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تقرير رئيس الصندوق

بشأن قرض مقترح تقديمه إلى

جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة من أجل

برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك

رقم البرنامج: 2000001519

مذكرة إلى السادة ممثلي الدول الأعضاء في المجلس التنفيذي

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المجلس التنفيذي _ الدورة الحادية والثلاثون بعد المائة روما، 7-9، ديسمبر /كانون الأول 2020

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خريطة منطقة البرنامج



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إن التسميات المستخدمة وطريقة عرض المواد في هذه الخريطة لا تعني التعبير عن أي رأي كان من جانب الصندوق فيما يتعلق بترسيم الحدود أو التخوم أو السلطات المختصة بها. المصدر: الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية | 10-09-2020

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قيمة تمويل المناخ المقدم من الصندوق: 13.9 مليون دولار أمريكي

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أولا السياق

ألف - السياق الوطنى ومسوّغات انخراط الصندوق

السياق الوطنى

- 1- تعد جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة أحد البلدان ذات الأداء الاقتصادي القوي في إقليم أفريقيا جنوب الصحراء، إذ حققت نموا مستداما في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي قدره 6.5 في المائة في المتوسط على مدار السنوات العشر الماضية. ومن المتوقع أن يتباطأ هذا النمو إلى 2.5 في المائة في عام 2020 وأن ينتعش إلى 5.5 في المائة في عام 2021، في السيناريو الذي تستمر فيه جائحة كوفيد-19 حتى نهاية عام 2020. والدين العام يمكن تحمله في الوقت الحالي، في ظل بقاء جميع مؤشرات عبء الدين أقل بكثير من العتبات المطلوبة.
- 2- الفقر والتنمية البشرية والديمغرافيا. في عام 2017، احتلت جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة المرتبة 154 من بين 189 بلدا، إذ بلغ فيها مؤشر التنمية البشرية 20.528. وعلى الرغم من أن نسبة الأشخاص الذين يعيشون في الفقر انخفضت من 34.4 في المائة في عام 2007 إلى 26.4 في المائة في عام 2018، فإن الفقر في المناطق الريفية (31.3 في المائة) لا يزال أعلى منه في المناطق الحضرية (15.8 في المائة) بمقدار الضعف. وينتشر الفقر بنسب أعلى في المناطق القاحلة وشبه القاحلة وينتشر بالقرب من الساحل، حيث تعتمد الأسر على مصايد الأسماك لكسب عيشها.
- 2- سياق الزراعة والأمن الغذائي. ساهم الإنتاج الزراعي بحوالي 29.1 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي و74 في المائة من الصادرات، ووفر فرص عمل لحوالي 66.3 في المائة من الأسر التنزانية في عام 2018، إلى جانب تلبية 95 في المائة من احتياجات البلد من الأغذية. وتمتلك جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة 95.5 مليون هكتار من الأراضي، يُصنف 44 مليون هكتار منها على أنها صالحة للزراعة، ولا يُزرع منها إلا 23 في المائة. ويأتي 80 في المائة تقريبا من الإنتاج الزراعي من مزارع أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة البعلية ومنخفضة المدخلات والمعرضة بشدة لتقلب المناخ وتغيره.
- ولا يزال يتعذر الوصول إلى منطقة الصيد للبلد في المحيط الهندي، التي تغطي مساحة قدرها 200 203 كيلومتر مربع، من جانب الصيادين المحليين، بسبب القدرات والخبرات المحدودة والافتقار إلى سفن الصيد المناسبة للصيد في أعماق البحار. ومن جهة أخرى، يقدر الطلب الوطني على البذور السمكية بأكثر من 86 مليون أصبعية، مقابل الإنتاج الحالي الذي يبلغ حوالي 21 مليون أصبعية. ويأتي أكثر من 30 في المائة من البروتين الحيواني المستهلك في جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة من الأسماك.
- السياسات والبرامج. تهدف المرحلة الثانية من البرنامج الحكومي لتنمية القطاع الزراعي (من 2018/2017) إلى تحويل القطاع الزراعي في زنجبار (2019-2029) إلى تحويل القطاع الزراعي نحو زيادة الإنتاجية، ومستوى التسويق ودخل المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، من أجل تحسين سبل العيش والأمن الغذائي والتغذية. ويتواءم البرنامج المقترح تماما مع المرحلة الثانية برنامج تنمية القطاع الزراعي، من خلال التركيز على أولويتين: المحاصيل ومصايد الأسماك.

http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/TZA.pdf ¹

الجوانب الخاصة المرتبطة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسية في الصندوق

- 6- تمشيا مع التزامات التعميم لفترة التجديد الحادي عشر لموارد الصندوق، تم التحقق من البرنامج على أنه:
 ☑ يتضمن تمويلا للمناخ
 - 🛛 يراعي التغذية
- 7- التمايز بين الجنسين. تحتل جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة المرتبة 130 من بين 160 بلدا في مؤشر عدم المساواة بين الجنسين لعام 2.2019 وتمثل النساء 52 في المائة من القوة العاملة في قطاع الزراعة، إلا أن مساهمة النساء في الاقتصاد الريفي تقدر بأقل من قيمتها. ولا تزال نسبة الإناث مالكات الأراضي إلى مجموع السكان الإناث العاملات في مجال الزراعة منخفضة، إذ تبلغ 27 في المائة، مقابل 73 في المائة للذكور.
- 8- الشباب. يمثل الشباب نسبة كبيرة من سكان جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة، إذ نقل أعمار نحو 47 في المائة من السكان عن 15 عاما وتتراوح أعمار 32 في المائة بين 15 و34 عاما. وبلغ معدل بطالة الشباب 11.5 في المائة في عام 2019. ويعمل في قطاع الزراعة 22.9 في المائة من الشباب العاملين. وفي كل عام، يدخل ما يُقدر بنحو 800 000 شابة وشاب في سوق العمل بمؤهلات ومهارات تعليمية محدودة.
- 9- التغذية. ارتفع عدد الأشخاص الذين يعانون من نقص التغذية في البلاد من 12.2 مليون شخص في المتوسط (2004-2004) على الرغم من انخفاض انتشار نقص التغذية في مجموع السكان من 31.7 في المائة إلى 25 في المائة خلال نفس الفترة. ويعاني حوالي 32 في المائة من الأطفال دون سن الخامسة من التقزم أو قصر القامة بالنسبة إلى أعمار هم، بسبب سوء التغذية المز من.
- 10- البيئة وتغير المناخ. من المتوقع أن يؤدي تغير المناخ إلى تفاقم شدة الجفاف في المناطق شبه القاحلة، إذ تظهر التقديرات تأثر 61 في المائة من الأراضي. وتتمثل الآثار الرئيسية لتغير المناخ على مصايد الأسماك في تدمير أو تدهور أماكن تفريخ الأسماك والمناطق الحاضنة لها ومناطق تغذيتها. ويعتبر ارتفاع درجة حرارة سطح البحر وتحمض المحيطات من المخاطر الأساسية التي تهدد الشعاب المرجانية.

مسوغات انخراط الصندوق

- 11- لتسريع وتيرة تنفيذ المرحلة الثانية من برنامج تنمية القطاع الزراعي وتحقيق نتائجه التي يمكن توسيع نطاقها، طلبت الحكومة الدعم في مجالين من المجالات ذات الأولوية فيه. ويدعم الصندوق قطاع الزراعة في البلاد منذ عام 1980، وتعترف الحكومة به كشريك دائم وموثوق به في تعزيز التحول الريفي الشمولي.
- 12- ويتبع برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك نهجا شموليا للنظم الغذائية، يتناول ما يتجاوز زيادة الإنتاجية والمساهمة في تحقيق أربعة أهداف للنظم الغذائية المستدامة: (1) ضمان الأمن الغذائي والتغذوي؛ (2) توفير سبل عيش ووظائف لائقة لجميع الجهات الفاعلة في النظام الغذائي، ولا سيما أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والنساء والشباب؛ (3) المساهمة في التسيير الشمولي والحد من انعدام المساواة بين أصحاب المصلحة وبين الأقاليم؛ (4) الحد من تأثيرات تغير المناخ.

باء الدروس المستفادة

13- التصدي للتحديات الأساسية المتمثلة في زيادة الإمداد بالبذور الجيدة ووصول المزارعين إليها. يستخلص برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك الدروس من خبرة الصندوق في دعم نظم البذور لأصحاب الحيازات

² برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي، تقرير التنمية البشرية (2019). http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf

- الصغيرة، 3 بما في ذلك: فهم أفضل لاحتياجات أصحاب المصلحة والأسواق؛ والتركيز بصورة متساوية على إمدادات البذور والطلب عليها واستخدامها؛ وضمان دعم طويل الأجل في إنتاج البذور من الجيل المبكر؛ وتعزيز وكالات اعتماد البذور الوطنية.
- 14- توسيع نطاق الابتكارات في مجال تربية الأحياء المائية. نتضمن الدروس الرئيسية المستفادة من مشروعات تربية الأحياء المائية التي ينفذها الصندوق في هذا الإقليم ما يلي: يلزم اتباع نهج شامل لبناء القدرات؛ ويعتبر العمل من خلال منظمات المزارعين فعالا للإرشاد؛ وتعد نظم مدخلات تربية الأحياء المائية من القيود الحاسمة.
- 15- تعزيز الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص. يعتبر نهج الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص عاملا فعالا في زيادة التمويل، وتشجيع تقاسم المخاطر، وتعزيز الابتكار وزيادة إشراك أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في سلاسل القيمة المربحة.

ثانيا وصف البرنامج

ألف الأهداف، والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل والمجموعات المستهدفة

- 16- يتمثل الهدف العام لبرنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك في المساهمة في النظم الغذائية الشاملة لتحسين سبل العيش، والأمن الغذائي، والتغذية والقدرة على الصمود أمام تغير المناخ. ويتمثل هدفه الإنمائي في "تعزيز الإنتاجية المستدامة، والقدرة على الصمود والربحية وإضفاء الطابع التجاري على مجموعة منتقاة من بذور المحاصيل، ومصايد الأسماك وتربية الأحياء المائية"، مع إيلاء اهتمام خاص لتمكين المرأة ومشاركة الشباب. وتبلغ مدة البرنامج ست سنوات.
- 17- **منطقة البرنامج**. يستهدف البرنامج ما مجموعه 41 مقاطعة في 11 إقليما في ممر البر الرئيسي الأوسط، بالإضافة إلى أربع مناطق محمية بحرية في أنجوجا، وبيمبا، وزنجبار.
- المجموعات المستهدفة. يبلغ العدد الإجمالي للأسر المستفيدة بشكل مباشر 000 260 أسرة، أي ما يقرب من 300 000 شخص. ويشمل ذلك: 200 000 أسرة زراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة قادرة على الوصول إلى البذور المحسنة لأصناف مفضلة من الذرة وعباد الشمس والفول والبقول الأخرى واستخدامها والحفاظ عليها؛ و000 1 شخص من منتجي البذور والتجار الزراعيين على نطاق صغير ومتوسط، الذين يشاركون في توزيع البذور وتسويقها؛ و000 48 صياد حرفي ومجهز أسماك وتاجر على طول سواحل المحيط الهندي في البر الرئيسي وزنجبار؛ و000 6 مزارع في تربية الأحياء المائية من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة؛ و000 15 شخص من صغار منتجي ومجهزي الأعشاب البحرية من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة (80 في المائة من النساء)، و000 1 شاب وشابة عاطلين عن العمل سيجدون فرص عمل في سلاسل قيمة البذور و الأسماك.
- 19 تتكون استراتيجية الاستهداف من: (1) الاستهداف الجغرافي؛ (2) الاستهداف الذاتي، الذي يتضمن أنشطة موجهة نحو احتياجات الأسر المنتجة الفقيرة المشاركة في أنشطة المحاصيل ومصايد الأسماك؛
 (3) الاستهداف المباشر للأسر شديدة الفقر و/أو المهمشة، بما في ذلك الشباب؛ (4) تدابير التمكين وبناء القدرات لضمان تمكين المجموعة المستهدفة من الوصول إلى الأنشطة المقترحة؛ (5) بيئة تمكينية وأبعاد

³ الصندوق ، دعم نظم البذور الصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة (2018).

https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/41211727/Seeds HTDN.pdf/5948954a-d451-438d-a961-ecb37d0998eb

سياساتية لضمان تهيئة بيئة مواتية لتنفيذ البرنامج واستدامة نتائجه. ويهدف برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك إلى الوصول إلى 50 في المائة من النساء و30 في المائة من الشباب من خلال تدخلاته.

