



BTC TANZANIA

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism



THE BELGIAN
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



KILORWEMP

KILOMBERO AND LOWER RUFJI WETLANDS ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL RESULT REPORT

DRAFT

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016

TANZANIA



DOCUMENT DATA

Project	Kilombero and Lower Rufiji Wetlands Ecosystem Management Project	
ProjectID	TAN1102711	
Document	Annual Result Report 2016	
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Document version	DRAFT KILORWEMP_ARR2016 draft for BTC	
Document date	February 2017	
Document status	Internal	
Document history	22/2/2017	Drafted PIU
	28/2/2017	Edited to address RESTAN comments
Disclaimer	This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union and Belgian Aid through the KILORWEMP Project. The information and views set out in this report are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of any of the supporting organizations.	

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Program	GIS	Geographic information system
BDS	Business Development Services	GoT	The Government of Tanzania
BKR	Beekeeping Reserve	GR	Game Reserve
BLS	Baseline Study	ID	Impact driver
BMU	Beach Management Unit	IDCP	Indicative Development Cooperation Program
BRN	Big Results Now	IGA	Income Generating Activity
BTC	Belgian Development Agency	IMP	Integrated Management Plan
BTC HQ	Belgian Development Agency Headquarters	IP	Inception phase
BTC TZ	Belgian Development Agency Tanzania	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management	JFM	Joint Forest Management
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management	JLPC	Joint Local Partnership Committee
CBOs	Community Based Organizations	JWM	Joint Wetlands Management
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness	KDC	Kilombero District Council
CFM	Collaborative Fisheries Management	KGCA	Kilombero GCA
CMT	Council Management Team	KVRS	Kilombero Valley Ramsar Site
COGEST	Co-management (BTC financial management system)	KVTC	Kilombero Valley Teak Company
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	LF	Logical Framework
DALDO	District Livestock Development Officer	LNR	Land and natural resources
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	LUP	Land Use Plan / Land Use Planning
DBO	District Beekeeping Officer	M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
DC	District Commissioner	MAFSC	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
DC	District Council	MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
DCDO	District Community Development Officer	MEPE	Ministry of Planning and Economic Empowerment
DED	District Executive Director	MGCD	Ministry of Gender, Women and Child Development
DeNRM	Decentralized Natural Resources Management	MH	Ministry of Health
DEO	District Education Officer	MLCA	Ministry of Law and Constitutional Affairs
DFO	District Forest Officer	MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
DFsO	District Fisheries Officer	MLHSD	Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development
DFT	District Facilitation Team	MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
DGO	District Game Officer	MOEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
DHRO	District Human Resources Officer	MoF	Ministry of Finance
DLNRED	District Lands Natural Resources and Environment Department	MoL	Ministry of Livestock Development
DNRO	District Natural Resource Officer	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
DPLO	District Planning Officer	MOW	Ministry of Water
DPT	District Project team	MTR	Mid Term Review
DSC	Directorate for Sector Co-ordination	NAFCO	National Agriculture and Food Corporation
DSM	Dar es Salaam	NAWESCO	National Wetlands Steering Committee
DT	District Treasurer	NEMC	National Environment Management Council
DWE	District Water Engineer	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
DWG	District Working Group	NMP	National Merchant Bank
EA	Execution Agreement	NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
EU	European Union	NP	National Park
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Division	NPWP	Negotiated Procedure without publication
FE	Final evaluation	NR	Natural Resource
FR	Forest Reserves		
GCA	Game Controlled Area		
GEF	Global Environmental Fund		

NRM	Natural Resource Management	WBO	Water Basin Office
NTFP	Non Timber Forestry Product	WCST	Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania
NWMS	National Wetlands Management Strategy	WD	Wildlife Division
NWWG	National Wetlands Working Group	WDC	Ward Development Committee
OCDP	Organizational capacity development plan	WEO	Ward Executive Officer
OD	Organizational development	WMAs	Wildlife Management Areas
PFM	Participatory Forest Management	WO	Ward Office
PLUM	Participatory Land Use Management	WUA	Water Users Association
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office of Regional Administration and Local Government	WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
PO	Project Officer		
PPP	Private Public Partnership		
PS	Permanent Secretary		
PTT	Project Technical Team		
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary		
RDC	Rufiji District Council		
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation		
RNRA	Regional Natural Resource Advisor		
RNRO	Regional Natural Resources Officer		
RNRO	Regional Natural Resources Officer		
RUBADA	Rufiji Basin Development Authority		
RUMAKI	Rufiji, Mafia and Kilwa		
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society		
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania		
SGR	Selous Game Reserve		
SOW	Scope of Work		
SRESA	Strategic Regional Environmental Assessment		
SWM	Sustainable wetland management		
SWMP	Sustainable Wetlands Management Project		
TA	Technical Assistance		
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks		
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company		
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Authority		
TFF	Technical and Financial File		
TFS	Tanzanian Forest Service		
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority		
UDC	Ulanga District Council		
UNP	Udzungwa National Park		
URT	United Republic of Tanzania		
USAID	United State Agency for International Development		
VAT	Value added tax		
VC	Village Council		
VEO	Village Executive Officer		
VFR	Village forest reserve		
VICOBA	Village Community Bank		
VICOBA	Village Community Banks		
VLUP	Village Land Use Plan		
VNRC	Village Natural Resources Management		
VPO	Vice President's Office		
VPO-DE	Vice President's Office - Department of the Environment		

1 INTERVENTION AT A GLANCE

1.1 INTERVENTION FORM

Country	Tanzania
PROJECT NAME	Kilombero and Lower Rufiji Wetlands Ecosystem Management Project
PROJECT CODE	KILORWEMP / TAN 11 027 11& TAN 12 028 1T
INTERVENTION ZONE	Districts of Kilombero, Rufiji and Ulanga
BUDGET	7.000.000 EUR (inclusive of EUR 3,000,000 EU co-financing from EU)
PARTNER INSTITUTION	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)
DATE OF SPECIFIC AGREEMENT	27/9/12 BEL-GoT 25/11/2014 EU-BTC (with retroactive start date on Feb 27, 2013)
PROJECT END	29/10/17 (EU-BTC: 28/2/18)
EXPIRY SPEC AGR	28/9/18
DURATION (MONTHS)	72 (6 years) (EU-BTC: 5 years)
TARGET GROUPS	<p>The direct beneficiaries are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetland based resource users engaged in collective action for CBNRM are direct beneficiaries at community level. The benefits include better use of their resource base (result 1) and improved livelihoods including incomes (result 2). The exact number of direct beneficiaries will be estimated once the precise targets for CBNRM and livelihood development are set up after the participatory baseline assessment. Village governments, ward executive offices, district councils, regional administrations and line ministries directly involved in the project are direct beneficiaries at institutional level (result 3). Their benefits include improved governance instruments, human and financial capacities. Private commercial resource users (of great importance and impact in the project area) are direct beneficiaries whenever they will associate themselves to the project implementation in order to improve their management of resources and benefit surrounding communities.
General Objective	To sustainably manage the wetlands Ecosystem of the Kilombero Valley and Lower Rufiji so that its ecological balance is conserved, the local communities' livelihoods are improved and economic development is sustained.
Specific Objective	Strengthened capacities to implement the sustainable management policy and regulations to the Wetlands Ecosystem of the Kilombero Valley and Lower Rufiji, fostering sustainable livelihoods development and more effective natural resources governance within the decentralization framework.
RESULTS	<p>1 Key resource users (wildlife, forest, fisheries, land & water) are organized to manage their resource base on wise principles within the framework of Community Based Natural Resource Management.</p> <p>2 Key resource users, transformers and traders (wildlife, forest, fisheries, grazing land, water etc) organized to derive sustainable economic benefits from wise resources management through access to markets and sound business management.</p> <p>3 Strengthened capacities of central, regional and local government structures to support and monitor the implementation of policies at local level and improved coordination between Natural Resource governance stakeholders at all relevant levels.</p>

1.2 INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of the progress towards result during the year 2016, which is the fourth year of implementation of KILORWEMP. It consolidates the semiannual report (July 2016) and includes:

- 1) An overall self-assessment conducted by the PIU against the criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. This may serve also as Executive Summary for fast reading.
- 2) A review of the status of project's systems and management.
- 3) A detailed review of progress against the project's result framework. This is broken down in three project components or result areas:
 - a) R#1 - Establishment of CBNRM systems;
 - b) R#2 - CBNRM related livelihood;
 - c) R#3 – Policy, landscape and capacity.
- 4) Updated risk analysis
- 5) Updated JLPC decision status

The report has the following appendices:

- Indicative plans 2017-8

1.3 Issues raised by the report for JLPC consideration

Recommendations proposed by PIU for JLPC's action:	Page
(1) Clarify institutional anchor of the project within WD and linkage to TAWA	17
(2) Clarify legal principles and social acceptability of the initial MNRT led boundary survey, to enable the project to support boundary demarcation within the agreed project assumptions.	20
(3) Approve GMP and IMP scope of work	62
Outstanding action:	Page
1) The <u>PIU office space</u> extension is still outstanding (JLPC-6 recommendation).	21
2) Second another <u>WD staff</u> (replacement) to PIU for M&E role, strengthen inputs to KQRS actions and support to MNRT inputs and Task Force	22

1.4 BUDGET EXECUTION

The table below summarizes the financial status updated to December 2016 posted transactions. A full budget report is included further below in this report.

Table 1. Project budget status (in Euro)

FINANCIAL MODE	Total Budget	Previous expenditure	2016 expenditure	Total expenditure to date	BALANCE	Burn rate
REGIE	5,830,338	1,926,888	758,986	2,686,660	3,143,678	46%
COGEST	973,400	464,525	170,533	635,058	338,342	65%
TOTAL	6,803,738	2,391,412	929,519	3,321,718	3,482,020	49%

The project burn rate at 49% is below the timeline. COGEST expenditure is consistent with progress and with timeline, also considering that about 35% of the balance is committed to ongoing procurement of works and goods, which was outstanding from the previous phase but whose backlog has now been addressed.

