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Invertir en la población rural

## **Informe del Presidente**

### **Propuesta de préstamo**

### **República Unida de Tanzania**

### **Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca**

N.º de identificación del programa: 2000001519

#### **Nota para los representantes en la Junta Ejecutiva**

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Junta Ejecutiva — 131.º período de sesiones  
Roma, 7 a 9 de diciembre de 2020

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**Para aprobación**

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### Equipo encargado de la ejecución del programa

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## **Acrónimos y siglas**

COVID-19	enfermedad por coronavirus
FIDA11	Undécima Reposición de los Recursos del FIDA
PIB	producto interno bruto
UCP	unidad de coordinación del proyecto

## Mapa de la zona del programa



**Fuente:** FIDA

Las denominaciones empleadas y la forma en que aparecen presentados los datos en este mapa no suponen juicio alguno del FIDA respecto de la demarcación de las fronteras o límites que figuran en él ni acerca de las autoridades competentes.

Mapa elaborado por el FIDA | 10-09-2020

## Resumen de la financiación

<b>Institución iniciadora:</b>	República Unida de Tanzania, representada por el Ministerio de Finanzas y Planificación
<b>Prestatario/receptor:</b>	República Unida de Tanzania, representada por el Ministerio de Finanzas y Planificación
<b>Organismo de ejecución:</b>	Oficina del Primer Ministro
<b>Costo total del programa:</b>	USD 77,4 millones
<b>Monto del préstamo del FIDA:</b>	USD 58,85 millones
<b>Condiciones del préstamo del FIDA:</b>	Condiciones muy favorables
<b>Contribución del prestatario/receptor:</b>	USD 7,7 millones
<b>Contribución de los beneficiarios:</b>	USD 2,4 millones
<b>Contribución del sector privado:</b>	USD 8,4 millones
<b>Monto de la financiación del FIDA para el clima:</b>	USD 13,9 millones
<b>Institución cooperante:</b>	Supervisado directamente por el FIDA

## Recomendación de aprobación

Se invita a la Junta Ejecutiva a que apruebe la recomendación que figura en el párrafo 58.

### I. Contexto

#### A. Contexto nacional y justificación de la actuación del FIDA

##### Contexto nacional

1. La República Unida de Tanzania es uno de los países con mejor desempeño económico en la región de África Subsahariana, considerando que, en los últimos 10 años, ha registrado un crecimiento sostenido medio del producto interno bruto (PIB) del 6,5 %. Según lo previsto, este crecimiento se reducirá al 2,5 % en 2020 y repuntará al 5,5 % en 2021, en el supuesto de que la pandemia por la enfermedad del coronavirus (COVID-19) se extienda hasta fines de 2020. Actualmente, la deuda pública se encuentra en un nivel sostenible, y todos los indicadores de la carga de la deuda están muy por debajo de los umbrales establecidos.
2. **Pobreza, desarrollo humano y características demográficas.** En 2017, la República Unida de Tanzania obtuvo una puntuación de 0,528 en el índice de desarrollo humano, lo que la ubicó en el puesto 154 de 189 países calificados<sup>1</sup>. Aunque el porcentaje de personas en situación de pobreza disminuyó del 34,4 % en 2007 al 26,4 % en 2018, el nivel de pobreza de las zonas rurales (31,3 %) sigue duplicando al de las zonas urbanas (15,8 %). Las regiones áridas y semiáridas concentran el mayor grado de incidencia de la pobreza, la cual también se encuentra muy extendida cerca de las costas, donde los hogares dependen de la pesca para subsistir.
3. **Contexto agrícola y seguridad alimentaria.** En 2018, la producción agrícola generó alrededor del 29,1 % del PIB y el 47 % de las exportaciones, y proporcionó empleo a cerca del 66,3 % de los hogares tanzanos, al tiempo que permitió cubrir el 95 % de las necesidades de alimentos del país. La República Unida de Tanzania tiene 95,5 millones de hectáreas de tierra, de las cuales 44 millones son aptas para labranza, pero solo el 23 % se cultivan. Cerca del 80 % de la producción agrícola procede de pequeñas explotaciones agrícolas de secano y de bajos insumos, que son altamente vulnerables a la variabilidad del clima y el cambio climático.
4. La zona de pesca-del país en el océano Índico, que abarca una superficie de 223 000 km<sup>2</sup>, sigue siendo inalcanzable para los pescadores locales, debido a la escasa capacidad y experiencia y la falta de embarcaciones pesqueras aptas para la pesca de aguas profundas. Por otra parte, se estima que la demanda nacional de material de repoblación supera los 86 millones de alevines, frente a una producción actual que asciende a cerca de 21 millones de alevines. Más del 30 % de las proteínas animales que se consumen en el país proviene del pescado.
5. **Políticas y programas.** La segunda fase del Programa de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola de la República Unida de Tanzania (ASDP II) (2017/18 a 2027/28) y del Programa de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola en Zanzibar (ZASDP 2019-2029) tienen por objeto transformar el sector agrícola para lograr aumentos en la productividad, el nivel de comercialización y los ingresos de los pequeños productores agrícolas, a fin de mejorar los medios de vida, la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición. El programa propuesto se ajusta plenamente a la segunda fase del Programa de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola, centrándose en dos prioridades: los cultivos y la pesca.

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

### **Aspectos especiales relativos a los temas transversales prioritarios para el FIDA**

6. En consonancia con los compromisos transversales asumidos en la Undécima Reposición de los Recursos del FIDA (FIDA11), el programa ha sido clasificado como programa que tiene en cuenta lo siguiente:
  - La financiación para el clima
  - La nutrición
7. **Género.** La República Unida de Tanzania ocupa el puesto 130 de los 160 países clasificados en el Índice de Desigualdad de Género de 2019<sup>2</sup>. Las mujeres representan el 52 % de la fuerza de trabajo del sector agrícola, aunque se subestima su contribución a la economía rural tanzana. La proporción de mujeres que son propietarias de tierras con respecto al total de mujeres que integran el sector agrícola sigue siendo baja, del 27 %, frente a una proporción del 73 % en el caso de los hombres.
8. **Juventud.** La población tanzana es, en gran medida, joven, ya que alrededor del 47 % de los habitantes son menores de 15 años de edad y el 32 % tiene entre 15 y 34 años. En 2019, el porcentaje de desempleo entre los jóvenes era del 11,5 %. El sector agrícola emplea al 22,9 % de la población joven activa del país, y se estima que, cada año, 800 000 mujeres y hombres jóvenes ingresan al mercado laboral con habilidades y calificaciones educativas limitadas.
9. **Nutrición.** El número de personas subalimentadas en la República Unida de Tanzania ha aumentado de una media de 12,2 millones (2004-2006) a una media de 14,1 millones (2017-2019), aunque la prevalencia de la subalimentación entre la población total disminuyó del 31,7 % al 25,0 % en el mismo período. Cerca del 32 % de los niños menores de 5 años padecen un retraso del crecimiento o son de estatura pequeña para su edad debido a la malnutrición crónica.
10. **Medio ambiente y cambio climático.** Se prevé que el cambio climático exacerbe la gravedad de las sequías en las regiones semiáridas de la República Unida de Tanzania, considerando que, según lo estimado, el 61 % de las tierras se verán afectadas. Los principales efectos del cambio climático en la pesca son la destrucción o degradación de las zonas de desove, cría y de alimentación de los peces. Además, el aumento de la temperatura de la superficie del mar y la acidificación de los océanos se consideran importantes amenazas a los arrecifes de corales.

