MTA, MoA and DMD. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using historical database and information to assess flood hazards in terms of frequency, magnitude, intensity, geographical coverage and climate circumstances. • Mapping flood hazards in suitable scale to EWS and development-based risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in Liwale and Ruvuma districts. <p>Using historical database and information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Calculate rain discharge thresholds and transit time of water between the high basin and the floods areas. ○ Calculate and establish clearly the thresholds of triggering floods. ○ Protocoled the public advisory and warnings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In November 2016, the basin section where is localised Meru and Liwale district, they have a flood and drought hazard assessment accompanied with a respective cartography, describing magnitude, frequency, intensity, return period and geographical coverture of floods, as well as a description of climatic circumstance that allow setting them. • In November 2016, in Meru and Liwale district has designed an EWS for floods and drought that is ready to be calibrated from December 2016, to march 2017. • An EWS for floods and drought are being calibrated during 2016 - 2017. • In October 2017, the EWS for floods and droughts are completely in operations. 	Database, maps, documents, flows diagrams and thresholds.
Output 1.4 Hydrological and climate data collected from various monitoring systems is integrated into a harmonized database that is accessible to sectorial users.		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: An integrated hydrometeorology data and information services platform is on line and working appropriately to be accessed by the specialized sectorial users.		
Elaborate and implement joint work plan between DMD, MoW, MoA, TMA, PBWB and RSCBWB, whose content is related to technical issues about procedures, for data collection, transmission and data sharing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In November 2016, the rescued data from Pangani and southern coast basin are available on line to be accessed by DMD, MoW, MoA, TMA, PBWB and RSCBWB. • In October 2016, a Memorandum of Understandings is approved to share data between DMD, MoW, MoA, TMA, PBWB and RSCBWB. • In November 2016, the technology, equipment and Standard Operational Procedures, for data collection, transmission and data sharing, are working successfully on line. 	Database, maps, documents, flows diagrams and thresholds.

6. Annexes

6.1. MTR ToR

I. Position information

Title: Mid-term evaluation for the “**Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change**” project

Reports to: UNDP and President’s Office, Disaster Management Department

Type of consultancy: International

Duty station: Home based with mission travel to Tanzania

Duration of assignment: 35 working days.

Contract period: 15th March-16th June, 2016

Full time/office based

COA:

GL BU	Account	Fund	Op.Unit	Dept.	Project	Impl.Agent	Donor	Activity
UNDP1	71205	62160	TZA	38205	00086724	001459	10003	Activity3

II. Background information

This is the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the UNDP-GEF Mid-term review (MTR) of the full-sized project titled “Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warnings System for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change Tanzania” implemented through the Presidents’ Office – Disaster Management Department (PO-DMD). The project duration is four years with implementation started on December 2013, currently in its second year of implementation. In line with the UNDP-GEF Guidance on MTRs, sets out the expectations for this MTR. The MTR process will follow the guidance outlined in the document [http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/guidance/GEF/mid-term/Guidance Midterm % 20 Review% 20 EN 2014.pdf](http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/guidance/GEF/mid-term/Guidance%20Midterm%20Review%20EN%202014.pdf).

The ability of decision-makers in Tanzania to understand the likely impacts of climate change in the short and long-term is of critical importance to the countries sustainable growth aspirations. Given Tanzania reliance on climate sensitive agriculture , natural resources management and energy, the impacts of warming that has already been experienced has had negative effects on the national land based productive sectors and existing urban infrastructure. This project therefore aims at strengthening the capacity of the Government of Tanzania to observe, analyze and forecast climate information to enhance their warning systems and for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change.

III. Objectives of the Mid-term evaluation

The MTR will assess progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the Project Document, and assess early signs of project success, or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results. The MTR will also review the projects strategy and its risks to sustainability.

IV. Application process & Evaluation criteria

Application process

The consultant should submit current and complete C.V, technical and financial proposal (in separate submissions) in English with indication of email and phone contact.

Applicants are requested to apply online using the following site: <http://jobs.undp.org>

Evaluation Criteria

Individual consultants will be evaluated based on the following methodology:

Cumulative analysis:

The award of the contract shall be made to the individual consultant whose offer has been evaluated and determined as:

- Responsive/compliant/acceptable; and
- Having received the highest score out of a pre-determined set of weighted technical and financial criteria specific to the solicitation. 70%-30%.

Technical Criteria weight; [70%]

Financial Criteria weight; [30%]

Only candidates obtaining a minimum of 49 points (70% of the total technical points) would be considered for the Financial Evaluation.

Technical Criteria - Maximum 70 points:

- Relevance of education - 10 Points;
- Language skills - 5 Points;
- Knowledge of the area of work and expectation from the activities being covered - 15 points;
- Relevance of professional experience in conducting assignments of similar nature and scope - 25 points;
- Experience in writing/publication - 15 points.

Financial proposal - Maximum 30 points:

Appropriateness shall be computed as a ratio of the proposal's offer to the lowest price among the proposals received by UNDP.

Financial assessment:

A lump sum amount approach shall be used with the following expectations:

- The lump sum amount must be "all-inclusive";
- The contract price is fixed regardless of changes in the cost of components;
- For duty travels, UN's Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) rates prevailing at the time of sourcing, for the duty station and all other cities indicated in the TOR as part of duty travel destinations will be used. This will give Offerors an indication of the cost of living in a duty station/destination, to aid their determination of the appropriate fees and financial proposal amount, but it does not imply that Offerors are entitled to DSA payment; and
- The initial payment includes the actual cost of the IC's travel to arrive at the designated Duty Station. This implies that the completion of the journey can be considered as one of the deliverables payable upon arrival.