باء المكونات والنواتج والأنشطة

- 20- يتألف البرنامج من المكونات التالية: (1) تحسين الإنتاجية الزراعية لبذور المحاصيل ومصايد الأسماك؛ (2) تعزيز الوصول إلى الأسواق، وإضافة القيمة وتنمية القطاع الخاص؛ (3) إدارة وتنسيق البرنامج.
 - المكون 1: تحسين الإنتاجية لبذور المحاصيل ومصايد الأسماك
- 21- تتمثل النتيجة المتوقعة لهذا المكون في زيادة الإنتاجية القادرة على الصمود أمام المناخ وزيادة الإنتاج من بذور المحاصيل وسلاسل قيمة الأسماك. وسيتحقق ذلك من خلال تركيز الاستثمارات على مكونين فرعيين على النحو التالي.
- (1) المكون الفرعي 1-1: من شأن تطوير نظم بذور المحاصيل أن يدعم المؤسسات العامة لتعزيز نظم البذور الرسمية (للذرة، وعباد الشمس والفول والبقول الأخرى)، على النحو التالي: (1) التنسيق الوطني لطلبات وإمدادات البذور؛ (2) تربية وتوريد أصناف الجيل المبكر القادرة على الصمود أمام المناخ؛ (3) إكثار البذور الأساسية؛ (4) زيادة حجم البذور المعتمدة لدى القطاع الخاص والمجتمعات المحلية؛ (5) مراقبة جودة البذور واعتمادها.
- (2) المكون الفرعي 1-2: من شأن التنمية المستدامة لمصايد الأسماك وتربية الأحياء المانية أن: (1) تعزز الاستخدام المستدام لموارد مصايد الأسماك في المياه الساحلية البحرية؛ (2) تمول مشروع مشترك في إطار الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص من أجل اقتناء وتشغيل ثماني سفن صيد أصبعيات الأسماك ومصنعين لتجهيز الأسماك؛ (3) تنمي قدرة مراكز تنمية تربية الأحياء المائية على تقديم خدمات إرشاد فعالة؛ (4) تزيد جودة بذور الأعشاب البحرية، مع تعزيز طرق الإنتاج الموفرة للعمالة. وسيعزز برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك المشروعات المشتركة في إطار الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص باعتبارها آلية لإدراج الصيادين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، وتجار الأسماك، والجهات الفاعلة الأخرى في سلسلة القيمة.

المكون 2: تعزيز الوصول إلى الأسواق، وإضافة القيمة وتنمية القطاع الخاص

- 22- يهدف هذا المكون إلى تحسين تسويق بذور المحاصيل والمنتجات السمكية وإضافة قيمة لها، من خلال دمج الاستثمارات في: (1) استخدام بذور المحاصيل عالية الجودة وتطوير الأعمال؛ (2) تنمية أسواق الأسماك وإضافة القيمة لها.
- (1) المكون الفرعي 2-1: من شأن استخدام بذور المحاصيل عالية الجودة وتطوير الأعمال أن يساهم في تشجيع استخدام وحفظ البذور المحسنة للأصناف المفضلة لأغراض إنتاج الذرة، و عباد الشمس والفول والبقول الأخرى. وسيقوم برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك بتمويل: (1) منصات ابتكار إقليمية متعددة أصحاب المصلحة؛ (2) تعزيز شبكات التجار الزراعيين التي تستهدف أصحاب المبادرات الفردية من الشباب والنساء لتعزيز الإمداد بالبذور المحسنة والحصول عليها؛ (3) خدمات الإرشاد المحلية (بما في ذلك التكنولوجيات الرقمية) التي تعزز الوعي والطلب فيما يتعلق بالبذور المحسنة من جانب المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة؛ (4) تيسير أوجه التآزر من أجل وضع روابط فعالة بالسوق.
- (2) **المكون الفرعي 2-2:** من شأن تنمية أسواق الأسماك وإضافة القيمة لها أن تمول: (1) الاستثمارات في البنية التحتية والتكنولوجيات للحد من خسائر ما بعد الحصاد؛ (2) روابط السوق من أجل زيادة

القيمة والدخل من تربية الأحياء المائية وإنتاج الأعشاب البحرية. وسيدعم البرنامج مصانع إنتاج الثلج، ومرافق سلسلة الإمداد بالتبريد، والمجففات/الخيام الشمسية، ورفوف تجفيف أسماك السردين السطحية الصغيرة "daga" والأعشاب البحرية. وسيمول البرنامج أيضا إعادة تأهيل سوقين سمكيين حديثين سهلي الاستخدام ومتعددي الأغراض في بانغاني وباغامويو.

المكون 3: إدارة وتنسيق البرنامج

23- بالإضافة إلى إدارة وتنسيق البرنامج والرصد والتقييم والانخراط السياساتي، يوفر البرنامج أيضا مخصصات للتعافي في حالات الطوارئ والقدرة على الصمود، صئممت لتوفير استجابة فورية في حالة حدوث أزمة مؤهلة أو حادث طارئ، من قبيل الجائحة والطقس القاسي وغزو الأفات.

جيم نظرية التغيير

- 22- يعد تحسين الإنتاجية الزراعية والإنتاج الزراعي في قطاع الزراعة لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة مسارا إلى تحقيق النمو والتخفيف من وطأة الفقر والوصول إلى نظم غذائية شمولية. ومن خلال نهج شمولي لسلسة القيمة والنظام الغذائي، سيدعم البرنامج الوصول إلى تكنولوجيات تحسين الإنتاج واستخدامها، بالإضافة إلى البنية التحتية والخدمات لما بعد الحصاد وإضافة القيمة والتسويق. وستعزز مسارات التغذية الخاصة ببرنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك الوصول إلى الأغذية المغذية مثل الأسماك والأعشاب البحرية، والذرة، والفول/البقول وبذور عباد الشمس، مع زيادة الدخل فيما بين النساء والشباب وتعزيز مشاركتهم في صنع القرار.
- 25- وسيحقق برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك الناتجين المترابطين بشأن مساعدة أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة على: (1) زيادة الإنتاجية القادرة على الصمود أمام تغير المناخ والإنتاج من بذور المحاصيل ومصايد الأسماك؛ (2) تحسين التسويق وإضافة القيمة لبذور المحاصيل وسلاسل قيمة مصايد الأسماك. وسيساهم البرنامج في النهاية في التحول الزراعي الشمولي نحو زيادة الإنتاجية، والقدرة على الصمود وزيادة الدخل من أجل تحسين سبل العيش والأمن الغذائي والتغذية.

دال المواءمة والملكية والشراكات

- 26- يتواءم برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة 2 (القضاء التام على الجوع) و14 (الحياة تحت الماء) و13 (العمل المناخي). ويتماشى البرنامج أيضا مع غايات وأهداف الإطار الاستراتيجية القطرية (2016-2021)، وبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية (2016-2021)، وأولويات الصندوق المؤسسية. وعلى الصعيد الوطني، يتماشى البرنامج مع رؤية جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة للتنمية لعام 2025 ويركز على مجالين من المجالات ذات الأولوية للمرحلة الثانية من برنامج تنمية القطاع الزراعي (المحاصيل ومصايد الأسماك).
- 27- وسيستفيد البرنامج من الهياكل المؤسسية للمرحلة الثانية من برنامج تنمية القطاع الزراعي لبناء أوجه تآزر مع شركاء التنمية الآخرين. وسيستفيد الصندوق من الشراكات القائمة مع المركز الدولي للزراعة الاستوائية، والمركز الدولي لتحسين الذرة والقمح، والمراكز العالمية للأسماك لتحسين تدخلات البرنامج. وسيعزز برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك الشراكات مع منظمات المزارعين والمؤسسات المالية من قبيل مصرف التنمية الزراعية في جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة.

هاء _ التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل

28- يُحسب المكون 1 (تحسين الإنتاجية الزراعية لبذور المحاصيل ومصايد الأسماك) والمكون 2 (تعزيز الوصول إلى الأسواق، وإضافة القيمة وتنمية القطاع الخاص) للبرنامج بشكل جزئي على أنهما تمويل للمناخ. وتمشيا مع منهجيات مصارف التنمية متعددة الأطراف لتتبع تمويل تدابير التكيف مع تغير المناخ والتخفيف من حدته، فإن المبلغ الإجمالي لتمويل المناخ من الصندوق لهذا البرنامج يُحسب بشكل مبدئي على أنه 13.9 مليون دولار أمريكي، وهو ما يمثل 24 في المائة من إجمالي تمويل الصندوق.

تكاليف البرنامج

29- تُقدر التكلفة الأولية للبرنامج بحوالي 77.4 مليون دولار أمريكي على مدى ست سنوات (2021-2026). ويأتي تمويل البرنامج حسب المكون على النحو التالي: 57.7 مليون دولار أمريكي (74.5 في المائة) للمكون 1 (تحسين الإنتاجية لبذور المحاصيل ومصايد الأسماك)، و13.9 مليون دولار أمريكي (18.0 في المائة) للمكون 2 (تعزيز الوصول إلى الأسواق، وإضافة القيمة وتنمية القطاع الخاص)، و5.8 مليون دولار أمريكي (7.8 في المائة) للمكون 3 (إدارة وتنسيق البرنامج).

الجدول 1 تكاليف البرنامج حسب المكون والجهة الممولة (بالاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

3 3 •,	()										
	قرض الصندوق		القطاع الخاص		_	المستفيدون			المقترض/اله	المجموع	
المكون	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	نقد/	عينا	%	نقدا	ليند	%	المبلغ
 1- تحسين الإنتاجية لبذور المحاصيل ومصايد الأسماك 	43 506.3	75.4	7 988.4	13.8	187.5	0.3	6033.4	10.5	57 715.6	43 506.3	75.4
 2- تعزيز الوصول إلى الأسواق، وإضافة القيمة وتنمية القطاع الخاص 	10 080.5	72.3	436.4	3.1	2 229.8	16.0	1 193.3	8.6	13 939.9	10 080.5	72.3
 إدارة وتنسيق البرنامج 	5 255.3	91.2	-		-	-	505.7	8.7	5 760.9	5 255.3	91.2
المجموع	58 842.1	76.0	8 424.8	10.9	2 417.3	3.1	7 732.3	10.0	77 416.5	58 842.1	76.0

الجدول 2 تكاليف البرنامج حسب فئة الإنفاق والجهة الممولة (بالاف الده لارات الأمريكية)

— - -,	الدولارات الأمريعية)											
		قرض الصندو	ق	القطاع الخا	اص		المستفيدون	-		المقترض/الم	نلقي	المجموع
فئة الإن	ياق	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	نقدا	لييد	%	نقدا	عينا	%	المبلغ
تكاليف	الاستثمار											
-1	الاستشارات	8 540.3	87.1	-	-	88.2	0.9	1 176.1	12.0	9 804.7	8 540.3	87.1
-2	المعدات/المواد	32 027.3	79.4	3 411.0	8.5	333.0	0.8	4 562.4	11.3	40 333.8	32 027.3	79.4
-3	المنح والإعانات	1 112.7	17.8	4 979.8	79.7	-	-	156.0	2.5	6 248.5	1 112.7	17.8
-4	حلقات العمل	426.7	98.9	-	-	-	-	4.7	1.1	431.4	426.7	98.9
-5	التدريب	510.2	91.7	-	-	-	-	46.5	8.3	556.6	510.2	91.7
-6	المركبات	1 356.8	90.0	33.9	2.2	0.1	-	116.5	7.7	1 507.3	1 356.8	90.0
-7	الأشغال	2 265.2	86.6	-	-	193.8	7.4	156.0	6.0	2 615.0	2 265.2	86.6
مجموع	ع تكاليف الاستثمار	10 406.9	76.0	-	-	1 802.2	13.2	1 477.4	10.8	13 686.4	10 406.9	76.0
التكاليف	المتكررة	56 646.0	75.3	8 424.8	11.2	2 417.3	3.2	7 695.5	10.2	75 183.6	56 646.0	75.3
-1	الرواتب/العلاوات											
-2	التكاليف التشغيلية	1 930.8	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 930.8	1 930.8	100
مجموع	ع التكاليف المتكررة	265.3	87.8	-	-	-	-	36.8	12.2	302.1	265.3	87.8
l)	مجموع	2 196.1	98.4	-	-	-	-	36.8	1.6	2 232.9	2 196.1	98.4

