

**THE OPEC FUND FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION AND RESULTS REPORT
FOR THE
FOURTH TANZANIA POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECT
APRIL 2021 – DECEMBER 2025**



LOAN NUMBER 14219P

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CAG	Controller and Auditor General
CDD	Community Demand Driven
CMC	Community Management Committee
CSC	Community Score Cards
D-by-D	Decentralization by Devolution
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESMF	Social Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FYDP	Five Year Development Plans
FYDP II	Second National Five Year Development Plan
FYDP III	Third National Five Year Development Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoURT	Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LMP	Management Procedure
LSPs	Local Service Providers
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAO	National Audit Office
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NeST	National e-Procurement System of Tanzania
NSC	National Steering Committee
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OBoQs	Operational Bills of Quantities
OPD	Outpatient Department
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit

PPA	Tanzania Public Procurement Act
PRF	Project Results Framework
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	Stakeholders' Engagement Plan
SET	Sector Experts Team
TDV 2025	Tanzania Development Vision 2025
TARURA	Tanzania Rural Roads Agency
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TFRS	Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards
TMU	TASAF Management Unit
TPRP	Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project
TPRP I	First Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project
TPRP II	Second Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project
TPRP III	Third Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project
TPRP IV	Fourth Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project
TV	Television
USD	United States Dollars
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION

S/N	DESCRIPTION	
1.	Country	United Republic of Tanzania
2.	Project Name	Fourth Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP IV)
3.	Borrower	United Republic of Tanzania - Ministry of Finance
4.	Executing Agency	Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)
5.	Financier	OPEC Fund
6.	Loan Number	14219P
7.	Date of TPRP IV Loan Agreement Signed	22 December 2020 by OPEC Fund and 28 January 2021 by Ministry of Finance (MoF)
8.	Total Project Loan Amount (OPEC Fund amount)	USD 50,000,000 (As per Loan Agreement)
9.	Project Approval Date	28 January, 2021
10.	Project Effectiveness Date	1 April 2021
11.	Date of First Disbursement (Funding from OPEC Fund)	17 September 2021 (USD 4,000,000 equivalent to TZS 9.2 billion)
12.	Total Disbursed Amount (OPEC Fund)	USD 49,963,873
13.	Original Closing Date	31 March 2025
14.	Revised Closing Date	31 December 2025
15.	Project Development Objective (PDO)	The PDO of TPRP IV was to improve access of households ¹ to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities.
16.	Revised PDO of the TPRP IV	The PDO for the TPRP IV was not revised during implementation

¹ The term 'households' refers to the households that are beneficiaries of the project.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 COUNTRY CONTEXT

During the design phase of the Fourth Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP IV) between 2019 and early 2020, Tanzania's economy was performing strongly. The country was experiencing strong economic growth with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth increasing at an average annual growth rate of 7.0 percent. This was a result of the effective implementation of macro-economic policies under the Second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II) of 2016/2017 – 2020/2021 driven primarily by strong performance of agriculture and infrastructure sectors. The plan aspired among others to: (i) Accelerate broad-based and inclusive economic growth that substantially reduces poverty; (ii) Increase productive capacities and job creation especially for the youth, women and disadvantaged groups; (iii) Improve quality of life and human wellbeing; and (iv) Maintain high quality and sustainable livelihoods. According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, the country's population was projected to be approximately 60 million with an average annual population growth rate of 3.2 percent.

Despite these achievements, Tanzania's efforts in poverty reduction failed to keep pace with population growth, leading to an increase in the absolute number of people living in poverty. The 2017/2018 Household Budget Survey (2017/2018 HBS) reported that about 14 million people lived below the national poverty line. The proportion of the population living below the food poverty line was 8.0 percent and the basic needs poverty line was 26.4 percent indicating a significant deprivation of the population in the capacity to meet minimum essential requirements for well-being. The country's economy remained heavily dependent on agriculture, which employed about 65.1 percent of the population yet contributed only around 28.9 percent to GDP.

The key characteristics of poverty in the country included: (i) A substantial socio-economic infrastructure deficit while limited resources constrain efforts to bridge the significant gap arising from its magnitude; (ii) Inter-generational transmission of poverty was a particular challenge; (iii) Poverty was much higher in rural than urban areas; (iv) Households engaged in agricultural activities demonstrated a lower likelihood of escaping poverty compared to those involved in non-agricultural activities; and (iv) Many non-poor households were clustered just above the poverty line and were therefore vulnerable to falling into poverty in the event of a shock.

1.2 SECTORAL CONTEXT

Prior to the commencement of TPRP IV, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoURT) had already undertaken significant efforts to reduce poverty and expand access to essential social services such as education, healthcare and water supply. Despite several policies, plans and strategies being implemented, Tanzania continued to face significant development challenges particularly rapid population growth, persistent poverty, widespread vulnerability and limited access to essential social services. These challenges included, among others: (i) How to reduce a significant proportion of population living below the food and basic needs poverty lines; (ii) How to reduce high levels of unemployment, especially among women and youth (iii) How to increase the availability of teaching and learning facilities in schools; (iv) How to reduce the incidence of diseases and deaths and increase life expectancy; (v) How to provide effective healthcare services to mothers and children; (vi) How to treat and prevent communicable diseases among population; (vii) How to increase access to health facilities and reduce the average distance to the facilities; and (viii) How to increase access of population to clean and safe water especially.

The GoURT consistently demonstrated its commitment to accelerating economic growth, reducing poverty and enhancing social service delivery through the implementation of sector-specific and multi-sectoral policies, plans and strategies. The Tanzania National Social Security Policy 2003, the Education Sector Development Plan 2016–2021, the Health Sector Strategic Plan 2015–2020 and the Water Sector Development Program 2016–2020 were aligned with the FYDP II to provide frameworks for guiding poverty reduction and social service development initiatives in the country. The frameworks strongly emphasized human development by delivering social assistance schemes and improving access, quality as well as equity in social services. Key areas included: (i) Expanding social safety nets especially for vulnerable population; (ii) Expanding access to education at all levels of primary, secondary and tertiary; (iii) Improving quality of education through teacher training and better facilities; (iv) Improving primary health care and referral systems; (v) Expanding health infrastructure including dispensaries, health centers and hospitals; and (vi) Increasing access to clean and safe water in rural and urban areas.

The means to achieve the FYDP II overall goal were through: (i) Providing a coordination mechanism for the implementation of poverty eradication initiatives; (ii) Creating an enabling environment for effective poverty eradication efforts; (iii) Empowering the poor to participate effectively in poverty eradication projects; (iv) Ensuring full participation of women in poverty eradication initiatives; (v) Providing clearly defined roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in implementing

poverty eradication plans and projects; and (vi) Promoting equality of opportunity for men and women to lead decent and productive life.

1.3 OVERVIEW OF THE TANZANIA POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECT

The implementation of the Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP) under TASAF presents part of the GoURT concerted efforts to eradicate poverty and address all forms of deprivation in the country. TASAF has created a window within the main project through which funding from additional sources such as the OPEC Fund is channeled to support the implementation of poverty reduction interventions. TASAF is a government institution under the President's Office. It promotes a Community Demand Driven (CDD) approach to development and supports small-scale public investments aimed at addressing the needs of poor and vulnerable communities while contributing to social capital formation and local level development.

The TPRP was implemented in four phases (TPRP I, TPRP II, TPRP III and TPRP IV) with the objective of reducing poverty in selected regions of the country. Over the period from 2005 to 2025, the project successfully expanded across seven regions reaching 46 Local Government Authorities (LGAs). The targeting of the TPRP regions was guided by evidence-based factors related to poverty and socio-economic vulnerability. These factors included high poverty incidence rates, limited access to basic services, low household income levels, high pandemic prevalence, frequent natural disasters and other disadvantages identified in national poverty assessments. TPRP I (2005 – 2009) and TPRP II (2009 – 2015) were implemented in two regions of Lindi and Mtwara covering 13 LGAs; TPRP III (2015 – 2019) was implemented in two regions of Arusha and Njombe covering 13 LGAs; and TPRP IV (2020 – 2025) was implemented in five regions of Arusha, Njombe, Mwanza, Geita and Simiyu covering 33 LGAs (Annex 1). The map of Tanzania indicating the TPRP IV regions is provided in Annex 2.

The four phases of the TPRP were funded jointly by OPEC Fund, GoURT and participating communities. The number of sub-projects supported increased across the four phases of the project. Over the entire period, the project successfully supported the implementation of 3,249 sub-projects in the project areas. A total of 336 sub-projects were supported in Phase I with subsequent phases comprising 585 sub-projects in Phase II; 743 sub-projects in Phase III; and 1,585 sub-projects in Phase IV (Figure 1). Total funding from OPEC Fund disbursed during the four phases of the project amounted to USD 88.35 million. Of this amount, USD 10.00 million was disbursed in Phase I; USD 12.00 million in Phase II; USD 16.35 million in Phase III; and USD 50.00 million in Phase IV (Figure 2).

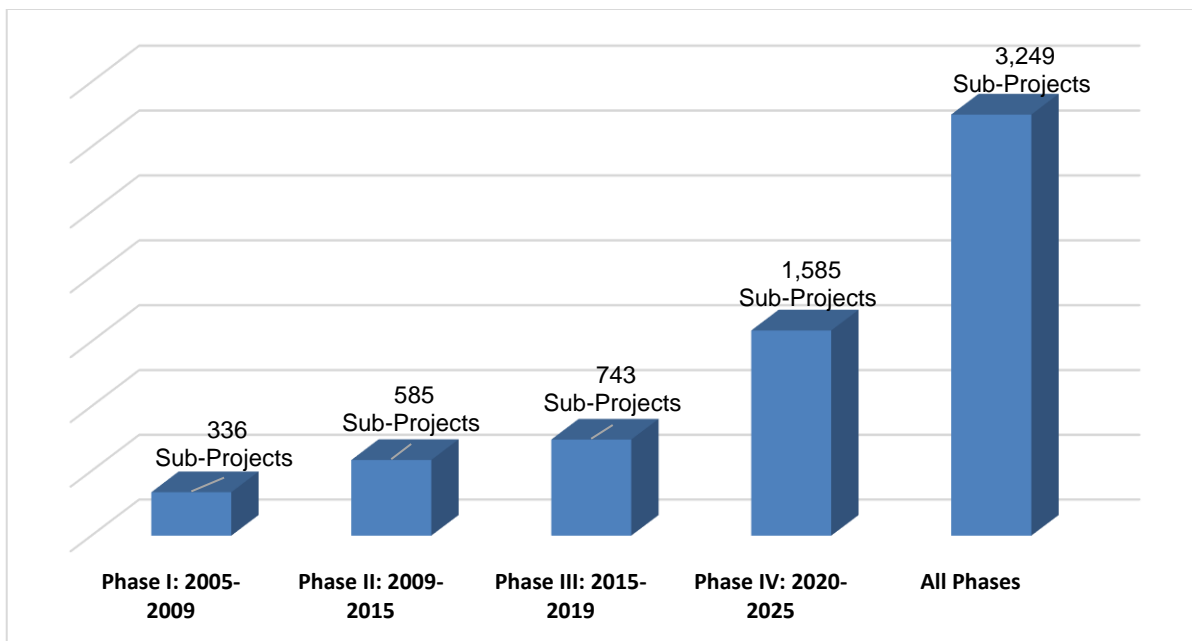


Figure 1: Number of Supported Sub-Projects During TPRP I, TPRP II, TPRP III and TPRP IV

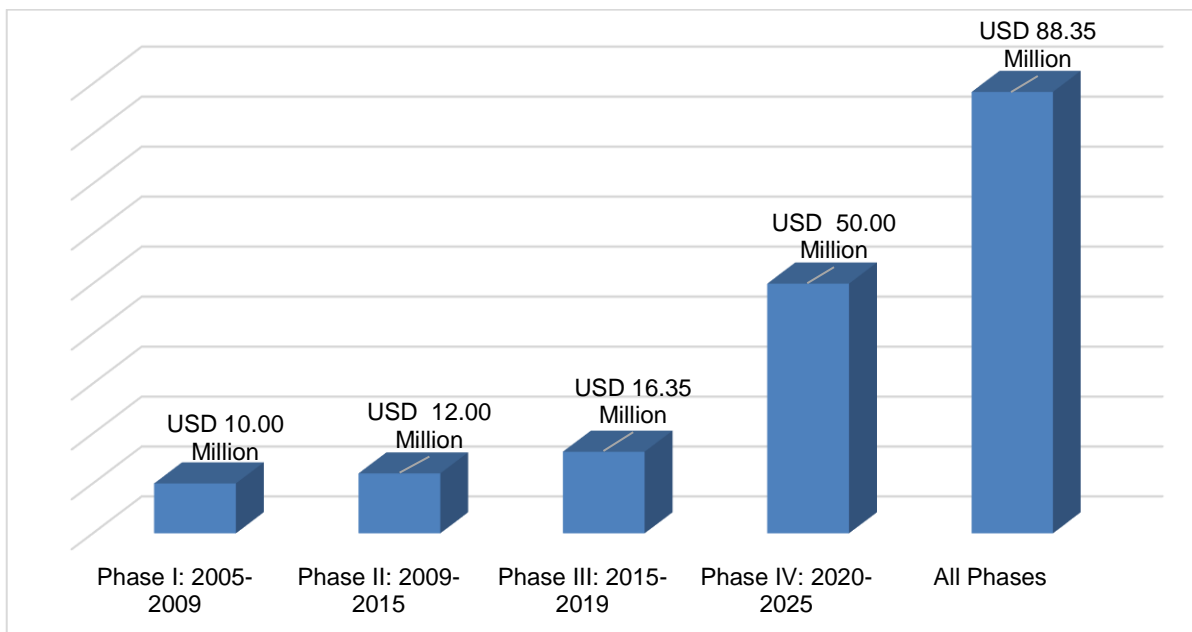


Figure 2: Project Funding from OPEC Fund for the TPRP I, TPRP II, TPRP III and TPRP IV as per Loan Agreements

TPRP IV was implemented in targeted regions to support poverty reduction efforts of the GoURT. Njombe region was targeted because it was among the newly established regions with limited access to basic services compared to other regions in the country. Additionally, the region recorded the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the country at 14.8 percent at that time. Several effects of the pandemic were seen in the region

for instance, having a good number of households in some districts that were headed by children and elderly persons. The project also targeted the Arusha region to support communities heavily affected by drought which had severely impacted livelihoods particularly among livestock keepers. As a result, some districts within the region ended up being chronically affected with food insecurity yearly. The regions of Mwanza, Geita and Simiyu were targeted for participation in the project due to their higher poverty incidence rates compared with other regions in the country as documented in the 2019 Poverty Assessment Report published by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

TPRP IV was approved by the OPEC Fund Board in January 2021. The implementation period of the project initially spanned from April 2021 to March 2025. Following a review of implementation progress and emerging needs, the project was granted an extension extending the implementation period to December 2025. The project was jointly funded by OPEC Fund, GoURT and participating communities reflecting a collaborative financing arrangement to support its objectives.