The REGIE component covers operational expenditures and those under R#3 (landscape) activities. The burn rate lower than the time line reflects the delayed start of the component R#3 (explained in earlier reports) and further delay accumulated in execution. The expenditure does not reflect Euro 263,000 committed towards TA services mostly already delivered and awaiting submission of final reports.

Quarterly execution during the second half of the year diverged from plan due to delayed payment to service contractor and suppliers for procurement finalized in December 2016.

Figure 1. Project quarterly expenditure since inception (in Euro)

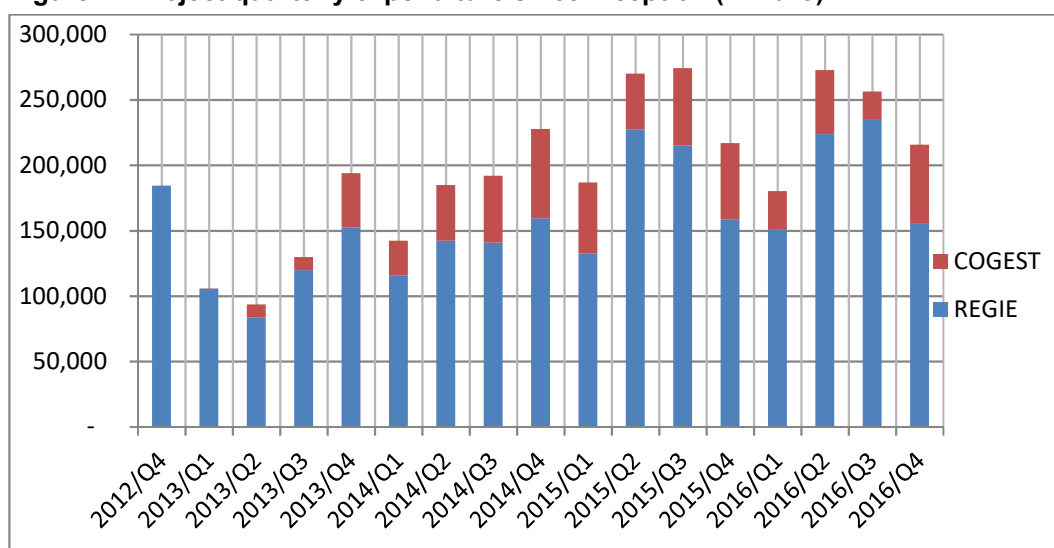
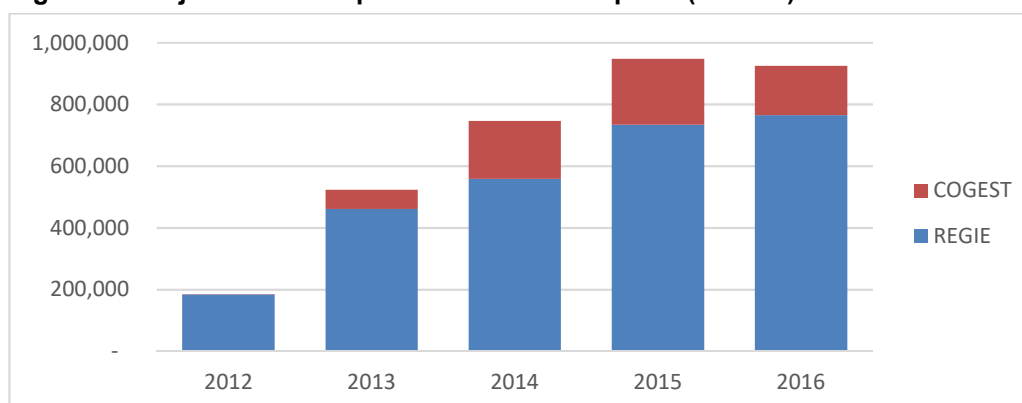


Figure 2. Project annual expenditure since inception (in Euro)



The following table summarizes the budget performance by Districts for R#1 and R#2 during 2016. The difference between approved and disbursed budget is by and large due to procurement expenditure centralized and disbursed by the PIU. The occasional disbursement higher than approved plans is due to carry over from 2015. Most planned supplies have been procured and PIU is pursuing procurement of works for two WMA offices and Ulanga DC Wildlife office. Total procurement value under the COGEST budget lines for 2016 was about 220M TZS.

Table 2. Budget performance by LGAs during 2015 (in TZS)

DISTRICT	Approved	Disbursed	Expenditure	% expenditure of budget	% Expenditure of Disbursed	% Disbursed of approved
RUFJI	145,175,000	51,640,000	59,974,600	41%	116%	36%
KILOMBERO	61,668,000	104,119,000	53,101,467	86%	51%	169%
ULANGA	220,810,500	118,462,500	44,843,667	20%	38%	54%
TOTAL	427,653,500	274,221,500	157,919,733	37%	58%	64%

Additional contributions from other BTC sources

The project is availing of a net contribution from the Scholarship Project of BTC Belgian Aid funding). While technically this is not a KILORWEMP resource, practically this represents a net contribution to the KILORWEMP's result framework. This synergy derives from the BTC's strategy of closely coordinating its capacity building support via the Scholarship Project with its portfolio of ongoing projects. Progress review is included below in the report.

Table 3. Budgetary contribution from other BTC sources to KILORWEMP agenda in 2016 and to date.

Project	Activities	Expenditure towards KILORWEMP's goals (euro)		
	(2016)	previous	2016	To date
Scholarship project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building on WMA business Planning Capacity building on legislative drafting for MNRT staff Capacity building in forest inventories for DFOs Capacity building in fisheries management 	14,400	32,154	46,554
Belgian Tanzania Study and Consultancy Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramsar Advisory Mission Stakeholder workshop 	0	54,797	54,797
Grand total		14,400	88,967	101,351

The project has further benefitted from additional resources of BTC through the **Junior Programme**: BTC has mobilised 41 person-months of Junior Assistants since inception, as net input (no cost) to the project.

1.5 SELF-ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE

This section captures a self-assessment by the PIU against standard evaluation criteria after four years of implementation. The detailed scoring sheet is among the annexes.

1.5.1 Relevance

	Performance
Relevance	A

The intervention remains well anchored in current **GoT's sector priorities** as stated in earlier reports and validated by the MTR at the end of 2015.

We flagged earlier that, in our view, while the overall intervention's logic remains internally consistent, the **assumption of manageable land conflicts** is increasingly challenged. A critical development in the context was the launch of a parallel project aimed at land tenure regularization (LTSP) throughout the Kilombero Valley, executed by the Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHSD). The combined work of KILORWEMP and LTSP boosts the support available to GoT to address the complex challenges.

An **inter-ministerial coordination framework** agreement was formulated via KILORWEMP's lead and approved by both Ministries. This step was in line with legal advice obtained by the project with regard to the consolidation of the Kilombero Game Controlled Area, which recommended to bring that action within the processes under the institutional responsibilities of MLHSD. The JLPC further invited the full membership of that Ministry, which was achieved since an ad-hoc JLPC meeting in December 2016.

The **stakeholder consultations** on the KGCA consolidation carried out in Q4/2016 confirmed the high expectations from the project's agenda and its relevance to them.

Implementation progress is discussed below: the accumulated delay in the **consolidation of the KGCA** raises efficiency and effectiveness challenges. The ecosystem restoration agenda in Kilombero Valley remains as relevant and critical, as a long-term endeavour. Likewise, the building of institutional systems and capacities can only be a gradual and slow process. The project has adapted accordingly the design of the technical deliverables foreseen under this component, (**General Management Plan** and **Integrated Management Plan**) as appears feasible within the project life span.

The components (R1 and R2) related to **Community-based Natural Resource Management** (CBNRM) and devolution remain clearly anchored in GoT policies and systems, as well. The project has made significant progress within the agreed strategy, adapted as we presented in earlier reports.

The evidence consolidated during the year on the **status of natural resources** presents a mixed picture with regard to the relevance of the CBNRM models to the target areas:

- Forestry inventories data confirm the continued potential of the Community-based Forestry Management (CBFM) model.
- The relevance of the proposed forestry PPP model was further confirmed by the successful signing of a launch MoU between BTC, the private company KVTC and a co-funding NGO (AWF), witnessed by MNRT.
- Continued land pressure and encroachment challenge the near-term economic potential particularly for one of the two Wildlife Management Areas supported (Iluma). This constraint is further compounded by the introduction of a temporary ban of local hunting by MNRT across the country (local hunting was meant to provide a small stream of revenues to gradually uplift the financial viability of the WMAs).
- The fisheries management model based on Beach Management Units which the project rolls out as per GoT system, needs to be adapted to the realities of the target area (it was originally designed by GoT with Lake Victoria and the coast in mind). It maintains its relevance as a devolution opportunity. Its technical standards require adaptation and development. This perception is further strengthened by

the outcome of the diagnostic study of fisheries carried out by the project during the year.

1.1.1 Efficiency

	Performance
Efficiency	C

The project performance across its components remains significantly skewed and a critical task is delayed with some ripple on effects.

The R#3 activities (landscape level component) had been restructured and updated as outlined in ARR2015. The component R#3 was reorganized in early 2015, a tender for services launched and successfully completed and awarded in December 2015. The annual Operation Plan was approved by the JLPC-6 in early March 2016. Meanwhile the project had mobilized the extended TA team via the service provider (AMBERO GMBH) and kick-started foreseen fieldwork and appraisals.

In March 2016, the project was informed that a new initiative under the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHSD) and supported by SIDA, DANIDA and DFID, the Land Tenure Regularization Support Programme (LTSP) had been launched and targeted the same area (Kilombero Valley). Therefore, right when KILORWEMP was meant to pick up momentum in the critical task of **KGCA boundary consolidation**, the project had to readapt its strategy and role.