V. Scope of work, Tasks, Methodology, Deliverables, Timeline

Scope of work

The IC will assess the following four categories of project progress

I. Project Strategy

- Project design
- Results frameworks /log-frame

II. Progress Towards Results

III. Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

- Work planning
- Finance and co-finance
- Project- level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems
- Stakeholder engagement
- Reporting
- Communications

IV. Sustainability

Financial risks to sustainability.
Socio-economic sustainability.
Institutional Framework and Governance risks to sustainability.
Environmental risks to sustainability.

Conclusions & Recommendations:

The IC will include a section of the report setting out the MTR's evidence-based conclusions, in light of the findings.¹³

Recommendations should be succinct suggestions for critical intervention that are specific, measurable, achievable, and relevant. A recommendation table should be put in the report's executive summary. See the *Guidance for Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects* for guidance on a recommendation table.

The MTR team should make no more than 15 recommendations total.

Ratings:

The IC will include its ratings of the project's results and brief descriptions of the associated achievements in a *MTR Ratings & Achievement Summary Table* in the Executive Summary of the MTR report. See Annex E for ratings scales. No rating on Project Strategy and no overall project rating is required.

Methodology:

The MTR shall provide evidence based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The IC will review all relevant sources of information including documents prepared during the preparation phase (i.e. PIF, UNDP Initiation Plan, UNDP Environmental & Social Safeguard Policy, the Project Document, project reports including Annual Project Review/PIRs, project budget revisions, lesson learned reports, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the team considers useful for this evidence-based review). The IC will review the baseline GEF focal area Tracking Tool (AMAT) submitted to the GEF at CEO endorsement, and the midterm GEF focal area Tracking Tool.

The MTR is expected to follow a collaborative and participatory approach¹⁴ ensuring close engagement with the Project Team, government counterparts (the GEF Operational Focal Point), the UNDP Country Office(s), UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisers, and other key stakeholders.

Engagement of stakeholders is vital to a successful MTR.¹⁵ Stakeholder involvement should include interviews with stakeholders who have project responsibilities, including but not limited to: executing agencies, senior officials and task team leaders, key experts and consultants in the subject area, Project Steering Committee, project stakeholders, academia, local government and CSOs, etc. Additionally, the IC is expected to conduct field missions to selected 7 regions (Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Arusha and Manyara where the IC should be able to meet the project responsible parties and conduct site verification.

The final MTR report should describe the full MTR approach taken and the rationale for the approach making explicit the underlying assumptions, challenges, strengths and weaknesses about the methods and approach of the review.

Deliverables:

Deliverables to be submitted by consultant/s will include the following:

- (a) **Inception report:** The consultant will produce an inception report which clarifies objectives and methods of mid-term review within 2 weeks after the commencement of the consultancy service and submit the report to UNDP and PO-DMD

- (b) **Draft reports:** The consultant will produce the following draft reports for presentation and review by stakeholders, within 8 weeks of the MTR mission and sent to the UNDP reviewed by UNDP Regional Technical Advisor, Project Coordinating Unit, and GEF Operational Focal Point.

- (c) **Final report:** The consultant will produce the final reports on the following: This is the revised report with audit trail detailing how all received comments have (have not) been addressed in the final MTR report, within 2 weeks of receiving UNDP comments on draft and submitted to UNDP Tanzania.

Timeline:

¹³ Alternatively, MTR conclusions may be integrated into the body of the report.

¹⁴ For ideas on innovative and participatory Monitoring and Evaluation strategies and techniques, see [UNDP Discussion Paper: Innovations in Monitoring & Evaluating Results](#), 05 Nov 2013.

¹⁵ For more stakeholder engagement in the M&E process, see the [UNDP Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results](#), Chapter 3, pg. 93.

The total duration of the MTR will be approximately 35 working days over a time period of 12 weeks.	
Payment terms against the deliverables:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) 10% upon approval of the final MTR Inception report and approved by UNDP/PO-DMD ii) 30% upon submission of the draft MTR report to and approved by UNDP/PO-DMD iii) 60% upon finalization of the MTR report to and approved by UNDP/PO-DMD 	
VI. Recruitment qualification	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced (Master or PhD) degree in environmental/climate change governance, Social science, Project management, Development studies or any other related field
Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum of 8 years relevant professional experience • Knowledge of/experience with GEF and UNDP monitoring and evaluation policies and procedures • Previous experience with meteorological (policies, technology, products, community use of climatic and weather information, etc.) and climate change (adaptation and mitigation) issues in Africa, specifically Tanzania • Proven experience with environmental/climate change governance (inter alia policy analysis, dialogue, negotiation, research, monitoring and assessment) and in the implementation of climate change/environmental policies • Experience in evaluation of international donor driven development projects will be an advantage • Recent experience with result-based management evaluation methodologies • Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and climate change adaptation; experience in gender sensitive evaluation and analysis
Competencies	<p><i>Corporate Competencies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates integrity by modelling the UN's values and ethical standards • Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP • Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability • Treats all people fairly without favouritism. <p><i>Technical Competencies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrated ability to coordinate processes to collate information and facilitate discussion and analysis of material; • Technical competencies in undertaking complex evaluations which involve multiple countries and variety of stakeholders • Demonstrated strong research and analytical skills <p><i>Professionalism:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrated ability to meet deadlines and work under pressure • Demonstrated excellent organizational skills.
Language requirements	Fluency in English is essential