1.4 TPRP IV DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The TPRP IV development objective was to improve access of household access to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities. Through the project, communities that previously lacked basic social services such as education, water and health infrastructure received targeted support. In parallel, vulnerable households benefited from labor-intensive public works through temporary employment and Income Generating Activities (IGAs).

1.5 EXPECTED PROJECT KEY OUTCOMES

At the outcome level, the project was expected to improve access to basic socio-economic services in the targeted communities and enhance income-generating opportunities for households. These included:

- (a) Increased household income among project beneficiaries.
- (b) Reduced time taken to and from the facilities that provides basic services.
- (c) Improved access to and effective utilization of quality learning environments.
- (d) Improved access to and effective utilization of quality health care services.
- (e) Increased access to and effective utilization of improved safe water sources.
- (f) Improved access to and effective utilization of quality economic infrastructure.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT COMPONENTS

The project was structured around three components designed to ensure strong community participation, effective implementation and sustainable results. These components aimed to strengthen community involvement, deliver support to targeted communities and beneficiaries and ensure efficient coordination and oversight throughout the project lifecycle. The three components of the project were as follows:

2.1 COMPONENT I: COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

Originally, Component I focused on activities related to outreach and monitoring. During implementation, monitoring activities were planned, budgeted and executed under Component III. Component III focused on coordination and management and therefore monitoring activities were considered appropriately aligned with these functions. Component I: Community Outreach and Engagement focused on informing and educating targeted groups about the availability of TPRP IV resources and the procedures for accessing them. The component strengthened community participation by actively engaging community members in project planning and implementation. Furthermore, it enhanced transparency and accountability in the management of TPRP IV supported activities at all levels while promoting community and beneficiary ownership of the assets created. This was carried out through mass media and stakeholder meetings as well as publicizing project activities and raise awareness among communities, institutions and other stakeholders involved in poverty reduction.

The component involved conducting a number of workshops and awareness platforms including sensitization workshops to targeted LGAs and communities, orientation workshops to Information Education and Communication (IEC) teams in LGAs, orientation workshops to regional and district leaders, information sharing sessions to project implementers and capacity-building workshops for LGA experts. Additionally, awareness raising at the community level included disseminating project information through sensitization programs and production of promotion materials carrying various messages related to poverty reduction. Supervision of project implementation at LGA and community levels included facilitation through workshops, capacity building activities, radio or TV programs and information sharing.

2.2 COMPONENT II: COMMUNITY SUPPORT INITIATIVES

Component II: Community Support Initiatives supported initiatives involved the identification and implementation of sub-projects through a participatory bottom-up

approach and planning process that directly engaged beneficiaries and the targeted communities. The funding for sub-project implementation was channeled to communities through the respective LGAs. Community sub-projects were categorized into basic service infrastructure sub-projects, labour-intensive public works sub-projects and IGAs. The sub-projects fell under the sectors of education, health, roads, agriculture, livestock, environment, water and income generation. The types of sub-projects included classrooms, teachers' houses, girls' dormitories, dispensaries, health staff houses, rural roads, irrigation schemes, boreholes, shallow wells, charco dams, fish farming facilities, laboratories, livestock facilities as well as IGAs.

2.3 COMPONENT III: PROJECT COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

Component III: Project Coordination and Management was responsible for the planning, organization and oversight of project activities to ensure effective implementation and achievement of objectives. The component enhanced partnership with other stakeholders and collaboration with poverty alleviation institutions as well as facilitated efficient resource utilization. Furthermore, the component enhanced transparency and accountability in the implementation of project activities at the national, regional, LGA and community levels.

Project coordination facilitated the effective alignment of project activities, ensuring smooth and efficient implementation. These activities encompassed project staffing and human resource management, capacity building initiatives, development communication strategies, technical backstopping, and comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) support. Project management was responsible for overseeing activities related to project implementation including environmental safeguards, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), auditing, procurement and financial management.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE AND DESIGN

The PDO and design principles were assessed in the context of the national development priorities as per appraised documents. The assessment looked on the achievement of project components agreed upon. Key achievements include the impact of the created assets and performed livelihood activities which transformed positively the lives of communities in the project areas.

3.1 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The PDO was formulated in alignment with the Government's development priorities and the prevailing socio-economic and institutional conditions at the time of project design. Basing on the Loan Agreement Number 14219P, the PDO did not change during the entire implementation period. It remained relevant to the overall poverty alleviation strategy by emphasizing the strengthening of community capacities, increasing community participation and empowering LGAs to more effectively address poverty. The assessment of project implementation was conducted with reference to overall project performance, with particular emphasis on the extent to which the agreed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were achieved. This assessment framework enabled a systematic analysis of progress, effectiveness and outcomes against the originally defined PDO and specific objectives.

3.2 PROJECT DESIGN

The project design remained consistent throughout the entire project lifecycle with no significant changes in terms of its scope, components, approaches and deliverables. It spearheaded the CDD approach throughout the project life whereby communities had control over decisions and resources related to their development activities. The approach proved to be an appropriate instrument of empowering the communities to own the process of examining their poverty situations and making informed decisions on their felt needs and priorities. The participatory approach adopted where beneficiaries were actively involved in identifying, planning and implementing sub-projects enhanced community self-esteem, strengthened ownership and contributed to improved socio-economic conditions.

The project design principles were instrumental in bringing a sense of ownership, transparency and accountability across the project actors at all levels of operations. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns and other capacity

enhancement initiatives were used as instruments to disseminate the principles. The key principles that guided the project included:

- (a) Strengthening community empowerment through participatory project management and direct financing of demand driven sub-projects.
- (b) Enhancing community participation through adopting bottom-up planning approach and contributions for sub-projects.
- (c) Promoting transparency and public accountability among stakeholders at all levels of project operations.
- (d) Enhancing the capacities of implementers at all levels to provide effective implementation management of sub-projects within the context of decentralization.
- (e) Ensuring clear modalities to access funds and those funds directed to community initiated sub-projects.
- (f) Promoting conformity to sector norms and standards in the process of sub-projects implementation.
- (g) Ensuring that the project along with all its activities and operations is conducted in a strictly non-partisan and apolitical manner.
- (h) Ensuring speedy operations through decentralized delivery structure and adequate and timely technical support provision.
- (i) Ensuring that sub-project processing and management deliver value for money and are cost-effective.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The project was implemented under TASAF, adopting an implementation and institutional arrangement that was directly aligned with the established governmental hierarchy. This alignment was guided by the Decentralization by Devolution (D-by-D) Policy which allowed the delegation of authority and responsibilities to lower levels of government. Therefore, project implementation was carried out through four levels including national, regional, LGA and village.

(a) National Level

At the national level, the institutional arrangement for TASAF was designed to ensure effective governance, oversight and implementation. This framework was anchored by three bodies namely, the National Steering Committee (NSC), the TASAF Management Unit (TMU) and the Sector Experts Team (SET). Each of these entities played distinct roles and responsibilities as detailed below:

(i) National Steering Committee

The TMU played a pivotal role in providing oversight and strategic direction for the implementation of the TASAF activities including the project. The NSC's responsibilities included providing overall policy guidance, approving annual work plans and budgets and reviewing progress reports to ensure effective implementation.

(ii) TASAF Management Unit

The TMU which was reporting to the NSC, was responsible for the project's day-to-day management and ensured that implementation complied with the TPRP IV Loan Agreement, the TASAF Operational Manual and the TPRP IV Implementation Handbook. The functions of the TMU included disbursement and accounting of project funds; procurement of equipment and services needed for implementation of the project; recruitment and human resource development of staff; preparation of annual work plans and budgets; project monitoring, evaluation and regular reviews; provision of technical and implementation backstopping support to project implementers; and preparation and submission of progress reports to relevant stakeholders including the Government and OPEC Fund. TMU employed and placed one TASAF Monitoring Officer (TMO) at each LGA for providing technical support within his or her area of jurisdiction in the project areas.

(iii) Sector Experts Team

The functions of the SET included coordinating the project with other programs, projects, and development initiatives within their respective sectors to prevent

duplication of efforts; ensuring compliance with Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) applicable to the project; conducting pre- and post- review of sub-projects and other community interventions for conformity with sector norms and standards; and providing technical support to LGAs during project implementation.

(b) Regional Level

TASAF entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) in each region. The MoU clearly defined the roles and responsibilities of all parties in relation to TPRP operations. The RAS designated the TASAF Regional Coordinator to coordinate project activities in collaboration with LGA Directors. The RAS enhanced accountability by conducting trend reviews of project support activities. The RAS consolidated the implementation progress reports submitted by LGAs across the region, reviewed them and forwarded them to TMU. TASAF allocated resources to the regions for effective monitoring of the project operations of the LGAs including organizing at least two project review meetings annually.

(c) LGA Level

TASAF entered into a MoU with LGA Directors that clearly outlined roles and responsibilities related to TPRP IV operations. The LGA Director appointed the TASAF LGA Coordinator and an Accountant who worked on full time basis for the project activities. The Coordinator was responsible for supporting project implementation, including the review of project plans and preparation of implementation progress reports for submission to RAS and TMU. The TMO stationed at LGA provided technical support in project implementation and reporting. The LGA sector experts including engineers of various disciplines such as water, irrigation, road, civil works, forest experts, environmental experts, community development and social welfare experts and others provided technical support in the implementation of sub-projects in their respective LGA.

(d) Ward level

The Ward Executive Officer (WEO) served as the focal point for coordinating and overseeing project activities at the ward level. WEO coordinated extension staff to provide required support to project beneficiaries in accordance to their respective sectors and led extension staff to undertake the project activities. These included community sensitization and training and planning with support and oversight from TASAF coordinator. Specialist inputs, including engineering interventions where necessary, were undertaken by the appropriate LGA sector experts or engaged Local Service Providers (LSPs).

(e) Village level

The village council played a key role in ensuring effective project oversight. Each village had a Community Management Committee (CMC) with members elected by village assembly. The CMC worked under the supervision of the Village Executive Officer (VEO) and was responsible for managing and reporting the day-to-day implementation of project supported activities at the village level.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PROJECT COMPONENTS

This chapter presents the key achievements realized made under three components of the project. These achievements contributed significantly to improve to household access to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities. Overall, the implementation of the project within its components resulted in significant achievements as detailed below.

5.1 COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT COMPONENT

(a) Orientation workshops on TPRP IV were conducted for regional, district and LGA leaders. The workshops focused on the project objectives, strategy and implementation arrangements and were intended to enhance participants' understanding of their roles in project implementation and supervision. A total of 660 leaders were reached with the workshops. They involved regional commissioners, regional administrative secretaries, district commissioners and district administrative secretaries. Furthermore, the workshops involved LGA Chairpersons, LGA Executive Directors and heads of LGA departments. As a result of the workshops, there was effective ownership and commitment to the project during implementation and better alignment of the project with local development priorities.

(b) Local community leaders received orientation workshops on TPRP IV. A total of 22,572 local community leaders participated in the workshops. The workshops were followed by awareness creation of the project to the local communities provided through public meetings in 1,188 communities. The local communities were oriented on the project objectives, strategy and implementation arrangements. The orientation sessions intended to enhance local community leaders' understanding of their roles in project implementation. The local community leaders involved village chairpersons, village executive officers, village council members and CMC members.

(c) Community sensitization was conducted to raise awareness about the project among community members. The sensitization was done in the project areas through mass media, workshops and community meetings and distribution of IEC materials including brochures, newsletters and posters. Sensitization activities ensured that all segments of the community including men, women, youth and vulnerable groups were adequately reached and engaged. The sensitization activities led to the identification and funding of 1,585 sub-projects in 1,188 local communities across the project areas. Overall, the community sensitization process contributed to increased awareness, improved attitudes and strengthened community ownership of

the initiative. The community engagement fostered a supportive environment for laid a strong foundation for successful implementation of the project interventions within the community.