Consultations involving the two projects, the respective Ministries and the supporting DPs, led to the formulation of **an inter-ministerial coordination framework**, which was eventually signed by the two Ministries in July 2016. The framework represents an important milestone and opportunity to harmonize sectoral roles in this case of protected area boundary conflicts. This may strengthen the pilot value of the project task for wider national relevance.

The implementation of the agreed roles has struggled and limited concerted action has been delivered so far. The coordination of the respective operational plans was initiated but was not supported consistently; and joint technical analysis of land tenure data started positively, producing a corrected boundary database, however later it transpired that the MLHSD field team was not working on that database. This patchy and weak progress appears due to the following factors:

- 1) The implementation across two Ministries brings together two sets of different logics and complexities. Achieving progress in this type of context requires vigorous coordination, strong information flow, and maintaining and communicating across teams a consistent vision and sense of mission. For a number of internal reasons, the two initiatives have struggled to deploy these ingredients with sufficient effectiveness.
- 2) Within KILORWEMP and MNRT, there has been extensive dialogue and intense technical work to produce a KGCA consolidation strategy which would meet both MNRT's pragmatic approach and BTC's need for a transparent process meeting good international standards. The project has delivered a legal review; a detailed analysis of planning options; detailed field appraisals of land use; and has supported internal and stakeholder consultations on the KGCA consolidation. The effort to harmonize visions and expectations has been protracted and a conclusion is still outstanding..

In November 2016, the Prime Minister convened a meeting of protected area managers to review the issue of boundary conflicts and livestock encroachment which are widespread across the country and long standing. He instructed to mark all protected area boundaries by 31/1/2017 as a way of reducing conflicts. GoT made available some resources to kick-start this action including for the KGCA.

The ad-hoc JLPC meeting of 19/12/2017 was convened to review these matters and engage MLHSD as full member. The meeting, which was chaired by MNRT Minister, recommended a speedy deployment of the boundary consolidation process and reaffirmed the lead process support role for it by LTSP/MLHSD, while KILORWEMP in expected to finance the physical demarcation (beacons).

MNRT kick started the field process at the time of this reporting. This is supported by limited GoT resources. There is still a need to harmonize the coordination with LTSP to ensure follow-on boundary negotiations; and to communicate and confirm the principles and standards used in this initial process, to enable KILORWEMP to deploy later its support to boundary demarcation.

Other **technical work under the same R#3 component** has been delivered by and large within time and with good standards, showing also a high degree of resilience and flexibility in the sometime unpredictable context. This included:

- 1) The preparation of analytical outputs mentioned above: KGCA consolidation's legal review and option analysis; land use surveys based on remote sensing and field reconnaissance; database of village land tenure with quality control.
- 2) The mentioned internal and public consultations – these included extensive and repeated monitoring and informal consultations by NPC and other MNRT staff; an internal TWA review workshop; one regional and three district stakeholder workshops.
- 3) Support to the planning and execution of an Advisory Mission by the Ramsar Secretariat, which also included a national workshop on wetland management (funded by the Belgium-Tanzania Study and Consultancy Fund).
- 4) Capacity building of TAWA staff in land use reconnaissance technologies.
- 5) Design and execution of three diagnostic studies on fisheries, livestock and land use, including qualitative and quantitative methods. Reporting of these studies has had a two months' delay. This has affected the project disbursement rate at the end of the year.
- 6) The collaboration with the SWOS project has produced valuable remote sensing analysis. KILORWEMP has shared ground validation data to enable image classification. The outputs produced through the joint effort go beyond the original KILORWEMP's plans.
- 7) The survey of the southern-most end of the Ramsar site, where an area of high biodiversity conservation value remains. The project proposes to establish a conservation area here, separate from the KGCA.

The following inputs to this component have been delayed:

- 1) Engagement of NGO to support governance capacity building: preparatory activities including consultations and study visits by beneficiaries have been carried out, however the mobilization of input is outstanding. The delay is due to absorption capacity by the PIU being overstretched by the above mentioned unforeseen issues around the KGCA boundary.
- 2) Support to GCA and wildlife corridor regulations: the status of the first item with MNRT is unclear; on the second item, MNRT obtained support from USAID PROTECT project, as KILORWEMP had recommended in view of the scope of the task and the limited project resources. KILORWEMP has extended support to PROTECT in the design and planning of the task; it has further shared data and analysis as a contribution to case studies. The continued budget allocation to this task needs to be confirmed.
- 3) Public awareness about the KGCA/KVRS. The initiation of action has been hindered by the delayed clarification of a shared vision on the boundary and consolidation options. In Q4/2016, however, the project invested in well attended regional and district workshops.

Progress under R#1 and #2 (CBNRM) has been gradual but steady. Strengths included:

- 1) The forest management plans for the 5 target Village Forest Reserves have been upgraded according to project's supported improved standards. One site is delayed (Kilombero District) and is receiving attention. The Mtanza Msona VFR was the first to undertake timber sales. However, timber sales were suspended across the District following an inspection by the Prime Minister, following allegation of mismanagement. While this did not concern directly the project supported VFRs, the suspension did affect it, until January 2017 when it was removed. Nevertheless, the first sale provided

proof that the transparency and models of timber sales were not satisfactory and need improvement.

- 2) The two target WMAs have been supported in the preparation of business plans through an action learning process. The task is completed.
- 3) A large number of corollary CBNRM support activities by the Districts has been delivered including Advisory board meetings; establishment of WMA Boards; training and exposure visits.
- 4) As mentioned, an MoU for the innovative forestry PPP was signed and brings co-funding of about 200,000 USD over two years from the private partner and the AWF NGO.

Weaknesses included:

- 1) BMU support has been mixed. Establishment processes are cumbersome and transaction costs high due to numerous review meetings above the level of the BMU. As mentioned above, the model and technical standards require adaptation to the context.
 - a) Unfortunately, the process to promote this adaptation in the target BMUs in Rufiji District came to a halt due to the unexpected discontinuation of inputs by the partner IRD after a very positive start. A cost-shared agreement was signed in late 2015 (NB: this was funded by the BTC Scholarship project, not KILORWEMP). It is noted that MTR had recommended to continue supporting this process only with external inputs, in view of weaknesses in the earlier LGA supported work.
 - b) A number of tasks on KQRS BMUs has been delayed awaiting the completion of the fisheries diagnostics and its lessons review. The project plans to expand this work in the final phase pursuing adaptive standards.
- 2) The procurement of supplies to CBNRM units under COGEST was strongly delayed due to weak performance of the system. This was corrected after JLPC-7 decision to use BTC procedures. The backlog has now been cleared and most inputs were secured by the end of the year. A tender for the construction of WMA offices and Ulanga DC's wildlife office has been prepared and is about to be launched.
- 3) A wildlife census survey to be delivered by TAWIRI was delayed because of an unrealistic budget request. The season was missed and the grading of hunting blocks is delayed.
- 4) The project prepared the tenders processes for WMA hunting blocks, with advice from the national association of WMAs. However, unexpectedly the same association and WMAs launched their own tender procedure in Q4 2016 undermining project progress. The status of that same independent tender is under review by MNRT because it does not appear consistent with expected standards. This matter is being reviewed and the workplan adapted.

The project has supported an expanded institutional **capacity building plan** availing of extra funding support from the **BTC Scholarship project**. The plan's execution has been affected by the PIU overstretched capacity, although the majority of tasks has been delivered.

Project administrative systems are in place and functional. The project has been audited thrice already without findings.

Key **management actions** during the reporting period include:

- 1) Rolling out of NTAs support focused on themes (forestry standards and business development) across the area through a matrix management team work. This has helped strengthening close support and harmonization.
- 2) Intensification of field level monitoring by field teams
- 3) Turnover of one accountant and the M&L Officer.

- 4) Loss of the second MNRT staff seconded to PIU, who has gone on sabbatical and has not been replaced, yet.
- 5) Close engagement of the MNRT GIS officer in R#3 activities: he has been target of specific intensive capacity building.
- 6) Loss of one Junior Assistant (capacity building officer) at PIU which has impacted the PIU capacity to support the capacity building plan (funded by the BTC Scholarship Project).
- 7) The first tranche of the TA service contract with AMBERO GMBH has been managed and delivered with strong outcomes and good flexibility given the context. The final outputs will have a delay of two months.

1.5.2 Effectiveness

	Performance
Effectiveness	B

Results under R1 in wildlife and forestry sector have been almost completely achieved with the conferring of User Rights to the second WMA and the finalization and adoption of forestry management plans for 4 out of 5 VFRs.

Outcomes for BMU establishment are less satisfactory, for the reasons explained. There is an opportunity now to kick start an adaptation of the BMU model in the KVRS as part of the KGCA GMP process. This has been reflected in the plan.

As for R#2 outcomes:

- 1) There is a very good chance of achieving revenue generation across the VFRs. Indeed, the first one in Rufiji has secured its first timber sale. The project needs to consolidate these outcomes by strengthening timber sales models and accountability. The PPP needs to be kick started and the co-funding secured during the year enables this.
- 2) The national ban of local hunting introduced by MNRT in early 2016 blocks the easiest route to revenue generation for WMAs. The land use problems in Iluma (recently confirmed by an independent Ngo survey) do not augur well in the near term for the likelihood of tourism hunting. The project needs to support the CBO to explore ecotourism as a possible business option. The JUHIWANGUMWA WMA may be more attracting to hunting business (and indeed the tender process launched by AAC received one bid). However, the delay in conducting a wildlife census has hindered progress. Both WMAs need to be seen as long term undertaking well beyond the project's lifespan. Nevertheless, land pressure and possible demotivation by the community need to be kept in check.
- 3) All CBNRM sites need to face unrelenting land pressure and often corrupt local practices which enable resource extraction and land encroachment. The project contributes to laying the foundation of long term CBNRM units. The development of better governance is a much longer undertaking.