### **Justificación de la actuación del FIDA**

11. A fin de acelerar la ejecución de la segunda fase del Programa de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola, así como la obtención de los resultados del programa cuya escala puede ampliarse, el Gobierno de la República Unida de Tanzania ha solicitado apoyo en dos de las esferas prioritarias que abarca el programa. El FIDA ha apoyado el sector agrícola del país desde 1980, y el Gobierno reconoce al Fondo como un asociado fiable y coherente en la promoción de una transformación rural inclusiva.
12. El Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca (AFDP) aplica un enfoque inclusivo con respecto a los sistemas alimentarios, que no se limita a aumentar la productividad, sino que apunta a contribuir el logro de cuatro objetivos básicos de los sistemas alimentarios sostenibles: i) garantizar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional; ii) proporcionar medios de vida y empleos decentes para todos los agentes que intervienen en los sistemas alimentarios, en particular los pequeños productores, las mujeres y los jóvenes, iii) contribuir a una gobernanza inclusiva y reducir las desigualdades entre los diferentes interesados y territorios, y iv) limitar los efectos del cambio climático.

<sup>2</sup> Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (2019): *Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano 2019*, [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr\\_2019\\_es.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr_2019_es.pdf).

## B. Enseñanzas extraídas

13. **Afrontar los desafíos esenciales que plantea el aumento de la oferta y el acceso de los agricultores a semillas de calidad.** El Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca se basa en las enseñanzas extraídas a partir de la experiencia del FIDA en la prestación de apoyo a los sistemas de semillas de los pequeños productores<sup>3</sup>, por ejemplo: una mejor comprensión de las necesidades de los interesados y los mercados; la dedicación del mismo grado de atención a la oferta, la demanda y el uso de las semillas; la facilitación de un apoyo a largo plazo en la producción de semillas de primera generación, y el fortalecimiento de los organismos nacionales encargados de la certificación de las semillas.
14. **Ampliar la escala de las innovaciones en el sector acuícola.** Algunas de las principales enseñanzas extraídas de los proyectos de acuicultura que el FIDA ha ejecutado en esta región son que se necesita un enfoque integral para la creación de capacidad; que el trabajo por medio de las organizaciones de productores rurales es eficaz a los fines de la extensión, y que los sistemas de insumos acuícolas se ven obstaculizados por importantes limitaciones.
15. **Promover asociaciones entre el sector público, el sector privado y los productores.** El enfoque de asociación entre el sector público, el sector privado y los productores resulta eficaz a la hora de movilizar financiación, promover la distribución de los riesgos, mejorar la innovación y aumentar la inclusión de los pequeños productores en cadenas de valor rentables.

## II. Descripción del programa

### A. Objetivos, zona geográfica de intervención y grupos objetivo

16. El objetivo general del Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca es contribuir al logro de sistemas alimentarios inclusivos en pro de la mejora de los medios de vida, la seguridad alimentaria, la nutrición y la resiliencia al cambio climático. El objetivo de desarrollo del programa consiste en aumentar la productividad sostenible, la resiliencia, la rentabilidad y la comercialización de las semillas de determinados cultivos, la pesca y la acuicultura, al tiempo que se presta especial atención al empoderamiento de las mujeres y la participación de los jóvenes. El programa tendrá una duración de seis años.
17. **Zona del programa.** El programa está orientado a un total de 41 distritos de 11 regiones del corredor central del territorio continental, así como a 4 zonas de conservación marina de Unguja, Pemba y Zanzíbar.
18. **Grupos objetivo.** El total de hogares beneficiarios directos asciende a 260 000, lo que equivale a alrededor de 1 300 000 personas. Estas cifras abarcan 200 000 hogares dedicados a la agricultura en pequeña escala que tengan acceso a semillas mejoradas de variedades preferentes de maíz, girasol, frijoles y otras legumbres, y que utilicen y mantengan esas semillas; 1 000 productores de semillas y comerciantes de productos agrícolas en pequeña y mediana escala que participen en la distribución y comercialización de semillas; 48 000 pescadores artesanales y procesadores y vendedores de pescado que trabajen en la costa del océano Índico, tanto del territorio continental como de Zanzíbar; 6 000 acuicultores en pequeña escala; 15 000 productores y procesadores de algas en pequeña escala (el 80 % mujeres), y 1 000 hombres y mujeres jóvenes desempleados que hallarán oportunidades de empleo en las cadenas de valor acuícolas y de las semillas.

<sup>3</sup> FIDA (2018): *Supporting smallholder seed systems*.  
[https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/41211727/Seeds\\_HTDN.pdf/5948954a-d451-438d-a961-ecb37d0998eb](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/41211727/Seeds_HTDN.pdf/5948954a-d451-438d-a961-ecb37d0998eb).



19. La estrategia de focalización comprende lo siguiente: i) la focalización geográfica; ii) la autofocalización, con actividades orientadas a las necesidades de los hogares de productores pobres que se dedican a actividades agrícolas y pesqueras; iii) la focalización directa de hogares muy pobres o marginados, incluidos los jóvenes; iv) medidas de empoderamiento y creación de capacidad para garantizar que el grupo objetivo pueda acceder a las actividades propuestas, y v) un entorno y dimensiones de política favorables para facilitar condiciones que propicien la ejecución del programa y la sostenibilidad de sus resultados. El Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca tiene por finalidad llegar a un 50 % de mujeres y un 30 % de jóvenes por medio de sus intervenciones.

## **B. Componentes, efectos directos y actividades**

20. El programa tendrá los componentes siguientes: i) el aumento de la productividad agrícola de las semillas de cultivos y la pesca; ii) la mejora del acceso a los mercados, la adición de valor y el desarrollo del sector privado, y iii) la gestión y coordinación del programa.