(d) Television and radio programs highlighting the project were broadcast across major national stations. The 360 television programs covered all aspects of the project featuring field visits by stakeholders, implemented sub-projects, community capacity building, supported livelihood enhancement activities and exhibitions from various implementation areas. The broadcasts aimed to maximize publicity and showcase the achievements of the project effectively. Additionally, 512 radio programs were broadcast through national and community radio stations prominently featuring project activities. These multimedia broadcasts were strategically developed to raise public awareness and spotlight the impact and success stories emerging from the implementation of the project across various communities.

(e) Local communities from the project regions were engaged in documenting various success stories. Inspiring success stories of beneficiaries were documented and 13 videos were produced from project regions. The clips were disseminated through various media channels including TASAF and other stakeholders' social media platforms. These success stories showcased the remarkable achievements by project beneficiaries and the positive impact of completed sub-projects that had improved service delivery to the communities. The compelling visuals and narratives helped to raise awareness about the project's significance and its transformative effects on the lives of beneficiaries. The success stories highlighted the significant contributions of the project into empowering beneficiaries to improve their lives through basic service infrastructure development, labour-intensive public works and livelihood enhancement activities.

(f) Participation surveys were conducted in 13 sampled LGAs covering a total of 39 villages. The objective was to assess the level of level of involvement and engagement of local communities and other key stakeholders in the implementation of sub-projects. The survey key findings included low community participation, gaps in stakeholder engagement and limited technical capacity at LGA level. The surveys underscored the need for improved local community and other stakeholder engagement and stronger institutional support. The survey results provided actionable insights into the needs, motivations and challenges of local communities and other stakeholders enabling informed decision-making, targeted improvements and the development of strategies to enhance participation, effectiveness and inclusivity.

5.2 COMMUNITY SUPPORT INITIATIVES COMPONENT

The community support initiatives identified sub-projects using a participatory planning approach that ensured beneficiary involvement. This was followed by disbursement of funds as well as sub-project implementation and supervision. The sub-projects fell into three main categories of basic service infrastructure development, labour-intensive public works and IGAs.

5.2.1 Funded Sub-Projects by Category and Sector

Since the start of project implementation, a total of 1,585 sub-projects were funded. Table 1 presents distribution of funded sub-projects across the sub-project categories and various sectors. The income generation sector received the highest share, accounting for 600 (37.8%) sub-projects. Under the basic service infrastructure development category, education sector accounted for 497 (31.4%) sub-projects while health sector 290 (18.3%) sub-projects. Under the labour-intensive public works category, road sector accounted for 89 (5.6%) sub-projects, livestock sector accounted 57 (3.5%) sub-projects, agriculture sector 35 (2.2%) sub-projects, water sector 12 (0.8%) sub-projects and environment sector 6 (0.4%) sub-projects.

Table 1: Funded Sub-Projects by Category and Sector

S/N	Sector of sub-projects	Number of sub-projects	Percentage of sub-project
Basic Service Infrastructure Development			
1.	Education	497	31.4
2.	Health	290	18.3
Sub-total		787	49.7
Labour-Intensive Public Works			
3.	Road	89	5.6
4.	Livestock	56	3.5
5.	Agriculture	35	2.2
6.	Water	12	0.8
7.	Environment	6	0.4
Sub-total		198	12.5
Income Generating Activities			
8.	Income Generation	600	37.8
Sub-total		600	37.8
Grand total		1,585	100.0

Out of all 1,585 funded sub-projects, a total of 1,544 (97.4%) sub-projects were completed by the end of the project on December 30, 2025. The remaining 41 (26%) funded sub-projects were at the stages of completion. The completed sub-projects were delivering the intended services to the community.

5.2.2 Basic Service Infrastructure Development Sub-Projects

The basic service infrastructure development sub-projects were primarily designed to improve access to and quality of essential services, especially education and health-care facilities. At the project closure, a total of 787 educational and health sub-projects had been implemented across the project areas.

(a) Completed Educational Sub-Projects and Outcomes

The assets created through 497 completed educational sub-projects include classrooms, teacher offices, teacher houses, libraries, dormitories, science laboratories, dining halls, administration blocks, ventilated latrine pits, school fencing walls, playing grounds, water tanks and furniture. Table 2 presents the assets created through completed educational sub-projects. The construction of classrooms, libraries, science laboratories, playing grounds and dining halls have enhanced the learning and teaching environment for more than 129,000 students and 4,300 teachers, contributing to improved educational outcomes. The construction of ventilated toilet units have significantly enhanced sanitary conditions for students, promoting better health and hygiene in schools. Generally, enhanced educational assets have allowed more students to enroll in schools within their own communities.

Furthermore, the construction of dormitories for 11,760 students have provided security especially to girls and reduced walking long distances to and from school, improved learning environment reduced absenteeism and cases of pregnancies for girls and increased academic performance. The construction of teachers' residences have encouraged 224 teachers and their families to stay and work in remote areas where most of these houses were constructed. Teachers are staying within the school compound thus, supporting students even after normal work hours. The construction of administration blocks and teacher offices have improved working environment for over 1,000 teachers and other staff, supporting more effective school management and educational delivery.

Table 2: Assets Created Through Completed Educational Sub-Projects

Sector	Assets created	Unit of measure	Quantity
Education	Classrooms	Number	383
	Teacher offices	Number	123

Sector	Assets created	Unit of measure	Quantity
	Teacher houses	Number	224
	Libraries	Number	4
	Dormitories	Number	147
	Science laboratories	Number	21
	Dining halls	Number	18
	Administration blocks	Number	21
	Ventilated latrine pits	Number	1,073
	School Fencing walls	Meter	3,177
	Playing grounds	Number	1
	Water tanks	Litres	467,000
	Desks	Number	5,583
	Student chairs	Number	2,550
	Student tables	Number	2,460

(b) Completed Health Sub-Projects and Outcomes

The assets created through 290 completed health sub-projects include OPD or RCH buildings, maternity wards, doctor or nurse houses, mortuaries, health laboratories, theatre rooms, incinerators, laundries and ventilated latrine pits. Table 3 presents the assets created through completed health sub-projects. The construction of health facilities have created the capacity to conveniently provide health-care services to approximately 981,834 people from 236 villages. The facilities and assets have enabled communities to access primary care services for patients. The construction of health-care professionals' residences has ensured the availability of 207 health-care professionals including doctors and nurses, enabling consistent service delivery in project areas where health facilities have been established.

Table 3: Assets Created Through Completed Health Sub-Projects

Sector	Assets created	Unit of measure	Quantity
Health	OPD or RCH buildings	Number	104
	Maternity wards	Number	46
	Doctor or nurse houses	Number	207
	Mortuaries	Number	7
	Health laboratories	Number	16
	Theatre rooms	Number	16
	Incinerators	Number	76
	Laundries	Number	2
	Walkways	Meter	212
	Dispensary fencing walls	Meter	2,332
	Ventilated latrine pits	Number	227

5.2.3 Completed Labour-Intensive Public Works Sub-Projects and Outcomes

The labour-intensive public works sub-projects primarily focused on the creation of community assets such as roads, dams and irrigation canals as well as generation of temporary employment opportunities for households. Table 4 presents the assets created through completed labour-intensive public works sub-projects. The construction or rehabilitation of road infrastructure including bridges, culverts, and drifts created temporary wage employment for approximately 7,500 households. The improved road infrastructure has enhanced accessibility and connectivity for approximately 357,000 people across 78 villages. The construction of irrigation canals created temporary wage employment for 1,500 households, unlocking the potential to irrigate agricultural land especially for horticultural production for approximately 12,500 households across 18 villages.

Furthermore, the construction of cattle dips has helped control ticks and other external parasites thereby reducing the spread of tick-borne diseases. This has led to improved animal health and lowered veterinary costs for 49,500 households across 50 villages. The construction of water facilities including boreholes, shallow wells and charco dams have ensured reliable availability of water for 12,398 households across 14 villages. The environmental conservation sub-projects have contributed to mitigating the effects of climate change, reducing soil erosion and creating temporary wage employment for about 550 households from four villages.

Table 4: Assets Created Through Completed Labour-Intensive Public Works Sub-Projects

Sector	Assets created	Unit of measure	Quantity
Roads	Rural roads	Kilometre	395
	Bridges, culverts, drifts	Number	169
Agriculture	Irrigation canals	Metre	19,380
	Irrigated land	Acre	11,250
Livestock	Cattle dips	Number	56
Water	Bore halls or shallow wells	Number	3
	Charco dams	Cubic metre	71,200
Environment	Planted trees	Number	33,000
	Land conserved	Acre	44
	Storm water drainage	Metre	200
	Contour terraces	Square metre	26,700

5.2.4 Completed Income Generating Sub-Projects and Outcomes

IGAs primarily focused on enhancing economic resilience with the aim of providing the households with sustainable self-employment opportunities and income sources. The 600 completed income generating sub-projects included livestock keeping, beekeeping, fish farming and cottage industries. Through these sub-projects, a total of 49,875 households with over 250,000 members from 117 villages were supported to keep cows, goats, pigs, sheep, bees and chicken as well as manage cottage industries and fish farms. The assets created through completed income generating sub-projects are detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Assets Created Through Completed Income Generating Sub-Projects

Sector	Assets created	Unit of measure	Quantity
IGAs	Cows	Number	88
	Goats	Number	16,449
	Sheep	Number	9,206
	Pigs	Number	109
	Beehives	Number	2,033
	Chickens	Number	7,521
	Fish farms	Number	14
	Cottage industries	Number	18

In addition to project support for IGAs, households were encouraged to participate in savings group promotion activities. Group-based savings activities were introduced to help households strengthen and sustain their income generating efforts. The savings group activities included: (i) Formation of beneficiaries' savings groups; and (ii) Training of basic skills in business development. As a result of savings group promotion activities, a total of 13,784 savings groups with 207,585 beneficiaries were mobilized in the project areas by the end of the project. Out of these beneficiaries, men were 23,136 and women were 184,449. At the project's closure, the groups had accumulated savings of TZS 999,866,600 (equivalent to USD 375,444) out of which TZS 700,600,800 (equivalent to USD 263,071) was given out as loans to members for strengthening their income generating sub-projects.

5.3 COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

5.3.1 Project Staffing

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) consisted of 41 staff members. The TASAF Executive Director who was at the top of the organisational structure provided strategic leadership and ensured the alignment with the project's goals. Reporting directly to the

TASAF Executive Director was the Project Director responsible for the overall management of the project. The Project Director supported by a multidisciplinary team of seven professionals responsible for the day-to-day management and administration of project activities. The professionals had expertise in development communication, monitoring and evaluation, training and participation, infrastructure development and finance. At the base of the organisational structure were the TMOs who were responsible for supporting the LGA staff in carrying out field activities. The TMOs were stationed in the respective LGAs where the project was being implemented.

5.3.2 Capacity Building

Capacity building training was provided to enhance the capacity of project implementers at the LGA level. A total of 330 project implementers from 33 project LGAs were trained. The objective was to develop understanding of the project implementers on TPRP IV implementation modalities and their responsibilities and roles in the course of supporting project implementation at the community level. The project implementers involved in the training were accountants, community development officers, environmental officers, procurement officers, auditors, civil technicians, education officers, health officers and water technicians. The training strengthened compliance with project implementation modalities, improved accountability thereby contributing to more efficient and sustainable project implementation.

5.3.3 Technical Backstopping Support

Technical backstopping at the LGAs was conducted on quarterly basis by PIU to enhance the capacity of LGA technical teams and communities in sub-project implementation. The support was provided systematically throughout the sub-project cycle, from identification to implementation to ensure timely implementation of planned activities, compliance with sector norms and technical standards, adherence to TASAF operational procedures and guidelines, compliance with construction quality standards and sound financial management. It ensured that sub-project implementation met approved sector norms and standards, delivered durable and functional infrastructure. In addition, it strengthened community capacity through on-the-job guidance and skills transfer, reinforced compliance with procurement and financial management procedures and mitigated implementation risks such as poor workmanship, cost overruns and delays.

Technical backstopping support enhanced cost-effectiveness, safeguarded value for money, improved transparency and accountability and contributed to the sustainability of sub-projects. It also supported key performance indicators, including compliance

with technical standards, timely completion of sub-projects, cost-effectiveness and overall quality, serving as a critical input for achieving sustained development outcomes and ensuring the functionality and durability of TPRP IV supported infrastructure.

By integrating TASAF and LGA technical experts with community participation, technical backstopping support improved sub-project performance and built local capacity, promoted accountability and minimized implementation risks thereby maximizing the impact and sustainability of completed sub-projects.

5.3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Project Results Framework (PRF) guided the monitoring and assessment of project implementation and performance (Annex 3). By clearly linking inputs, activities, outputs and expected outcomes and by incorporating targets and performance indicators, the PRF provided a structured basis for measuring the achievement of planned results. Building on this, the establishment of the M&E framework was critical for ensuring systematic monitoring and evaluation, enabling accurate tracking of project activities, outputs, and outcomes and supporting evidence-based decision-making throughout implementation.

Overall, the M&E system established during the project preparatory phase enhanced the effective implementation of project activities. The system generated regular, reliable and timely information on project implementation progress against approved targets and outcome indicators. It enabled systematic tracking of progress, identification of implementation bottlenecks and formulation of corrective actions and effective assessment of progress toward planned results. The system furthermore served as the primary data source for project impact assessments. It provided a link to communities for primary data collection on project outcomes and impacts and also facilitated secondary data collection during studies and surveys. The impact assessments for the project offered an objective appraisal of the project's effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and sustainability.