الجدول 3 تكاليف البرنامج حسب المكون وسنة البرنامج

(بآلاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

(2 2 3 3 1)														
	سنة البرنامج 1		سنة البرنامج 2		سنة البرنامج 3		سنة البرنامج	4	4 سنة البرنامج		سنة البرناء	ج 6	المجموع	
المكون	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	
1- تحسين الإنتاجية لبذور المحاصيل ومصايد الأسماك	18 693.9	32.4	14 942.9	25.9	15 288.5	26.5	4 012.8	7.0	2 969.5	5.1	1 808.1	3.2	57 715.6	
2- تعزيز الوصول إلى الأسواق، وإضافة القيمة وتنمية القطاع الخاص	5 418.9	38.9	3 427.1	24.6	2 539.0	18.2	1 292.2	9.3	765.2	5.5	497.6	3.6	13 939.9	
3- إدارة وتنسيق البرنامج	1 496.9	26.0	897.9	15.6	947.5	16.4	825.3	14.3	720.8	12.5	872.5	15.1	5 760.9	
المجموع	25 609.6	33.1	19 267.9	24.9	18 774.9	24.3	6 130.3	7.9	4 455.6	5.8	3 178.2	4.1	77 416.5	

استراتيجية وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك

20- يبلغ إجمالي الدعم المالي الذي يقدمه الصندوق لهذا البرنامج في إطار التجديد الحادي عشر لموارد الصندوق 58.84 مليون دولار أمريكي أو 76.0 في المائة من إجمالي تكاليف البرنامج. وهذه الموارد ستكملها مساهمة الحكومة المقدرة بمبلغ 7.7 مليون دولار أمريكي (10.0 في المائة، من الإعفاء الضريبي بشكل أساسي)، واستثمارات القطاع الخاص البالغة 8.4 مليون دولار أمريكي (10.9 في المائة) ومساهمات المستفيدين البالغة 2.4 مليون دولار أمريكي (3.1 في المائة). وبالرغم من عدم وجود فجوة تمويلية، سيواصل برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك استكشاف إمكانيات التمويل المشترك مع منظمات أخرى، مثل مصرف التنمية الأفريقي، ومنظمة حفظ الطبيعة، ومصرف التنمية الزراعية في جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة وكيانات الأعمال الأخرى، لتوحيد أنشطة البرنامج وتوسيع نطاقها.

الصرف

- 31- ستتم عمليات الصرف من الصندوق عن طريق تحويل مبلغ مقدم إلى الحساب المخصص في مصرف تنز انيا، مع تجديدات لاحقة على أساس النفقات المتكبدة التي تدعمها قوائم النفقات. وسيكون هناك حساب مخصص لتلقي الأموال من الصندوق، إلى جانب حساب مقابل مخصص للبرنامج بالشلن التنز اني، تدير هما وحدة تنسيق البرنامج.
- وسيستخدم البرنامج طرائق الدفع المباشر، بالإضافة إلى المدفو عات من حسابات البرنامج الثمانية المعلقة لدى المصارف التجارية من قبل كل مؤسسة من المؤسسات الثمانية التي تتلقى أموال البرنامج المخصصة للأنشطة التشغيلية. ويسدد الصندوق المدفو عات المباشرة على أساس استثنائي ولمدفو عات تزيد على 100 000 دولار أمريكي، وفقا للإرشادات الواردة في الخطاب الموجّه إلى المقترض/المتلقي. وسيكون التمويل الحكومي النظير عينيا، وبالتالي لم يُقترح أي حساب مصرفي. وسيتم تقديم شهادة الإعفاء الضريبي إلى البرنامج وستكون بمثابة شرط للصرف. وإذا تم إشراك جهات ممولة أخرى، سيتعين عليها فتح حسابات مخصصة منفصلة حتى لا تختلط بتمويل الصندوق.

تحليل موجز للفوائد والجوانب الاقتصادية

- 33- التحليل الاقتصادي. يشير التحليل المالي على مستوى البرنامج إلى معدل عائد داخلي مالي قدره 17 في المائة وصافي قيمة حالية قدر ها 43.9 مليون دو لار أمريكي، في حين يشير التحليل الاقتصادي على مستوى البرنامج إلى معدل عائد داخلي اقتصادي قدره 15 في المائة وصافي قيمة حالية قدر ها 69.2 مليون دو لار أمريكي. وبالتالي، يعتبر البرنامج مجديا من الناحية الاقتصادية.
- 24- تحليل الحساسية. يستخدم هذا التحليل 17 سيناريو مختلفا لاختبار متانة البرنامج. وباستخدام معدل خصم مالي، يبلغ الحد الأدنى لمعدل الاستخدام المطلوب لتحقيق عائد موجب 32 في المائة. وباستخدام معدل خصم اجتماعي، يبلغ معدل الاستخدام 23 في المائة. وقد يؤدي التأخر الزمني لمدة عام أو عامين إلى صعوبة تحقيق عوائد موجبة.

استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

35- ستُعزَز استدامة برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك بشكل خاص من خلال: (1) آلية استهداف شمولية لضمان مشاركة المزارعين والمجتمعات المحلية في أنشطة البرنامج واستثماراته؛ (2) إقامة روابط مستدامة بالسوق وتعزيز نماذج أعمال الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص؛ (3) مشاركة المشروعات الصغيرة والمتوسطة؛ (4) الاستثمارات في تعزيز قدرة الجهات الفاعلة في القطاع العام على التنفيذ؛ (5) توليد عدد من الوظائف اللائقة طويلة الأجل للنساء والشباب.

ثالثا۔ المخاطر

ألف - المخاطر وتدابير تخفيف أثرها

36- ترد أدناه تفاصيل المخاطر الرئيسية للبرنامج وتدابير تخفيف أثرها.

الجدول 4 المخاطر وتدابير تخفيف أثرها

			المخاطر وتدابير تخفيف اثرها
تدابير التخفيف	تصنيف المخاطر المتبقية	تصنيف المخاطر الكامنة	المخاطر
سيواصل الصندوق العمل بشكل وثيق مع الحكومة لضمان الملكية والمواءمة مع سياسات الصندوق. تقديم مكون فر عي بشأن الطوارئ والاستجابة لحالات الطوارئ والتعافي منها فيما يتعلق بالصدمات المناخية، والأفات والجائحات/كوفيد-19.	منخفضة	معتدلة	السياق القطر ي
سيكون برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك برنامجا مستقلا في إطار المرحلة الثانية من برنامج تنمية القطاع الزراعي، مع دعم جهود الحكومة الرامية إلى تعبئة تمويل إضافي.	معتدلة	كبيرة	الاستر اتيجيات والسياسات القطاعية
يمثل التمويل المناخي 24 في المائة (13.9 مليون دولار أمريكي) من تمويل الصندوق لتدخلات التكيف مع المناخ.	معتدلة	معتدلة	السياق البيئي والمناخي
سيتم دعم استثمار ات البنية التحتية من خلال خطط عمل تتضمن تقديم المساعدة التقنية، وسيتم تعزيز المشروعات المشتركة في إطار الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص.	معتدلة	كبيرة	نطاق البرنامج
تعزيز المساعدة التقنية والاتفاقات المستندة إلى الأداء مع مقدمي الخدمات. والاستفادة من الخبرات في المؤسسات المنفذة الشريكة.	معتدلة	كبيرة	القدرة المؤسسية على التنفيذ والاستدامة
الحسابات المصرفية المقيدة، وطريقة الدفع المباشر، وطريقة الاسترداد للوكالات المنفذة ونظام المحاسبة المستقل.	كبيرة	عالية	الإدارة المالية
تعيين شخص مرجعي في وحدة تنسيق البرنامج؛ وتدريب الموظفين على المبادئ التوجيهية والإجراءات في الصندوق.	منخفضية	معتدلة	توريد البرنامج
تعزيز التقنيات والتكنولوجيات التكيفية المراعية للبيئة؛ ودعم خطة إدارة مصايد أسماك التونة لضمان الصيد المستدام في أعماق البحار.	منخفضة	معتدلة	الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي والمناخي
إنشاء منصات متعددة أصحاب المصلحة للإدماج والمشاركة.	منخفضة	معتدلة	أصحاب المصلحة
	معتدلة	كبيرة	إجمالي المخاطر

باء الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

37- تم التأكيد على تصنيف برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك في الفئة ألف بموجب إجراءات التقدير الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي في الصندوق، ويرجع ذلك في الأساس إلى تدخلات مصايد الأسماك في أعماق

البحار وأنشطة التجهيز ذات الصلة. وفي إطار هذه الفئة، يلزم إعداد تقدير بيئي واجتماعي وخطة إدارة بيئية واجتماعية لتبسير تنفيذ عمليات الصيد المستدامة. وكجزء من عملية التصميم، تم وضع إطار للإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية ونشره على الموقع الشبكي للصندوق. 4 وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، سيعد البرنامج عند استهلاله: (1) خطة متكاملة لإدارة الأفات؛ (2) خطة لإشراك أصحاب المصلحة؛ (3) آلية للبت في التظلمات.

جيم - تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

38- من المتوقع أن يكون البرنامج حساسا بدرجة متوسطة لمخاطر المناخ. ولتخفيف حالات عدم اليقين المرتبطة بتقلب المناخ وتغيره والتكيف معها، سيساهم البرنامج في تطوير بذور معتمدة ملائمة محليا تكون أكثر إنتاجية وقدرة على الصمود أمام تغير المناخ، والأفات والأمراض. ولاستعادة الموارد الساحلية والبحرية وحمايتها، سيعمل البرنامج على تعزيز تقنيات وتكنولوجيات التكيف المراعية للبيئة في صيد الأسماك وتجهيزها وتخزينها، لتقليل خسائر ما بعد الحصاد.

دال ـ القدرة على تحمل الديون

- وفقا لآخر تقييم للقدرة على تحمل الديون، الذي نُشر في يناير/كانون الثاني 2018، لا تزال حالة المديونية الحرجة في جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة تُصنف على أنها منخفضة المخاطر. وتظل هذه المخاطر منخفضة لأن معظم الدين الخارجي العام الذي تبلغ نسبته 34.5 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بشروط تيسيرية. وبالرغم من ذلك، بلغ الدين الخارجي العام والدين الخارجي المضمون من الحكومة في جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة 2 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في عام 2019، وهو ما يمثل ارتفاعا من 1.3 في المائة في عام 2018، ومن المتوقع أن يستقر عند 1.9 في المائة في عام 2020 وعند 2.2 في المائة في عام 2011. وشكّل الدين العام الخارجي الذي تشكل نسبة 63 في المائة منه ديونا بشروط تيسيرية 70.4 في المائة من إجمالي الدين العام في عام 2019. واتسع عجز الحساب الجاري بشكل طفيف من 3.3 في المائة في عام 2019.
- 40- ولا تزال مؤشرات عبء الدين الخارجي أقل من العتبات القائمة على السياسات في إطار سيناريو خط الأساس واختبارات الإجهاد. وثمة انخفاض محتمل في أسعار الصرف وقاعدة تصدير ضيقة حاليا يشكلان مخاطر على الهشاشة الائتمانية. وتلقي النتائج الضوء على أهمية الحفاظ على سجل قوي للسلطات في إدارة الاقتصاد الكلى.