### **Componente 1: Aumento de la productividad de las semillas de cultivos y la pesca**

21. En el marco de este componente se prevé lograr un aumento de la productividad y la producción resilientes al cambio climático de las cadenas de valor acuícolas y de las semillas de cultivos. Para ello, se centrarán las inversiones en los dos subcomponentes que se describen a continuación.
- i) **Subcomponente 1.1.** Las iniciativas de desarrollo de los sistemas relativos a las semillas de cultivos ayudarán a las instituciones públicas a reforzar los sistemas formales de semillas (relativos al maíz, el girasol, los frijoles y otras legumbres) por medio de lo siguiente: i) la coordinación nacional de la oferta y la demanda de semillas; ii) el mejoramiento y el suministro de variedades de primera generación y resistentes a los riesgos que plantea el clima; iii) la multiplicación de las semillas básicas; iv) la agrupación de semillas certificadas dirigida por el sector privado y las comunidades, y v) el control y la certificación de las semillas.
- ii) **Subcomponente 1.2.** La labor en pro del **desarrollo sostenible de la pesca y la acuicultura** se centrará en: i) promover la utilización sostenible de los recursos pesqueros en las aguas marinas litorales; ii) financiar una empresa conjunta en asociación entre el sector público, el sector privado y los productores para la adquisición y el funcionamiento de ocho embarcaciones pesqueras palangreras y dos plantas de procesamiento de pescado; iii) fomentar la capacidad de los centros de desarrollo de la acuicultura para prestar servicios de extensión eficaces, y iv) aumentar la calidad de las semillas de algas, al tiempo que se promueven métodos de producción que ahorran mano de obra. El programa promoverá empresas conjuntas en asociación entre el sector público, el sector privado y los productores como mecanismo para incluir a los pescadores en pequeña escala, los comerciantes de pescado y otros agentes que intervienen en la cadena de valor.

### **Componente 2: Mejora del acceso a los mercados, la adición de valor y el desarrollo del sector privado**

22. El objetivo de este componente consiste en mejorar la comercialización y la adición de valor de las semillas de cultivos y los productos pesqueros, combinando inversiones en i) el uso de semillas de cultivos de calidad y el desarrollo empresarial del sector y ii) el desarrollo del mercado pesquero y la adición de valor a él.
- i) **Subcomponente 2.1.** Las iniciativas orientadas a la utilización de semillas de cultivo de calidad y el desarrollo empresarial ayudarán a promover el uso y el mantenimiento de semillas mejoradas de variedades preferentes para la

producción de maíz, girasol, frijoles y otras legumbres. El programa financiará lo siguiente: i) plataformas regionales de innovación que incluirán a múltiples interesados; ii) el fortalecimiento de las redes de comerciantes de productos agrícolas orientadas a mujeres y jóvenes empresarios a fin de promover la oferta de semillas mejoradas y el acceso a ellas; iii) servicios locales de extensión (incluidas tecnologías digitales) que promuevan el conocimiento y la demanda de semillas mejoradas por parte de los pequeños productores agrícolas, y iv) la facilitación de sinergias para lograr vínculos comerciales eficaces

- ii) **Subcomponente 2.2.** En el marco del **desarrollo del mercado pesquero y la adición de valor a él**, se financiarán: i) inversiones en infraestructura y tecnologías para reducir las pérdidas poscosecha, y ii) vínculos comerciales para aumentar el valor y los ingresos procedentes de la acuicultura y la producción de algas. A través del programa se prestará apoyo a las fábricas de hielo, las instalaciones de cadena de frío, los secadores o carpas solares y los bastidores de secado para los pequeños *dagaa* pelágicos (sardinias) y las algas. También se financiará la rehabilitación de dos mercados pesqueros modernos para fines múltiples y de fácil manejo en Pangani y Bagamoyo.

### **Componente 3: Gestión y coordinación del programa**

23. Además de la gestión y coordinación, el seguimiento y la evaluación y la actuación en materia de políticas, el programa también prevé la recuperación y el fomento de la resiliencia ante situaciones de emergencia, a fin de ofrecer una respuesta rápida en caso de surgir una determinada crisis o situación de emergencia, como una pandemia, un fenómeno meteorológico extremo o la invasión de alguna plaga.

### **C. Teoría del cambio**

24. La mejora de la productividad y la producción de la agricultura en pequeña escala en la República Unida de Tanzania es una vía para lograr el crecimiento, la reducción de la pobreza y sistemas alimentarios inclusivos. Por medio de la aplicación de un enfoque inclusivo con respecto a las cadenas de valor y los sistemas alimentarios, a través de este programa se apoyará el acceso a tecnologías que mejoren la producción y a infraestructura y servicios para la adición de valor, la comercialización y la etapa posterior a la cosecha, así como el empleo de estos instrumentos. Las iniciativas en materia de nutrición emprendidas en el marco del Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca aumentarán el acceso a alimentos nutritivos, como el pescado y las algas, el maíz, los frijoles y legumbres, y las semillas de girasol, al tiempo que incrementarán los ingresos de las mujeres y los jóvenes y mejorarán su participación en la toma de las decisiones.
25. A través del programa se apuntará a alcanzar dos efectos directos interrelacionados que consisten en ayudar a los pequeños productores a lograr lo siguiente: i) el aumento de la productividad y la producción resilientes al cambio climático de las semillas de cultivos y la pesca, y ii) la mejora de la comercialización y la adición de valor con respecto a las cadenas de valor acuícolas y de las semillas de cultivos. En última instancia, el programa contribuirá a lograr una transformación agrícola inclusiva hacia altos niveles de productividad, resiliencia y al aumento de los ingresos en pro de la mejora de los medios de vida, la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición.

### **D. Armonización, sentido de apropiación y asociaciones**

26. El Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca está armonizado con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible 2 (hambre cero), 14 (vida submarina) y 13 (acción por el clima) y también se ajusta a las metas y los objetivos del Marco Estratégico del FIDA (2016-2025), el Programa sobre Oportunidades Estratégicas Nacionales (2016-2021) y las prioridades institucionales del Fondo. A nivel

nacional, el programa está armonizado con la Visión de Desarrollo de la República Unida de Tanzania para 2025, y se centra en dos de las esferas prioritarias de la segunda fase del Programa de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola (los cultivos y la pesca).

27. El programa aprovechará las estructuras institucionales de este último para crear sinergias con otros asociados para el desarrollo, y el FIDA, las asociaciones en curso con el Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, el Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo y los centros de WorldFish para potenciar las intervenciones del programa. A través del Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca se reforzarán las asociaciones con las organizaciones de productores rurales y las instituciones financieras, como el Banco de Desarrollo Agrícola de la República Unida de Tanzania.

## E. Costos, beneficios y financiación

28. Los componentes del programa 1 (aumento de la productividad agrícola de las semillas de cultivos y la pesca) y 2 (mejora del acceso a los mercados, la adición de valor y el desarrollo del sector privado) se contabilizan, en parte, como financiación para el clima. De conformidad con las metodologías que emplean los bancos multilaterales de desarrollo en el seguimiento de la financiación para la adaptación al cambio climático y la mitigación de sus efectos, el monto total de la financiación para el clima concedida por el FIDA a este programa se calcula de forma provisional en USD 13,9 millones, lo que representa el 24 % de la financiación total del Fondo.

### Costos del programa

29. El costo preliminar del programa para un período de seis años (2021-2026) se estima en alrededor de USD 77,4 millones. La financiación del programa por componente se define de la siguiente manera: USD 57,7 millones (74,5 %) para el componente 1 (aumento de la productividad de las semillas de cultivos y la pesca), USD 13,9 millones (18,0 %) para el componente 2 (mejora del acceso a los mercados, la adición de valor y el desarrollo del sector privado) y USD 5,8 millones (7,5 %) para el componente 3 (gestión y coordinación del programa).