During the project implementation, TASAF M&E Unit in close collaboration with the PIU coordinated data collection and analysis to enable effective oversight of the project implementation schedule, identify and address operational challenges and ensure adherence to project operational manuals and guidelines. The PIU prepared monthly and quarterly narrative and financial reports, which were reviewed by management teams to detect implementation bottlenecks, assess performance against targets, and agree on corrective actions, thereby strengthening accountability and facilitating adaptive management. Furthermore, NBS was commissioned to conduct the project

impact assessment with the objective of measuring the extent to which the project had achieved its objectives. The reports were submitted to OPEC Fund, the Government and other relevant stakeholders.

5.3.5 Environmental and Social Safeguards

TASAF as an implementation Agency, ensured that the implementation of the project activities complied with approved environmental and social safeguards guidelines which were aligned with the Government policies. It recognized the direct link between environmental deterioration, economic deprivation, poverty and social vulnerabilities. Consequently, it ensured that the implementation of the project activities integrated environmental and social safeguards throughout stages of its implementation. To maintain compliance with environmental and social safeguards, TASAF applied various Environment and Social Framework (ESF) instruments relevant to the project requirement. These instruments included Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); Labor Management Procedure (LMP); Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) and Stakeholders' Engagement Plan (SEP). These instruments provided structured guidance for identifying, assessing and mitigating potential environmental and social risks associated with TPRP IV supported sub-projects.

In addition, standardized screening forms were used to facilitate a comprehensive assessment of environmental and social risks across the entire lifecycle of sub-projects, including the design and implementation stages. These tools enabled community facilitators to evaluate risks during identification and the implementation of sub-projects. This approach ensured that environmental and social safeguards were fully integrated into the planning and execution phases of sub-projects at the community level. All implemented 1,585 sub-projects were screened to assess potential environmental and social risks and determined appropriate mitigation measures required.

At the commencement of the TPRP IV implementation, capacity building sessions were conducted for 330 LGA personnel on environmental and social safeguards. The sessions targeted a number of participants, including environmental officers, community development officers, procurement officers, auditors, civil technicians, education officers, health officers, and water technicians. The objective of these sessions was to equip LGA staff with essential skills regarding environmental and social safeguards, along with implementation modalities of the TPRP IV. During the project's implementation, SET members in collaboration with trained national facilitators conducted consistent technical backstopping support. These efforts were directed toward enhancing the capacity of LGA implementers to effectively monitor community level compliance with established environmental and social requirements.

5.3.6 Auditing

The auditing of project activities served as a mechanism to ensure transparency, accountability and the efficient use of resources, guaranteeing that they were employed exclusively for their intended purposes across all levels of operations. There were two types of audits conducted, internal and external audits. During the implementation of the project, audits were carried out at four levels through which the project was implemented: TMU, regional and LGA levels.

(a) Internal Audits

(i) TMU Level

TASAF internal auditors conducted quarterly internal audits at TMU. The audits assessed whether internal controls were functioning effectively as outlined in the financial manual focusing on expenditures, procurement and the disbursement of funds to regions and LGAs as well as the payment of labour-intensive public works wages to beneficiaries. Auditors reviewed procurement processes at the TMU level to ensure that goods and services were acquired following both Tanzanian Public Procurement Act and TASAF Procurement Guideline; and tracked the disbursement of funds from TASAF to LGAs to ensure that the funds reached the intended LGAs and beneficiaries. Any anomalies identified were promptly communicated to Management for corrective action and timely remediation.

(ii) Regional Level

TASAF internal auditors conducted internal audits at the offices of RAS supported by the project. The internal audits verified the utilization of funds disbursed at this level for monitoring, supervision and oversight of project activities; and confirmed that the funds were used exclusively for their intended purposes. The audit findings and recommendations were shared with RAS to enable them to take corrective actions, ensuring that funds were used exclusively to finance eligible project activities.

(iii) LGA Level

At LGA level, internal audits were conducted by TASAF and LGA internal auditors under MoU signed between TASAF and the LGAs. The objective was to review the sub-project identification process and related financial expenditures; ascertain compliance with sub-project identification procedures depending on the type of sub-project by LGAs; and review and assess how well expenditures were in line with the approved budget by TASAF.

(b) External Audits

The National Audit Office (NAO) conducted audits of project activities annually. The Controller and Auditor General (CAG) examined the financial statements of TPRP IV for each financial year in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) and provided assurance to the Government and the OPEC Fund on whether the financial statements complied with the respective applicable financial reporting frameworks. The CAG assessed whether the project achieved value for money in terms of economy, efficiency and effectiveness and whether the project complied with applicable regulations. The audit reports together with the management letters were submitted to TMU and later submitted to OPEC Fund by TMU as part of its accountability for each financial year. The CAG tracked the implementation of audit recommendations from external audits reports to ensure that weaknesses that had been identified had adequately been addressed by the management.

(c) Internal and External Audit Results on Project Implementation

Internal audits confirmed that project implementation in LGAs was generally on track with over 97.0 percent of funded sub-projects successfully completed and certified. However, several implementation challenges were identified including the use of some sub-projects prior to certification, inadequate supervision of sub-project implementation at the LGA level, and delays in sub-project completion. These issues were communicated to the LGA Directors together with recommended corrective actions. The respective LGA management teams promptly addressed the concerns and the issues were subsequently resolved. The CAG continuously issued 'clean' audit reports (unqualified opinions) to the annual financial statements of the project for all financial years. At the project's, the CAG conducted the final independent external audit for the project. Based on the assessment of the audit evidence obtained throughout the audit engagements, the CAG was satisfied and issued an unqualified audit opinion (clean audit report).

5.3.7 Procurement

Procurement was carried out at four levels including TMU, regional, LGA and community levels in accordance with the Tanzania Public Procurement Act (PPA) and its associated regulations. The procurement activities at TMU were implemented based on the prepared and approved procurement plans. The procurement and contract management processes were generally conducted in accordance with established rules and procedures. Based on the Report of the Controller and Auditor

General on the accounts of TASAF for the year ended June (2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025) the procurement of goods, works and services of TPRP IV was generally in compliance with the requirements of the PPA and its regulations.

To support the effective implementation of project activities, TASAF procured 26 motor vehicles and various office equipment, including ICT equipment such as photocopiers and printers. The procurement and contract management processes were transparent, timely and ensured value for money.

The Government launched the use of National e-Procurement System (NeST) in the public procurement in July, 2023. The NeST modules from higher to lower levels were enhanced to better accommodate procurement needs within the project activities. All levels of project implementation including TMU, regional secretariat, LGA and community were capacitated to support acquisition of goods and services for project implementation on the NeST. The use of NeST helped in ensuring (i) Compliance with the public procurement and public procurement regulations; (ii) Increased transparency, openness, keep records and reduced human errors; and (iii) Easy monitoring of procurements in the lower levels. In addition, training and hands-on support were provided to the CMC on the use of the NeST mobile application for procuring inputs, including materials, tools and local service providers to facilitate the implementation of community sub-projects.

5.3.8 Financial Management

The financial management section presents the commitments made by OPEC Fund, the Government and Participating Communities, the disbursements effected as well as the project expenditures incurred during the project implementation period.

(a) OPEC Fund Commitments, Fund Receipts and Absorption Status

The financing commitments from the OPEC Fund amounted to USD 50,000,000. The fund allocation consisted of USD 2,500,000 for outreach and monitoring, USD 40,000,000 for community development initiatives and USD 7,500,000 for coordination and management. Out of the committed funding, a total of USD 49,963,873 (99.93%) was received and expended. The expenditure included USD 2,363,873 (94.55%) for outreach and monitoring, USD 40,010,181 (100.03%) for community development initiatives and USD 7,589,819 (101.20%) for coordination and management. The bank balance was USD 36,127 (0.07%) while the rate of absorption of the funds received against the commitment was 99.9 percent as of the end of the project (Annex 4).

(b) Government Funding Commitments, Fund Disbursements and Community Contributions

The financing commitments from the Government amounted to USD 1,150,000. Out of the committed funding, a total of USD 1,120,000 (97.4%) was disbursed and expended for the implementation of project activities. This was provided in both cash and in-kind contributions. Furthermore, the estimated contributions from the participating communities amounted to USD 6,500,000. Of this amount, a total of approximately USD 6,000,000 (92.3%) was contributed in the form of cash, labour, land and construction materials during the implementation of the sub-projects.

(c) Funds Transferred to LGAs for Sub-Project Implementation

The total amount of TZS 104,986,714,750 (equivalent to USD 40,010,181) was transferred to LGAs to finance the implementation of 1,585 sub-projects in project communities by the end of the project. A total of TZS 89,658,652,890 (equivalent to USD 34,168,694) was used to finance sub-projects under the basic service infrastructure development category; TZS 12,073,472,682 (equivalent to USD 4,601,171) was used to finance sub-projects under the labour-intensive public works category; and TZS 3,254,589,178 (equivalent to USD 1,240,316) was used to finance sub-projects under the IGA category. The summary of sub-project funding by sub-project category is indicated in Table 6 and the details of fund disbursement to LGAs are provided in Annex 5.

Table 6: Summary of Sub-Project Funding by Category as of 31st December 2025

S/N	Sector of sub-projects	Number of sub-projects	Sub-project funding (USD)		% of sub-project funding
			TZS	USD	
Basic Service Infrastructure Development					
1.	Education	497	57,532,719,190	21,925,579	54.8
2.	Health	290	32,125,933,701	12,243,115	30.6
Sub-Total		787	89,658,652,890	34,168,694	85.5
Labour-Intensive Public Works					
3.	Road	89	6,929,123,315	2,640,672	6.6
4.	Livestock	56	1,994,746,428	760,193	1.9
5.	Agriculture	35	1,889,760,189	720,183	1.9
6.	Water	12	839,892,542	320,081	0.8
7.	Environment	6	419,947,583	160,041	0.4
Sub-Total		198	12,073,472,682	4,601,171	11.4
Income Generating Activities					
8.	IGAs	600	3,254,589,178	1,240,316	3.1
Sub-Total		600	3,254,589,178	1,240,316	3.1
Grand Total		1,585	104,986,714,750	40,010,181	100.0

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 EVIDENCE OF ACHIEVEMENTS FROM THE PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

The review of the TPRP IV Impact Assessment Report (2025) provided evidence on the extent to which the project achieved its objectives and met the expectations of targeted beneficiaries and communities, particularly in terms of access to, utilization of and satisfaction with services delivered through assets created under the implemented sub-projects. In addition, the report provided evidence on the extent to which livelihood enhancement activities contributed to reducing income poverty and improving the ability of targeted households to meet their basic needs. Specifically, the assessment aimed to evaluate the impact of TPRP IV poverty reduction interventions on poor households in the surveyed areas and to determine whether these interventions effectively enhanced living standards and improved access to social services within the targeted communities.

6.1 IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES

The following summary highlights concrete evidence of the project's positive impact on the targeted beneficiaries and their communities.

(a) Basic Service Infrastructure Development for Education Sector

The findings on the development of basic service infrastructure in the education sector indicated that classrooms were the most commonly supported facilities under the project as reported by 94.5 percent of households. Additionally, the construction of dormitories in secondary schools was reported by 63.3 percent of households. Classroom infrastructure was well-supported while enhancing other educational facilities further enriched the learning environment, fostering academic growth and the holistic development of students.

The construction of dormitories for example underscored the critical need for safe student accommodation particularly in remote areas. Upgrading of sanitation facilities addressed critical health concerns as 32.3 percent of households cited better hygienic conditions due to the construction of toilets which supported student health and attendance, particularly among girls. Teacher houses developed by the project played a vital role in retaining educators, particularly in remote areas where housing challenges were more acute. Around 32.0 percent of households reported that the provision of houses encouraged teachers to remain within school environments.

Overall, improvements in teaching and learning environments enhanced educational quality through better facilities developed by the project with more than half of households (55.4%) identifying improved learning and teaching conditions as the primary outcome.

(b) Basic Service Infrastructure Development for Health Sector

Implementation of health infrastructure sub-projects significantly improved access to health services. On average, 81.7 percent of households reported the construction of health facilities in their areas, suggesting that the interventions significantly expanded the availability of healthcare services. The findings revealed that 23.3 percent of households in areas benefiting from health infrastructure interventions were able to reach a health facility within 15 minutes whereas 14.1 percent of households in areas without these interventions had similar access. Additionally, 33.0 percent of households in health infrastructure intervention areas reported travel times of 16–30 minutes to the nearest health facility compared with 25.8 percent in areas without health infrastructure interventions. These findings implied that the project enabled more households in the health infrastructure intervention areas to travel shorter distances to reach health facilities compared to those in the non-health infrastructure intervention areas.

(c) Development of Sustainable Water Facilities

The development of sustainable water facilities aimed to improve access to safe, reliable and adequate water services within the project areas. The types of water facilities and infrastructure established in the project areas include boreholes, shallow wells and chaco dams. The findings indicated that 54.5 percent of households were able to access the nearest project supported water sources within 15 minutes. In addition, more than half of the surveyed households (52.6 percent) reported using improved water sources for domestic purposes, primarily from water facilities supported by the project. The development of sustainable water facilities had direct implications for reducing time burdens, particularly for women and children who are traditionally responsible for water collection while also contributing to strengthened household and community water security.

(d) Labour-Intensive Public Works and Impact on Household Income

(i) Improved income through labour-intensive public works participation

Approximately 88.0 percent of households participated in labour-intensive public works that provided temporary employment and contributed to local infrastructure or services. Prior to participation in the labour-intensive public works, most households earned less

than TZS 200,000, reflecting high poverty levels among the target population. During project participation, the share of households below this income threshold declined, while those earning above TZS 200,000 increased. This shift in income distribution indicated that the labour-intensive public works contributed positively to household income growth, improved economic security and reduced vulnerability among households.