The PIU confirms and expands some **general lessons on effectiveness** of R#1-R#2 raised earlier:

- 1) Mainstreaming the project in LGAs through plan initiations by the LGA themselves was a strong point when CBNRM units were to be established within reasonably available standards during the first phase of the project. This enabled delegated field activities with trouble-shooting support from PIU or MNRT.
- 2) This anchor and the bottom up planning process are not as efficient when:
 - a) adequate standards are not there and require some fundamental rethink beyond technical fixes (e.g., BMUs). Beyond sector specifics, as noted in earlier reports, the overall multi-sector at-once capacity building scope of work remains a demanding mission.

- b) During the later phase focused on empowering CBOs, building their internal governance capacity and developing business: while LGAs and MNRT have a statutory role to play there (control of standards and performance, issuing of authorizations), those other activities go beyond the roles foreseen in the law and what the public institutions are equipped to deliver. There is rather a risk that public-sector standards (i.e., bureaucratic procedures, high transaction costs, considering fines for illicit resource use as a source of revenues), which are ill fitting CBOs, may be transferred. Adjusting this within the original planning set-up can cause frustration, especially when LGA's plans show very high transaction costs and funds are not transferred timely due to protracted negotiations.
- 3) The project has achieved some good scores in addressing these challenges: improved standards for business plans and forestry management plans have been introduced and adopted; the PPP model widens the perspective on forestry business development.
- 4) The project remains challenged by the need to improve standards in fisheries, where standards are weakest and the project is not centrally mainstreamed. Further work in KQRS is foreseen as part of the GMP. Given the mentioned discontinuity of external TA support in **Rufiji** the effectiveness of more support to that is questionable and **wrapping up and discontinuation should be considered**, also as a way of focusing resources on the most promising models. RDC staff and BMUs can rather be involved in future KQRS fisheries work for capacity building purposes.
- 5) The mind shift towards business oriented development has been only gradual. A good milestone would be represented by the clarification of principles and modalities (including costs) of supporting CBOs (WMAs and VFR VNRCs) which do not need to follow LGA standards. This has been proposed and the reaching of **basic project-CBO agreements** is still pending.

The project's **outcome in the R#3** area is affected by progress on the **KGCA consolidation**, where the project shares responsibility with the LTSP/MLHSD. The project has generated a very large body of analysis and knowledge which should inform decisions to be taken with regard to the consolidation of the KGCA boundary, the management of the KGCA and of the wider Ramsar site. This analysis has been presented to counterparts and stakeholders. Follow-on actions have been affected by the factors listed above and need better consistency. The following steps are required:

**Proposed
action by JLPC**

- 1) Clarification of the legal principles and social acceptability of the initial MNRT led boundary survey, to enable the project to support boundary demarcation within the agreed project assumptions.
- 2) Confirmation of the stakeholders' preference and decision on the KGCA consolidation option.
- 3) Vigorous coordination with LTSP to resume implementation within the agreed inter-ministerial framework and roles.

If the above will not be done effectively and considering the limited time span and the seasonality of field access, the probability of unfinished business in this task looms large.

The other key project deliverables under this component are the General Management Plan (GMP) of the KGCA and the Integrated Management Plan (IMP) of the KQRS. The project proposes a concept of **GMP** which is in line with current relevant practice. It also includes two adaptive management components:

- 1) The design of a pilot controlled access fee based grazing scheme;
- 2) The adaptation of the fisheries BMU system to the local context.

The initial concept of **IMP** (whose standards are less predictable) was based on the preparation of guidelines for the harmonization of land use planning across the valley, to take into consideration environmental values; and the establishment of a process of stakeholder dialogue and coordination on environmental values.

The second item appears still relevant and the project will support processes and the appraisal of long term institutional basis for stakeholder dialogue and coordination.

On the first item, the launch of the LTSP changed the context, with its objective of supporting the regularization of land use and tenure across the valley. Indeed, the LTSP kick started with the preparation of District Land Use Planning Frameworks (DLUPFs), which are the available planning tool for land use harmonization within the national system. KILORWEMP shared analysis and recommendations to reflect environmental values in the DLUPFs. However, these were prepared more as compilation of available information than as effective coordination tools; and little chance was provided to KILORWEMP and MNRT to review and influence them. Therefore, the opportunity of availing of that initiative to pursue effective land use harmonization seems no stronger than before.

Given this reality and considering meanwhile the outcome of KILORWEMP's field appraisals, the project proposes to structure the IMP along these components:

- 1) Establishment of a pilot site for land use harmonization on village land affecting wildlife connectivity and grazing patterns.
- 2) Detailed appraisal of conservation options for the Ngapemba area, which field surveys have identified as the last relatively pristine valley floor section within the KVRS, still containing very important wildlife resources.
- 3) Preparation of site management plans for important swamps (these may be included within the IMP or GMP depending on the final GCA boundary).

1.5.3 Potential sustainability

	Performance
Potential sustainability	B

Our rating of sustainability considers the context whereby the NRM sector remains by and large reliant on external support. MNRT's wildlife sector budget has been steadily declining over the last few years. The Ministry is pursuing internal reorganization following the establishment of the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority.

The project remains clearly embedded in the national system, both at central and local levels. The JLPC has been consistently chaired by the highest level of MNRT since the beginning of 2016, showing a higher level of ownership compared to the previous phase.

The Minister chaired the JLPC-8 and affirmed the GoT's stance of taking over and following up any unfinished business which might arise from the complex KGCA consolidation task.

In the final phase the project will consolidate the outputs concerning the KGCA/KVRS into planning and management instruments which will be embedded in the national systems and will also be designed in an adaptive manner, as introduced above. The tasks will also include financial appraisals to identify long term sustainability options for both the KVRS IMP and the KGCA GMP. As for CBNRM:

- 1) VFRs confirm the significant likelihood of sustainability. The consistent application of sustainable harvesting plans and transparent timber sales methods will be preconditions of sustainability.
- 2) WMAs are challenged by the ban of local hunting, continue land pressure, the declining state of the hunting industry across the country and internationally. They remain important devolution initiatives and the project will strive to support sustainability options in the final phase, as illustrated above.
- 3) The BMU model requires significant rethinking to adapt it to local conditions and cut transaction costs. The project will support the evolution of the system in the KVRS, aiming to produce adapted standards.

Both KVRS/KGCA management (which needs to pursue **ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration goals**) and devolution through CBNRM have an inescapable long term perspective, which exceed the project life span. The project is making its best effort to

deliver foundations for both through the outputs and outcomes foreseen.

It is necessary to foresee continued need for external support to continue some of the key systems. The project is also making an effort to draw lessons and produce outputs that can increase the efficiency of the environmental management models proposes and introduce important elements of local revenue generation.

We also need to accept that the **social and economic change in the target area will continue**. Future conditions will be different from today's: agriculture intensification, infrastructure development, urbanization will increase the human footprint. The preservation of essential ecosystem services and of residual natural habitats are essential endeavours. The social dynamics will make these more difficult. They may also open up positive opportunities, like increased eco-tourism potential and growth of institutional resources in general.

1.6 CONCLUSIONS

The project is approaching positive outcome under the CBNRM devolution component. Not all sub components have progressed at the same speed, perhaps unavoidably. The landscape component has been challenged by a weak coordination of actors, some inconsistency of actions and the challenge to reach a shared vision on complex matter affected by multiple stakeholders. The project has continued to adapt its strategy and has identified and proposed phase out decisions and actions. In particular, the following actions are recommended for R#3:

1. Clarification of the legal principles and social acceptability of the initial MNRT led boundary survey, to enable the project to support boundary demarcation within the agreed project assumptions.
2. Confirmation of the stakeholders' preference and decision on the KGCA consolidation option.
3. Vigorous coordination with LTSP to resume implementation within the agreed inter-ministerial framework and roles.
4. The preparation of a General Management Plan for the KGCA inclusive of a component of sustainable resource access.
5. The preparation of an Integrated Management Plan for the KQRS along these components:
 - a) Establishment of a pilot site for land use harmonization on village land affecting wildlife connectivity and grazing patterns.
 - b) Detailed appraisal of conservation options for the Ngapemba area, which field surveys have identified as the last relatively pristine valley floor section within the KQRS, still containing very important wildlife resources.
 - c) Preparation of site management plans for important swamps (these may be included within the IMP or GMP depending on the final GCA boundary).

We also acknowledge the inescapable long term perspective of ecosystem restoration, institutional capacity development and devolution, towards which the project is making deliberate and tangible contributions.

National execution official



Peltage F. Kauzeni
National Project Coordinator

BTC execution official



Giuseppe Daconto
International Technical Assistant /
Project Co-Manager

Dar es Salaam, February 2017.

2 RESULTS MONITORING

2.1 EVOLUTION OF THE CONTEXT

2.1.1 Institutional context

- (1) The Presidential elections have led to the establishment of a new Cabinet with sweeping changes through the public administration.
 - a. TAWA has been established in Morogoro. WD Director has undergone a turn-over in July – August 2016. The project has been advised by MNRT that it will remain under WD. The NPC was formally transferred to TAWA in December 2106 but remains assigned to the project. A solid communication channel and operational connection with regard to KGCA needs to be consolidated with TAWA. The implication for the project of the announced move of Ministries to Dodoma is to be confirmed.
 - b. Most DED and DC positions plus RC and RAS Morogoro have undergone turnover over the recent past. The new leaders were involved and participated in the regional KGC stakeholder workshop of October 2016.