رابعاـ التنفيذ

ألف الإطار التنظيمي

إدارة البرنامج وتنسيقه

41- يتولى مكتب رئيس الوزراء مسؤولية تنسيق وتنفيذ المرحلة الثانية من برنامج تنمية القطاع الزراعي. وسيؤسس البرنامج وحدة لتنسيق البرنامج تعمل تحت إشراف مكتب رئيس الوزراء لتكملة عمل وحدة التنسيق الوطنية الحالية للمرحلة الثانية من برنامج تنمية القطاع الزراعي. وسيتم إنشاء لجنة توجيهية لتقديم إرشادات استراتيجية والإشراف على البرنامج.

 $[\]underline{\text{https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/40206666/tanzania_afdp_esmf_2020.pdf/19c82660-d8f7-} \\ \underline{\text{.0db8-d6e1-80effb71adf1}}$

⁵ مجموعة مصرف التنمية الأفريقي: التوقعات الاقتصادية لتنز انيا لعام 2020.

42- ولضمان التأزر والتكامل والاتساق البرامجي بين مكونات البرنامج، سيتم إنشاء لجنة استشارية تقنية مشتركة بين الوزارات إلى جانب وزارة الزراعة ووزارة الإنتاج الحيواني ومصايد الأسماك ووزارة الزراعة والموارد الطبيعية والإنتاج الحيواني ومصايد الأسماك (زنجبار). وأخيرا، سيتم إنشاء لجنة استشارية تقنية وزارية تتضمن كل وزارة مشاركة لاستعراض تنفيذ تدخلات البرنامج.

الإدارة المالية والتوريد والتسيير

- 43- ستعتمد ترتيبات الإدارة المالية معابير المحاسبة الدولية وستطبقها، وستُجرى المحاسبة المالية وفقا للأساس النقدي للمعابير المحاسبية الدولية للقطاع العام. وانخفض مستوى مخاطر الإدارة المالية من عالية إلى كبيرة، بفضل تدابير التخفيف المختلفة المدرجة في التصميم. وسيُدار برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك من خلال نظام محاسبة مستقل. وسيكون وجود نظام برمجية محاسبة مناسبة شرطا للصرف، على أن يُدعم من خلال استخدام الأموال الاستهلالية. وسيتم صرف الأموال في حساب خاص يُفتح في البنك المركزي.
- 44- وبالنظر إلى التغطية الجغرافية للبرنامج، بالإضافة إلى الإشراف من وحدة تنسيق البرنامج، سيجري المراجعون الداخليون في كل مؤسسة تنفيذ (الذين يقدمون تقارير هم إلى لجان المراجعة المعنية) استعراضات منتظمة، لضمان أن البرنامج يُنفذ وفقا لدليل تنفيذ البرنامج؛ ويتوافق مع اللوائح الحكومية؛ ويمتثل الاتفاقيات تمويل البرنامج. وسيتعين على المراجعين الداخليين إجراء مراجعة للبرنامج مرتين سنويا على الأقل.
- 45- المراجعة الخارجية. يقوم مكتب المراجعة الوطني في جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة بمراجعة القوائم المالية الموحدة للبرنامج على أساس سنوي. وتقدم القوائم المالية المُراجعة إلى الصندوق في غضون ستة أشهر بعد نهاية الفترة، وفقا للمبادئ التوجيهية للصندوق.
- رويد العام في البلد واللوائح المرتبطة به كافية وتفي بالمعابير الدولية، فإن قانون التوريد بوجه عام مجزأ. وللتخفيف من التحديات المحتملة، ينبغي إعداد دليل مستخدم التوريد. وسيستعين برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك بمجلس المناقصات الحالي ووحدة تنسيق التوريد في مكتب رئيس الوزراء والمؤسسات المنفذة. وسيُدرب الموظفون المعنيون على المبادئ التوجيهية للصندوق بشأن التوريد، وسيعيّن مكتب رئيس الوزراء منسقا لمتابعة التوريد المتعلق ببرنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك والإبلاغ عنها.
- التسيير. منحت مؤسسة الشفافية الدولية جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة درجة 37 على مؤشر مدركات الفساد، وبالتالي فهي تقع ضمن الفئة "المتوسطة". وستلتزم جميع كيانات التوريد بأعلى معايير الأخلاقيات أثناء توريد وتنفيذ العقود الممولة في إطار المشروعات التي يمولها الصندوق، وفقا للفقرة 69 من المبادئ التوجيهية للتوريد في مشروعات الصندوق. وستُطبق سياسة الصندوق المنقحة لمكافحة التدليس والفساد في أنشطته وعملياته على جميع الشركاء والبائعين والأطراف الثالثة، بالإضافة إلى قوانين مكافحة الفساد والتدليس الوطنية ذات الصلة. وبالمثل، ستُطبق سياسة الصندوق لمنع التحرش الجنسي والاستغلال والاعتداء الجنسيين والأطراف الثالثة.
- 48- مشاركة المجموعة المستهدفة للبرنامج والتغذية الراجعة منها. 6 يعد إنشاء منصات الحوار مع المجموعات متعددة أصحاب المصلحة جزءا من استراتيجية البرنامج للإدماج والمشاركة. وستشارك مجموعات أصحاب المصلحة المختلفة أيضا في وضع خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية، وبعثات الإشراف، واستعراض منتصف المدة وعمليات تشاركية أخرى. وسينشئ البرنامج منصة رقمية لجمع التغذية الراجعة وشكاوى المستفيدين، بما في ذلك عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي.

⁶ لمزيد من التفاصيل، انظر إطار التغذية الراجعة من أصحاب المصلحة حول المسائل التشغيلية على الرابط التالي: https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/128/docs/arabic/EB-2019-128-R-13.pdf?attach=1

البت في النظامات. سيستخدم برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك آليات النظام الرسمية وغير الرسمية القائمة لحل النزاعات التي قد تنشأ. وتتضمن الأليات غير الرسمية اللجان القائمة و/أو الأفراد في مجموعات المزارعين المسؤولين عن إدارة النزاعات، في حين أن آليات معالجة التظلمات الرسمية تُتاح على مستوى الناحية. ويجوز للمجتمعات المحلية والأفراد أيضا تقديم شكاوى إلى مرفق البت في التظلمات في الصندوق.

باء - التخطيط، والرصد والتقييم، والتعلّم، وإدارة المعرفة والاتصالات

- 50- ستكون وحدة تنسيق البرنامج مسؤولة عن عملية إنشاء خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية، بالاسترشاد باستراتيجية البرنامج وإطاره المنطقي، بالتشاور مع الشركاء المنفذين. وستكفل وحدة تنسيق البرنامج أيضا إشراك المستفيدين وأصحاب المصلحة الرئيسيين لضمان شفافية عملية التخطيط. وسيكفل نظام الرصد والتقييم في البرنامج أن تكون المؤشرات الأساسية الرئيسية بشأن التمايز بين الجنسين والتغذية وتغير المناخ متكاملة تماما ومتوافقة مع متطلبات المرحلة الثانية من برنامج تنمية القطاع الزراعي والصندوق.
- 51- وستُعد استراتيجية لإدارة المعرفة، وسيتعاون البرنامج مع وحدات الاتصالات ذات الصلة داخل الوزارات والمؤسسات المنفذة المعنية. وسييسر برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك الانخراط السياساتي من خلال حوارات سياساتية، وتعزيز مفهوم الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص من أجل دمج أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والمشروعات الريفية، واستعراض الخطط والسياسات ذات الصلة.

الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق

- 52 سيركز برنامج تنمية الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك على الابتكارات التي يمكن توسيع نطاقها، بما في ذلك ما يلي: رقمنة اعتماد البذور والأدوات الرقمية لتنسيق طلبات وإمدادات البذور؛ والمشروعات المشتركة في إطار الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص بشأن سفن الصيد في أعماق البحار ومصانع تجهيز الأسماك؛ وتجمعات تربية الأحياء المائية؛ وتكنولوجيات إنتاج الأعشاب البحرية ومعالجتها وإضافة القيمة لها.

جيم حطط التنفيذ

الاستعداد للتنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

53- من المقرر أن يبدأ تنفيذ البرنامج في مارس/آذار 2021. وستنظم حلقات عمل استهلالية وطنية وإقليمية مع جميع أصحاب المصلحة والشركاء المنفذين، لتعزيز طرائق تنفيذ البرنامج. وسيتم إرسال بعثة لدعم التنفيذ المبكر خلال الأشهر الثلاثة الأولى من دخول البرنامج حيز النفاذ.

خطط الإشراف، واستعراض منتصف المدة والإنجاز

54- سيجري الصندوق والحكومة بعثات مشتركة للإشراف ودعم التنفيذ مرة على الأقل كل عام لتقييم النقدم المحرز في البرنامج وأدائه. وسيُجرى استعراض مشترك في منتصف المدة خلال السنة الثالثة من البرنامج. وستُجرى بعثة لاستعراض إنجاز البرنامج خلال العام الأخير من تنفيذ البرنامج.

خامسا الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

55- ستشكل اتفاقية تمويل البرنامج بين جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة والصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية الوثيقة القانونية التي يقوم على أساسها تقديم التمويل المقترح إلى المقترض/المتلقي. وترفق نسخة من اتفاقية التمويل المتعاوض بشأنها في الذيل الأول.

- 56- وجمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة مخولة، بموجب القوانين السارية فيها، سلطة تلقي تمويل من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية.
- 57- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق مع أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل ومعاييره في الصندوق.

سادسا۔ التوصية

58- أوصى بأن يوافق المجلس التنفيذي على التمويل المقترح بموجب القرار التالي:

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة قرضا بشروط تيسيرية للغاية تعادل قيمته ثمانية وخمسين مليونا وثمانمائة وخمسين ألف دولار أمريكي (000 850 85 دولار أمريكي)، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام أخرى تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسي للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

جيلبير أنغبو رئيس الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية

Negotiated financing agreement

Negotiated financing agreement: "Agriculture and Fisheries Development Programme (AFDP)"

(Negotiations concluded on 30 November 2020)

Loan No:						
Project name: Ag Programme")	riculture a	nd Fisheries	Development	Programme	(the	"AFDP/the
United Republic of	Tanzania (th	ne "Borrower	")			
and						
The International F	und for Agri	cultural Dev	elopment (the "I	Fund" or "IFA	D")	
(each a "Party" and	both of the	em collective	ly the "Parties")			

WHEREAS the Borrower has requested a loan from the Fund for the purpose of financing the Programme described in Schedule 1 to this Agreement;

The Borrower has undertaken to provide additional support, financially or in kind that may be needed to the Programme.

WHEREAS, the Fund has agreed to provide financing for the Programme;

Now Therefore, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

Section A

- 1. The following documents collectively form this Agreement: this document, the Programme Description and Implementation Arrangements (Schedule 1), the Allocation Table (Schedule 2) and the Special Covenants (Schedule 3).
- 2. The Fund's General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing dated 29 April 2009, amended as of December 2018, and as may be amended hereafter from time to time (the "General Conditions") are annexed to this Agreement, and all provisions thereof shall apply to this Agreement. For the purposes of this Agreement, the terms defined in the General Conditions shall have the meanings set forth therein, unless the Parties shall otherwise agree in this Agreement.
- 3. The Fund shall provide a Loan (the "Financing") to the Borrower which the Borrower shall use to implement the Programme in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Section B

- 1. The amount of the Loan is fifty eight million and eight hundred and fifty thousand United States dollars (USD 58 850 000).
- 2. The Loan is granted on Highly Concessional terms and shall be free of interest but shall bear a fixed service charge of 1.29 per cent per annum payable semi-annually,

subject to the Programme's approval by IFAD's Executive Board in December 2020. The Loan shall have a maturity period of forty (40) years, including a grace period of ten (10) years starting from the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board.