(ii) Skills acquisition through labour-intensive public works participation

The findings indicated that 26.9 percent of household members reported acquiring specific skills through participation in labour intensive-public works sub-projects, with 44.9 percent gaining skills in construction and 20.4 percent in tree planting and soil conservation. The acquisition of practical skills particularly in construction, tree planting and soil conservation enhanced participants' employability and income generating potential beyond the duration of the project. Moreover, skills in environmental conservation suggested longer-term benefits for sustainable land management and community resilience. Overall, the findings indicated that the labour-intensive public works sub-projects had the potential to generate lasting livelihood impacts by equipping beneficiaries with transferable skills that support economic self-reliance and sustainable development.

(e) Engagement of Beneficiaries in Savings Group Activities and Income-Generating Opportunities

(i) Awareness and participation of households in savings groups

The findings indicated that about 88.3 percent of households reported awareness of savings groups, investment and credit activities facilitated by the project in the project areas. This knowledge primarily acquired through LGA community facilitators, demonstrated significant progress in financial literacy initiatives that ensure sustainable, inclusive and self-driven financial practices. Almost 94.5 percent of households reported participating in savings group activities to manage their finances. The combination of high participation in savings groups activities with substantial exposure to entrepreneurship and business training demonstrated that the project significantly strengthened households' financial management skills and entrepreneurial capacity. These interventions enhanced income generating potential, promoted economic self-reliance and supported sustainable livelihood development among beneficiaries.

(ii) Borrowing from savings groups to finance IGAs

More than 79.7 percent of households reported borrowing from savings groups to finance small IGAs, demonstrating proactive efforts to improve their economic situation through investment. The findings demonstrated that saving and investment groups

alongside credit activities, contributed significantly to poverty reduction by improving households' access to financial services and enabling asset accumulation. Livestock ownership expanded with 62.7 percent of households owning chickens and 36.1 percent owning goats largely supported by the project. These outcomes indicated enhanced financial inclusion, diversified livelihoods and greater household resilience, all of which are critical pathways toward sustainable poverty reduction and economic self-reliance.

(iii) Households engagement in non-agricultural self-employment

The proportion of households engaged in non-agricultural self-employment increased from 13.9 percent prior to project implementation to 15.2 percent after the project implementation. When disaggregated by sex, male participation rose modestly from 11.7 percent to 12.3 percent while female participation increased more substantially, from 15.5 percent to 17.5 percent. This rise in non-agricultural self-employment after project implementation reflects a positive shift toward livelihood diversification. Notably, the stronger growth among women compared to men suggested that the project contributed to women's economic empowerment by enabling greater participation in IGAs beyond agriculture.

(f) Gender Integration and Women's Participation

Qualitative findings indicated that both women and men were reported to be working hand in hand in project activities. The gender analysis indicated a notable increase in female participation in non-agricultural self-employment, rising from 21.9 percent prior to the project to 28.0 percent during its implementation. This upward trend suggested that the project contributed to enhancing women's economic empowerment by expanding their engagement in IGAs beyond the agricultural sector. Furthermore, women were empowered to assume leadership roles, such as chairpersons, secretaries and treasurers of savings groups, as well as members of the CMC resulting in increased confidence to participate in meetings and decision-making at the village level. This enhanced capacity has translated into stronger leadership and representation of women in higher-level village leadership positions.

(g) Unintended Project Outcomes

Despite achieving its intended outcomes, the project also generated a range of positive, unintended outcomes. These were not part of the project's formal objectives but suggested that its interventions accelerated broader social transformation beyond the expected economic and educational outcomes. For example, the project's interventions contributed indirectly to poverty reduction by improving household food security and nutrition. The proportion of households consuming three meals per day

increased from 16.1 percent to 25.1 percent, reflecting enhanced access to adequate food. At the same time, reports of hunger due to lack of resources declined significantly from 71.9 percent before the intervention to 55.4 percent after the intervention, indicating reduced vulnerability to food insecurity. Other reported unintended project outcomes included greater social cohesion among beneficiaries (51.4%) and higher levels of their participation in community and political activities (17.8%).

6.2 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

6.2.1 Conclusion

The impact assessment findings demonstrated that the project interventions of basic service infrastructure development, labour-intensive public works and IGAs were successful in delivering the intended economic and social benefits to the targeted beneficiaries and their communities. The established health facilities, educational infrastructure, water facilities and roads were successfully completed and are fully operational. Beneficiaries indicated the extent to which income emanating from temporary wages prevented them from abject situation as they afforded among other needs to get food for their families. On the other hand, through livelihood enhancement, knowledge on savings and entrepreneurship skills attracted beneficiaries to engage into economically viable activities that generate income to sustain their well-being. Economically, beneficiaries particularly women and girls, had gained financial empowerment, enhancing their decision-making power and economic independence. Discussions with beneficiary groups revealed high levels of satisfaction with the support received, noting that it had significantly improved their overall well-being.

6.2.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings from the assessment, the following were some key recommendations to further improve the outcomes and impact of the project:

- (a) Strengthening both technical and facilitation skills to ensure that community needs are fully addressed during the planning and implementation of sub-projects. Comprehensive technical training should consider long-term needs of communities and households, helping prevent sub-projects from partially meeting the expressed needs.
- (b) Strengthen labour-intensive public works sub-projects by enhancing community capacity to identify and implement climate-resilient initiatives. This would

promote long-term sustainability, reduce vulnerability to climate shocks and address gaps identified during sub-project implementation.

- (c) Investments in education, health and water infrastructure had significantly addressed critical community needs. However, the assessment identified remaining gaps in terms of the project's coverage and accessibility. It was recommended that future project phases should be expanded to reach more underserved communities, improve access to essential services and promote sustainable human development outcomes.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents an assessment of project performance focusing on: (i) Relevance of project objectives to national priorities and stakeholder needs; (ii) Efficiency of project implementation and use of resources; (iii) and Cost-effectiveness evaluated through unit costs and beneficiary reach alongside the use of standardized designs and Operational Bills of Quantities (OBoQs). The assessment is based on implementation experience, monitoring data and other available evidence at project completion.

7.1 PROJECT RELEVANCE

The project was highly relevant to the country's long-term development agenda as it directly addressed the structural causes of poverty, particularly in rural and poor areas. The project was aligned with Tanzania's national development strategies including Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025 and the Five Year Development Plans (FYDPs) which emphasized inclusive growth, improved infrastructure and enhanced livelihoods. Overall, the project contributed to poverty reduction, inclusive economic growth, improved living standards and sustainable development while reinforcing national development goals.

The relevance of the project was based on its focus to improve access of households to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities. The essential socio-economic infrastructure developed focused on pro-poor sectors of education, health, water, agriculture, livestock, roads and environment. By strengthening facilities and infrastructure from these sectors, the project reduced isolation of rural communities and improved socio-economic service delivery. In addition, income generating opportunities contributed immensely in the creation of various income generating assets including livestock, beehives, cottage industries and fish farms. These initiatives provided self-employment opportunities for poor and vulnerable households, enabling them to increase income, stimulate economic inclusion and enhance the sustainability of livelihoods.

The project was also relevant in terms of poverty alleviation and employment creation. Through labour-intensive public works, the project provided short- and medium-term employment opportunities for local poor communities through payment of wages, thereby increasing household incomes and enhancing economic resilience among vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the project promoted regional equity and social inclusion by targeting regions that were lagging behind and where poverty incidence remained high. By directing investments to the poor and vulnerable populations, the

project helped narrow regional development gaps and supported balanced national growth. The project funding also focused on the needs of low-income populations, while also supporting sustainable development practices. The focus on basic service infrastructure development complemented Tanzania's domestic initiatives and enhanced institutional capacity for project implementation and service delivery.

7.2 PROJECT EFFICIENCY

The project efficiency was assessed through several key aspects encompassing sub-project completion rate, administrative cost ratio, budget absorption rate and efficiency benchmarking. These aspects are detailed as follows:

(a) Sub-Project Completion Rate

The project recorded a high level of efficiency during the implementation period. The completion of 1,544 (97.4%) out of 1,585 sub-projects demonstrates efficient resource utilization, strong implementation capacity and effective project management. This completion enhanced the project's ability to deliver timely benefits to targeted households and communities. Resource utilization under the project was efficient as evidenced by the large number of sub-projects completed within the planned period. Financial resources, technical expertise from TMU and SET as well as institutional capacities within TMU and LGAs were effectively mobilized and utilized to support implementation at the community and LGA levels respectively. Project management and implementation arrangements contributed significantly to the observed efficiency. Clear implementation structures, decentralized execution through LGAs and regular monitoring and supervision enabled timely identification and resolution of operational and implementation challenges. These mechanisms supported consistent progress tracking and enhanced accountability among implementing actors, resulting in steady completion of sub-projects to meet set project targets.

(b) Administrative Cost Ratio

The project demonstrated strong efficiency, particularly as reflected in its relatively low administrative cost ratio. The project had the total cost of USD 49.96 million from the OPEC Fund with USD 7.59 million expended for administrative expenses. The administrative expenditure accounted for approximately 15.2 percent of the total project budget while about 84.8 percent (or USD 42.37 million) was directed toward direct implementation and sub-project investments. This cost structure was broadly consistent with international good practice for large-scale poverty reduction and community-based development projects where administrative costs typically range between 10.0 and 25.0 percent of total expenditure.

(c) Budget Absorption Rate

The project successfully expended more than 99.0 percent of the budget during the planned implementation period. The high absorption rate reflects strong financial management and efficient implementation capacity within the project. It suggests that planning, disbursement, procurement and execution processes were well coordinated, allowing funds to be converted into activities and outputs with minimal delays or bottlenecks. This performance was consistent with the project’s operational results as demonstrated by the timely completion of sub-projects.

(d) Efficiency Benchmarking

The efficiency benchmarking shows that the project demonstrated an improved efficiency when compared with the TPRP III in terms of project administrative ratio. By using this previous phase as a reference point, the administrative cost ratio improved from 16.9 percent for TPRP III to 15.2 percent for TPRP IV, indicating a more efficient balance between management costs and direct service delivery. This reduction suggests that administrative processes became more streamlined, allowing a greater share of project resources to be directed toward beneficiary focused activities. Lower administrative overheads while maintaining effective oversight and coordination is a strong indicator of improved financial efficiency.

7.3 COST EFFECTIVENESS

Cost-effectiveness was assessed through two key aspects: (i) An analysis of unit costs and beneficiary reach; and (ii) The use of standardized designs and OBoQs. These aspects are detailed as follows:

(a) Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Unit Costs and Beneficiary Reach

Cost-effectiveness analysis assessed how efficiently the project’s total expenditure translated into direct support for beneficiaries. The project’s value for money was assessed using the unit cost per beneficiary as a key efficiency indicator. The project spent around USD 50.00 million to support 1,606,476 direct beneficiaries, averaging USD 31.00 per beneficiary. This unit cost indicates a high level of cost-effectiveness, particularly considering the large-scale nature of the poverty reduction project which covered five regions of the country. The relatively low cost per beneficiary indicates that the project successfully reached a substantial number of individuals, reflecting efficient use of resources and a strong capacity to maximize the impact of the available budget.

(b) Cost-Effectiveness Through Standardized Designs and OBoQs

Cost-effectiveness was ensured through the provision of standard designs and specification drawings, a sub-project menu, standard OBoQs and construction plans to communities. As a result, communities implemented construction works that met the required standards in a cost-effective manner. The unit construction costs of TPRP IV supported sub-projects were compared with those of similar projects implemented using comparable approaches, particularly structures constructed under other government sectors. The calculated average construction cost per square meter for health and education facilities under the project was TZS 320,000 (equivalent to USD 128) compared to TZS 370,000 (equivalent to USD 148) for government implemented projects. Hence, the project's construction costs were lower than those of other comparable projects.

In addition, cost-effectiveness was enhanced through community involvement in supervision, effective utilization of the local workforce and other available resources, technical reviews of construction works, maintenance of sub-project costs within specified budgets and strict adherence to procurement procedures. Increased community participation also contributed to faster completion of project processes and sub-project implementation, as well as improved transparency and accountability. As a result, community participation minimized the risk of resource mismanagement and misuse by corrupt leaders and ensured better quality of the constructed infrastructure. Collectively, these measures contributed to lowering and controlling the costs of implemented sub-projects.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Project Results Framework comprised a total of 18 performance indicators. It functioned as a management tool, which articulated the causal chain from inputs to activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts. It served as both a plan for project implementation and a basis for monitoring and evaluation.

The PDO level indicators provided insight into the long-term impact of the project while the intermediate results level indicators measured progress toward specific objectives. Output indicators tracked tangible deliverables produced through implementation of project activities which provided immediate evidence on implementation progress. Finally, activity indicators assessed the effectiveness on implementation of activities and provided important information in respect of the allocation and utilization of resources.

In assessing the project indicators, the actual performance of each indicator was measured to capture the final values achieved. A variance analysis was then conducted, comparing actual performance against the predetermined targets, with brief explanations provided for any deviations observed. The assessment of each performance indicator in the project's logic model is as detailed below:

8.1 PDO INDICATORS

Indicator 1: Average percentage reduction in the population living below the basic needs poverty line by December 2025. The project aimed to achieve a 5.0 percent reduction in the proportion of people living below the basic needs poverty line by December 2025. However, the project was unable to determine the basic needs levels in the project areas because no baseline survey was conducted at the start of implementation. As a result, there was no collected household level data against which poverty status could be measured using a basic needs framework.