Clarification from
MNRT

2.1.2 Harmo context

- (1) A new project on Land Tenure Regularization targeting the same area as KILORWEMP was launched in January 2016 by the Ministry of Land (MHLSSD). The project is funded by DFID, SIDA and DANIDA. A significant potential overlap of agendas arose on the KGCA boundary consolidation. At the same time a major opportunity for synergy and inter-ministerial collaboration arose. The Belgian Embassy and BTC have facilitated harmonization and coordination among Development Partners. The PIU has pursued technical coordination through MNRT. A coordination framework between the two Ministries was elaborated by the PIUs of the two projects, and signed by both MNRT and MHLSSD. The key matter is further reviewed below.
- (2) The project has established hands-on collaboration with the two-wetland remote sensing and farming systems assessment projects Glob-E (financed by German Ministry of Environment) and SWOS (financed by EU Horizon 2020) through the University of Bonn and their partners. In particular, the collaboration with SWOS delivered important remote sensing analysis, to which the project contributed ground truthing and spatial data. The collaboration enabled the project to increase efficiency in this task and expanded the range of outputs produced.
- (3) BTC signed an MoU for the forestry PPP scheme with African Wildlife Foundation (which committed about 100,000 USD from the SUSTAIN project, Dutch funded via IUCN) and KVTC (committing about 100,000 USD).
- (4) Collaboration was established with USAID Protect project to support the preparation of wildlife corridor regulations through a preparatory process of study and consultations. The project extended TA inputs to design, planning and case studies.

2.2 STATUS OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT

2.2.1 Project team

- (1) The project rolled out a matrix management model for NTAs who now have a thematic focus across the target areas. This has helped strengthen TA and monitoring, plus harmonization across the sites.
- (2) Turnover of one accountant and the M&L Officer and NTA Kilombero.

- (3) MNRT staff seconded to PIU, has gone on sabbatical and has not been replaced, yet.
- (4) Meanwhile the project has availed of regular technical inputs from a GIS analyst with WD, who is also target of mentoring and capacity building on aerial survey and spatial analysis. Specific survey and data analysis equipment is also being procured for this role.
- (5) A new BTC Junior Assistant joined the team, based in Ifakara and assigned to support KQRS related work.
- (6) One Junior Assistant (capacity building officer) at PIU left the project, which has impacted the PIU capacity to support the capacity building plan (funded by the BTC Scholarship Project).
- (7) The Ambero TA team has been fully mobilized, including through some Key Experts adjustments requested by the PIU. The updated team composition is as follows:

Role	Name	Professional affiliation
PA Specialist/ TL	GAMES Ian	Independent consultant, Zimbabwe
Socio-Economist	MOMBO, Felister	SUA
Pastoralism Specialist	CUNLIFFE Robert	Independent consultant, Zimbabwe
Fisheries Specialist	KOLDING, Jeppe	University of Bergen, Norway
Land Survey Specialist	KASHAGA, Reuben Ludovic	SUA
Remote Sensing Specialist	MURWIRA, Amon Later replaced by Mr	University of Zimbabwe
Rural Survey Specialists	MSUHA Maurus TEMU, Beatus NYANGHURA, Qambemeda Masala	TAWIRI SUA SUA
Mobile Data Capture Specialist	MWUNGU, Collins Mwange	Independent consultant, Kenya

2.2.2 Project's assets and facilities

6. The PIU office space extension is still outstanding.

**Outstanding
action by MNRT**

2.2.3 Project systems

2.2.3.1 Planning and reporting system

- (1) Execution Agreements were completed with LGAs; however they were not extended because the project requires more flexibility through adaptive quarterly planning, due to the capacity building and business development activities of the final phase.
- (2) The detailed activity planning system for activities under MNRT remained ad hoc; the fragmentary coordination with LTSP made planning of KQRS related activities challenging.

2.2.3.2 Financial Management:

- (1) Procurement of equipment for CBNRM inputs under MNRT (Cogest funding) was strongly delayed and later carried out with BTC procedures following JLPC authorization. The backlog has almost all been cleared.

2.2.3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

- (1) The extended project team met in January to conduct an annual review and planning exercise, which included a strategic review of progress.
- (2) A second annual survey of grassroots opinion from the beneficiary CBOs was carried out in February 2016 which triggered reflection on the project's approach towards them.
- (3) Internal routine monitoring of field execution has been strengthened with the change in team's role (cross cutting role of NTAs and their regular Monitoring and Advisory Missions) and more regular field visits by DPTs and PIU.

2.2.3.4 Co-financing agreement with EU

- (1) BTC submitted its second financial report (covering the period 1/1/15-31/12/15). A third tranche was disbursed by EU.

2.2.3.5 Visibility and communication.

- (1) The project convened one stakeholder workshops and 3 district workshops on the KGCA/LVRS issues, which were well attended by local officials and stakeholders. Numerous other local level events were also organized (see below) as part of activities. All these events provided venue for visibility of the action.

2.2.3.6 Project Governance, Controls and Coordination

- (1) Key facts of project team work, counterparts and stakeholders engagement are summarised below:

(2) Structures	(3) Progress during the reporting period
PIU	Weekly planning meetings held regularly
PTT	Met twice: February to review annual progress and plans; and May (progress review and planning)
JLPC	Met thrice (regular meetings JLPC-6, February 2016 and JLPC-7 in September 2016; ad-hoc meeting JLPc-8 in December 2016 with inclusion of MLHHSD among members)
MNRT Task Force	Has not met
DFTs	Had annual meetings. Engaged in DPT/DFT meetings to support field implementation of project activities in each District
DNRAB	Two joint meetings in Kilombero-Ulangu and one meeting in Rufiji

2.2.3.7 External audit

- (1) Carried out in March 2016. No findings and some management recommendations addressed by management.

2.3 RESULT FRAMEWORK

The project's result framework was revised by JLPC-6.

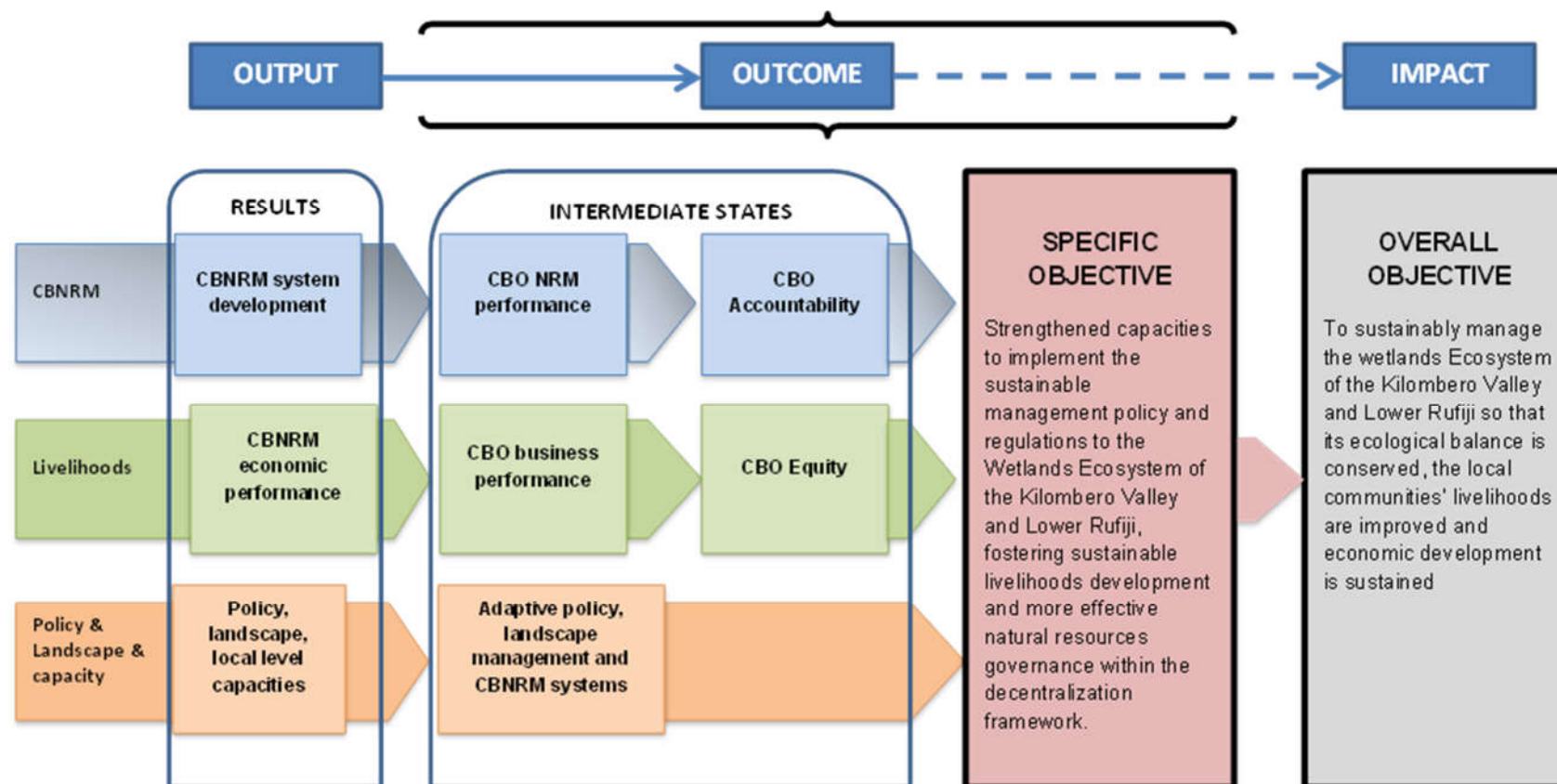
The project is structured in three result areas: (1) CBNRM systems; (2) CBNRM-related livelihoods; (3) Policy, Landscape & Capacity. This report reviews the progress component by component referring to the detailed result framework for each component. The result framework consists of a Theory of Change and a logframe matrix.

Box 1. Legend for KILORWEMP's Theory of Change.

- **Results:** These are produced by project activities, i.e., tangible outputs defined as being mostly in control of the project.
- **Intermediate States.** These are conditions that are expected to be produced on the way to delivering the intended impacts. They provides a pathway to reach outcomes (.e.g., towards the project's Specific Objective). They want to capture behavioral changes (of beneficiaries, partners, stakeholders, institutions or individuals, as relevant) influenced by the project activities and results. They are influenced but not controlled by the project.
- **Impact Drivers.** These are significant factors or conditions that are expected to contribute to the ultimate realization of project impacts. Existence of the Impact Driver (ID) in relation to the project being assessed suggests that there is a good likelihood that the intended project impact will have been achieved. Absence of the ID suggests that the intended impact may not have occurred, or may be diminished.
- **External Assumptions.** These are potential events or changes in the project environment that would negatively affect the ability of a project outcome to lead to the intended impact, but that are largely beyond the power of the project to influence or address.