Cuadro 1

### Costos del programa desglosados por componente y entidad financiadora

(en miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

Componente	Préstamo del FIDA		Sector privado		Beneficiarios		Prestatario/Receptor		Total
	Monto	%	Monto	%	Monto	%	Monto	%	
1. Aumento de la productividad de las semillas de cultivos y la pesca	43 506,3	75,4	7 988,4	13,8	187,5	0,3	6 033,4	10,5	57 715,6
2. Mejora del acceso a los mercados, la adición de valor y el desarrollo del sector privado	10 080,5	72,3	436,4	3,1	2 229,8	16,0	1 193,3	8,6	13 939,9
3. Gestión y coordinación del programa	5 255,3	91,2	-	-	-	-	505,7	8,7	5 760,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 842,1</b>	<b>76,0</b>	<b>8 424,8</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>2 417,3</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>7 732,3</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>77 416,5</b>

Cuadro 2

**Costos del programa desglosados por categoría de gasto y entidad financiadora**

(En miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

Categoría de gasto	Préstamo del FIDA		Sector privado		Beneficiarios		Prestatario/Receptor		Total	
	Monto	%	Monto	%	Monto	Monto	%	Monto	%	
<b>Costos de inversión</b>										
1. Consultorías	8 540,3	87,1	-	-	88,2	0,9	1 176,1	12,0	9 804,7	
2. Equipo y materiales	32 027,3	79,4	3 411,0	8,5	333,0	0,8	4 562,4	11,3	40 333,8	
3. Costos operacionales para las embarcaciones de pesca	1 112,7	17,8	4 979,8	79,7	-	-	156,0	2,5	6 248,5	
4. Donaciones y subvenciones	426,7	98,9	-	-	-	-	4,7	1,1	431,4	
5. Talleres	510,2	91,7	-	-	-	-	46,5	8,3	556,6	
6. Capacitación	1 356,8	90,0	33,9	2,2	0,1	-	116,5	7,7	1 507,3	
7. Vehículos	2 265,2	86,6	-	-	193,8	7,4	156,0	6,0	2 615,0	
8. Obras	10 406,9	76,0	-	-	1 802,2	13,2	1 477,4	10,8	13 686,4	
<b>Total de costos de inversión</b>	<b>56 646,0</b>	<b>75,3</b>	<b>8 424,8</b>	<b>11,2</b>	<b>2 417,3</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>7 695,5</b>	<b>10,2</b>	<b>75 183,6</b>	
<b>Gastos periódicos</b>										
1. Sueldos y prestaciones	1 930,8	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 930,8	
2. Gastos operacionales	265,3	87,8	-	-	-	-	36,8	12,2	302,1	
<b>Total de gastos periódicos</b>	<b>2 196,1</b>	<b>98,4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,8</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>2 232,9</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 842,1</b>	<b>76,0</b>	<b>8 424,8</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>2 417,3</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>7 732,3</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>77 416,5</b>	

Cuadro 3

**Costos del programa desglosados por componente y año del programa**

(En miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

Componente	Primer año		Segundo año		Tercer año		Cuarto año		Quinto Año		Sexto año		Total	
	Monto	%	Monto	%	Monto	%	Monto	Monto	%	Monto	%	Monto	%	
1. Aumento de la productividad de las semillas de cultivos y la pesca	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. Mejora del acceso a los mercados, la adición de valor y el desarrollo del sector privado	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. Gestión y coordinación del programa	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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 609,6</b>	<b>33,1</b>	<b>19 267,9</b>	<b>24,9</b>	<b>18 774,9</b>	<b>24,3</b>	<b>6 130,3</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>4 455,6</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>3 178,2</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>77 416,5</b>	

### **Financiación y estrategia y plan de cofinanciación**

30. El monto total del apoyo financiero del FIDA al Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca en el marco de la Undécima Reposición de los Recursos del FIDA (FIDA11) es de USD 58,84 millones, lo que equivale al 76,0 % de los costos totales del programa. Estos recursos se complementarán con una contribución del Gobierno de la República Unida de Tanzania, estimada en USD 7,7 millones (10,0 %, principalmente a partir de la exención de impuestos), inversiones del sector privado por una suma de USD 8,4 millones (10,9 %) y contribuciones de los beneficiarios por valor de USD 2,4 millones (3,1 %). Pese a no haber un déficit de financiación, se seguirán estudiando las posibilidades de cofinanciación con otras organizaciones, como el Banco Africano de Desarrollo, la organización The Nature Conservancy, el Banco de Desarrollo Agrícola de la República Unida de Tanzania y otras instituciones empresariales, a fin de consolidar y ampliar la escala de las actividades del programa.

### **Desembolsos**

31. Los desembolsos del FIDA se realizarán mediante anticipos a la cuenta designada en el Banco de la República Unida de Tanzania, y las reposiciones posteriores se basarán en los gastos efectuados y justificados con declaraciones de gastos. Habrá una cuenta designada para recibir fondos del FIDA, con una correspondiente cuenta específica del programa en chelines tanzanos, gestionada por la unidad de coordinación del programa (UCP).
32. El programa empleará métodos de pago directo, así como pagos procedentes de las ocho cuentas relacionadas con el programa que tendrán en bancos comerciales las ocho instituciones que recibirán fondos para actividades operacionales. Los pagos directos del FIDA se efectúan de manera excepcional y para pagos que superan los USD 100 000, según las orientaciones incluidas en la carta al prestatario/receptor. La financiación de contrapartida del Gobierno se aportará en especie, por lo que no se ha propuesto ninguna cuenta bancaria al respecto. Se extenderá un certificado de exención impositiva al programa, el cual constituirá una condición para el desembolso. De incorporarse otras entidades financiadoras, estas abrirán cuentas específicas separadas a fin de no mezclar sus recursos con los fondos del FIDA.

### **Resumen de los beneficios y análisis económico**

33. **Análisis económico.** El análisis financiero del programa arroja una tasa interna de rendimiento financiero del 17 % y un valor actual neto de USD 43,9 millones, mientras que el análisis económico del programa muestra una tasa interna de rendimiento económico del 15 % y un valor actual neto de USD 69,2 millones. Por ende, se considera que el programa es viable desde el punto de vista económico.
34. **Análisis de sensibilidad.** Este análisis emplea 17 hipótesis diferentes para determinar la solidez del programa. Si se aplica una tasa de descuento financiero, la tasa de adopción mínima que se necesita para obtener un rendimiento positivo es del 32 %. Si se aplica una tasa de descuento social, la tasa de adopción será del 23 %. Además, un retraso de uno o dos años dificultaría las posibilidades de obtener rendimientos positivos.

### **Estrategia de salida y sostenibilidad**

35. La sostenibilidad del programa se reforzará, en particular, por medio de lo siguiente: i) un mecanismo de focalización inclusivo para garantizar la participación de los productores rurales y las comunidades en las actividades y las inversiones realizadas en el marco del programa; ii) el establecimiento de vínculos comerciales sostenibles y la promoción de modelos empresariales de asociación entre el sector público, el sector privado y los productores; iii) la participación de pequeñas y

medianas empresas; iv) inversiones en el fortalecimiento de la capacidad de ejecución de los agentes del sector público, y v) la creación de varios puestos de trabajo decentes a largo plazo destinados a mujeres y jóvenes.