- 3. The principal of the Loan will be repaid at four and half per cent (4.5%) of the total principal per annum for years eleven (11) to thirty (30), and one per cent (1%) of the total principal per annum for years thirty-first (31) to forty (40).
- 4. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be in United States Dollars.
- 5. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 1 July.
- 6. Payments of principal and service charge shall be payable on each 15 February and 15 August.
- 7. The arrangements for the Designated Account denominated in USD (the "Designated Account") opened by the Borrower through which the proceeds of the Financing shall be channelled as well as the dedicated bank account for receipt of counterpart funding and the operational bank accounts shall be detailed in the Letter to the Borrower.
- 8. The Borrower shall provide counterpart financing for the Programme in the estimated amount of USD 7.7 million mainly in the form of tax and duty exemptions on all expenditure for works, goods and services required for programme implementation. A tax waiver for the Programme will be granted in accordance with prevailing Tanzanian tax laws.

Section C

- 1. The Lead Programme Agency shall be the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).
- 2. The following are designated as additional Programme Parties: Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA), Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI), Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI), Tanzania Fisheries Corporation (TAFICO), Zanzibar Fisheries Company (ZAFICO) and Aquaculture Development Centres (ADCs). Additional Programme Parties are described in Schedule 1, Part II B.
- 3. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted in year three of Programme implementation.
- 4. The Programme Completion Date shall be the sixth (6) anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement and the Financing Closing Date shall be six (6) months later, or such other date as the Fund may designate by notice to the Borrower.
- 5. Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Borrower procurement regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines.

Section D

1. The Fund will administer the Loan and in collaboration with the Government will supervise the Programme.

Section E

1. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of this Agreement:

- (a) The Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) and/or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior agreement of the Fund and the Fund, after consultation with the Borrower, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Programme.
- (b) Key Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) staff (Project Coordinator and the Financial Controller) have been appointed, transferred or moved from the PCU without the non-objection of the Fund.
- 2. The following are designated as additional (general/specific) conditions precedent to withdrawal:
 - (a) The IFAD no objection to the (PIM) shall have been obtained;
 - (b) The first 18 months Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) shall have received IFAD's non-objection;
 - (c) The Designated Account referred to in paragraph 7, Section B above, shall have been duly opened by the Borrower and the authorized signatories shall have been submitted to the Fund;
 - (d) The Programme Coordinator, the Finance Officer and the Programme Procurement Officer within PCU shall have been appointed with terms of reference and qualification acceptable to the Fund;
 - (e) A suitable off-the-shelf accounting software shall have been procured, installed and implemented at PCU; and
 - (f) A full refund of the outstanding unjustified advance outstanding from the closed Project Rural Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Support Programme (MUVI) shall have been made to IFAD.
- 4. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Borrower:

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Government City – Mtumba, Treasury Avenue, P. O. Box 2802, DODOMA.

For the Fund:

The President, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Via Paolo di Dono 44, 00142 Rome, Italy.

This Agreement, has been prepared in the English language in two (2) original copies, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Borrower.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
"[Authorised Representative Name]" "[Authorised Representative title]"
Date:
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Gilbert F. Houngbo President
Date:

Schedule 1

Programme Description and Implementation Arrangements

I. Programme Description

- 1. Target population. The Programme shall benefit rural households involved in agriculture seed production, fisheries, agro-dealers, processors and traders including men, women and youth in the fish and seed value chains. The total number of direct beneficiary households is 260,000 corresponding to approximately 1,300,000 persons.
- 2. Programme area. The Programme will have a national scope and shall be implemented in 41 districts in 11 regions of the central Tanzania Mainland corridor as well as four marine conservation areas in Unguja, Pemba and Zanzibar. AFDP will focus on drier agroecological zones with unimodal rainfall, targeting sustainable intensification and diversification of more vulnerable farming systems (crops and aquaculture), highly susceptible to climate variability and change.
- 3. Goal. The goal of the Programme is to contribute to inclusive food systems for improved livelihoods, food security, nutrition and resilience.
- 4. Objective. The development objective of the Programme is to enhance sustainable productivity, climate resilience and commercialization of selected crop seeds, fisheries and aquaculture while devoting particular attention to women empowerment and youth participation.
- 5. Components. The Programme shall consist of the following Components:
- 5.1 Component 1: Enhanced productivity of crop seeds, fisheries and aquaculture. The expected outcome of this component is to increase climate-resilient productivity and production from crop seed and fish value chains. It will be achieved through the following two sub-components:
- 5.1.1. Sub-Component 1.1: Crop seed systems development. This sub-component's objectives are to ensure suitable supply and access to quality seed of adapted productive varieties of maize, sunflower and beans/pulses, to feed smallholder innovation use for more productive and climate-resilient food and market production systems for selected crop value chains in the target areas.
- 5.1.2. Sub-Component 1.2: Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development. This subcomponent will promote sustainable fish production systems from both capture fisheries and aquaculture. This sub-component will aim to support and promote the livelihoods of artisanal fishers, fish farmers and seaweed producers; while increasing fish production and productivity, sustainable income for fisher-folks and improving nutrition. In addition, the component will aim to increase access to recommended fishing gears, enhance use of selective fishing practices and improve utilization of catch and reduce post-harvest losses.
- 5.2 Component 2: Improved market access value addition and private sector development. This component's expected outcome is to improve marketing and value addition of crop seeds and fish products. It will be achieved through the following subcomponents:
- 5.2.1. Subcomponent 2.1: Quality crop seed use and business development. The aim of this subcomponent is to strengthen flows and use of improved seeds by engaging partnerships with local agricultural sector actors (public, associative and private) to respond to poor

smallholder farmer specific needs through: (i) regional multi-stakeholder innovation platforms; (ii) promoting supply and facilitate access to improved seeds; (iii) promoting local extension services for broad-based farmer awareness, demand use for improved seeds; and (iv) facilitating synergies for effective market linkages with grain buyers and processors

- 5.2.2. Subcomponent 2.2: Fish market development and value addition. This subcomponent aims to finance several investments: (i) investments in infrastructure and technologies for reducing postharvest losses; (ii) market linkages for increasing value/income from aquaculture and seaweed production; (iii) and rehabilitation of two multipurpose modern fish markets in Pangani and Bagamoyo fish landing areas. In addition, the Programme will finance ice-making plants, cold-supply chain facilities, solar dryers/tents and drying racks for small-pelagic "dagaa" and seaweed.
- 5.3. Component 3: Programme Management and Coordination. This component will support programme management and coordination; monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management. AFDP will generate and use evidence for policy engagement in four key areas: (i) strengthening national seed systems by promoting private sector participation and developing regulations and innovations to fight fake seeds; (ii) review and implementation of the 2020 Private Public Partnerships Regulations to include active role of producers and their organisations; (iii) review and implementation of the National Fisheries Policy of 2015 with a view to promote the 'aquaculture cluster' growth models; and (iv) review and implementation of the Tuna Fisheries Management plan, with specific interventions to ensure sustainability of fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The Programme also makes provision for emergency recovery and resilience designed to provide swift response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency event, such as the global COVID-19 pandemic, climate extremes, and desert locust pest invasion.

II. Implementation Arrangements

A. Organisation and Management

- 6. Lead Programme Agency (LPA). The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) shall be the LPA coordinating the implementation of the Programme on behalf of the Government of Tanzania.
- 7. Programme Steering Committee.
- 7.1 The Government will appoint a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) which shall be chaired by the Permanent Secretary PMO and shall be composed by the Permanent Secretaries of the ministries in charge of agriculture, fisheries, finance and planning, and local government from the Mainland and Zanzibar, as well as representatives from the private sector and farmers' organizations. The Programme Steering committee will meet twice a year.
- 7.1.1. Responsibilities. The PSC shall provide strategic guidance and ensure the day to day oversight of the Programme and provide guidance towards the achievement of programme objectives and contribute to the higher-level sector policy and strategic goals.
- 8. Inter-Ministerial Technical Advisory Committee (ITAC). The ITAC will compose of representatives of Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) and representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries (MANRLF) in Zanzibar that are jointly responsible for implementation of the Programme. The ITAC shall be chaired by the Director of Policy and Coordination of Government Business PMO and it will be composed of the relevant Directors from MoA (Policy and Planning, Crop Development and Extension services), MLF (Policy and Planning,

Aquaculture and Fisheries) and MANRLF-ZNZ (Policy and Planning and Fisheries) as well as Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) Tanzania Mainland, and MoFP Zanzibar. It will also comprise two representatives from participating Districts. The ITAC will meet twice a year.

- 8.1. Responsibilities: The ITAC shall (i) advise the Programme Steering Committee and the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) on technical issues, (ii) provide oversight of implementation and performance monitoring of the implementing agencies; (iii) follow up on the implementation of PSC decisions and recommendations; (iv) mobilize technical expertise and ensure coordination and synergies with other existing projects and initiatives; and (v) and facilitate policy engagement.
- 9. *Ministerial Technical Advisory Committee.* Each participating ministry will establish a Technical advisory committee to review and scrutinize implementation of the programme interventions, and to provide technical guidance to the programme implementing institutions and the LGAs. At each ministry, the technical Working Group will be chaired by Director of Policy and Planning from implementing ministries. Ministerial TAC will have members from Policy and Planning, Aquaculture, and Fisheries, one representative from ADCs and two representative from participating Districts for MLF. For MoA, it will include Director of Policy and Planning, Crop Development, Extension services, one representative from Tanzania Seed Trade Association (TASTA) and two representative from participating Districts. Each ministry will appoint a Focal Person who will be the main points of contact for coordinating technical support to the implementing institutions and LGAs in the programme area. The ministerial technical working group will meet on a quarterly basis in each ministry and jointly twice a year.
- 10. Programme Coordination Unit (PCU). An autonomous PCU under the Agricultural Sector Development Programme II (ASDP II)'s National Agriculture Coordination Unit will be established and housed under the PMO. The following key staff will be competitively selected: (i) Programme Coordinator; (ii) Programme M&E and Knowledge Management officer; (iii) Business Development/PPP expert; (iv) Environmental Management specialist (in the first years of the Programme as required for Category A status); and (v) Finance Officer. A smaller Programme coordination team, comprised of a (i) Team Leader; (ii) value chain development expert; and (iii) a finance officer, will be established in Zanzibar under the MANRLF. The PCU will leverage existing expertise and staff from the NCU, MoA, MLF and MANRLF-ZNZ who will be seconded to AFDP to support (i) Monitoring and Evaluation; (ii) Knowledge Management; and (iii) Gender and Social Inclusion. Furthermore, the Programme will mobilize targeted technical assistance to provide strategic guidance and oversight on targeting, women and youth empowerment, as well as nutrition targets of the Programme.
- 10.1. Responsibilities: The PCU shall be responsible for overall programme implementation including: (i) coordinating the preparation of the AFDP Annual Work Plan and Budget; (ii) coordinating alignment, harmonization and implementation of AFDP activities and interventions within the framework of ASDP II; (iii) manage, monitor, evaluate, harmonize and coordinate implementation of AFDP activities at the district level; (iv) providing analytical and problem-solving support to the implementing institutions; (v) providing technical support on joint monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management; of

the program; and (vi) developing mechanisms for collaboration and coordination across all stakeholders, and for policy engagement and advocacy.