2.4 PERFORMANCE OF CHANGE PATHWAY

This report provides an updated monitoring dataset for result level indicators, which are mostly monitored semiannually. Intermediate States indicators are monitored annually.



2.4.1 Progress of Indicator: Specific Objective

Specific Objective	Indicators	Baseline value	Value end 2015	Value end 2016	Comments
Strengthened capacities to implement the sustainable management policy and regulations to the Wetlands Ecosystem of the Kilombero Valley and Lower Rufiji, fostering sustainable livelihoods development and more effective natural resources governance within the decentralization framework.	% of key areas of wetland landscape under environmental management systems (WMA, LUP, CBFM, BMU, GCA, IMP)	n/a	WMAs: 100,550 Ha; CBFM: 31,504 Ha Total: 132,054 Ha	WMAs: 100,550 Ha; CBFM: 31,504 Ha Total: 132,054 Ha	No change of project targeted areas. However we flag these corollary actions: Ulanga District Council has started planning through own resources for setting more VFRs after study visit from Kilwa . Across the Kilombero Valley, a parallel project by MLHSD is pursuing a large land tenure regularization, including LUPs.
	# of communities (villages and fishing camps) participating in GoT or LGA NRM processes (WMA, LUP, CBFM, BMU, GCA management processes, IMP implementation)	n/a	WMAs: 27 villages; CBFM: 8 villages; BMUs: 8 camps in 5 villages LUPs: 33 villages;	WMAs: 28 villages; CBFM: 8 villages; BMUs: 8 camps in 5 villages LUPs: 33 villages;	One village has been created after separation of the Kilombero District Council and Ifakara town Council. The KGCA boundary consolidation being initiated affects with 44 villages (some coincide with CBNRM villages). These will be reported upon in the next stage.
	# of (villages and fishing camps) participating in GoT or LGA NRM processes (CBNRM, GCA management processes, IMP implementation) rating service provision as satisfactory or improving	n/a			Survey outstanding due to outstanding R#3 activities.
	3 Districts budget allocation for the NRM processes increased via government transfer and/or local revenues	n/a	LGA expenditure on NRM increased in nominal value by an average 7% from financial year 2013/2014 TZS 155,261,031 to 2014/2015 TZS 165,771,639	LGA allocation on NRM has been reduced by 9% in nominal value from 364,115,851 in year 2014/2015 354,682,880 in year 2015/2016. Out of 354,682,880 allocated in year 2016, only 222,842,292 was expended which is 86%.	Data consistency from LGA is sometime not there. This is being reviewed by the project. Meanwhile it appears that fiscal restraints from GoT and traditional low priority for this sector have had an impact on the recent expenditure.

	LGA, RA NRM and WD use project generated outputs, systems and processes to effectively supervise all CBNRM and other landscape/policy processes by project end	Nil	Improved forestry inventory and harvesting plan standards adopted in 3 LGAs Morogoro region and WD TF pursuing KGCA/KCRS landscape approach	<p>The Full Council Ulanga has instructed LGA to set new forest sites that will be supported by District counterpart funding</p> <p>Report on the KGCA consolidation options has been submitted to MNRT and presented to stakeholders for conflict resolution.</p> <p>GIS database of village boundaries has been transmitted to MLHSSD for use in the land tenure regularization project.</p> <p>WMA business plans have been adopted by the CBOs.</p> <p>Forest Management Plans for VFRs are being adopted by villages and LGAs.</p> <p>PPP concept design has been adopted through an MoU witnessed by MNRT.</p>	
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2.4.2 Assessment of assumptions

Assumptions	Current Assessment
Political support to NRM sector increases	<p>The conservations sector shows signs of growing political support through the increased anti-poaching drive and the PM's 2016 directive for the boundary demarcation for protected areas.</p> <p>Budget transfer to the sector (MNRT) dwindle and the new TAWA has not been allowed revenue retention.</p> <p>The project activities and key stakeholder events has received consistent attention by MNRT PS and Morogoro RC.</p> <p>Across villages bordering WMAs and Village Forest Reserves, elected Village Chairpersons are reported to encourage illegal invasion of protected areas and therefore compromising the conservation efforts and the sustainable use of natural resources in their respective villages. The District authorities have shown reaction to these cases: in ILUMA WMA the Kilombero and Ulanga District Commissioners have developed an Action Plan to evict invaders through a court injunction and have written warning letters to the concerned village officials.</p> <p>New WMA regulations expected to strengthen the share of revenues accruing to WMAs have stalled.</p>

Agriculture investments and basin development plans respect environmental sensitivities	<p>The proposed irrigation schemes under USAID financing have completed the feasibility study phase, as reported earlier. However, clear investment plans are not yet available and may not materialise. This will not help the mushrooming unregulated farm intensification and expansion across the valley.</p> <p>The MLHSD/LTSP initiative can produce a good input towards stabilisation and regularisation of land access and increased tenure security and lower conflicts. However, the initial District Plans prepared in early 2016 did not enable a meaningful impact on land use harmonization and rationalization.</p>
GoT line agencies and LGAs increase allocation of financial resources to maintain momentum towards scaling up CBNRM and landscape plans implementation	<p>The financial support provided by LGA is inadequate to maintain momentum towards scaling up CBNRM and landscape plan implementation. For example, for the past year 2016/2017, none of the districts' NRM units were allocated budget above 10% of planning requirements.</p> <p>TAWA is under reorganization and has absorbed the KGCA team. This is well staffed but with very limited operational budget.</p>

2.4.3 Potential Impact

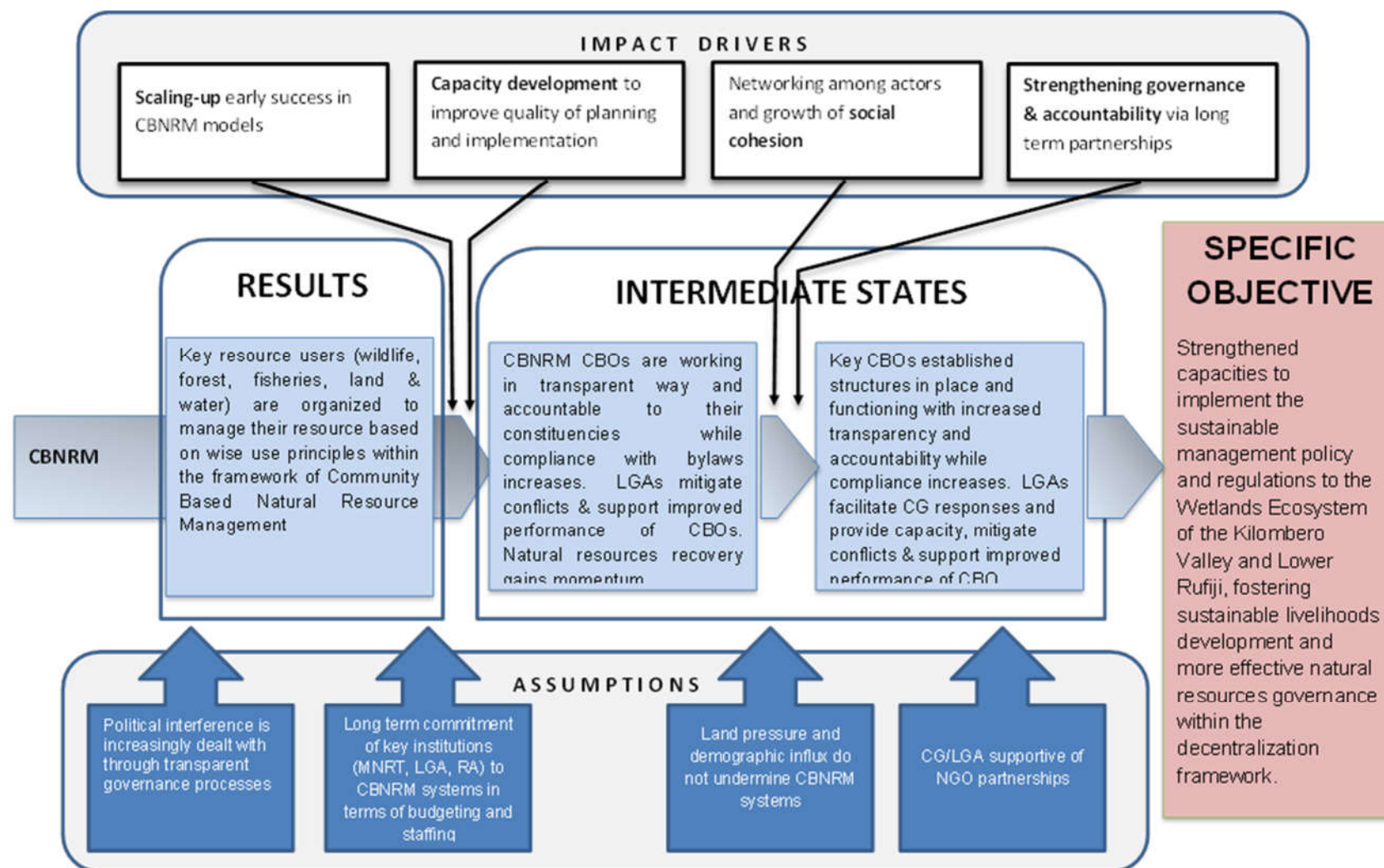
The table below summarizes the internal assessment of how likely it is that the Outcome can and will contribute to the impact as (pre)supposed based on progress achieved thus far. This assessment is structured on the basis of the preconditions (impact drivers) towards achieving the expected outcomes as identified by the baseline study and reflected in the ToC.