### III. Riesgos

#### A. Riesgos y medidas de mitigación

36. A continuación, se describen los principales riesgos del Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca, con las correspondientes medidas de mitigación previstas.

Cuadro 4  
Riesgos y medidas de mitigación

<i>Riesgo</i>	<i>Calificación de riesgo inherente</i>	<i>Calificación de riesgo residual</i>	<i>Medidas de mitigación</i>
Contexto nacional	Moderado	Bajo	El FIDA seguirá colaborando estrechamente con el Gobierno para garantizar el sentido de apropiación y la armonización con las políticas del Fondo. Se establecerá un subcomponente relativo a la respuesta y la recuperación ante imprevistos y situaciones de emergencia en relación con las perturbaciones climáticas, las plagas y las pandemias o la COVID-19.
Estrategias y políticas sectoriales	Considerable	Moderado	El Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca será un programa independiente en el marco de la segunda fase del Programa de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola y, al mismo tiempo, apoyará los esfuerzos del Gobierno para movilizar financiación adicional.
Medio ambiente y clima	Moderado	Moderado	La financiación para el clima representa el 24 % (USD 13,9 millones) de la financiación del FIDA para las intervenciones de adaptación al cambio climático.
Alcance del programa	Considerable	Moderado	Las inversiones en la infraestructura estarán respaldadas por planes de negocios que incluirán asistencia técnica, y se promoverán las empresas conjuntas entre el sector público, el sector privado y los productores.
Capacidad institucional de ejecución y sostenibilidad	Considerable	Moderado	Se promoverán acuerdos de asistencia técnica y basados en los resultados con los proveedores de servicios. Se aprovecharán los conocimientos especializados que poseen las instituciones de ejecución asociadas.
Gestión financiera	Alto	Considerable	Cuentas bancarias separadas, método de pago directo, método de reembolso para los organismos encargados de la ejecución y un sistema de contabilidad independiente.
Adquisiciones y contrataciones en el marco del programa	Moderado	Bajo	Se designará un funcionario de contacto en la UCP; se ofrecerá capacitación al personal sobre las directrices y los procedimientos del FIDA
Impacto ambiental, social y climático	Moderado	Bajo	Se promoverán técnicas y tecnologías adaptativas favorables al medio ambiente; se prestará apoyo al Plan de Gestión de la Pesca de Atún orientado a garantizar una pesca de aguas profundas sostenible.
Partes interesadas	Moderado	Bajo	Se establecerán plataformas de múltiples interesados en pro de la inclusión y participación.
<b>Riesgo general</b>	Considerable	Moderado	

## B. Categoría ambiental y social

37. Se ha confirmado que el Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca es un programa de **categoría A** en virtud de los Procedimientos del FIDA para la Evaluación Social, Ambiental y Climática (PESAC), principalmente a raíz de las intervenciones relativas a la pesca de aguas profundas y las actividades de procesamiento conexas. Con arreglo a esta categoría, se debe preparar una evaluación ambiental y social y un plan de gestión ambiental y social a fin de facilitar la ejecución de las operaciones de pesca sostenible. Como parte del proceso de diseño, se ha elaborado un marco de gestión ambiental y social, que se ha publicado en el sitio web del FIDA<sup>4</sup>. Además, en la etapa de puesta en marcha del programa se elaborará i) un plan de gestión integrada de plagas; ii) un plan de participación de los interesados, y iii) un mecanismo de resolución de reclamaciones.

## C. Clasificación del riesgo climático

38. Se prevé que el programa sea moderadamente sensible a los riesgos climáticos. A fin de mitigar la incertidumbre relacionada con la variabilidad del clima y el cambio climático, y facilitar la adaptación a ella, el programa contribuirá al desarrollo de semillas apropiadas que estén adaptadas a las condiciones locales y sean más productivas y resistentes al cambio climático, las plagas y las enfermedades. Para recuperar y proteger los recursos marinos y costeros, el programa promoverá el uso de técnicas y tecnologías adaptativas favorables al medio ambiente en la captura, el procesamiento y el almacenamiento del pescado, con el objeto de reducir las pérdidas poscosecha.

## D. Sostenibilidad de la deuda

39. Según la última evaluación de la sostenibilidad de la deuda, publicada en enero de 2018, el nivel de sobreendeudamiento de la República Unida de Tanzania sigue considerándose de bajo riesgo. Esto se debe a que la deuda externa pública, que equivale al 34,5 % del PIB, corresponde, en su mayor parte, a préstamos en condiciones favorables. Pese a ello, la deuda externa pública y con garantía pública del país ascendió al 2,0 % del PIB en 2019, lo que supone un aumento con respecto al 1,3 % registrado en 2018, y se prevé que se estabilice en el 1,9 % en 2020 y el 2,2 % en 2021. La deuda externa pública (cuyo 63 % corresponde a préstamos en condiciones favorables) constituyó el 70,4 % de la deuda pública total en 2019. El déficit en cuenta corriente aumentó ligeramente en 2019 al 3,4 % del PIB, frente al 3,3 % registrado en 2018<sup>5</sup>.
40. Los indicadores de la carga de la deuda externa siguen estando por debajo de los umbrales establecidos en función de las políticas con arreglo a la hipótesis básica y las pruebas de tensión. La posibilidad de una depreciación del tipo de cambio y la limitada base de exportación actual plantean riesgos para las vulnerabilidades de la deuda. Los resultados ponen de relieve la importancia de mantener la sólida trayectoria de gestión macroeconómica de las autoridades.

## IV. Ejecución

### A. Marco organizativo

#### Gestión y coordinación del programa

41. La Oficina del Primer Ministro es la encargada de coordinar y ejecutar la segunda fase del Programa de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola. En el marco del Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca, se creará una UCP dependiente de la Oficina del Primer Ministro a fin de complementar la actual unidad nacional de coordinación

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/40206666/tanzania\\_afdp\\_esmf\\_2020.pdf/19c82660-d8f7-0db8-d6e1-80effb71adf1](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/40206666/tanzania_afdp_esmf_2020.pdf/19c82660-d8f7-0db8-d6e1-80effb71adf1)

<sup>5</sup> Grupo del Banco Africano de Desarrollo (2020): *Tanzania Economic Outlook*.

de la segunda fase del Programa de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola. También se establecerá un comité directivo para ofrecer orientación estratégica sobre el programa y supervisarlos.

42. A fin de favorecer la integración, la coherencia y las sinergias programáticas entre los componentes del programa, se creará un comité asesor técnico interministerial con el Ministerio de Agricultura, el Ministerio de Ganadería y Pesca, y el Ministerio de Agricultura, Recursos Naturales, Ganadería y Pesca de Zanzíbar. Asimismo, cada ministerio participante establecerá un comité asesor técnico a nivel ministerial para examinar la ejecución de las intervenciones del programa.