6.2. MTR evaluative matrix (evaluation criteria with key questions, indicators, sources of data, and methodology)

Evaluative Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Project Strategy: To what extent is the project strategy relevant to country priorities, country ownership, and the best route towards expected results?			
What are the Development problems where the project seeks to impact?	Target development problems.	Project documents, national policies or strategies, UNDAF, websites.	Document analysis.
Have you observed some change in this problematic situation?	Change in problems addressed by the project.	National level stakeholders.	Interviews and/or workshop.
How the project can contribute to solve this Development problem?	Contributions	National stakeholders, Project documents, national policies or strategies, UNDAF.	Interviews and/or workshop. Document analysis.
Which is the most effective route towards expected results?	Critical path toward results.	National level stakeholders.	Interviews and/or workshop.
Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated into the project design?	Lesson incorporated in project design.	National level stakeholders, Project documents.	Interviews, meetings or workshop. Document analysis.
How the project outcomes are fitting into National and/or Sectorial priorities and Plans?	Actions-bridging to development.	National level stakeholders, Project documents.	Interviews, meetings or workshop. Document analysis.
Who could affect the outcome and how?	Actors and affections on outcomes.	National level stakeholders, Project documents.	Interviews, meetings or workshop. Document analysis.
Who is contributing with information and/or resources to achieve outcomes?	Contributions.	National level stakeholders, Project documents.	Interviews, meetings or workshop. Document analysis.
How were they integrated on project?	Level of responsibility.	National level stakeholders, Project documents.	Interviews, meetings or workshop. Document analysis.
The progress to achieve outcomes, have catalysed beneficial development effects? (i.e. income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance, etc...)	Beneficial development effects	Local and National stakeholders, project team, community groups.	Interviews, meetings or workshop.
The catalysed beneficial development effects should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis?	Beneficial development effect indicators.	National stakeholders, project team.	Interviews, meetings or workshop.
GENDER			
Were relevant gender issues raised in the Project Document?	Relevant gender issues.	Project documents.	Document analysis.
Does the project budget include funding for gender-relevant outcomes, outputs and activities?	Budget gender-relevant.	Project documents.	Document analysis.
Were gender specialists and representatives of women at different levels consulted throughout the project design and preparation process?	Number of gender specialist and/or women's groups in the project.	Project team, national and local stakeholders, UNDP gender focal point.	Interviews, meetings or workshop.
The broader development and gender aspects of the project are being monitored effectively?	Comprehensive adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool.	Project team, project document, Tracking Tool.	Interviews, meetings or workshop. Document analysis.

Which 'development' indicators, including sex-disaggregated indicators and indicators that capture development benefits, can be included in the project?	Sex-disaggregated indicators of development benefits.	Project document, project team.	Interviews, meetings, document analysis.
Progress Towards Results: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved thus far?			
Are the project's objectives, outcomes and outputs clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame?	SMART rate.	Project documents.	Document analysis.
What is the capacity level of agencies for monitoring hydro-climate events, assess its evolution and disseminate information for EW and long-term planning?	Capacity level.	National and Local stakeholders. TMA-WMO assessment reports, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings, document analysis.
Which is the state of outcome 1: Enhanced Capacity of TMA and Water Basins to monitor and forecast droughts and floods.			
It has been improved the efficiency of readings and data transmission from conventional weather stations, river level stations and rain gauges?	Change on efficiency of data transmission.	National Stakeholders, field visit.	Interviews, meetings or workshop. Data and document analysis.
The observers have received new training to develop skills and apply tools to make more efficient work?	Increased efficiency of work.	Field visit, TMA-MoW reports, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings or workshop. Data and document analysis.
How much territory is covered by AWS?	% of territory covered by AWS installed.	Project documents, TMA-MoW reports, PIRs.	Data and document analysis.
How many river stations are transmitting at the same time and every 30 minutes toward WBAs and TMA?	Number of setting stations working as.	TMA-MoW, PIRs, field visit, data hub visit.	Interviews, data and document analysis.
How many of that river station are effectively received by WBAs and TMA in time and form?	Number of river stations transmitting complete data every 30 min.	TMA-MoW, PIRs, field visit, data hub visit.	Interviews, data and document analysis.
How many new weather stations is transmitting data to TMA each hourly or least?	Number of AWS transmitting complete data every 60 min.	TMA-MoW, PIRs, field visit, data hub visit, web sites.	Interviews, data and document analysis.
Are hydrological and river flow data available in real-time for major rivers in Pangani and Ruvuma Basins	Hydrological data availability in real time on web site.	TMA-MoW, PIRs, field visit, data hub visit, web sites.	Interviews, data and document analysis.
In which state is the flood forecasting models for each major river within the Pangani and Ruvuma Basins?	2 forecasting model	Local stakeholders, TMA and MoW, PIRs.	Interviews, data and document analysis.
Are developed the flood forecast management systems?	2 Forecasting management system	TMA and MoW, PIRs.	Interviews, data and document analysis.
Has been defined the flood risk map for each major river within the Pangani and Ruvuma Basins?	2 flood risk maps.	TMA and MoW, PIRs.	Data and document analysis.
In which state is the harmonized database that has collects hydrological and climate data from various monitoring systems, in order to provide access to sectorial users?	A service hub for hydro-meteorological database is available for sectorial technical users.	TMA and MoW reports, PIRs and visit data hubs.	Data and document analysis.
Which is the state of outcome 2: Efficient and effective use of hydro- meteorological and environmental information for making early warnings and long- term development plans.			