Indicator Number 2: Average reduction in the Gini Coefficient by December 2025 (percentage). The project aimed to achieve a 2.0 reduction in the Gini Coefficient indicating improved equity in income or consumption distribution within the project areas by December 2025. The project was unable to determine the Gini Coefficient in the project areas because no baseline survey was conducted at the start of implementation. As a result, there was no collected household level data against which income or wealth inequality could be measured using a Gini Coefficient.

8.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULTS INDICATORS

Indicator 3: Percentage of the population with reduced travel time to and from essential facilities (schools, health and water points) by December 2025.

Approximately 41.9 percent of the population reported reduced travel time to and from essential facilities (schools, health and water points) significantly surpassing the target of 20.0 percent by 21.9 percentage points. The construction of project supported facilities contributed to reduced travel time by bringing essential services closer to communities.

Indicator 4: Percentage of the population with access to improved economic infrastructure (roads and irrigation systems) by December 2025.

Approximately 15.6 percent of the population gained access to improved economic infrastructure of roads and irrigation infrastructure. This result surpassed the target of 10.0 percent by 5.6 percentage points, demonstrating strong performance of the project in delivering improved economic infrastructure in the project areas.

Indicator 5: Number of person days generated through labor-intensive public works sub-projects by December 2025.

The project generated 996,000 person-days of labor-intensive public works achieving 99.6 percent of the target. This demonstrates strong performance in generating short-term employment and income support for participating households. Beyond income gains, the sub-projects also created community assets and strengthened participants' resilience for productive economic activities.

Indicator 6: Percentage of direct project beneficiaries managing income-generating activities by December 2025.

Approximately 10.0 percent of direct beneficiaries were managing income generating projects, surpassing the target of 5.0 percent by 5.0 percentage points. This demonstrates strong performance of the project in promoting IGAs in the project areas, implying a significant positive shift in the lives of the majority of project beneficiaries.

Indicator 7: One member from each poor household is actively participating in savings group activities by December 2025.

A total of 207,585 household members from poor households participated in savings group activities, exceeding the original target of 200,000 household members by 7,585 household members (3.8 percent over the target). This outcome reflects substantial engagement and participation of poor households in savings group activities across the project areas.

8.3 OUTPUT INDICATORS

Indicator 8: Number of classroom sub-projects implemented by December 2025.

The project completed a total of 178 classroom sub-projects, exceeding the original target of 110 classroom sub-projects by 68 classroom sub-projects (63.6 percent over the target). The additional classrooms significantly reduced overcrowding, enabling teachers to manage classes more effectively.

Indicator 9: Number of dormitory sub-projects implemented by December 2025.

The project completed a total of 138 dormitory sub-projects, exceeding the original target of 130 sub-projects by 8 sub-projects (6.2 percent over the target). The dormitories improved student accommodation and enabled students from remote areas to attend school more consistently, contributing to improved retention and attendance.

Indicator 10: Number of teacher housing sub-projects implemented by December 2025.

The project completed a total of 109 teacher housing sub-projects, exceeding the original target of 106 teacher housing sub-projects by 3 teacher housing sub-projects (2.8 percent over the target). The provision of housing enabled teachers to live closer to their workplaces, increasing the time and attention devoted to students and improving teacher working spirit.

Indicator 11: Number of other educational sub-projects including administration blocks, libraries, science laboratories, dining halls, perimeter fencing and playgrounds) implemented by December 2025.

The project completed a total of 54 other educational sub-projects, exceeding the original target of 50 sub-projects by 4 sub-projects (8.0 percent over the target). This achievement demonstrates strong project implementation and contributed to improved school management, safer learning environments and enhanced academic and recreational facilities in the project areas.

Indicator 12: Number of dispensary and health centre facility sub-projects including OPD and RCH units, maternity wards, laboratories, theatre rooms, mortuaries and laundries) implemented by December 2025.

The project completed a total of 172 dispensary and health centre facility sub-projects, exceeding the original target of 104 sub-projects by 68 sub-projects (65.4 percent over the target). This significant overachievement improved access to essential healthcare services, strengthened maternal and child health care and enhanced overall health service delivery in the project areas.

Indicator 13: Number of health staff housing sub-projects implemented by December 2025. The project completed a total of 105 health staff housing sub-projects, falling short of the original target of 106 sub-projects by one sub-project (a 0.9 percent shortfall). Though the target was not fully achieved, the high level of completion demonstrates substantial progress in improving accommodation for health workers.

Indicator 14: Number of water facility (boreholes, shallow wells and charco dams) and environmental sub-projects implemented by December 2025. The project completed a total of 18 water facility and environmental sub-projects, falling short of the original target of 26 sub-projects by 8 sub-projects (a 30.8 percent shortfall). The shortfall reflects the project's demand-driven approach, where communities prioritized other sub-projects over water facilities.

Indicator 15: Number of rural road sub-projects implemented by December 2025. The project completed a total of 83 rural road sub-projects, falling short of the original target of 150 sub-projects by 67 sub-projects (a 44.7 percent shortfall). The shortfall was largely due to the demand-driven approach, where communities identified and prioritized sub-projects based on their needs.

Indicator 16: Number of agriculture and livestock facility sub-projects including irrigation schemes and cattle dips implemented by December 2025. The project completed a total of 80 agriculture and livestock facility sub-projects, falling short of the original target of 150 sub-projects by 70 sub-projects (a 46.7 percent shortfall). The lower than expected progress resulted from a demand-driven, participatory approach that prioritized community identified needs, leading to fewer but more locally relevant sub-projects.

Indicator 17: Number of income-generating sub-projects implemented by the project by December 2025. The project completed a total of 600 income generating sub-projects, exceeding the original target of 568 sub-projects by 32 sub-projects (5.6 percent over the target). This overachievement reflects strong implementation performance, effective community engagement and high demand for income-generating activities.

8.4 INPUT INDICATORS

Indicator number 18: Financial resource commitments and disbursements (million USD) for project implementation by December 2025.

(i) Total financial commitment and disbursement by the OPEC Fund (USD million) by December 2025. A total of USD 50.0 million was allocated and disbursed by the OPEC Fund for the implementation of the project, meeting the original target of USD 50 million and achieving 100.0 percent of the planned financial commitment. This demonstrates full adherence to the agreed funding levels and reflects strong financial planning and execution for the project.

(ii) Total Financial Commitment and Disbursement by the Government (USD million). The Government disbursed USD 1.12 million towards the implementation of the project activities, against the target of USD 1.15 million, achieving approximately 97.4 percent of the planned financial commitment. This indicates strong government support and participation in co-financing project activities, ensuring that interventions in the targeted areas were effectively implemented. The slight shortfall of USD 0.03 million was minimal and did not appear to have significantly affected project execution.

(iii) Total financial commitments and contributions by participating communities (USD million) by December 2025. Communities had contributed USD 6.00 million toward the implementation of TPRP IV supported sub-projects, against an end target of USD 6.50 million, achieving approximately 92.3 percent of the planned contribution. This indicates the extent to which the communities fulfilled their obligations of contributing to the project's overall agreed co-financing arrangements. While the target was not fully met as it fell short by USD 0.50 million, the substantial community participation demonstrates strong local ownership and commitment to the project.

8.5 CONCLUSION

Out of the 18 project key performance indicators, ten (10) indicators were fully achieved and exceeded their targets. Three indicators attained over 96.0 percent of their targets while another three reached the achievement between 50.0 and 70.0 percent. Two indicators could not be measured as no baseline survey was conducted at the start of project implementation. Overall, these achievements reflect substantial progress toward the intended project's objectives and demonstrates effective implementation. Additionally, the achievements indicate strong performance across the core project components and that the project design, management and resource allocation were largely effective. Few indicators that were partially achieved highlights some of the key areas where additional effort and strategic adjustment may be required to ensure stronger performance and greater impact in future project phases.

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

During its implementation, the project recorded significant achievements despite encountering several challenges. The implementation challenges experienced are outlined below.

9.1 OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

The following overall challenges were encountered during sub-project implementation:

- (a) Changes to sector drawings disrupted the planned infrastructure budget and implementation process, contributing to cost escalation. This required cost adjustments to effectively address the challenges encountered during project implementation.
- (b) Adherence to new government policies on health sector infrastructure requirements at village and ward levels necessitated additional construction of health centre facilities at the ward level, which contributed to an increased number of health infrastructure facilities beyond the original plan.
- (c) The introduction of electronic procurement through the Nest for community level procurement replaced TASAF community procurement procedures. This necessitated a temporary suspension of implementation pending the completion of community capacity building training. This resulted in a formal request to OFID for an extension of the project implementation period.
- (d) The fund threshold limit from the OPEC Fund to the TASAF was insufficient to meet periodic batches of sub-project applications and other operational expenses in a timely manner. Consequently, implementation plans were prepared based on the available threshold, focusing on critical activities that could be implemented during the period. This approach was mainly adopted to ensure that available resources were used efficiently to achieve the intended objectives.
- (e) The effects of climate change resulted in unusual rainfall patterns and seasonal variations during project implementation. Consequently, climate change awareness was emphasized and provided to beneficiaries throughout the entire project cycle management process (i.e. identification, planning, implementation, and monitoring). This included the identification of mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of climate change. Sub-projects that were assessed to be

at high risk of being affected by climate change were excluded from implementation.

- (f) Most applications submitted by communities could not be adequately met due to limited availability of funds. This compelled communities to prioritize their most urgent needs and allocate the available resources accordingly while less urgent needs were deferred until future funding became available.

9.2 COMPONENT SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

The following component specific challenges were encountered during implementation of sub-projects:

9.2.1 Outreach and Community Engagement Experience

There was a general tendency toward low youth participation in most project areas. This indicates a limited understanding among young people of their role in the development process. This situation was observed during monitoring activities, as the majority of individuals who attended meetings and participated in project implementation activities were middle-aged and elderly. The challenge was addressed through sensitization and awareness sessions conducted at household and village levels. This was followed by the enforcement of existing by-laws by the village council.

9.2.2 Community Development Initiative Experience

The sustainability of labour-intensive public works sub-projects including roads, drainage systems and charco dams was often uncertain due to expectations of continued government support. This was caused by the prevailing mindsets that the government would continue to support the sub-projects. To address this challenge, operation, maintenance and sustainability measures were emphasized during implementation to ensure assets created remain functional after project phase-out.

9.2.3 Coordination and Management Experience

Limited technical and management capacity in some LGAs hindered effective support for community-level sub-project implementation. To address this challenge, capacity building was provided to all implementation actors at the LGA level before and during project implementation, with additional technical backstopping from the TMU and national-level sector experts.

In addition, several LGAs experienced challenges due to the relocation of sector experts, particularly civil engineers from LGAs to newly established agencies such as

the Tanzania Rural Roads Agency (TARURA), which operate outside the LGA structure. This resulted in reduced technical capacity at the LGA level, leading to delays in fund applications, occasional inadequacies in field appraisals, and subsequent delays in sub-project implementation. To mitigate these challenge, formal coordination arrangements were established between LGAs and TARURA, enabling TARURA experts to provide technical support to ongoing sub-projects. Additionally, sector experts from neighboring LGAs were engaged to support implementation where necessary.

CHAPTER TEN

10.0 PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

Elements of sustainability were incorporated right from the design stage of the project. The idea was to ensure that the project is able to maintain its operations, services and benefits during and after its projected life time. To ensure that community benefits from basic social service infrastructure development, labour-intensive public works and income generating sub-projects are sustained beyond project closure, the following aspects outline the sustainability of TPRP IV supported sub-projects:

(a) Enhanced Community Ownership Through Participatory Development Processes

The implementation of the project interventions followed the CDD approach, where community members identified their own priorities. The involvement of community members in the project areas from the initial identification stage to completion helped to secure community buy-in and ownership that ensured that the implemented sub-projects were not viewed as an external imposition but as community owned assets and they have an obligation to value and protect them. The community members perceive the implemented sub-project as theirs and the cost of maintenance of created asset for minor repairs was often absorbed by the community itself.

(b) Institutional Integration and Sustainability

The implementation of the project was integrated into the existing Government administrative structure to facilitate continuity. This process was rooted in the principles of D-by-D policy aimed at empowering local authorities to manage development projects. TPRP IV supported sub-projects were integrated into this structure to promote sustainability. Upon project closure, responsibility for the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the completed sub-projects was transferred to the respective LGA and village administrations. This institutional handover required the respective authorities to incorporate the completed sub-projects into their annual budgets for ongoing O&M. At the grassroots level, oversight of these sub-projects was vested in the offices of the VEOs within the respective communities. At village level, community committees were established such as school boards, health committees and water user associations which ensured that the handed over sub-projects remained functional, maintained and relevant to the local communities over the long term.

(c) Economic and Financial Sustainability Through Savings Groups

The savings groups promoted by the project were intended to function as a local financial institution, ensuring that beneficiaries in the project areas maintained access to loan facilities for investment in small scale IGAs long after the project support ceases. The initiated IGAs remained viable, thereby facilitating continuous household income generation and acted as a buffer against economic shocks. The savings groups transitioned beneficiaries from assistance dependency to financial self-reliance.

(d) Role of Community Contributions in Ensuring Sustainability

Community contributions made during the implementation of the sub-projects were essential to ensuring ownership and commitment of the sub-projects among beneficiaries and supported communities. These contributions played a critical role in promoting the long-term sustainability of the sub-project investments as communities were better prepared and motivated to maintain, manage and protect the sub-project assets beyond the project's lifespan.