**Gestión financiera, adquisiciones y contrataciones y gobernanza**

43. Las disposiciones para la gestión financiera incorporarán y aplicarán las normas internacionales de contabilidad, y la contabilidad financiera seguirá el criterio contable de caja de las Normas Internacionales de Contabilidad del Sector Público. El nivel de riesgo relativo a la gestión financiera se ha reducido de "alto" a "considerable" gracias a las diversas medidas de mitigación incluidas en el diseño. El Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca se gestionará por medio de un sistema de contabilidad independiente. Además, como condición para el desembolso, será preciso contar con un sistema informático de contabilidad apropiado que se facilitará con el uso de fondos destinados a la puesta en marcha. Los desembolsos de fondos se efectuarán en una cuenta especial que se abrirá en el banco central.
44. A raíz del alcance geográfico del programa, y además de la supervisión que realizará la UCP, los auditores internos de cada institución de ejecución (que informan a los respectivos comités de auditoría) llevarán a cabo exámenes periódicos, a fin de garantizar que el programa se ejecute de conformidad con el manual de ejecución y se ajuste a las normas gubernamentales y los acuerdos financieros del programa. Los auditores internos deberán efectuar una auditoría del programa al menos dos veces por año.
45. **Auditoría externa.** La Oficina Nacional de Auditoría de la República Unida de Tanzania auditará los estados financieros consolidados del programa cada año. Los estados financieros auditados se presentarán al FIDA dentro de los seis meses posteriores al cierre del ejercicio, de conformidad con las directrices del Fondo.
46. **Disposiciones relativas a la adquisición de bienes y la contratación de obras y servicios.** Si bien la Ley de Adquisiciones y Contrataciones Públicas de la República Unida de Tanzania y las reglamentaciones derivadas son adecuadas y se ajustan a las normas internacionales, la legislación sobre las adquisiciones y contrataciones a nivel general en el país se encuentra fragmentada. A fin de mitigar las dificultades que puedan presentarse, se debería elaborar una guía dirigida a los encargados de esas actividades. Para el Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca, se empleará la Junta de Licitaciones y la Unidad de Coordinación de las Adquisiciones y Contrataciones que existen actualmente en el seno de la Oficina del Primer Ministro y las instituciones de ejecución. También se ofrecerá al personal pertinente capacitación acerca de las directrices del FIDA sobre adquisiciones y contrataciones, y la Oficina del Primer Ministro designará a un funcionario de contacto para que haga un seguimiento de las adquisiciones y contrataciones relativas al programa, e informe al respecto.
47. **Gobernanza.** La organización Transparency International ha asignado a la República Unida de Tanzania una puntuación de 37 en el índice de percepción de la corrupción, lo que ubica al país en la categoría "media". Todas las entidades encargadas de las adquisiciones y contrataciones observarán el más alto nivel ético durante la contratación o la ejecución de los contratos sufragados en el marco de los proyectos que financia el FIDA, de conformidad con lo establecido en el párrafo 69 de las Directrices del Fondo para la Adquisición de Bienes y la Contratación de Obras y Servicios en el ámbito de los Proyectos. La Política revisada del FIDA en



materia de Prevención del Fraude y la Corrupción en sus Actividades y Operaciones será aplicable a todos los asociados, proveedores y terceros, al igual que las correspondientes leyes nacionales de lucha contra la corrupción y el fraude y la Política del FIDA sobre Prevención y Respuesta frente al Acoso Sexual y la Explotación y los Abusos Sexuales.

48. **Participación y observaciones del grupo objetivo del programa<sup>6</sup>.** La estrategia de inclusión y participación del programa incluye el establecimiento de plataformas de diálogo con grupos de múltiples interesados. Los diferentes grupos de interesados participarán también en la preparación del plan operacional anual, las misiones de supervisión, el examen de mitad de período y otros procesos participativos. Se establecerá una plataforma digital para obtener las opiniones y reclamaciones de los beneficiarios, por ejemplo a través de los medios sociales.
49. **Resolución de reclamaciones.** A fin de resolver las controversias que puedan surgir en el marco del programa, se emplearán los mecanismos formales e informales de reclamación ya existentes. Los mecanismos informales incluyen a las personas o los comités de los grupos de productores rurales que ya se encargan actualmente de gestionar los conflictos; los mecanismos formales están disponibles a nivel municipal. Además, las personas y comunidades pueden presentar quejas ante el sistema de resolución de reclamaciones del FIDA.

## **B. Planificación, seguimiento y evaluación, aprendizaje, gestión de los conocimientos y comunicaciones**

50. La UCP se encargará del proceso de creación del plan operacional anual, basándose en la estrategia y el marco lógico del programa, y en consulta con los asociados en la ejecución. Además, facilitará la inclusión de los beneficiarios y los interesados clave a fin de garantizar la transparencia del proceso de planificación. El sistema de seguimiento y evaluación del programa garantizará que se incorporen plenamente los principales indicadores básicos relativos al género, la nutrición y el cambio climático, y que estos indicadores se ajusten a los requisitos del FIDA y de la segunda fase del Programa de Desarrollo del Sector Agrícola.
51. Asimismo, se elaborará una estrategia de gestión de los conocimientos, y se colaborará con las correspondientes dependencias de comunicación de los ministerios implicados y las instituciones encargadas de la ejecución. El Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y la Pesca facilitará la actuación en materia de políticas por medio de diálogos sobre las políticas, la promoción del concepto de la asociación entre el sector público, el sector privado y los productores en pro de la integración de los pequeños productores y las empresas rurales, y el examen de los planes y las políticas pertinentes.

### **Innovación y ampliación de escala**

52. El programa se centrará en las innovaciones cuya escala pueda ampliarse, por ejemplo: la digitalización de la certificación de las semillas y las herramientas digitales orientadas a coordinar la demanda y la oferta de semillas; empresas conjuntas entre el sector público, el sector privado y los productores relacionadas con las embarcaciones para la pesca de aguas profundas y las instalaciones de procesamiento de pescado; grupos de acuicultura, y tecnologías para la producción, el procesamiento y la adición de valor en relación con las algas.

## **C. Planes para la ejecución**

### **Preparación para la ejecución y planes para la puesta en marcha**

53. Se prevé que el programa comenzará a ejecutarse en marzo de 2021. A fin de reforzar las modalidades de ejecución del programa, se organizarán talleres nacionales y regionales sobre la puesta en marcha con todos los interesados y

<sup>6</sup> Para obtener más información, véase el "Marco para recabar las opiniones y observaciones de las partes interesadas sobre cuestiones operacionales", <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/128/docs/spanish/EB-2019-128-R-13-Rev-1.pdf>.

asociados en la ejecución. Además, se realizará una misión de apoyo a la etapa inicial de ejecución dentro de los tres meses posteriores a la entrada en vigor del programa.

**Supervisión, examen de mitad de período y planes de finalización**

54. El FIDA y el Gobierno de la República Unida de Tanzania realizarán misiones conjuntas de supervisión y apoyo a la ejecución al menos una vez por año a fin de evaluar el avance y los resultados del programa. Además, en el tercer año de ejecución, se llevará a cabo un examen conjunto de mitad de período, y, en el último año de ejecución, se realizará una misión de examen final del programa.