What actions were done or are doing, in order to provide early warnings to residents in targeted areas?	Number of residents receiving early warnings.	Local stakeholders, TMA-MoW reports and/or public advisories, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings data and document analysis.
What actions were done or are doing, in order to improve the climate information and canals to disseminate?	Improved climate information canals.	TMA-MoW and/or DMD, PIRs.	Interviews, data and document analysis.
What actions were done or are doing, in order to landing at local level the sectorial and trans-sectorial National Policy related on climate change?	Local regulations applying National Policies related on CC.	Local authorities, VPO-DOE, DMD, MoW, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings or workshop. Data and document analysis.
How many residents from the targeted areas, are participating in an organized manner in the EWS?	Number of local committees trained in EW response.	Local authorities, communitarian groups.	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.
How many residents from target areas comprise the warnings?	% of population attended by trained local committees.	Local residents, local groups, local authorities.	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.
How many women are being beneficiaries from climate information and early warnings?	Number of women participating in trained local committees for EW.	PIRs, local women groups, local authorities, UNDP gender focal point.	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.
What actions were done or are doing to planning land use and development-based risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in Meru and Liwale?	Number of action to Development-based risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.	Local authorities, VPO-DOE, DMD, MoW, MoA, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.
Are ready the EW Standard Operating Procedures ¹⁶ for droughts and floods?	Standard Operating Procedures	DMD, TMA, MoW, local authorities, MoA, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.
It is working an operational emergency unit that coordinates EW emission and DR activities for the country, based on SOPs?	Operational emergency unit	DMD, TMA, MoW, MoA, local authorities, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.
What actions were done or are doing in each district to execute the EWS simulation?	Actions to EW simulation.	DMD, local authorities, MoW, TMA, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.
Have sought some lessons learned to integrate on EW simulation and Planning exercise?	Lessons learned.	DMD, local authorities, MoW, TMA, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.
What actions were done or are doing in each district to planning the adaptation?	Actions to planning adaptation.	Local authorities, VPO-DOE, DMD, MoW, MoA, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.
What actions were done or are doing to rescue lessons, learn from this adaptation planning, promote their scaling up and replicate it?	Actions to rescue lessons.	Local authorities, VPO-DOE, DMD, MoW, MoA, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.
What actions were done or are doing to install a crowd-sourced hazard feedback platform?	Actions to feedback platform.	DMD, local authorities, MoW, TMA, PIRs.	Interviews, data and document analysis.
What actions were done or are doing to rescue the lessons learned and produce recommendations on replication, including costs and benefits of EWS?	Actions to produce replication.	National and local stakeholders, PIRs,	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.

¹⁶ EW codes, communications channels, roles and responsibilities and emergency procedures

What actions were done or are doing to include in local development plans and land use plans in Liwale and Meru districts, climate change Hazards?	Actions to mainstreaming climate change on development plans and land use plans.	Local authorities, VPO-DOE, DMD, MoW, MoA, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings or workshop, data analysis and document.
Is important to include climate vulnerability as component of planning?	Climate vulnerability level	Local authorities, VPO-DOE, DMD, MoW, MoA, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.
What actions were done or are doing to ensure financial sustainability of hydro-met network? What kind of actions is thinking?	Actions to financial sustainability.	Local authorities, VPO-DOE, DMD, MoW, MoA, PIRs.	Interviews, meetings or workshop and document analysis.
What conditions exist at national level to approve a plan for financial sustainability?	Financial and legal conditions.	National stakeholders, Min. of finances.	Interviews, meetings and document analysis.
Project Implementation and Adaptive Management: Has the project been implemented efficiently¹⁷, cost-effectively, and been able to adapt to any changing conditions thus far? To what extent are project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, reporting, and project communications supporting the project's implementation?			
Has there been an economical use of financial and human resources?	Economical use of resources.	Financial reports, ATLAS, PIRs.	Data and document analysis.
In which extent the resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.) are being used to produce the intended outputs?	Resources allocated on strategic milestones.	Project documentation, ATLAS, Tracking Tool.	Data and documentation analysis.
Do the achieved justify the costs?	Rate of cost/benefit.	Project documentation, ATLAS, Tracking Tool, project team.	Data and documentation analysis, interview and meetings.
Could the same achievements be attained with fewer resources?	Balanced point.	Stakeholders, project team.	Interview and meetings.
Have activities supporting the strategy been cost-effective?	Rate of cost/benefit.	Project documentation, ATLAS, Tracking Tool, project team, stakeholders.	Data and documentation analysis.
How resources could be used more efficiently to achieve the intended results?	Point of efficiency¹⁸.	Stakeholders, project team.	Interview and meetings.
Are the products timely delivered as was needed?	Timely delivered.	National and local Stakeholders, local communities, project team.	Interview, meetings and/or workshop.
Why some initiatives are implemented more quickly than others?	Time of implementation.	National and local Stakeholders, local communities, project team.	Interview, meetings and/or workshop.
How is structured the cost-sharing measures and complementary activities?	Position in the outcome chain.	National and local Stakeholders, project team.	Interview, meetings and/or workshop.
How has the steering or advisory committee contributed to the success of the project?	Contributions.	Steering committee, project team, local stakeholders.	Interview, meetings and/or workshop.
Is there a clear understanding of the roles and responsibilities by all parties involved?	Results chain system.	Steering committee, project team, local stakeholders.	Interview, meetings and/or workshop.
Is the monitoring and evaluation systems that project have in place helping to ensure effective and efficient project management?	Number of communication from TT and/or M&E reports.	Steering committee, project team, local stakeholders.	Interview, meetings and/or workshop.
Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?			