(e) Government Commitment to Enhanced Poverty Reduction Efforts

The Government is committed to enhancing poverty reduction efforts by implementing policies that promote economic and human development. Through targeted poverty reduction programs and projects, the Government seeks to uplift marginalized communities and reduce socio-economic disparities. Thus, the Government prepared and submitted to OPEC Fund a proposal for the successor project (TPRP V) which is intended to enhance the sustainability of poverty reduction initiatives in the country. Additionally, the Government's commitment and political will are demonstrated by its intention to formalize the TASAF as a permanent government agency for social protection as well as by its plans to increase the allocation of domestic revenue toward poverty reduction initiatives in the country.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

11.0 OPEC FUND AND GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

The performance of the OPEC Fund and the Government in the implementation of the project is assessed in this chapter. The OPEC Fund provided financing to support project implementation and TASAF acted as the Government's executing agency of the project. The performance of both the OPEC Fund and the Government is discussed in detail below.

11.1 OPEC FUND PERFORMANCE

The OPEC Fund performance was assessed by examining its compliance with the agreed upon obligations for execution of the project as detailed below:

(a) OPEC Fund Financial Commitment to the TPRP IV

The OPEC Fund fulfilled its funding commitment to the project, disbursing a total of approximately USD 50.00 million (equivalent to TZS 123.30 billion) in line with the agreed schedule and performance thresholds throughout the implementation period, thereby ensuring an uninterrupted flow of resources for project activities. The OPEC Fund generally adhered to the disbursement schedule, providing the necessary financing for project operations.

(b) Project Performance Review Missions

The joint project performance review missions, involving the Government, LGAs and the OPEC Fund were organized and conducted to assess how the project was progressing and performed against its planned objectives. The missions were used to identify successes, challenges and areas for improvement. The missions helped the project to detect implementation issues, take corrective actions and improve decision making and capture lessons learned. The missions helped to enhance the performance of the project.

11.2 GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

The Government performance was assessed by examining its compliance with the agreed upon obligations for execution of the project as detailed below.

(a) Disbursement of Funds to Communities Through LGAs

Throughout the five-year project implementation period, the Government through TASAF, fulfilled its commitment under the Loan Agreement by channeling funds to communities for the implementation of TPRP IV supported sub-projects through the LGAs. During the project implementation, a total of TZS 104.99 billion (equivalent to

USD 40.01 million) was disbursed to the 1,188 project communities for sub-project implementation.

(b) Alignment of the TPRP IV with National Priorities

The Government's performance in implementing the project demonstrated a strong commitment to poverty reduction, supported by a structured and systematic approach to project execution. The project was aligned with national priorities, contributing directly to the realization of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, FYDP III of 2021/22 to 2025/26 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

(c) Regular Performance and Financial Reporting of the Project Progress

The Government through TASAF timely prepared and submitted quarterly implementation reports detailing project progress, disbursements, expenditures and procurement as well as external and internal audited reports, in accordance with Loan agreement signed between the Government and OPEC Fund. These reports were essential for tracking fund utilization, ensuring accountability and identifying any discrepancies during implementation.

(d) Government Financial Commitment to the Project

The Government fulfilled its commitments by providing counterpart funding totaling TZS 2.95 billion (equivalent to USD 1.12 million), representing approximately 97.4 percent of the committed amount to support the implementation of project supported activities during the implementation period. This included budgetary allocations to cover administrative costs and operational expenses not directly financed by OPEC Fund.

(e) Government Assurance on the Project to the OPEC Fund

The Government provided assurance to the OPEC Fund regarding the project. This assurance was supported by a formal declaration confirming that the project had undergone all necessary approvals from the legal and administrative authorities within the country, a pre-requisite for loan approval by OPEC Fund. Such assurance was a standard requirement for financing from OPEC Fund, which intended to ensure legal compliance and sound governance within the recipient country. The Government confirmed that the project agreement was legally binding under Tanzanian law. The legal entities in the country included the Ministry of Finance which was responsible for overall fiscal policy, debt management and securing external financing and the Attorney General's Office which provided legal advice to the Government and ensured that all agreements complied with Tanzanian law.

CHAPTER TWELVE

12.0 LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TPRP IV

The implementation of the project generated valuable lessons that will help guide the design and execution of subsequent phases as well as similar future projects. These lessons are intended to strengthen best practices and improve overall future project effectiveness and sustainability. The following are the major lessons learned during the TPRP IV lifecycle:

(a) Funding Thresholds in Sub-Project Implementation

Implementation of sub-projects at the community level depends much on timely availability of funds. With the increasing demand from communities for additional classrooms, toilets, dormitories for girl students, libraries and health facilities, community members are becoming more motivated to identify and implement priority sub-projects. However, funding for processed sub-projects may occasionally be delayed due to the availability of threshold limits. The delay necessitates mobilizing resources from elsewhere to allow communities implement the sub-projects to meet demand. Delays in resource mobilization can lead to further postponement in the implementation of sub-projects. Adjusting the funding threshold would help ensure timely financing of processed sub-projects.

(b) Better Outcomes from Individual Income Generating Activities

Project beneficiaries were involved in IGAs through individual or group-based sub-projects. Despite notable achievements through such initiatives, individual sub-projects tended to perform better than group sub-projects. Beneficiaries implementing individual sub-projects demonstrated strong commitment and consistently went above and beyond in managing their activities. The primary challenges of joint sub-projects were linked to inadequate management practices. When a sub-project is based at one member's residence, that individual is frequently compelled to take full responsibility should other group members fail to participate. This often leads to project deterioration or intra-group conflicts. Enhanced beneficiary sensitization is critical to encourage the adoption of individual IGAs that can be managed efficiently, leading to more optimal and sustainable outcomes.

(c) Monitoring and Technical Backstopping for Effective Sub-Project Execution

Ongoing monitoring and technical backstopping throughout project implementation are critical to ensuring that sub-projects are carried out in alignment with their design, schedule and budget. A monitoring team consisting of sector experts, members of management committees, LGA coordinators and community facilitators conducted

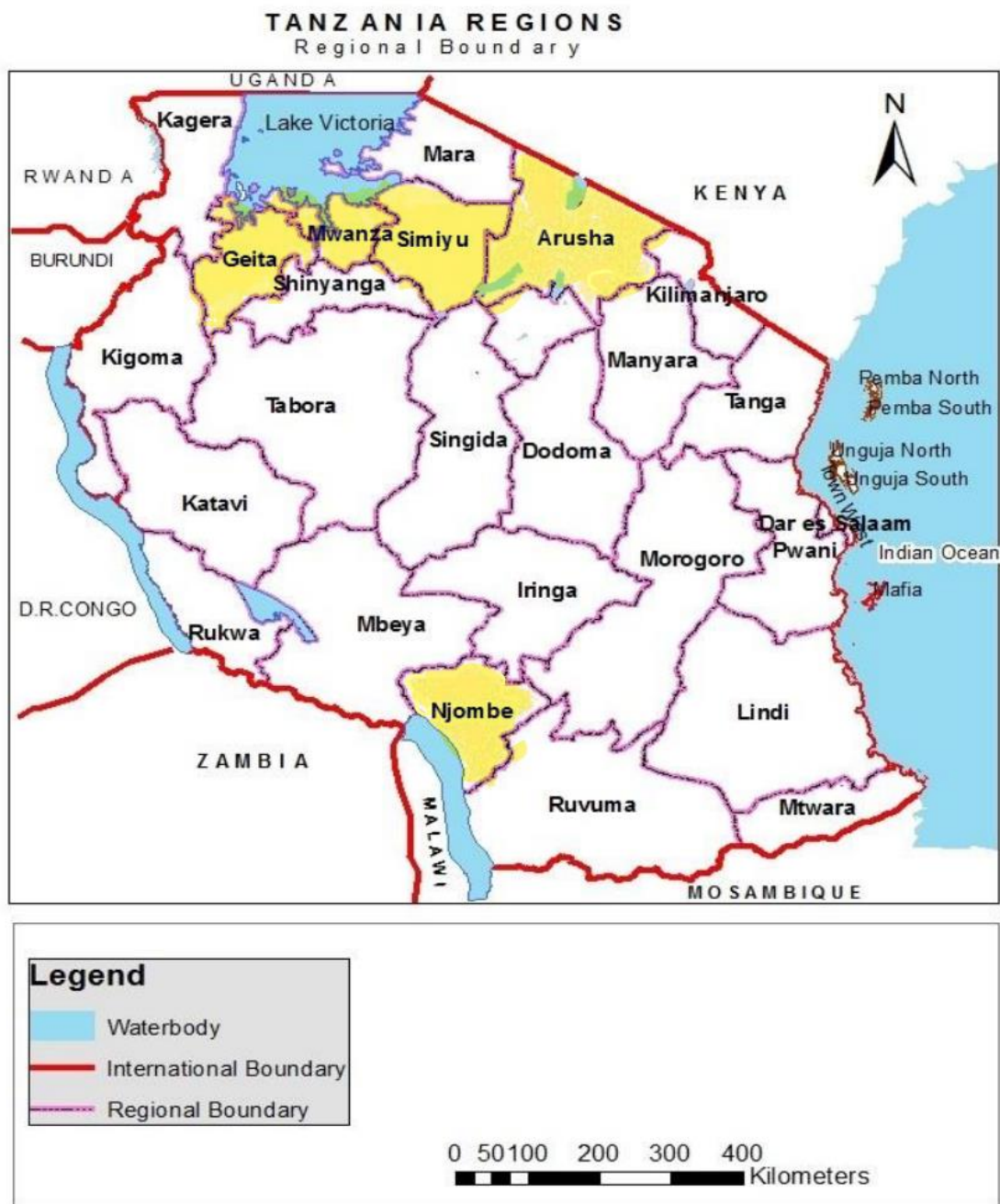
quarterly reviews while backstopping support was provided on a monthly basis. During the sub-project implementation, these mechanisms were used to ensure that activities aligned with approved designs and adhered to the established timeline. Through consistent monitoring and backstopping support, issues were promptly identified and addressed and constructive discussions were held to improve implementation. Hence, monitoring and backstopping support are essential for ensuring quality assurance and for taking timely action on matters that require immediate attention. With effective monitoring, there is a greater likelihood of completing sub-projects on time, within budget and with high-quality outcomes.

ANNEXES

Annex: 1: TPRP IV Regions and Local Government Authority

Region	S/N	Local Government Authority
Arusha	1.	Arusha City Council
	2.	Arusha District Council
	3.	Karatu District Council
	4.	Longido District Council
	5.	Meru District Council
	6.	Monduli District Council
	7.	Ngorongoro District Council
Geita	8.	Bukombe District Council
	9.	Chato District Council
	10.	Geita Town Council
	11.	Mbogwe District Council
	12.	Nyang'wale District Council
	13.	Geita District Council
Mwanza	14.	Buchosa District Council
	15.	Kwimba District Council
	16.	Magu District Council
	17.	Mwanza City Council
	18.	Sengerema District Council
	19.	Ilemela Municipal Council
	20.	Misungwi District Council
	21.	Ukerewe District Council
Njombe	22.	Ludewa District Council
	23.	Makambako Town Council
	24.	Makete District Council
	25.	Njombe District Council
	26.	Njombe Town Council
	27.	Wangingombe District Council
Simiyu	28.	Bariadi District Council
	29.	Bariadi Town Council
	30.	Busega District Council
	31.	Itilima District Council
	32.	Maswa District Council
	33.	Meatu District Council

Annex: 2: Map of Tanzania Showing TPRP IV Regions of Geita, Mwanza, Simiyu, Arusha and Njombe



Annex: 3: TPRP IV Results Framework

S/N	Project outcome indicators	Baseline	Cumulative Progress as of 31 st Dec. 2025	End Target by 31 st Dec. 2025	Remarks
Goal: Contributing to poverty reduction and improve household access to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities for targeted communities.					
1.	Average reduction in the number of people living below the basic needs poverty line by Dec. 2025 (percentage).	0.0	0.0	5.0	The project was unable to determine the basic needs levels in the project areas because no baseline survey was conducted at the start of implementation.
2.	Average reduction in the Gini Coefficient by Dec. 2025 (percentage).	0.0	0.0	2.0	The project was unable to determine the Gini Coefficient in the project areas because no baseline survey was conducted at the start of implementation.
Objective 1: Provision of and access to the basic services and economic infrastructure in targeted communities.					
3.	Population with reduced time taken to and from facilities i.e. water sources, schools, health facilities by Dec. 2025 (percentage).	0.0	41.9	20.0	Impact assessment report
4.	Population with access to improved economic infrastructure (roads, irrigation) by Dec. 2025 (percentage).	0.0	15.6	10.0	Impact assessment report
5.	Person days provided in labour-intensive public works interventions by Dec. 2025 (number).	0.0	996,650.0	1,000,000.0	MIS
Objective 2: Supporting the poor individuals through temporary employment in income generating (IG) and saving groups activities.					
6.	Direct project beneficiaries managing income generating	0.0	10.0	5.0	Impact assessment report

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S/N	Project outcome indicators	Baseline	Cumulative Progress as of 31 st Dec. 2025	End Target by 31 st Dec. 2025	Remarks
	projects by Dec. 2025 (percentage).				
7.	One member from each poor household participating in saving group activities by Dec. 2025 (number).	0.0	207,585.0	200,000.0	MIS
Outputs 1.1: Education facilities constructed or rehabilitated.					
8.	Classroom sub-projects implemented by Dec. 2025 (number) ² .	0.0	180.0	110.0	MIS
9.	Dormitory sub-projects implemented by Dec. 2025 (number).	0.0	136.0	130.0	MIS
10.	Teacher house sub-projects implemented by Dec. 2025 (number).	0.0	109.0	106.0	MIS
11.	Other educational sub-projects including administration blocks, libraries, science laboratories, dining halls, fencing walls and playing grounds implemented by Dec. 2025 (number).	0.0	54.0	50.0	MIS
Outputs 1.2: Health facilities constructed or rehabilitated.					
12.	Dispensary and health centre facility sub-projects including OPD and RCH units, maternity wards, laboratories, theatre rooms, mortuaries and laundries implemented by Dec. 2025 (number) ³ .	0.0	172.0	104.0	MIS
13.	Health staff house sub-projects implemented by Dec. 2025 (number).	0.0	105.0	106.0	MIS
Outputs 1.3: Water facilities and environmental infrastructure established.					
14.	Water facility and environment sub-projects	0.0	18.0	26.0	MIS

² These sub-projects were implemented alongside 174 ventilated toilet unit sub-projects.