B. Programme Implementation

- 11. National Level: The programme implementation shall be supported by key implementing partners including: Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA), Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI), Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI), Tanzania Fisheries Corporation (TAFICO), Zanzibar Fisheries Company (ZAFICO), and Aquaculture Development Centres (ADCs).
- 12. District Level Implementation: The Council Director shall bear the overall responsibility for activities and funds used at local level, and will report to PCU and Ministries. The Council Director will be supported by the District Facilitation Team which includes District Agricultural Irrigation and Cooperative Office Officers, District Livestock and Fisheries Officer, as well as other officers to support activities on targeting, nutrition, women empowerment, youth and climate change and environment targets.
- 13. *Service Providers:* Recruited service providers will be recruited through a competitive process. Their role shall include promoting youth entrepreneurship and facilitating linkages with downstream value chain actors, on a basis of performance contracts.
- 14. Monitoring and Evaluation. Responsibilities of M&E shall be divided between the following key stakeholders: (i) PCU will be responsible for coordination, integration and quality control as well as tracking COI (at the outcome and DO level) and IFAD priorities, reporting, decision making and policy engagement; (ii) Implementing institutions (ASA, TOSCI, TARI, TAFICO and ZAFICO, and in the ADCs) will provide data on activity related output indicators to the PCU and provide programme progress on quarterly basis on their respective areas; (iii) District facilitation teams (DFTs) will ensure activities are implemented according to design and collect and report output indicators to the PCU at the required time; (iv) Cooperative societies, seed producer organizations and agro-dealer networks: will provide data on beneficiary feedback to the DFTs and relevant implementing institutions; and (v) Village and/or Ward Agricultural extension officers will collect and submit monthly, quarterly and annual reports to their district agriculture and fisheries development officers including compiling formal reports on grievance redress.
- 15. Learning and Knowledge Management. The draft Knowledge and Management (KM) strategy and implementation plan will be further developed at the inception of the Programme to improve learning, KM and communication practices. The strategy will be aligned and implemented under ASDP-II Communication and Knowledge management (CKM) strategy and supervised by the CKM officer in the National Coordination Unit located within PMO.
- 16. Programme Implementation Manual (PIM). The Borrower shall finalize the development of the Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) for the Fund's consideration and approval. The PIM will provide more details on: (i) roles and responsibilities of the Programme and implementing parties to ensure full coordination among all parties involved in implementation; (ii) detailed description of activities and implementation arrangements for each Programme component; (iii) M&E and knowledge management; (iv) financial management requirements including bank accounts and audit arrangements; (v) procurement procedures and management; and (vi) establishment of a grievance

redress mechanism. The PIM reflects IFAD's no tolerance for Sexual Harassment (SH) / Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) in the Programme.

Schedule 2

Allocation Table

1. Allocation of Loan Proceeds. (a) The Table below sets forth the Categories of Eligible Expenditures to be financed by the Loan and the allocation of the amounts to each category of the Financing and the percentages of expenditures for items to be financed in each Category:

Category	Loan Amount Allocated	Percentage(i)
	(expressed in USD)	
Civil works	10 150 000	100%
Workshops & Trainings	1 820 000	100%
Vehicles, Equipment & materials	33 710 000	100%
Operating costs for fishing vessels	1 090 000	100%
Consultancies & Technical Assistance	8 310 000	100%
Grants & Subsidies	410 000	100%
Operating Costs for PIU	2 140 000	100%
Unallocated	1 220 000	
TOTAL	58 850 000	

The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:

- (i) The financing is provided 100% Net of taxes;
- (ii) Consultancies and Technical Assistance including notably: Rehabilitation of Aquaculture Development Centers (ADCs), 4Ps, ESIAs studies for Category A investments, technical and business mapping studies (regional and AEZ level), technical manual for seeds production, operationalization of vessels, identification of sites for fish aggregating, and M&E support;
- (iii) Workshops & trainings including notably: Short and long-term scientific trainings, capacity strengthening in seed production technologies; training seed producers and smallholder farmers/cooperative societies, business development and institutional reforms, training seed samplers and inspectors, extension staff, gender empowerment and youth entrepreneurship.
- (iv) Operating costs for fishing vessels include running costs of the fishing vessels for the first six months of their operation
- (v) Operating costs for PCU include salaries, allowances and operational costs of the Programme Coordinating Unit during implementation
- 2. Start-up Costs. Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of USD 500 000. Activities to be financed by Start-up Costs will require the no objection from IFAD to be considered eligible.

Schedule 3

Special Covenants

In accordance with Section 12.01(a) (xxiii) of the General Conditions, the Fund may suspend, in whole or in part, the right of the Borrower to request withdrawals from the Loan Account if the Borrower has defaulted in the performance of any covenant set forth below, and the Fund has determined that such default has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Programme.

- 1. Within six (6) months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Programme will procure and install a customized accounting software as it is the practice in IFAD ongoing supported projects, to satisfy International Accounting Standards and IFAD's requirements.
- 2. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Borrower shall ensure that (i) a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
- 3. Gender. The Borrower shall ensure equal opportunities for women and men to benefit from: (i) enhanced access to quality crop and fish seeds, technologies and best management practices for production, processing and value addition systems; (ii) access to nutritious food, especially from legumes (beans and pulses) and fish; (iii) reduced workloads due to increased resilient crop productions and greater efficiency of fisheries production and post-harvest technologies; (iv) better access to productive resources and services; (v) access to more profitable markets and increased income; and (vi) participation in community organisations, business networks, smallholder farmers and fishers cooperative societies with improved decision making.
- 5. Land tenure security. The Borrower shall ensure that the land acquisition process has already been completed and that compensation processes were consistent with law of Tanzania.
- 6. Compliance with the Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP). The Borrower shall ensure that the Programme will be implemented in compliance with IFAD's SECAP and Environment and Social Management Framework, and more specifically that the following measures shall be taken: Studies on all category A infrastructures such as fishing vessels and related post-harvest infrastructures and the preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plans based on the sub-project screening and categorisation.

Environment and Social Safeguards. The Borrower shall ensure that: (a) all programme activities are implemented in strict conformity with the Borrower's relevant laws/regulations (b) all programme activities give special consideration to the participation and practices of ethnic minority population in compliance with IFAD's Policy on Indigenous Peoples (2009), as appropriate; (c) proposals for civil works include confirmation that no involuntary land acquisition or resettlement is required under the Programme. In the event of unforeseen land acquisition or involuntary resettlement under the Programme, the Borrower shall immediately inform the Fund and prepare the necessary planning documents; (d) women and men shall be paid equal remuneration for work of equal value under the Programme; (e) recourse to child labour is not made under the Programme; (f) the measures included in the Gender Action Plan prepared for the Programme are undertaken, and the resources needed for their implementation are made available, in a timely manner; and (g) all necessary and appropriate measures to implement the Gender Action Plan to ensure that women can participate and benefit equitably under the Programme are duly taken.

- 7. Anticorruption Measures. The Borrower shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
- 8. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Borrower and the Programme Parties shall ensure that the Programme is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.
- 9. Use of Programme Vehicles and Other Equipment. The Borrower shall ensure that:
 - (a) all vehicles and other equipment procured under the Programme are allocated to the PCU and other Implementing Agencies for programme implementation;
 - (b) the types of vehicles and other equipment procured under the Programme are appropriate to the needs of the Programme; and
 - (c) all vehicles and other equipment transferred to or procured under the Programme are dedicated solely to Programme use.

Logical framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
-	Name	Baseline	Mid-term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1a. Estimated corresponding total number of h	ousehold me	mbers		Programme records and progress reports			Estimated number of household members
	Household members	0	800 000	1 300 000				reached
	1b. Corresponding number of households read	hed			Programme records and progress reports	Annual	PCU	Corresponding number of households reached
	Households	0	160 000	260 000				1
	1c. Persons receiving services promoted or su	pported by th	ne programm	e				
	Females (50%)	0	60 000	130 000				
	Males (50%)	0	60 000	130 000	Programme records and	Annual	PCU	
	Young (30%)	0	40 000	78 000	progress reports			
	Total number	0	160000	260 000	1			
Programme Goal: Contribute to inclusive food	Average income per household in the targeted areas.	TBD	10% increase	30% increase	National statistics, household surveys	Y1, Y3, Y6	PMO	Macro-economic stability and enabling policy environment
systems for improved livelihoods, food security, nutrition and resilience.	Percentage Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale	30%	25%	15%	Baseline, mid & end line survey, programme reports	Y1, Y3, Y6	PMO	
Development Objective: Enhance sustainable productivity, climate resilience and commercialization of selected crop seeds, fisheries	Percentage of persons reporting an increase in production	0	10%	70%	Baseline, mid & end line survey, programme reports	Y1, Y3, Y6	PCU	Increased public and private investments in ASDP II; Demand for crop seeds and fish increases as projected
and aquaculture.	Percentage of households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climateresilient technologies and practices	0	25%	40% ⁷	RIMS baseline and impact surveys, household (and food) survey.	Y1, Y3	PCU	
	Percentage of households satisfied with programme supported services	0	50%	80%	RIMS baseline and impact surveys, household (and food) survey.	Y1, Y3	PCU	
Outcome 1. Increased climate- resilient, productivity and production from crop seed and	Percentage increase in average productivity of maize, sunflower and beans/pulses	0	10%	25% ⁸	Baseline, mid & end line survey, programme reports	Y1, Y3,Y6	Programme and District council records	Institutional stability and improved technica capacity in ASA, TARI,
fish value chains.	Percentage increase in average production of captured fish, farmed fish and seaweed	0	15%	30% ⁹	Baseline, mid & end line survey, programme reports	Y1, Y3, Y6	PCU	TOSCI, TAFICO, ZAFICO
	Percentage of Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and programme-supported service providers	0	40%	75%	Baseline, mid & end line survey, programme reports	Y1, Y3, Y6	PCU	Enabling environment for social accountability and empowerment
Output 1.1 Improved production, of high-quality seeds for sunflower, beans and maize.	Quantities of certified seeds produced per year (tons/year)	1 450	5 250	13 000 ¹⁰	Programme records	Seasonal	PCU Programme and District council records	Enabling environment for private sector's investments n crops

 ^{40%} female, 40% male, 25% young
 25% maize, 20% sunflower, 25% beans/pulses
 30% captured fish, 30% farmed fish, 30% seaweed
 58% maize, 23% sunflower, 19% beans/pulses

Output 1.2 Quality and quantity of fish production increased	Quantities of fish and fish seeds produced per year (tons/year)	15.4 M	20.4 M	25.5 M ¹¹	Programme and District council, TAFIICO/ZAFICO records	Quarterly	Directorate of Aquaculture & PCU TAFICO/ZAFICO	4Ps for deep sea fishing operational and 90 FADs installed
Outcome 2. Improved marketing and value addition of crop seeds and fish products	Percentage of persons reporting utilization of quality crop seeds	8%	20%	50% ¹²	RIMS baseline and impact surveys, household (and food) survey.	Y1, Y3, Y6	PCU	Improvement in the Enabling Business of Agriculture
	Percentage of fish postharvest losses decreased	40%	20%	15%	AOS & Case Studies	Annual		Environment Strong producers and
	Percentage of women 15-49 years of age, who consume at least 5 out of 10 food groups	TBD	25% increase	60% increase	RIMS baseline and impact surveys, household (and food) survey.	Annual	PCU Programme and District council records	marketing organizations and cooperatives
	Number of producers' organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities	0	12+	20+13	Baseline, mid & end line survey, programme reports	Annual	Programme and District council records	
Output 2.1 Crop seed business established	Number of active agro-dealers and local selling points supported in target area	TBD	600	1 00014	Programme records	Annual	PCU	
Output 2.2 Strengthened on-farm use of climate resilient varieties and management practices	Number of agricultural producers trained in climate-smart and better management practices (disaggregated by sex and age)	0	105 000	200 00015	RIMS baseline and impact surveys, household (and food) survey	Annual	PCU	Availability of service providers for building capacity
Output 2.3 Improved household nutrition	Number of households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition	0	35 000	110 000 ¹⁶	Baseline, mid & end line survey, programme reports	Annual	Programme and District council records	
Output 2.4 Fish post-harvest loss reduction and value addition	Number of processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated	0	60	109 ¹⁷	Programme records	Annual	Directorate of capture fisheries and service provider	Processing and storage structures joined with increase in production
Output 2.5 Fish and seaweed market outlets developed	Number of people organized into fish and seaweed processing and marketing groups (disaggregated by sex and age)	0	33 400	45 000 ¹⁸	Programme and District council records	Annual	Directorate of capture fisheries	Strong organized Fisher groups will facilitate development of market outlets
Output 2.6 Improved financial literacy	Number of persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services	0	TBD	TBD ¹⁹	Programme records	Annual	PCU	

^{11 25} M fish seeds, 492,000 MT fish
12 50% female, 50% male, 30% young
13 20 fishery, TBD crops
14 35% female, 35% male, 15% young female, 15% young male
15 38% drop farmers, 62% aquafarmers
16 64% female, 18% male, 18% young
17 13 fish, 96 seaweed
18 20 000 for fish processing, 15 000 for seaweed processing