**V. Instrumentos jurídicos y facultades**

55. Un convenio de financiación entre la República Unida de Tanzania y el FIDA constituirá el instrumento jurídico para la concesión de la financiación propuesta al prestatario/receptor. Se adjunta como apéndice I una copia del convenio de financiación negociado.
56. La República Unida de Tanzania está facultada por su legislación para recibir financiación del FIDA.
57. Me consta que la financiación propuesta se ajusta a lo dispuesto en el Convenio Constitutivo y las Políticas y Criterios en materia de Financiación del FIDA.

**VI. Recomendación**

58. Recomiendo a la Junta Ejecutiva que apruebe la financiación propuesta de acuerdo con arreglo a lo dispuesto en la siguiente resolución:

RESUELVE: que el Fondo conceda un préstamo en condiciones muy favorables a la República Unida de Tanzania a por un monto de cincuenta y ocho millones ochocientos cincuenta mil dólares de los Estados Unidos (USD 58 850 000), conforme a unos términos y condiciones que se ajusten sustancialmente a los presentados en este informe.

Gilbert F. Hougbo  
Presidente

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

(Negotiations concluded on 30 November 2020)

Loan No: \_\_\_\_\_

Project name: Agriculture and Fisheries Development Programme (the "AFDP/the Programme")

United Republic of Tanzania (the "Borrower")

and

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")

(each a "Party" and both of them collectively 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 agro-ecological 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  (expressed in USD)	Percentage(i)
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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58 850 000</b>	

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, ESIA 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 on-going 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	
<b>Outreach</b>	1a. Estimated corresponding total number of household members				Programme records and progress reports			Estimated number of household members reached
	Household members	0	800 000	1 300 000				
	1b. Corresponding number of households reached				Programme records and progress reports	Annual	PCU	Corresponding number of households reached
	Households	0	160 000	260 000				
	1c. Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the programme				Programme records and progress reports	Annual	PCU	
	Females (50%)	0	60 000	130 000				
	Males (50%)	0	60 000	130 000				
	Young (30%)	0	40 000	78 000				
Total number	0	160000	260 000					
<b>Programme Goal:</b> Contribute to inclusive food systems for improved livelihoods, food security, nutrition and resilience.	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
	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	
<b>Development Objective:</b> Enhance sustainable productivity, climate resilience and commercialization of selected crop seeds, fisheries and aquaculture.	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
	Percentage of households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices	0	25%	40% <sup>7</sup>	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 fish value chains.	Percentage increase in average productivity of maize, sunflower and beans/pulses	0	10%	25% <sup>8</sup>	Baseline, mid & end line survey, programme reports	Y1, Y3, Y6	Programme and District council records	Institutional stability and improved technical capacity in ASA, TARI, TOSCI, TAFICO, ZAFICO
	Percentage increase in average production of captured fish, farmed fish and seaweed	0	15%	30% <sup>9</sup>	Baseline, mid & end line survey, programme reports	Y1, Y3, Y6	PCU	
	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 <sup>10</sup>	Programme records	Seasonal	PCU Programme and District council records	Enabling environment for private sector's investments n crops
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		Programme and District council, TAFIICO/ZAFICO records	Quarterly	Directorate of Aquaculture & PCU TAFICO/ZAFICO	4Ps for deep sea fishing operational and 90 FADs installed

<sup>7</sup> 40% female, 40% male, 25% young

<sup>8</sup> 25% maize, 20% sunflower, 25% beans/pulses

<sup>9</sup> 30% captured fish, 30% farmed fish, 30% seaweed

<sup>10</sup> 58% maize, 23% sunflower, 19% beans/pulses

				25.5 M <sup>11</sup>				
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% <sup>12</sup>	RIMS baseline and impact surveys, household (and food) survey.	Y1, Y3, Y6	PCU	Improvement in the Enabling Business of Agriculture Environment  Strong producers and marketing organizations and cooperatives
	Percentage of fish postharvest losses decreased	40%	20%	15%	AOS & Case Studies	Annual		
	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	
	Number of producers' organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities	0	12+	20+ <sup>13</sup>	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	1 000 <sup>14</sup>	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	200 000 <sup>15</sup>	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 <sup>16</sup>	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 <sup>17</sup>	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 <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>19</sup>	Programme records	Annual	PCU	

<sup>11</sup> 25 M fish seeds, 492,000 MT fish

<sup>12</sup> 50% female, 50% male, 30% young

<sup>13</sup> 20 fishery, TBD crops

<sup>14</sup> 35% female, 35% male, 15% young female, 15% young male

<sup>15</sup> 38% drop farmers, 62% aquafarmers

<sup>16</sup> 64% female, 18% male, 18% young

<sup>17</sup> 13 fish, 96 seaweed

<sup>18</sup> 30,000 for fish processing, 15,000 for seaweed processing

<sup>19</sup> To be disaggregated by male, female and young



## Integrated programme risk matrix

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
<b>Country Context</b>		
<b>Political Commitment</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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.		
<b>Governance</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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.		
<b>Macroeconomic</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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 Programme 6.4 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 2021, 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.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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 mitigate the negative effects of the pandemic (e.g. disruptions in supply chains).		

<b>Fragility and security</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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.		
<b>Sector Strategies and Policies</b>		
<b>Policy alignment</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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 <sup>1</sup> . Government prioritization of agriculture has not been fully matched with increased investment and financing of the ASDP II.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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.		
<b>Policy development &amp; implementation</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> ASDP II funding (estimated at USD 6.2 billion for 5-years) has not materialized. AFDP will be the <b>first donor-supported programme to contribute to ASDP II</b> . 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 cross-cutting issues and enablers, including extension services, infrastructures for value chain development, youth entrepreneurship, institutional reforms, monitoring and evaluation, etc.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> AFDP will be a stand-alone programme under the umbrella of ASDP II. 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.		
<b>Environment and Climate Context</b>		
<b>Programme vulnerability to environmental conditions</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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.		

<p><b>Mitigations:</b> An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared and disclosed 120 days before the IFAD Executive Board Session of December 2020. The Programme will also conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies and associated Mitigation and Management Plan will be prepared to facilitate the implementation of sustainable fishing operations.</p>		
<p><b>Programme vulnerability to climate change impacts</b></p>	M	M
<p><b>Risk(s):</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigations:</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Programme Scope</b></p>		
<p><b>Programme relevance</b></p>	S	M
<p><b>Risk(s):</b> 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.</p> <p>4P business models. Tanzania ranks 141 out of 190 economies according to the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' as the private sector still finds the business environment unpredictable<sup>1</sup>. Public investments in areas open to the private sector may further undermine private sector development in seeds and fish value chains. Furthermore, the some line ministries are not fully conversant with the PPP modalities. There are also mixed views as to what should be the roles and responsibilities of government, private sector and farmers' organisations and cooperatives in the development of the seed and fisheries sectors.</p> <p>Access to finance. The risks include: (i) lack of interest and engagement of the financial sector for the targeted sectors (seeds and fisheries); (ii) high expectations by the target groups for grants by the Programme; and (iii) reluctance of the target groups to access finance from financial institutions.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>All the productive investments made in infrastructures and equipment will be supported by business plans, accompanied by technical assistance to refine and implement inclusive business models and develop 4P joint ventures. GoT has committed to undertaking the required prefeasibility and feasibility</p>		