Are there any social or political hazards that may jeopardize sustainability of project outcomes?	Socio-political risk.	National and local stakeholders, project team.	Interview, meetings and/or workshop.
Are stakeholders enough interested in outcomes, to allow for the project benefits to be sustained?	Outcomes ownership.	National and local stakeholders, project team.	Interview, meetings and/or workshop.
Lessons learned are being documented by the Project Team continuously and are shared with stakeholders who could learn from the project?	Number of meetings to exchange experiences with stakeholders.	National and local stakeholders, project team.	Interview, meetings and/or workshop.
Do the current legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes, may jeopardize the sustenance of the project benefits?	Level of risk.	National and local stakeholders, project team.	Interview, meetings and/or workshop.
Are there any environmental risks that may jeopardize the sustenance of the projects outcomes?	Level of risk.	National and local stakeholders, project team.	Interview, meetings and/or workshop.
Do the project interventions have well designed and well planned exit strategies	An exit strategy.	Project documentation, project team, national and UNDP GEF focal point, GEF-RTA.	Data and documentation analysis, interview and meetings.
What could be done to strengthen exit strategies and sustainability?	Additional and/or adjustment measures	National stakeholders, project team, UNDP GEF focal point, GEF-RTA.	Data and documentation analysis, interview and meetings.
What changes if any should be made in the current partnership (s) in order to promote long term sustainability?	Proposed changes.	National stakeholders, Project team, UNDP GEF focal point, GEF-RTA.	Data and documentation analysis, interview and meetings.

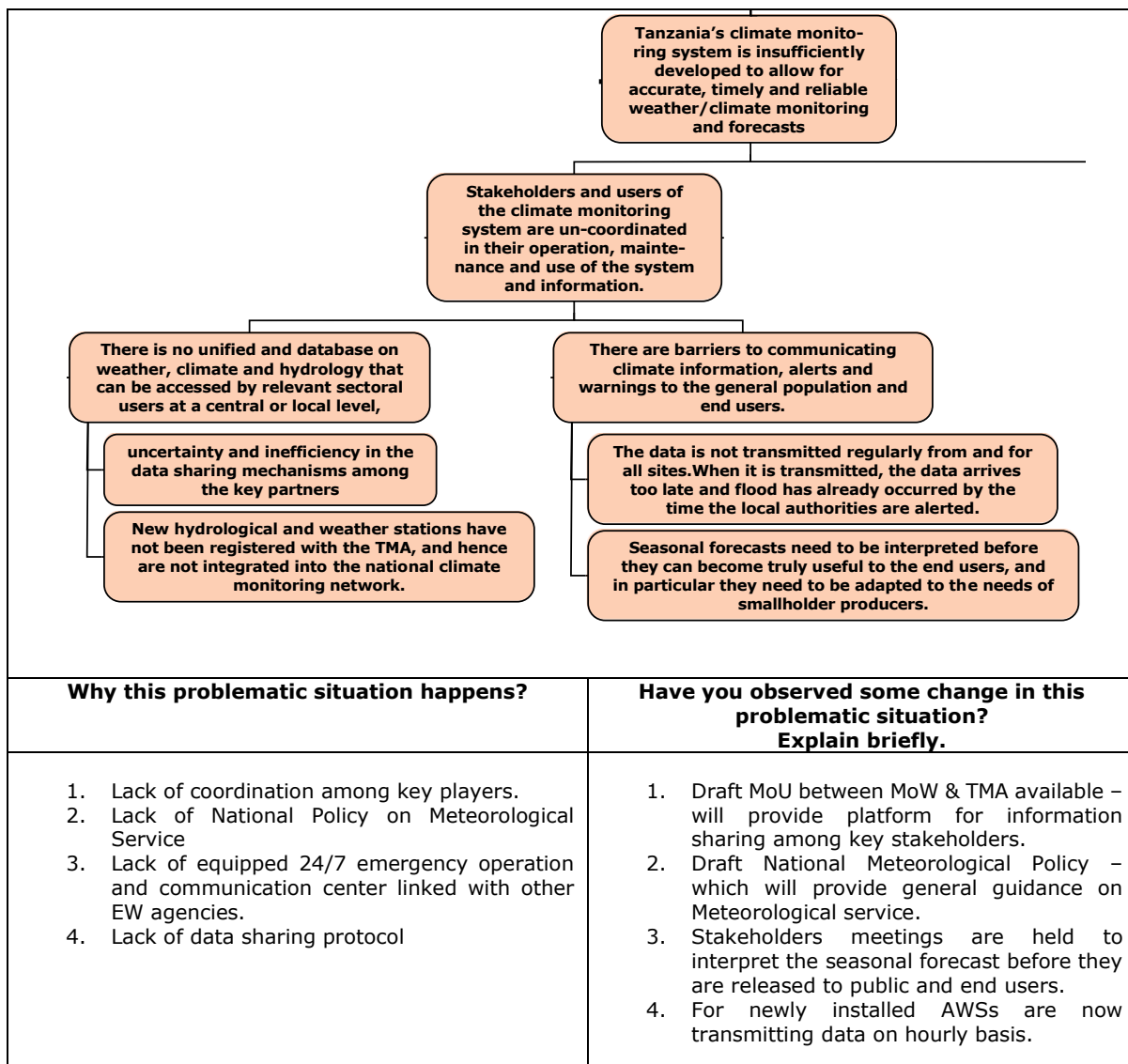
6.3. Example Questionnaire or Interview Guide used for data collection

Example of problem analysis group exercise

Review this problematic context and answers the questions below

¹⁷ Measures how economically resources or inputs (such as funds, expertise and time) are converted to results. An initiative is efficient when it uses resources appropriately and economically to produce the desired outputs. Efficiency is important in ensuring that resources have been used appropriately and in highlighting more effective uses of resources.