^{18 30,000} for fish processing, 15,000 for seaweed processing
19 To be disaggregated by male, female and young

Integrated programme risk matrix

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Country Context		
Political Commitment	М	М
Risk(s): GoT has adopted a more robust and cautious approach in negotiations regarding external debt, with focus on investments in hard infrastructures to the detriment of 'soft' investments for building human and social capital to make the infrastructures work for the poor. There are risks of delays in signing of financing agreements or canceling of Programmes, as it happened in the past with the Dryland Development Programme and Agriculture Sector Development Programme II.		
Mitigations: In order to mitigate the risk of the AFDP Financing Agreement not being signed, the relevant counterpart government officials, led by the Prime Minister's Office, have been actively engaged early and throughout the design and the formulation of the Programme Design Report. The IFAD team will continue to work closely with GoT during the next phases of the programme design, to ensure GoT ownership and alignment with IFAD's policies.		
Governance	М	L
Risk(s): Transparency International assigned a corruption perception index (CPI) score of 37 to Tanzania, thus falling within the "medium" bracket. There is only a single level system to handle procurement complaints. In fact, although an independent procurement appeal authority known as the "Public Procurement Appeals Authority" ("PPAA") exists at national level, there is no appeals review panel at the level of the implementing agency. The Internal Auditor General undertakes a compliance audit on an annual basis. However, not all Procuring Entities are audited. Mitigations:		
IFAD prior review thresholds will take into account the CPI score for Tanzania. Additionally, all procurement entities, as well as bidders, suppliers, contractors, consultants and service providers, will be requested to observe the highest standard of ethics during the procurement and execution of contracts financed under IFAD funded Projects, in accordance with paragraph 69 of the Procurement Guidelines. The Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations shall apply to all partners, vendors and third parties, in addition to the relevant national anticorruption and fraud laws.		
Macroeconomic	M	L
Risk(s): Tanzania is one of the stronger economic performers in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a sustained average 6.5 percent growth of GDP over the past ten years. Real GDP growth was estimated at Programme6.4 percent in 2020 and 6.6 percent in 2021, before the outbreak of COVID-19 global pandemic. It is foreseen that real GDP growth will decline by just over half - from 5.8 percent in 2019 to 2.5 percent - but it is also expected to rebound significantly to 5.5 per cent in 20211, which is a reflection of the country's strong economic performance. Public debt is currently sustainable, with all debt burden indicators being below the required thresholds.		
Mitigations: GoT has reiterated its commitment to macroeconomic policies, aimed at maintaining public debt at a sustainable level, containing inflation within the target range, and preserving external stability. The GoT has taken several fiscal and monetary measures to mitigate the COVID-19 outbreak, This notwithstanding, given the country's favorable macroeconomic conditions, there is scope for the GoT to take more targeted measures to		

		1
mitigate the negative effects of the pandemic (e.g. disruptions in supply chains).		
Fragility and security	M	L
Risk(s): The political environment remains stable, thus, political and governance risks are generally low. Tanzania is ranked as high risk on the INFORM COVID-19 Risks Index. The COVID-19 pandemic has undermined Tanzania's growth outlook and will increase poverty in 2020. The crisis is still evolving, and there are uncertainties depending on the pace and extent of the spread of COVID-19. The World Bank's simulations using the 2018 Household and Budget Survey suggest that an additional 500,000 Tanzanians could fall below the poverty line.		
Mitigations : The AFDP makes provision for a sub-component 3.2 on "Contingency and Emergency Response and Recovery", given the risks of Covid-19 global pandemic and the reoccurrence of other unexpected shocks, including climate extremes and desert locust pest invasion. The programme is also aligned with the United Nations Country Team COVID-19 assessment and recovery plans. The Programme could also leverage IFAD's Rural Poor Stimulus Facility, wherein Tanzania's country allocation is US\$ 882,920 as at 20 August 2020. The country is also eligible to apply for the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund, and other funding mechanisms available in Tanzania.		
Sector Strategies and Policies		
Policy alignment	S	М
Risk(s): Despite agriculture being a key driver of growth and transformation, Tanzania's public agriculture expenditure is 5.9 percent i.e. below the 10 percent target of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)/ Malabo Declaration. With an average score of 5.08 against a benchmark of 6.66 out of 10 Tanzania is still not on track to meet the Malabo commitments targets by 2025 ¹ . Government prioritization of agriculture has not been fully matched with increased investment and financing of the ASDP II.		
Mitigations: AFDP is fully aligned with ASDP II and in fact it is designed to provide support to two of its priority areas and address key sector challenges in the seeds, fisheries and aquaculture value chains. To mitigate this risk IFAD country team will continue to support Government efforts to mobilize co-financing from other development partners. These efforts will be geared towards reducing overall cost of finance of the Programme to the Government.		
Policy development & implementation	S	М
Risk(s): ASDP II funding (estimated at USD 6.2 billion for 5-years) has not materialized. AFDP will be the <i>first donor-supported programme to contribute to ASDPII</i> . Given the serious challenges in funding ASDP II, there is a high risk that the Programme will be implemented in a constrained enabling environment due to the lack of resources to fund ASDP II crosscutting issues and enablers, including extension services, infrastructures for value chain development, youth entrepreneurship, institutional reforms, monitoring and evaluation, etc.		
Mitigations: AFDP will be a stand-alone programme under the umbrella of ASDPII. This will allow focused support to two Government priorities while ensuring better alignment with IFAD's mandate, thematic priorities, and targeting policy. IFAD country team will continue to support Government's efforts to mobilize additional financing from internal resources and other development partners.		
Environment and Climate Context		
Programme vulnerability to environmental conditions	M	L
Risk(s): The Programme is confirmed as SECAP Category A. Most of AFDP proposed interventions will have some significant impacts that can be readily mitigated or remedied and therefore fall into Category B. However, the deep		

sea fisheries interventions and associated processing activities will trigger an overall Category A status of the Programme.		
Mitigations: An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared and disclosed 120 days before the IFAD Executive Board Session of December 2020. The Programe will also conduct Environmental and Social Impac Assessment (ESIA) stuudies and associated Mitigation and Management Plan will be prepared be to facilitate the implementation of sustainable fishing operations.		
Programme vulnerability to climate change impacts	M	M
Risk(s): The Programme is expected to be moderately sensitive to climate risks and thus requires integration of climate adaptation and mitigation measures into the enhanced production, distribution and utilisation of quality seeds as well as fisheries and aquaculture development. Tanzania is vulnerable to increased climate variability and climate change over most parts of the country. Increasing temperature is being observed, notably over highland areas while late rainfall onset and early cessation, decreasing rainfall amount and seasonal shift in rainfall patterns are becoming more common nationwide.		
Mitigations: Climate financing represents 24% (USD 13.9 million) of the IFAD financing, which is earmarked for climate adaptation interventions. In order to mitigate and adapt to uncertainties associated with climate variability and change (drought and floods), the AFDP will contribute to the development of appropriate locally-adapted seeds which are more resilient to climate change, pests and diseases. The programme will promote environmental friendly adaptive techniques and technologies in fish catching, processing (e.g. solar dryers) and storage. In particular, the Programme will support investments in stock assessments, selective fishing gears and methods to avoid catching non-targeted species and destructive fishing practices and illegal mangrove cutting. Aquaculture will be based on locally adapted species of tilapia and catfish that are able to withstand large variation in environmental and climatic conditions.		
Programme Scope		
Programme relevance	S	M
Risk(s): The main risk under Component 1 is that the significant investments in production infrastructures (long line fishing vessels, fish		
processing plants, irrigation and laboratory facilities) under Government public institutions, particularly ASA and TAFICO, may not be economically and socially viable without development and implementation of sound business and marketing strategies and capacity building at all levels. Based on previous performance and the challenges of implementing reforms in public institutions, this is a substantial to high risk.		
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and implement inclusive business models and develop 4P joint ventures. GoT has committed to undertaking the required prefeasibility and feasibility studies for the development of 4P joint ventures in the seed and fisheries sectors. Technical Assistance will be provided to support GoT in preparing concept notes and prefeasibility studies for 4P joint ventures, and for scouting for partners and structuring financing arrangements. Access to finance: The risks will be mitigated by: (i) leveraging TADB SCGS and other financial instruments to raise appetite of the financial sector; (ii) Technical assistance to TADB and partner financial institutions specific to targeted value chains, that will incentivize lending to programme beneficiaries and value chains; (iii) linkage of TADB with ITAD NSO private window to raise financial resources specifically targeting targeted value chains; and (iv) specific products will be designed for women and youth coupled with financial iteracy training to enhance understanding of and trust in the financial services on offer. Technical soundness S M Risk(s): While the Programme has an explicit inclusive food system and value chain focus, there are risks that limited capacities may impact on the implementation of the innovative aspects of the programme, such as the 4Ps joint venture for deep sea fishing. Mitigations: The programme will finance technical assistance (TA) in form of 4P advisors/facilitators to support TAFICO and ZAFICO in preparation of 4P concept note and strengthening capacities for negotiating and implementing 4P business models. Institutional Capacity for Implementation & Sustainability Implementation arrangements S M Risk(s): There are limited skills in gender and social inclusion, value chain and agribusiness, nutrition and postharvest management in the implementing ministries (Agriculture and Livestock and Fisheries) as well as in the implementing organisations to ensure that the Programme is effectively managed and implemented. The districts have limited fin			
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Risk(s): M&E systems for ASDP II are not functional and fully robust to	M&E arrangements	S	М
provide credible information on IFAD core indicators for the different levels of results (output, outcome and impact) as well as programme specific indicators.	of results (output, outcome and impact) as well as programme specific		
Mitigations: The programme logframe include both IFAD and ASDP core			
indicators for the different levels of results (output, outcome and impact) as well as programme specific indicators. The PMU includes a senior staff responsible for M&E who will develop and put in place robust M&E systems	Procurement		
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М

М

- The procurement law is fragmented with many amendments and consequential amendments (circulars) which makes application of the law difficult.
- Procurement monitoring received a "D" rating from PEFA, due to the incomplete nature of the procurement information published by the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA). Specifically, it was noted that while procurement entities share their annual procurement plans, they also procure goods and services outside of said plans. Additionally, only about 50% of the procuring entities submit their general procurement notices and contract award information.
- Procurement methods received a "D" rating from PEFA, due to the lack of available consolidated data concerning the use of noncompetitive procurement methods and/or direct purchases for urgent procurements. This leaves a loophole that may be exploited by procuring entities to avoid competitive procurement methods.
- Concerning public access to procurement information, the PPRA publishes contract awards and bidding opportunities for only 50% of MDAs (Ministries, Departments & Agencies).

Mitigations:

- A user manual should be developed to be updated whenever there is an amendment of the Law or a circular to PEs.
- AFDP will submit the annual procurement plan after receiving IFAD's No-Objection. The use of IFAD's format for the contract register and its regular update will facilitate the submission of complete contract award information to the PPRA.
- All procurements via direct contracting and sole source selection will be subject to IFAD's prior review and No-Objection, as per Section 23 of the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines.
- MDAs (these include government agencies that will partner with AFDP) to submit progressive procurement reports related to AFDP to the Implementing Agency for consolidation and submission to PPRA. This would solve the issue of publication of contract awards. The implementing agency should use its own website to publish bidding documents.

Accountability and transparency

Risk(s):

- Transparency International assigned a corruption perception index (CPI) score of 37 to Tanzania, thus falling within the "medium" bracket.
- There is only a single level system to handle procurement complaints. In fact, although an independent procurement appeal authority known as the "Public Procurement Appeals Authority" ("PPAA") exists at national level, there is no appeals review panel at the level of the implementing agency.
- The Internal Auditor General undertakes a compliance audit on an annual basis. However, not all Procuring Entities are audited. PPRA also undertakes annual audits, but on a sample basis. There is a risk that AFDP might not be audited.