³ These sub-projects were implemented alongside 148 sub-projects for incinerators, ventilated toilet units, walkways and fencing walls.

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S/N	Project outcome indicators	Baseline	Cumulative Progress as of 31st Dec. 2025	End Target by 31st Dec. 2025	Remarks
	implemented by Dec. 2025 (number).				
Outputs 1.4: Community roads constructed or rehabilitated.					
15.	Rural road sub-projects implemented by Dec. 2025 (number).	0.0	83.0	150.0	MIS
Outputs 1.5: Agriculture and livestock facilities constructed or rehabilitated.					
16.	Agriculture and livestock facility sub-projects including irrigation schemes and cattle dips implemented by Dec. 2025 (number).	0.0	80.0	150.0	MIS
Outputs 2.1: Income generating projects initiated by households.					
17.	Income generating sub-projects implemented by project by Dec. 2025 (number).	0.0	600.0	568.0	MIS
Activities: Outreach & engagement, community support initiatives and management & coordination					
Input USD (Million)					
Resources USD (Million)					
18.	OPEC Fund	0.0	50.00	50.00	
	Government	0.0	1.12	1.15	
	Communities	0.0	6.00	6.50	
	Total	0.0	57.12	57.65	

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Annex: 4: OPEC FUND Disbursements and Expenditure Status As At December 31, 2025

Date Paid	Appl. Number	Category Type	Amount in TZS	Amount in USD	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3
					Outreach and Engagement	Community Support Initiative	Management & Coordination
PART A: RECEIPT							
17/09/2021	Appl. 1	Initial deposit	9,200,000,000	4,000,000	201,780	3,708,220	90,000
01/03/2022	Appl. 2	Various payments	2,689,935,544	1,167,000	243,787	923,213	-
23/03/2022	Appl. 3	Various payments	5,971,060,177	2,588,371	133,416	2,454,955	-
13/04/2022	Appl. 4	Various payments	2,927,366,084	1,267,290	14,543	1,252,747	-
09/06/2022	Appl. 5	Various payments	6,867,490,081	2,972,939	19,529	2,305,680	647,730
28/09/2022	Appl. 6	Various payments	7,321,010,409	3,153,018	137,481	3,015,459	78
01/12/2022	Appl. 7	Various payments	7,855,106,656	3,378,109	76,178	3,010,459	291,472
17/02/2023	Appl. 8	Various payments	7,180,149,081	3,082,021	321,994	2,478,642	281,385
13/04/2023	Appl. 9	Various payments	9,002,138,668	3,854,381	297,834	3,407,219	149,327
20/06/2023	Appl. 10	Additional advance	5,750,099,000	2,500,000	125,000	2,000,000	375,000
08/09/2023	Appl. 11	Various payments	13,957,492,358	5,926,877	31,610	5,801,639	93,628
21/12/2023	Appl. 12	Various payments	8,853,435,371	3,574,614	117,619	3,340,906	116,089
06/03/2024	Appl. 13	Various payments	6,567,671,408	2,630,292	124,560	2,370,761	134,971
16/05/2024	Appl. 15	Various payments	11,032,498,070	4,361,140	6,688	3,930,099	424,354
30/06/2024	Appl. 16	Various payments	3,095,266,981	1,042,938	6,624		1,036,314
30/09/2024	Appl. 17	Various payments	600,902,059	221,817	93,750		128,067
30/10/2024	Appl. 18	Various payments	3,067,168,127	1,129,828			1,129,828
28/11/2024	Appl. 19	Various payments	8,451,568,941	3,113,237	547,607		2,565,630
06/12/2024	Appl. 20	Various payments					36,127
28/02/2025	Appl. 21	Justification	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RECEIPTS			120,390,359,013	49,963,873	2,500,000	39,963,872	7,500,000
				36,127	-	36,127	-
OPEC FUND DISBURSEMENT (%)				99.93	100.00	99.93	100.00
PART B: EXPENDITURE							
				50,000,000	2,500,000	40,000,000	7,500,000
01/03/2022	Appl. 2	Various payments	2,689,935,544	1,167,000	243,787	923,213	-
23/03/2022	Appl. 3	Various payments	5,971,060,177	2,588,371	133,416	2,454,955	-
13/04/2022	Appl. 4	Various payments	2,927,366,084	1,267,290	14,543	1,252,747	-
09/06/2022	Appl. 5	Various payments	6,867,490,081	2,972,939	19,529	2,305,680	647,730
28/09/2022	Appl. 6	Various payments	7,321,010,409	3,153,018	137,481	3,015,459	78
01/12/2022	Appl. 7	Various payments	7,855,106,656	3,378,109	76,178	3,010,459	291,472

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Date Paid	Appl. Number	Category Type	Amount in TZS	Amount in USD	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3
					Outreach and Engagement	Community Support Initiative	Management & Coordination
17/02/2023	Appl. 8	Various payments	7,180,149,081	3,082,021	321,994	2,478,642	281,385
13/04/2023	Appl. 9	Various payments	9,002,138,668	3,854,381	297,834	3,407,219	149,327
08/09/2023	Appl. 11	Various payments	13,957,492,358	5,926,877	31,610	5,801,639	93,628
21/12/2023	Appl. 12	Various payments	8,853,435,371	3,574,614	117,619	3,340,906	116,089
06/03/2024	Appl. 13	Various payments	6,567,671,408	2,630,292	124,560	2,370,761	134,971
30/04/2024	Appl. 14	Cancelled					
16/05/2024	Appl. 15	Various payments	11,032,498,070	4,361,140	6,688	3,930,099	424,354
03/10/2024	Appl. 16	Various payments	3,095,266,981	1,226,310	6,624	183,372	1,036,314
30/09/2024	Appl. 17	Various payments	9,062,824,543	3,362,658	93,750	3,140,841	128,067
30/10/2024	Appl. 18	Various payments	4,601,484,462	1,695,012	149,890		1,545,122
28/02/2025	Appl. 19	Various payments	10,196,703,768	4,052,606	179,963	2,093,448	1,779,195
31/12/2025	Appl.20&21	Various payments	3,208,725,353	1,671,234	408,407	300,740	962,087
TOTAL APPLICATIONS			120,390,359,013	49,963,873	2,363,873	40,010,181	7,589,819
CLOSING BALANCE 31/12/2025				0	136,127	(10,181)	(89,819)
COMPONENT BALANCES				36,127	136,127	(10,181)	(89,819)
EXPENDITURE (%)				99.93	94.55	100.03	101.20

Annex: 5: Details of Disbursement of Fund to LGAs

LGA	Sub-Project Number	Basic Service Infrastructure Development		Labour-Intensive Public Works		Income Generating Activities		Total	
		TZS	USD	TZS	USD	TZS	USD	TZS	USD
Arusha Region									
Arusha CC	28	1,714,605,537	653,432	450,000,309	171,494	68,434,227	26,080	2,233,040,073	851,006
Arusha DC	45	2,931,596,004	1,117,224	177,509,091	67,648	88,028,612	33,547	3,197,133,707	1,218,420
Meru DC	59	2,868,933,894	1,093,344	1,015,998,977	387,195	101,142,690	38,545	3,986,075,561	1,519,084
Longido DC	48	2,959,791,853	1,127,969	75,539,739	28,788	97,456,594	37,140	3,132,788,186	1,193,898
Monduli DC	41	2,800,695,829	1,067,338	75,539,738	28,788	99,905,345	38,074	2,976,140,913	1,134,200
Karatu DC	55	2,754,885,535	1,049,880	571,784,034	217,906	100,000,000	38,110	3,426,669,569	1,305,895
Ngorongoro DC	69	3,040,565,169	1,158,752	863,876,818	329,221	100,660,033	38,361	4,005,102,020	1,526,335
Sub-Total	344	19,071,073,821	7,267,940	3,230,248,706	1,231,040	655,627,502	249,858	22,956,950,029	8,748,838
Mwanza Region									
Mwanza CC	49	2,623,469,767	999,798	249,229,545	94,981	97,281,400	37,074	2,969,980,713	1,131,852
Ilemela DC	40	2,623,895,623	999,960	224,975,618	85,738	107,975,544	41,149	2,956,846,786	1,126,847
Kwimba DC	41	2,724,009,917	1,038,114	210,507,836	80,224	97,442,499	37,135	3,031,960,252	1,155,473
Buchosa DC	44	2,662,800,067	1,014,787	162,488,988	61,924	92,549,125	35,270	2,917,838,180	1,111,981
Misungwi DC	45	2,403,545,651	915,985	224,689,095	85,628	97,191,681	37,040	2,725,426,427	1,038,653
Magu DC	68	2,575,919,019	981,676	699,278,859	266,493	100,272,727	38,214	3,375,470,606	1,286,384
Sengerema DC	47	2,684,773,369	1,023,161	209,553,630	79,860	96,830,683	36,902	2,991,157,681	1,139,923
Ukerewe DC	45	2,737,389,643	1,043,213	448,414,870	170,890	100,512,060	38,305	3,286,316,574	1,252,407
Sub-Total	379	21,035,803,056	8,016,693	2,429,138,443	925,739	790,055,721	301,088	24,254,997,220	9,243,520
Geita Region									
Chato DC	71	2,894,296,219	1,103,009	703,116,631	267,956	99,155,119	37,788	3,696,567,970	1,408,753
Geita DC	47	2,807,063,975	1,069,765	221,166,849	84,286	101,500,567	38,682	3,129,731,392	1,192,733
Nyang'wale DC	49	2,768,684,430	1,055,139	224,376,477	85,509	100,801,707	38,415	3,093,862,614	1,179,063
Geita TC	40	2,996,848,203	1,142,092	72,567,396	27,655	100,013,409	38,115	3,169,429,009	1,207,862
Mbogwe DC	70	2,487,925,929	948,143	870,587,876	331,779	100,043,800	38,126	3,458,557,605	1,318,048
Bukombe DC	38	1,684,585,343	641,991	226,335,864	86,256	97,651,223	37,215	2,008,572,430	765,462
Sub-Total	315	15,639,404,101	5,960,139	2,318,151,093	883,442	599,165,825	228,341	18,556,721,020	7,071,921
Njombe Region									
Njombe DC	38	2,934,762,315	1,118,431	363,407,606	138,494	105,356,929	40,151	3,403,526,850	1,297,076

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LGA	Sub-Project Number	Basic Service Infrastructure Development		Labour-Intensive Public Works		Income Generating Activities		Total	
		TZS	USD	TZS	USD	TZS	USD	TZS	USD
Njombe TC	49	2,804,259,177	1,068,696	410,808,949	156,558	99,026,148	37,739	3,314,094,274	1,262,993
Wanging'ombe DC	46	2,633,793,312	1,003,732	558,276,778	212,758	98,808,338	37,656	3,290,878,428	1,254,146
Ludewa DC	48	2,455,119,526	935,640	499,905,442	190,513	98,677,523	37,606	3,053,702,491	1,163,759
Makambako TC	47	3,009,838,532	1,147,042	599,841,376	228,598	114,563,206	43,660	3,724,243,115	1,419,300
Makete DC	44	3,871,130,473	1,475,278	223,527,571	85,186	76,176,681	29,031	4,170,834,725	1,589,495
Sub-Total	272	17,708,903,336	6,748,820	2,655,767,722	1,012,107	592,608,825	225,842	20,957,279,882	7,986,768
Simiyu Region									
Bariadi DC	49	2,619,312,192	998,213	216,492,932	82,505	95,823,413	36,518	2,931,628,537	1,117,236
Bariadi TC	50	2,807,102,214	1,069,780	224,960,810	85,732	99,296,185	37,842	3,131,359,208	1,193,353
Busega DC	35	2,447,033,613	932,559	144,377,986	55,022	90,891,094	34,638	2,682,302,693	1,022,219
Maswa DC	51	2,829,978,794	1,078,498	149,999,996	57,165	99,993,292	38,107	3,097,972,082	1,180,630
Meatu DC	36	2,887,916,606	1,100,578	225,520,144	85,945	97,986,538	37,342	3,211,423,288	1,223,866
Itilima DC	54	2,734,336,664	1,042,049	374,304,694	142,647	97,439,433	37,134	3,206,080,791	1,221,830
Sub-Total	275	16,325,680,083	6,221,677	1,335,656,562	509,015	581,429,955	221,582	18,260,766,600	6,959,134
Grand Total	1,585	89,780,864,397	34,215,268	11,968,962,525	4,561,342	3,218,887,828	1,226,710	104,986,714,750	40,010,181
Percent			85.50		11.40		3.10	100.00	
1 USD = 2435.195894									