¹⁸ Is the **point** at which the input cannot increase output, without lowering the expected of outcomes.



Example of questionnaire

Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated into the project design?
How the project and its outcomes are fitting into National and/or Sectorial priorities, strategies and Plans?
Who could affect the project (positive or negative) and how?
The progress to achieve outcomes, have catalyzed beneficial development effects? (i.e. income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance, etc...)
The focal point of gender, from this department?
Were gender specialists and representatives of women at different levels consulted to prepare the project actions and activities?
The broader development and gender aspects of the project are being monitored? How?
Please add any other topic that you consider important about gender equity in the project.

Are the project's objectives, outcomes and outputs clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame? You will fulfill the project compromise in planned time? Why?
With these two years of implementation, do you see some change on capacity level to monitoring hydro-climate events, assess its evolution and disseminate information for EW and long-term planning? Please explain.
It has been improved the efficiency of readings and data transmission from conventional weather stations, river level stations and rain gauges?
The observers have received new training to develop skills and apply tools to make more efficient work?
How much territory is covered by AWS?
How many river stations are transmitting at the same time and every 30 minutes toward WBAs and TMA?
How many of that river station are effectively received by WBAs and TMA in time and form?
How many new weather stations is transmitting data to TMA each hourly or least?
Are hydrological and river flow data available in real-time for major rivers in Pangani and Ruvuma Basins
In which state is the flood forecasting models for each major river within the Pangani and Ruvuma Basins?
Are developed the flood forecast management systems?
Has been defined the flood risk map for each major river within the Pangani and Ruvuma Basins?
In which state is the harmonized database that has collects hydrological and climate data from various monitoring systems, in order to provide access to sectorial users?
What actions were done or are doing, in order to provide early warnings to residents in targeted areas?
What actions were done or are doing, in order to improve the climate information and canals to disseminate among stakeholders, citizens and vulnerable communities?
What actions were done or are doing, in order to landing at local level, sectorial and trans-sectorial National Policy, Strategies, Programs, etc... related on risk of climate change?
How many residents from the targeted areas, are participating in an organized manner in the EWS? Or how many Village Disaster Management Committees are organized in target areas?
What actions were done or are doing, in order to ensure that the residents from target areas comprise the warnings and response in a organized manner?
How many women are being beneficiaries from climate information and early warnings? What benefits?
What actions were done or are doing to planning land use and development-based risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in Meru and Liwale ?
Are ready the EW Standard Operating Procedures ¹⁹ for droughts and floods? What actions were done or are doing, in order to implement those SOP?
It is working an operational emergency unit that coordinates EW emission and DR activities for the country, based on SOPs?
What actions were done or are doing in each district to execute the EWS simulation?
Have sought some lessons learned to integrate on EW simulation and Planning exercise?
What actions were done or are doing in each district to planning the adaptation to climate change?
What actions were done or are doing to rescue lessons, learn from this district adaptation planning, promote their scaling up and replicate it?
What actions were done or are doing to install a crowd-sourced hazard feedback platform?
What actions were done or are doing to rescue the lessons learned and produce recommendations on replication, including costs and benefits of EWS?
What actions were done or are doing to include in local development plans and land use plans in Liwale and Meru districts, climate change Hazards?
Is important to include climate vulnerability as component of planning?
What actions were done or are doing to ensure financial sustainability of hydro-met network? What kind of actions are thinking?
What conditions exist at national level to approve a plan for financial sustainability of hydro-met network? Can you do something to support financial sustainability of hydro-met network?
Has there been an economical use of financial and human resources?
In which extent the resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.) are being used to produce the intended outputs?
Do the achieved justify the costs?
Could the same achievements be attained with fewer resources?
Have activities supporting the strategy been cost-effective?
How resources could be used more efficiently to achieve the intended results?
Are the products from project are timely delivered as was needed?
Why some initiatives are implemented more quickly than others?
How is structured the cost-sharing measures and complementary activities?
How has the steering or advisory committee contributed to the success of the project?

¹⁹ EW codes, communications channels, roles and responsibilities and emergency procedures

Is there a clear understanding of the roles and responsibilities by all parties involved?
Is the monitoring and evaluation systems that project have in place helping to ensure effective and efficient project management?
Are there any social or political hazards that may jeopardize sustainability of project outcomes?
Are stakeholders enough interested in outcomes, to allow project benefits to be sustained?
Lessons learned are being documented by the Project Team continuously and are shared with stakeholders who could learn from the project?
Do the current legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes, may jeopardize the sustenance of the project benefits?
Are there any environmental risks that may jeopardize the sustenance of the projects outcomes?
What actions or measure you are doing, in order to ensure the sustainability of investments, of organizational structures and the process of work?
Do the project interventions have well designed and well planned exit strategies?.
What could be done to strengthen exit strategies and sustainability?
What changes if any should be made in the current partnership (s) in order to promote long term sustainability?

6.4. Ratings Scales

Ratings for Progress Towards Results: (one rating for each outcome and for the objective)		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve or exceed all its end-of-project targets, without major shortcomings. The progress towards the objective/outcome can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets, with only minor shortcomings.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets but with significant shortcomings.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with major shortcomings.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	The objective/outcome is expected not to achieve most of its end-of-project targets.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome has failed to achieve its midterm targets, and is not expected to achieve any of its end-of-project targets.