Mitigations:

- IFAD prior review thresholds will take into account the CPI score for Tanzania. Additionally, all procurement entities, as well as bidders, suppliers, contractors, consultants and service providers, shall observe the highest standard of ethics during the procurement and execution of contracts financed under IFAD funded Projects, in accordance with paragraph 69 of the Procurement Guidelines. The Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations shall apply to all projects/programmes, vendors and third parties, in addition to the relevant national anticorruption and fraud laws.
- The Procuring Entity should establish a review panel at the level of the implementing agency, which will provide the first level of review for procurement complaints before eventually submitting them to the PPAA.

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- The appointed external auditor to undertake an annual 'Compliance Audit'.		
Capability in public procurement	M	L
Risk(s): According to the proposed implementation arrangement, the PCU will be embedded within the existing structures of the PMO's office, implying that there will not be a separate procurement management unit (PMU) for AFDP, but rather all procurements will be undertaken by the PMOs PMU. With such an arrangement, there is a risk that there could be delays, and that IFAD procedures could not be adhered to. Since AFDP will be using existing PMO and partner institution structures, the PMU staff may not necessarily have experience in donor-funded public procurement. The same applies to the PMO Tender Board (TB) staff. Mitigations: A focal person will be appointed within the PMO's PMU, trained		
in IFAD guidelines, and mandated with the responsibility of ensuring adherence to IFAD procedures and of following up on procurement processes. TB and PMU staff to be trained in IFAD procurement guidelines.		
Public procurement processes	L	L
 Risk(s): According to the existing Public Procurement Act, procurement methods are consistent with IFAD guidelines, except the provision to use non-competitive methods where no consolidated data is provided related to the use of non-competitive procurement methods and/or direct purchase for urgent procurements. This leaves a loophole that may be exploited by PEs to avoid competitive methods of procurement. AFDP will have several partners who will be required to prepare separate procurement plans. This may lead to delays. Procurement plans sometimes do not use effective formats with planned and actual rows across 3 different categories. Not all procuring entities publicly advertise their contract awards. Most management meetings are not held and appropriate records are not kept as per contract requirements. Consequently, the contract monitoring system/framework should be strengthened. The process for resolution of final payment and contract closure is not always clear. Contracts are not always supervised by independent engineers or a named programme manager. 		
 Mitigations: All procurements via direct contracting and sole source selection will be subject to IFAD's prior review and No-Objection, as per Section 23 of the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines. The coordination unit to organize AWPB preparation workshops with partners. AFDP will employ IFAD's procurement plan template, so as to ensure that all necessary procurement information are captured. MDAs (these include government Agencies that will partner with AFDP) to submit progressive procurement reports related to AFDP to the Implementing Agency for consolidation and submission to PPRA. This would solve the issue of publication of contract awards. The use of E-procurement (still in the trial stage) will also facilitate the public advertisement of contract awards. The appointed contract amanager to schedule meetings with the user department and the PMU to discuss progress of contract execution. Procuring entities/user departments to timely certify the certificates for contractual works and inappropriate contract close out. Depending on the complexity of the works, an independent supervising firm will be recruited or if works are not complex, PCU staff can supervise contract execution. In order to improve contract management and monitoring, contract data will be captured in IFAD's CM tool on ICP. 		

- In an effort to enhance transparency of the procurement process, posting		
of notices and awards (especially for ICB) will be done through the UNDB/IFAD website.		
Financial Management		
Organization and staffing	S	М
Risk(s): Inadequate staff capabilities, skills and experience in project/programme accounting, donor funds management and on IFAD procedures at PCU. PCU will have Programme's dedicated finance team, while each implementing institutions will designate a Programme accountant within its pool of staff who will handle processing of the Programme's financial transactions and financial reporting to the PCU. The institutions do not have much experience with IFAD Programmes, which may impact on quality of financial reports.		
Mitigations: There will competitive recruitment of the finance staff to ensure the staff have the right skills and knowledge. There will be orientation and capacity building training for all the PCU finance team and all the implementing institutions, which will be carried out by IFAD's financial management division (FMD). The objective of the orientation training will be to orient the finance teams with the expected financial management and reporting to IFAD.		
Budgeting	S	M
Risk(s): Late inclusion of the AWPB into the national approval process given the loan agreement for the Programme is expected to be signed in January 2021 with an effectiveness date of March 2021, which will be in the course of financial year 2020/21. Over expenditure/ under expenditure on programme activities not properly tracked.		
Mitigations: The Government will be required to ensure authorization to incur expenditure/ supplementary budget provision for the Programme for FY 2020/21 is provided immediately after signing of the loan so as to enhance transfers of funds and payments for the initial activities in FY 2020/21. The programme accounting software will include the budget module to track budget utilization. This to be installed right at programme start. Monthly monitoring reports will be prepared regularly to provide opportunity for management oversight. Clear budget guidelines and procedures to be detailed in the PIM to assist		
the preparation of budgets.		
Funds flow/disbursement arrangements	Н	S
Risk(s): The new regulatory framework in the country introduced recently reveals a longer disbursement timelines from the Ministry of Finance for all transfers from the Bank of Tanzania and foreseen will affect disbursements timelines to Programme accounts.		
Mitigations: To mitigate this risk, the PCU will be required to judiciously monitor cash flow requirements and process any disbursements requests early on time considering the longer turnaround time. The programme will adhere to the liquidity mitigation measures incorporated within IFAD disbursement guidelines relating to submission timelines and thresholds for withdrawal applications. To a great extent use the direct payment method for payments above USD 100,000 as provided in IFAD guidelines will be opted where the criteria is met.		
Internal controls	Н	S
Risk(s): Lack of adequate delegation of authority within the Finance unit due to limited staff numbers. Failure to justify programme expenditures in implementing districts and provinces, leading to delayed replenishment of the designated account and potential ineligible expenditures.		

Risk(s): The key risk is the potential delay in performance of independent and competent audit of programme financial statements leading to possible suspension due to compliance breach. Risk that the audit report will not most the acceptable standards of IEAD.	S	M
meet the acceptable standards of IFAD. Mitigations: Office of the National Auditor General, the Supreme Audit Institution of Tanzania, has confirmed adequate capacity to undertake the		
programme annual external audits timely, in line with IFAD guidelines. The programme will proactively engage this Office during the financial year to plan for timely execution of year-end audits. The standard TOR as contained in the IFAD handbook on Financial Reporting		
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based on sound scientific data and knowledge; (ii) an effective system of controlling fishing capacity through licensing of fishing vessels and appropriate gears, also to avoid by-catch; (iii) mechanisms for monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement of fishing regulations to eliminate Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) activities, including on-board observer programs; (iv) mechanisms for sustainable financing of the Tuna management plan through license fee, levy on catches, trust fund etc.; (v) actions for post-harvest management to reduce losses and value addition of fisheries products; (vi) capacity building of local fishery management institutions; and (vii) building synergies and partnerships with regional and international programmes and institutions., such as the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).		
Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	М	L
Risk(s): Overall, the risks to resource efficiency and pollution prevention is considered to be medium. Crop seed development will require fields to be irrigated, while aqua-parks will require water for the fish ponds. Water will be sourced from surface water sources or groundwater. These activities will take place mainly in the drier parts of the country, which are somewhat water stressed. There will be some air emissions from agro processing facilities, and dust (from construction activities and harvesting of seed) but these are not expected to be significant emissions.		
Mitigations: The technologies to be adopted will be geared towards the efficient use of water, involving water recycling, reuse and/or recovery. Abstraction permits will be required for drawing water from any source, which will also limit the quantity of water that can be used. Aquaculture may result in contamination of water bodies, but effluents can be treated prior to discharge to open water bodies.		
Cultural heritage	L	L
Risk(s): There are several historic, cultural and religious sites, in Zanzibar, particularly Unguja and Pemba Islands. The locations of most of these sites are known, and therefore any disturbance to the sites will be avoided. The risk to cultural heritage is therefore considered to be low.		
Mitigations: Nonetheless, the environmental and social analysis to be carried out for any interventions will include an assessment of physical cultural resources and cultural heritage, and a chance find procedure will be prepared.		
Indigenous Peoples	NA	NA
Risk(s): N/A. There are no indigenous people in the Programme area.		
Mitigations: N/A		
Community health and safety	L	L
Risk(s): Programme outcomes include improved nutrition status, and promoting alternative livelihoods thereby increasing household income. This has positive implications on household health. This notwithstanding, a few Programme activities may have some risks to the communities. For example risks to the public during construction activities, including SEA.		
Mitigations: Mitigation measures can be easily applied to avoid such risks. While gender-based violence and SEA are risks, the Programme also aims to empower women and youth, thus mitigating those risks. Therefore the risk to community health and safety is considered to be low.		
Labour and working conditions	L	L
Risk(s): The Programme will not condone forced or child labour, sexual exploitation and abuse, discriminatory and unsafe/unhealthy working conditions for people employed to work on any Programme interventions.		
Mitigations: Labour and working conditions will be closely monitored by the PCU's Environmental and Social Management Specialist, and any non-compliances reported and dealt with immediately.		_

Diserted and a second second		11-
Physical and economic resettlement	L	<u> </u> L
Risk(s): Crop seed development and aquaculture will not affect land rights since these interventions involve agricultural technologies, production and		
value chain development on land belonging to the government or national		
institutions, or in the case of the aquaculture ponds, will be developed on		
request from farmers on their own land.		
Mitigations: No physical or economic resettlement is anticipated.		
Greenhouse gas emissions	M	L
Risk(s): The fishing vessels will use diesel fuel, which will contribute to some level of GHG. However, other proposed interventions will not significantly increase GHG emissions. In addition, seaweed farming has potential for carbon sequestration.		
Mitigations: The Programme will promote the use of renewable energy technologies in value chain development, wherever possible. For example, through the use of solar dryers for seaweed and "dagaa" drying, and solar pumps for irrigation.		
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	М	L
Risk(s): The programme is expected to be moderately sensitive to climate risks and thus requires integration of climate adaptation and mitigation issues into the enhanced production, distribution and utilisation of quality seeds as well as fisheries and aquaculture development. Tanzania is vulnerable to increased climate variability and climate change over most parts of the country. Increasing temperature were observed notably over highland areas while late rainfall onset and early cessation, decreasing rainfall amount and seasonal shift in rainfall patterns are becoming more common nationwide.		
Mitigations: In order to mitigate and adapt to uncertainties associated with climate variability and change (drought and floods), the AFDP will contribute to the development of appropriate locally-adapted seeds, which are more resilient to climate change, pests and diseases. The Programme will also promote environmental friendly adaptive techniques and technologies in fish catching, processing (e.g. solar dryers) and storage. Infrastructure associated with fisheries and crop seed production and value chains will be designed so as to be climate resilient, taking into consideration factors such as siting, water availability, and renewable energy technologies.		
Stakeholders		
Stakeholder engagement/coordination	M	L
Risk(s): Smallholder farmers and fishers and civil society organisations may show limited interested in contributing to Programme activities and their implementation.		
Mitigations: The establishment of dialogue platforms with multi-stakeholder groups is part of the Programme's strategy for inclusion and participation. AFDP will develop stronger partnerships with farmer organizations and cooperatives, including emerging public-private-producer partnerships (e.g. Agriculture Non-state Actors Forum and Agricultural Council of Tanzania); Financial institutions such as TADB and partner commercial banks accessing the Smallholder Farmers Credit Guarantee Scheme under MIVARF); and Civil society (e.g. TASTA MVIWATA, East African Business Council, East Africa Grain Council, etc. Furthermore, different stakeholders' groups will participate in the elaboration of the Annual Workplan and budget (AWPB), the supervision missions and MTR as well as in the various M&E participatory processes.		
Stakeholder grievances	М	L
Risk(s): Beneficiaries, particularly smallholder farmers and fishers may not be aware of their power and mechanisms to lodge complains and grievance and seek redress.		

Mitigations: Grievance and redress mechanisms are presented in the ESMF	
and SECAP Notes. The Programme will establish a digital platform for	
collecting beneficiary feedback and complaints, using social media	
(WhatsApp, Facebook and Twitter).	

The four available ratings are: High (H), Substantial (S), Moderate (M) and low (L)