Domain	Impact driver	Baseline assessment	Current assessment
ER1: CBNRM	Scaling-up early success in CBNRM models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No CBNRM model (WMA, PFM, and BMU) in the target area fully delivers environmental benefits/services (except for the establishment of conservation oriented PFM sites) to the local population. The project is pursuing early wins to enable the creation of a positive momentum and appreciation in the target areas. Early wins are mostly feasible in CBFM sites, which have been selected accordingly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first VFR has achieved timber sales. Th ban of local hunting and land encroachment limits WMA's near term opportunities. The project has taken a very long time to reach this stage, saddled with the cumbersome CBNRM procedures and capacity bottlenecks. However, meaningful foundations have been laid.
	Capacity development to improve quality of planning and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific capacity gaps have been identified during BLS for key CBNRM domains. Cross cutting gaps have also been identified for enterprise development skills and systems The ongoing Capacity development needs assessment will provide benchmarks and forward strategy., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has completed the action learning support to the preparation of WMA business plans. Study to ENDUIMENT WMA and Kilwa CBFM experience helped the CBO, VNRC, Village leader, Councilors and districts staff to gain exposure and understanding of possibilities. Improved forest inventory standards have been adopted by the target districts. The outcome is under review.
	Networking among actors and growth of social cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogue processes are few and mostly government led. There is no structural platform enabling local dialogue beyond upwards lines of accountability towards LGAs. The project plans to support landscape level platforms. Land use and tenure conflicts are widespread and apparently growing, with particular regard to boundary disputes village-to-village, villages-to GCA and between pastoralists and local farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study visits have enabled CBNRM CBOs and LGAs to establish contacts with counterparts across the country (MCDI in Kilwa; Enduimet WMA; tanga fisheries experience). The two WMAs are members of the national association AAC which assisted them to launch a tender for tourism hunting.
	Strengthening governance & accountability via long term partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a new project component introduced in the LFA by the BLS. It will be pursued once EU support will be established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project surveys and field observation confirm that governance and the accountability of public officials are critical and present many challenges. The structured project task in this domain has been delayed..

ER2: CBNRM related Livelihoods	Scaling-up early success in CBNRM revenue models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No CBNRM model (WMA, PFM, BMU) delivers financial benefits to the local population, yet. The most advanced CBFM site (Nyamagwe village in RDC) is still awaiting the final enabling step by GoT authorities to start revenue generation after almost two years since the completion of the planning steps. A further revenue sharing opportunity beyond CBFM may be presented by the identified possibility of a JFM-type of scheme on KVTC land (see below). Artisanal fisheries already deliver significant revenues to the local population. However this activity is formally illegal within the GCA if not sanctioned by WD. The project will pursue its legalization via establishment of a regulatory framework and BMU setups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MTANZAMSONA have entered into contract of 42,393,600 mil with the buyer (Crab Inter-business Company) to harvest a total of 220 m3 of timber. ILUMA WMA has started generating fines. 4,200,000 TAS were collected by CBO. This however does not represent a progress for the core business of the WMA and may create disincentives (see discussion in main text). Likewise three CBFM sites have started realizing monetary benefits through fines and confiscation of forest products. Libenanga and Kichangani 640,000 and 250,000 TAS respectively. This raises the same concern as much as enforcement by the CBO is a good sign. The MoU to kick start the forestry PPP scheme was signed after receiving co-funding support from KVTC and AWF.
	Capacity development in enterprise and value chain development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market oriented livelihood development is relatively new in rural Tanzania as a development practice. Local and GoT authorities come from a long tradition of economic planning and a direct role in economic management of resources. Resistance is likely to arise from entrenched rent-seeking interests. However, formal policy statements strongly encourage this direction. Market oriented strategies are being pursued for major crops including in the Kilombero Valley. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business plan for WMAs have been completed. LGA officials have received training in value chain approaches and have been associated with action learning on business planning. The perception is still widespread that LGAs need to drive NRM business and value chain promotion. This mindset transition will take some time.
	Improved access to business development providers and financial services for NRM enterprises via VICOBA s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is little understanding of the requirements and opportunities offered by market oriented development, as well a relatively limited availability of business development services. A prior and ongoing experience in Vicobas was established in the Rufiji delta by WWF, involving 25 groups. This model relies on extension support and provision of capital to the groups to elicit investments in small enterprises. Financial performance was evaluated as good by WWF in 2012. VICOBAs are also formally established in other areas of the 3 Districts. A preliminary survey was carried out in RDC availing of some expertise in the DC office. Groups were assessed as in nascent states with no access to credit facilities beyond own saving not to continued extension services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This domain was discontinued after MTR.

ER3: Policy, landscape capacity and harmonization	Improved access to information on environment and development processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a lack of centralized and easily accessible environmental information. Few records exist and these are buried in grey literature with patchy availability. The project is meant to invest (R#3) in data gathering and analysis of selected environmental variables and systems (land cover and aquatic ecosystem in particular). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the launching of the KQRS activities, the project plans to extend significant support to this driver, via land boundary conflict resolution, stakeholder engagement in land scape processes; legal review of the KQRS options; suite of diagnostic studies. The project will also strive to engage other source sof information, such as USAID EFA, DFID land project, USAID Land project and German research projects.
	Evidence supports policy review and adaptation for CBNRM and landscape mgt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific policy areas of interest to the project agenda are CBNRM systems (WMA, CBFM, and BMU); Land use planning and its harmonization with agriculture development programs; regulatory framework under the Wildlife Act 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New WMA regulations expected to increase revenue share of WMAs have been stalled. VPO and MNRT invited a Ramsar Advisory mission to review the policy context of KQRS. The mission as supported by KILORWEMP and separate BTC funding. The report is due. The project has generated evidence on land use and has presented options for the consolidation of the KGCA. The initial reaction from counterparts was very cautious on the most novel ideas. Some initiative of pilot scale adaptive planning are being proposed by the project for the KGCA and KQRS.
	Networking among landscape and national actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low across the board. Reliant on LGA structures, which have ad-hoc functionality with regard to stakeholder processes beyond administrative performance Inter-sectorial coordination among line agencies is weak and fraught with a jigsaw puzzle of competencies and low institutional capacities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One regional and three district workshops on the KGCA consolidation were well attended. Regular meetings of the District natural resources advisory boards were supported. 3 study visits on forestry, fisheries and wildlife initiatives elsewhere in the country were supported.

2.4.4 Change pathway (1) – CBNRM



2.4.4.1 Progress of indicators

Intermediate states	Indicators	Baseline values ¹	Baseline at Project Level ²	Value end 2014	Value end 2015	Value end 2016	Comments
IS-1.1 Key CBOs established structures in place and functioning with increased transparency and accountability while compliance increases. LGAs facilitate CG responses and provide capacity, mitigate conflicts & support improved performance of CBO. Resource degradation slows and then recovers	N of WMA, CBFM, BMU, LUP gazetted and registered	1 WMA gazetted; 1 WMA in step 5; 1 WMA in step 3; 3 WMA in step 0	1 WMA in step 5; 1 WMA in step 3	1 WMA in step 5 1 WMA in step 4	1 WMA in step 6 1 WMA in step 5	1 WMA in step 6 1 WMA in step 6	Both target WMAs have completed the establishment process
		24 BMU in step 6; 39 BMU in step 0	8 BMU in step 0	3 BMU in step 3 3 BMU in step 4 2 BMU in step 0	6 BMU in step 3 2 BMU in step 4	2 BMU in step 4 3 BMU in step 2 2 BMU in step 5	
		7 CBFM in step 6; 9 CBFM in step 5; 9 CBFM in step 4; 8 CBFM in step 3; 7 CBFM in step 2; 9 CBFM in step 1; 6 CBFM in step 0	2 CBFM in step 5 4 CBFM in step 0	2 CBFM in step 5 3 CBFM in step 2 1 CBFM in step 1	2 CBFM in step 5 3 CBFM in step 4 1 CBFM in step 2		
		53 VLUPs ³ in step 8 94 VLUPs at various stages below step 8	13 VLUPs in step 8	32 VLUPs in step 8	33 VLUPs in step 6		the project supports LUP only as part of other planning processes (e.g., WMA, PFM). No further LUP work was done after the initial phase. The LUP sector is now

¹This column shows the baseline values for PFM, WMA and BMUs referred to the universe of CBNRM in the Districts, over and above project target sites. For LUP, given the large number of villages, we only refer to the villages identified as target. NB: the project supports LUP only as part of other planning processes (e.g., WMA, PFM). The data was generated by a baseline inventory exercise.

² This column extrapolates the status of the project target sites from the District level universe. The classification of certain sites has been revised following internal controls.

³ The classification system for VLUPs has been changed from the previous report previously we followed the classification in 6 steps transposed from CBNRM domain to the LUP domain by the SWM guidelines. However, this was revealed as inconsistent with prevailing practice. Presently we use an 8 steps process confirming with Ministry of Lands guidelines. In this system step8-8 indicates the issuing of VLUP certificate by Ministry of Lands.

							supported by the LTSP project
	Effectiveness of established WMA, CBFM, BMU, LUPs.	n/a	37%	57%	72%	Pending assessment	Determined through project CGMETT survey across a sample of targeted CBOs (n=8)
IS-1.2 CBNRM CBOs are working in transparent way and accountable to their constituencies while compliance with bylaws increases. Gender balance in CBO governance improves. Networking among local actors (CBOs, villages) and between these and regional/national actors increases. LGAs mitigate conflicts & support improved performance of CBOs. Natural resources recovery gains momentum	Compliance with CBNRM bylaws (LUP, CBFM, WMA, BMU)		n/a	42%	48%	Pending assessment	Determined through project CGMETT survey across a sample of targeted CBOs (n=8)
	Gender ratio in directory/ board of each CBO/Village committee supported		33% ⁴	31% ⁵	31%	Pending data collection	

⁴Average of gender ratio of the boards/directors across 27 CBOs targeted and sampled by the project. It is noted that this is already in compliance with requirements of PFM guidelines.