<p>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.</p> <p>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 IFAD 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 literacy training to enhance understanding of and trust in the financial services on offer.</p>		
<b>Technical soundness</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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.		
<b>Institutional Capacity for Implementation &amp; Sustainability</b>		
<b>Implementation arrangements</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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 financial, material and human resources and personnel capacity to undertake their mandates with respect to major areas of this programme (extension services, nutrition, private sector partnership, infrastructure development, community service.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> A Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established and staff recruitment will be done via a competitive process to attract such expertise. The implementation of the Programme will be structured around performance-based contracts. Service providers will be contracted through competitive government procedures and based on renewable performance based service contracts to provide advisory services. As part of the support delivered, service providers will ensure that adequate capacity is built among recipients of their services at various levels including LGAs to guarantee their exit strategy and overall sustainability.		
<b>M&amp;E arrangements</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> M&E systems for ASDP II are not functional and fully robust to provide credible information on IFAD core indicators for the different levels of results (output, outcome and impact) as well as programme specific indicators.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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 to align with IFAD's Operational Results Management System (ORMS).		
<b>Procurement</b>		
<b>Legal and regulatory framework</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The procurement law is fragmented with many amendments and consequential amendments (circulars) which makes application of the law difficult.</li> </ul>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Procurement methods received a “D” rating from PEFA, due to the lack of available consolidated data concerning the use of non-competitive 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.</li> <li>- Concerning public access to procurement information, the PPRA publishes contract awards and bidding opportunities for only 50% of MDAs (Ministries, Departments &amp; Agencies).</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A user manual should be developed to be updated whenever there is an amendment of the Law or a circular to PEs.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Accountability and transparency</b></p>	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>
<p><b>Risk(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transparency International assigned a corruption perception index (CPI) score of 37 to Tanzania, thus falling within the “medium” bracket.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- The appointed external auditor to undertake an annual 'Compliance Audit'.</li> </ul>		

<b>Capability in public procurement</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
<p><b>Risk(s):</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigations:</b> 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.</p>		
<b>Public procurement processes</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>
<p><b>Risk(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- AFDP will have several partners who will be required to prepare separate procurement plans. This may lead to delays.</li> <li>- Procurement plans sometimes do not use effective formats with planned and actual rows across 3 different categories.</li> <li>- Not all procuring entities publicly advertise their contract awards.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- The process for resolution of final payment and contract closure is not always clear.</li> <li>- Contracts are not always supervised by independent engineers or a named programme manager.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- The coordination unit to organize AWPB preparation workshops with partners.</li> <li>- AFDP will employ IFAD's procurement plan template, so as to ensure that all necessary procurement information are captured.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- The appointed contract manager to schedule meetings with the user department and the PMU to discuss progress of contract execution.</li> <li>- Procuring entities/user departments to timely certify the certificates for contractual works and inappropriate contract close out.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- In order to improve contract management and monitoring, contract data will be captured in IFAD's CM tool on ICP.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>		
<b>Financial Management</b>		

<b>Organization and staffing</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>
<p><b>Risk(s):</b> Inadequate staff capabilities, skills and experience in project/programme accounting, donor funds management and on IFAD procedures at PCU.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigations:</b> 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.</p>		
<b>Budgeting</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>
<p><b>Risk(s):</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigations:</b> 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.</p> <p>Clear budget guidelines and procedures to be detailed in the PIM to assist the preparation of budgets.</p>		
<b>Funds flow/disbursement arrangements</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>S</b>
<p><b>Risk(s):</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigations:</b> 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.</p>		
<b>Internal controls</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>S</b>
<p><b>Risk(s):</b> 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.</p>		

<b>Mitigations:</b> The FM manual will detail controls and procedures to be followed in using programme funds. The PCU will perform quarterly reimbursements to implementing agencies to ensure timely replenishment before replenishment to their accounts. Internal Audits will be carried out in line with risks based audit guidelines so as to focus on areas of high risks. The internal auditors will be required to carry out the audit of the Programme at least twice a year.		
<b>Accounting and financial reporting</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> The Government is in the process of developing a new accounting system called "mfumo wa malipo serikalini" to replace the old system, which had various inefficiencies. The new system is still in design and testing period and may not incorporate required parameters for IFAD accounting and reporting. Thus the use of the government system poses the following risks. Lack of timely accounting data and reports inadequate record keeping of accounting records. Failure to properly track use of loan proceeds to disburse to implementers. Failure to produce IFAD –specific reports.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> To mitigate this risk, an off-shelf accounting system will be acquired. PIM to detail reporting and monitoring requirements and rules including on fund disbursement and report requirements to the participating institutions. The PCU will be responsible for coordination and oversight of all financial management processes of the Programme and so will carry out capacity building for all implementing partners to meet IFAD financing guidelines		
<b>External audit</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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 meet the acceptable standards of IFAD.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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 and Auditing will be shared with the programme as a sample upon adequate TOR will be developed by the programme for the programme audit.		
<b>Environment, Social and Climate Impact</b>		
<b>Biodiversity conservation</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> The main risk to biodiversity stems from the potential for overfishing in the EEZ, and the risks of bycatch comprising endangered species such as sea turtles, cetaceans (such as dolphins), and sirenians (dugongs). The risk to biodiversity due to fishing operations is therefore considered to be high.  Risks to biodiversity from aquaculture, mariculture and crop seed production are considered to be low and can be mitigated.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> These risks will be mitigated through the Programme's support to the review and implementation of the Tuna Fisheries Management Plan (TFMP) in partnerships with SWIOFISH, and The Nature Conservancy in the preparation and development of the Marine Spatial Plan.  The TFMP will include specific measures to ensure fishing is carried out in a sustainable manner. In particular, the TFMP will make provisions for the following actions that reduce the risk of overfishing: (i) assessment and monitoring of tuna catches on a regular basis to ensure the stocks remain within sustainable levels. The TFMP ensures that tuna fisheries are managed		



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).		
<b>Resource efficiency and pollution prevention</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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.		
<b>Cultural heritage</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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.		
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> N/A. There are no indigenous people in the Programme area.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> N/A		
<b>Community health and safety</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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.		
<b>Labour and working conditions</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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.		

<b>Physical and economic resettlement</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> No physical or economic resettlement is anticipated.		
<b>Greenhouse gas emissions</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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.		
<b>Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> 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.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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.		
<b>Stakeholders</b>		
<b>Stakeholder engagement/coordination</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> Smallholder farmers and fishers and civil society organisations may show limited interest in contributing to Programme activities and their implementation.		
<b>Mitigations:</b> 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.		
<b>Stakeholder grievances</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Risk(s):</b> Beneficiaries, particularly smallholder farmers and fishers may not be aware of their power and mechanisms to lodge complains and grievance and seek redress.		

<b>Mitigations:</b> 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).		
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The four available ratings are: High (H), Substantial (S), Moderate (M) and low (L)