Ratings for Project Implementation & Adaptive Management: (one overall rating)		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all seven components – management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications – is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management, with some components requiring remedial action.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive, with most components requiring remedial action.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.

Ratings for Sustainability: (one overall rating)		
4	Likely (L)	Negligible risks to sustainability, with key outcomes on track to be achieved by the project’s closure and expected to continue into the foreseeable future
3	Moderately Likely (ML)	Moderate risks, but expectations that at least some outcomes will be sustained due to the progress towards results on outcomes at the Midterm Review
2	Moderately Unlikely (MU)	Significant risk that key outcomes will not carry on after project closure, although some outputs and activities should carry on

1	Unlikely (U)	Severe risks that project outcomes as well as key outputs will not be sustained
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6.5. MTR mission itinerary

Based on Contract/ToR, the total duration of the MTR will be approximately 40 working days over a time period of 12 weeks. In this sense, the timeline to submit each deliverable, is as follow:

Item	Start consultancy services	Inception Report delivered	Draft Report Delivered.	Final Report Delivered.
Date requested by Contract.	May 31, 2016.	2 weeks after start consultancy services.	Within 8 weeks of the MTR mission.	Within 2 weeks from receiving UNDP comments on draft report.
Target due dates.		June 11, 2016.	July 22, 2016.	August 19, 2016.

Deliverables, outputs, location and target due dates

Deliverable 1. Inception Report: The MTR outlined the project under assessing and the methodology to use in order to ensure the data collected are credible, reliable and useful.			
Activities	Estimated time and location	Target Due Dates	Review and Approvals
Request Project Information Package (PIP).	First contract day.	May 30, 2016	UNDP/PO-DMD
Receive PIP from Executing Agency / UNDP.		June 7, 2016	
Prepare and submit the Inception Report to UNDP	1 week after received PIP. Home based.	June 11, 2016	
Skype meeting(s) with Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) and/or Program Associated (PA) and National Project Coordinator.	1 day Home based.	From June 15 to 24, 2016.	
UNDP and PO-DMD proceed to review, comment and approve inception report.	1 or 2 weeks after submit Inception Report.	As late on June 24, 2016.	
Deliverable 2. Draft Report will focus on: (i) Assessment of progress towards results. (ii) Monitoring of implementation and adaptive management to improve outcomes. (iii) Early identification of risks to sustainability. (iv) Emphasis on supportive recommendations.			
Activities	Estimated time and location	Target Due Dates	Review and Approvals
Desk review of all secondary sources of information contained in Project Information Package.	2 weeks Home based.	June 13 to 24, 2016.	UNDP/PO-DMD
Wrap-up meeting with Project Team/Commissioning Unit, GEF Operational Focal Point, UNDP Country Office(s), UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisers to request additional info/present initial findings/arrange administrative issues.	1 day in country.	June 29, 2016.	
Inception Workshop for MTR mission with Stakeholders to receive feedbacks, data gathering coordination and for customized field visit.	1 day in country.	June 30, 2016.	
Interviews/meetings with key stakeholders ²⁰ : TMA, MoW, DMD and VPO-DOE	3 days in country- Dar Es Salaam.	July 1, 2016.	
Visits to relevant project field-based activity sites and perform interviews/meetings with project beneficiaries, government representatives, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, local government officials, and national agency officials including the GEF OFP.	Expected 10 days in field visit	July 4 to 15, 2016	
Interviews/meetings with key stakeholders: MoA, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, TCRA, UNDP Country Office(s), UNDP-GEF focal point and UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisers.	2 days in Dar Es Salaam	July 18 to 19, 2016.	
Workshop to present a summary of initial findings to the Commissioning Unit, the Project Team and stakeholders, as well as to receive feedbacks from all of them. 1 day.	1 day in Dar Es Salaam.	July 20, 2016.	
Draft MTR report with all key sections provided by the Guidance for Conducting MTR of UNDP-GEF.	1 week Home based	July 21 to 28, 2016.	
Submit Draft Report to UNDP.		July 29, 2016.	

²⁰ Taking account that is possible to have at most, 3 or 4 interviews/meeting by day.

UNDP proceed to review draft report.	Home based 2 weeks	August 1 to 12, 2016.	
MTR receive comments on draft from UNDP.		August 12, 2016.	
Deliverable 3. Final Report , providing an 'audit trail' listing the comments received and how they have or have not been addressed in the final Midterm Review report.			
Activities	Estimated time and location	Target Due Dates	Review and Approvals
With received comments from UNDP, perform the MTR final report with all key sections provided by the Guidance for Conducting MTR of UNDP-GEF.	2 weeks from receiving UNDP comments on draft report.	August 15 to 26, 2016.	UNDP/PO-DMD
Submit Final Report to UNDP.		August 26, 2016.	
12 Weeks approximately. Total of Working days 40 working days approximately			

6.6. List of persons interviewed

A list of persons interviewed and the persons that participate in mid-term review meeting, are in separate file.

6.7. List of documents reviewed

- Feasibility Study for Establishing a 24/7 Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) within the Disaster Management Department (DMD). FINAL REPORT- DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT.
- Standard operating procedures for responding to droughts and floods. ARUMERU DITRICT-FINAL FRADT, DECEMBER 2015.
- Standard operating procedures for responding to droughts and floods. LIWALE DITRICT-FINAL DRAFT. DECEMBER 2015
- REPORT ON MAPPING OF THE CURRENT WEATHER STATIONS IN TANZANIA FOR EARLY WARNING SYSTEM. Prepared by Augustine D. Kanemba and Kassim A. Kassim. September 2015.
- THE INTEGRATED DATABASE FOR CLIMATE/HYDRO INFORMATION IN TANZANIA. SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION (SRS) Version 2, 8th September 2015. Produced by Charles Mhoja.
- Assessment of the efficiency of available explicit and implicit operating procedures for issuing early warning in Tanzania. DRAFT TWO. OCTOBER 2015.
- OVERALL PROJECT MONITORING & EVALUATION SYSTEM AND UPDATED PROJECT BASELINE AND INDICATORS. Final Report, by Prof. Robert Kiunsi. October 2015.
- REPORT OF STRENGTHENING CLIMATE INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS (SCIEWS) PROJECTS' TEAM EXPOSURE VISIT TO THE PHILIPPINES; 9-16TH AUGUST, 2015. Compiled 24-9-2015.
- TANZANIA EWS ENUMERATION REPORT-REVISED, 2016.
- CC-A Tracking Tool Tanzania final 8.7.16 (Draft)
- 2014-2015 CIEWS Annual Workplan.
- 2015-2016 CIEWS Annual Workplan.
- CIEWS Workplan and Budget 2016-2017 (Draft).
- July- December 2014 Progress Report EWS Project
- January - June 2015 EWS Project progress Report (Final).
- July - December 2015 Project progress Report (CIEWS).
- BRIEF REPORT OF THE TRAINING ON THE DISSEMINATION AND USE OF WEATHER INFORMATION FOR PREAPREDNESS OF FLOOD AND DROUGHT. 14th - 23rd December 2015.
- THE SENSITIZATION LOCAL MEETINGS WITH VILLAGE, WARD, DISTRICT & CBOs COMMITTEES IN LIWALE AND MERU DISTRICT COUNCILS. Department of Disaster Management. SUBMITTED BY:
- Team of experts led by Dr. Riziki Shemdoo, June, 2015.
- Training and Sensitization Workshop for Districts, CBOs, Wards and Villages committees on Climate Information Services for Droughts and Floods: Arumeru District Sensitization Workshop; 10th -16th June 2015. Prepared by Silvia F. Materu

- CIEWS PSC 1st MEETING.
- II Final PSC II minutes
- Draft Agenda III PSC 22.June.2016.
- PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) 5-21-12 ID4991.
- 5-21-12 ID4991 SUBMISSION Tanzania GEF5 PPG 5096 18May2012.
- Resubmission_pif_ews_tanzania_5096_18may2012
- Tanzania Project Document final
- Draft CIEWS Project inception meeting.
- Tanzania Human Development Report 2014. Economic Transformation for Human Development.

6.8. Co-financing table

Co-financing table described on Pro-Doc.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier(s)	Purpose	Amount (\$, over duration of project)
Government of Tanzania	Tanzania Meteorological Agency	- Ensures current operations and maintenance of the climate monitoring system; - Delivers weather forecasts, climate forecasts, climate models and early warnings - Acts as the main climate data provider for all sectoral clients - Collects and conserves climate data	20,575,000
Government of Tanzania	<i>Prime Minister's Office – Disaster Management Department</i>	- Establishes the institutional legal and regulatory framework for disaster management - Manages and coordinates DRM and Disaster Response - Establishes and implements the Tanzania Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan - Coordinates with local disaster management authorities, district councils and communities on disaster risk reduction and relief - Emits Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines - Emits Early Warnings	1,380,000
Government of Tanzania	<i>Ministry of Water/ Water Basin Boards</i>	- Monitors, mobilizes and manages water resources in the country - Works with local communities to effectively manage water - Undertakes infrastructural works to mobilize, manage and conserve water - Undertakes river and surface water monitoring and flood response	610,000
Implementing Agency	<i>UNDP</i>	- Support the GoT's work on Disaster Risk Reduction through financing and technical support - Support the GoT's development agenda through funding and technical support - Implement Disaster management Project	600,000
Total Co-financing			23,165,000

Sources of Co-financing*	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing**	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement (US\$)	Actual Amount Contributed at stage of Midterm Review (US\$)	Actual % of Expected Amount
Government Agency	TMA	In-Kind	20,575,000	10,287,500	50%
Central Government & Local Government	PMO-DMD	In-Kind	1,380,000	690,000	50%
Central Government & Local Government	MoWI	In-Kind	610,000	305,000	50%
		TOTAL	22,565,000	11,282,500	50%

* Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency (ies), Foundation, GEF Partner Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency (ies), Private Sector, Other

**Type of Co-financing may include: Grant, Soft Loan, Hard Loan, Guarantee, In-Kind, Other

6.9. Signed UNEG Code of Conduct form

Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people’s right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people’s right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders’ dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

MTR Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Consultant: **ANTONIO CARLOS JAVIER ARENAS ROMERO.**

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant):

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at *September 14, 2016.*



Signature: _____

6.10. Signed MTR final report clearance form

Mid-Term Reviewed and Cleared by:

Commissioning Unit.

Name: _____.

Signature: _____ Date: _____.

UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor

Name: _____.

Signature: _____ Date: _____.

6.11. *Annexed in a separate file: Audit trail from received comments on draft MTR report*

6.12. *Annexed in a separate file: Relevant midterm tracking tools (METT, FSC, Capacity scorecard, etc.)*