⁵Average of gender ratio of the boards/directors across 35 CBOs targeted and sampled by the project

Results = Output = Sphere of control	Indicators	Project Targets	Baseline value	Value end 2014	Value end 2015	Value end 2016	Comments
Result 1: Key resource users (wildlife, forest, fisheries, land & water) are organized to manage their resource based on wise use principles within the framework of Community Based Natural Resource Management	1.1 # of WMAs planning processes supported along legal steps by year 4. The baseline values for PFM, WMA and BMUs refer to CBNRM project target sites only. Also for LUP was only referred to the villages identified as target. NB: the project supports LUP only a spart of other planning processes (e.g., WMA, PFM)	2	0	2	2	2	
	1.2 # of BMUs planning processes supported along legal steps by year 4.	8	0	8	8	8	Support to 3 BMUs in RDC was interrupted
	1.3 # of CBFM planning processes supported along legal steps by year 4.	5 ⁶	0	6	5	5	
	1.4 # of LUPs planning processes supported along legal steps by year 4.	31	0	33	34	34	
	1.5 # of CBOs / villages supported with gender balanced capacity building by year 4.	47	0	0	0	0	
	1.6 # of partnerships and networking processes established by year 4 between CBNRM CBOs and NGOs/CSOs to strengthen governance and accountability of service delivery and social cohesion	TBD	0	0	0	2	MoU of PPP involving NGO AWF and targeting 6 villages Both WMAs are members of the CWMAC (former AAC)

⁶ This target has been changed from 6 to 5. See main text for elaboration

2.4.4.2 Assessment of assumptions.

Assumptions	Baseline assessment (2013)	Current assessment
<p>Political interference in local level resource access and management is increasingly dealt with through transparent governance processes</p>	<p>The GoT's Big Result Now Initiative places highest priority on the established of large intensive farms (for irrigation development). Several priority sites have already been identified and are at variable and generally preliminary stages of developments. These decisions seem to be taken in a fairly top-down manner with little local level process. The issue is complex and beyond the summary analysis produced for this report.</p> <p>To the extent that the SAGCOT framework would enable a gradual rolling out of more organic and coordinated planning, including consultative process, more structured feasibility studies and a clarification of land access and tenure strategies, this may contribute to rationalising the context and decreasing resource access conflicts.</p>	<p>The expected rolling out of central government led large scale investment has not materialised to the scale and speed originally expected.</p> <p>LGAs have shown capacity to react and intervene in case of disputes. This involved, for example, the approval of ILUMA by-laws (which would support ILUMA WMA anti-encroachment efforts) which had been delayed by because allegedly a few of the Councillors have interests in cattle keeping are demanding more justification for the by-laws to be approved before they can give their endorsement. The project is working with the KDC Executive Director to get the bylaws approved.</p> <p>This type of situation of vested interests and issue of accountability of local office bearers is widespread.</p> <p>Central government action has reached RDC where all forest harvesting operations were suspended pending investigation of alleged malpractices in government managed forests. While the target VFR was not directly affected, project's own monitoring pointed out that the VNRC transaction was not up to standards and required revisiting.</p> <p>Other examples of important government actions include the Morogoro RC action towards the resolution of the Ngombo village dispute (still pending).</p>
<p>Long term commitment of key institutions (MNRT, LGA, RA) to supporting CBNRM systems in terms of budgeting and staffing</p>	<p>Based on recurrent and development budgets of LGA in all three district is minimal and sometimes funds are not disbursed as budgeted.</p>	<p>NRM sector budgets are tiny and inadequate across LGAs.</p> <p>The CBNRM unit need to rather improve their self-reliance through business ventures.</p>
<p>Land pressure and demographic influx do not undermine CBNRM systems</p>	<p>Kilombero and to some extent Ulanga Districts are changing rapidly. A systematic analysis of economic and social changes is not available. We provide here a brief snapshot based on anecdotal evidence. There has been a large influx in the area of pastoralists and agro-pastoralist like Maasai, Sukuma and Barbaigs. In addition business people from all over the country are setting up presence in the area. A growing shift from semi subsistence agriculture to trading is observable in the local economic structure. Urbanization is gradually taking place and two rural villages adjacent to ILUMA WMA now fall in urban areas. Livestock is a very large economic sector, regulated by dynamics which go well beyond the valley. Its economic significance is</p>	<p>The pressure on land and resource use is intense and growing. The recently completed diagnostics shed light on patterns of use which may not always fit stereotypes. See reports.</p>

	<p>overlooked in the outlook of many planning agencies and lacks proper consideration in the existing plans. The local economy is growing very fast but anecdotal evidence shows that the prosperous people from these changes are the new comers, mostly agro-pastoralists and big farmers.</p> <p>Artisanal fisheries remain a core economic sector in the area, with wide trading ramifications. Fishers may come from all over the country. The importance of the sector as a social safety net for poor and vulnerable people is well established in other similar African context, and may well be the case here.</p> <p>Pressure on land is therefore mounting due to demographic and economic dynamics, which are driven by factors going beyond the local scale. The large scale development programmes for agriculture are yet to find a rationalization taking into consideration land and water availability.</p> <p>Land pressure driven by livestock, farming and energy demands has generated a rapid change in forest cover. One available estimate shows a loss of 33% of forest cover in the UDC area over the last 14 years.</p> <p>The ongoing diversification of economic opportunities can change communities' priorities and interests from conservation-related to other development options. The SACGOT initiative has moved interest of many in the Kilombero Valley and therefore they have been dedicating most of their efforts and resources to agricultural activities</p>	
CG/LGA supportive of NGO partnerships	<p>This assumption specifically refers to the engagement of NGOs for the delivery of project tasks in accordance with the TFF and the revised result framework. NGO contracting is foreseen in the forthcoming phase upon conclusion of the agreement with the EU.</p>	Counterparts have clearly expressed positive expectations from the foreseen governance tasks.

2.4.5 Progress and analysis of main activities

2.4.5.1

	Activities	Progress during the reporting period	Analysis of progress	Ahead of time	On time	Delayed	Critically delayed
ER1	CBNRM						
A0101	Participatory assessment of CBNRM institutions						
A0102	Support to WMAs and Wetland Reserves	<p><u>ILUMA WMA (KDC/UDC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VGS were trained on crime scene investigations <p><u>JUHIWANGUMWA WMA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted District Natural Resources Advisory Board (DNRADB) meeting Supported submission of AA certification (pending from MNRT). Conducted Sensitization addressing encroachment 	<p><u>ILUMA WMA (KDC/UDC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal planning and establishment process completed. Some level of land use conflicts persist. Capacity building, organizational development, governance development, business planning and business development are the next agenda and being addressed (see below) <p><u>JUHIWANGUMWA WMA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal planning and establishment process completed with sanction of User Right by MNRT. Land use conflicts persist with encroachment by pastoralists, being addressed by WMA and LGA. Boundary verification was also done through beacons and the exercise has strengthened the collaboration between the WMA and the Selous game reserve and some patrols has been done in 		X		

			collaboration. Many livestock have moved out of the WMA				
A0103	Support to PFM and beekeeping reserves.	<p><u>Uhanila VFR (KDC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project supported preparation of harvesting plan <p><u>UDC PFM sites</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> project supported development of forest management plans of Luuya and Kimbiru VFRs VNRC and VG leaders have been trained on PFRA processes Project supported PFRA and inventory, data entry, analysis and harvesting plan of Chokoachoko VFR Facilitated VNRC to formulate VFR-forest bylaws for Luwuya & Kimbiru VFRs at Idunda and Libenanga villages Facilitated endorsement and approval of VFR Management plan and By-laws for Libenanga, Idunga at village level & WDC level Conducted study visit to Lindi/Kilwa jointly with KDC to learn PFM processes & Suitable harvest Developed Forest management plan of Chokoachoko VFR for Kichangani village 	<p><u>Uhanila VFR (KDC)</u></p> <p>Harvesting plan is being finalized (delay).</p> <p><u>UDC PFM sites</u></p> <p>Management and harvesting plans of PFM sites are in good progress. Inventories and harvesting plans confirm productive potential. FMPs require quality control input.</p>		X		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulated Forest By-laws at Chokoachoko for Kichangani village Facilitated endorsement and approval of Chokoachoko VFR Mgt plan and By-laws for Kichangani village <p><u>RDC PFM sites</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VNRC trained on monitoring and law enforcement of VFR Establishment of permanent beacons of Mtanzamsona VFR Advisory support ad monitoring to timber sale 	<p>RDC PFM Site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One business partner has signed harvesting business contract with Mtanzamsona VNRC and first timber sale reached. Operations later suspended for several months due to PM directive against malpractices in RDC forests. Sales later resumed. However timber sale contract and processes were not up to standard and need revisitingand capacity building support. 				
A0104	Support to BMUs	<p>UDC BMUs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project supported study visit to BMUs in Pangani Tanga. Conducted consultation meeting with partners working in the same ecosystem Facilitated 3 BMUs Sub-committees to implement fisheries by-laws through surveillance, data collection & dissemination <p>KDC BMUs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project facilitated consultation meeting of fisheries technical staff in KDC and UDC <p><u>Lake Zumbi (RDC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project supported study visit to BMUs in Pangani Tanga. 	<p>KDC, UDC</p> <p>The planning process for BMUs in the KVRS continues to be supported by the two LGAs. It remains cumbersome and slow, fraught with formal meetings. This has bene analyzed in previous reports.</p> <p>From study tour, they learned various critical skills and approaches pertaining to fisheries, management, revenue collection, surveillance and control of illegal doers.</p> <p>The project inltends to support a more ecosystem oriented approach to fisheries management feeding to the expected KGCA GMP (under R#3) through three ongoing tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting of fisheries sector assessment as part of KVRS activities (see below) 		X		

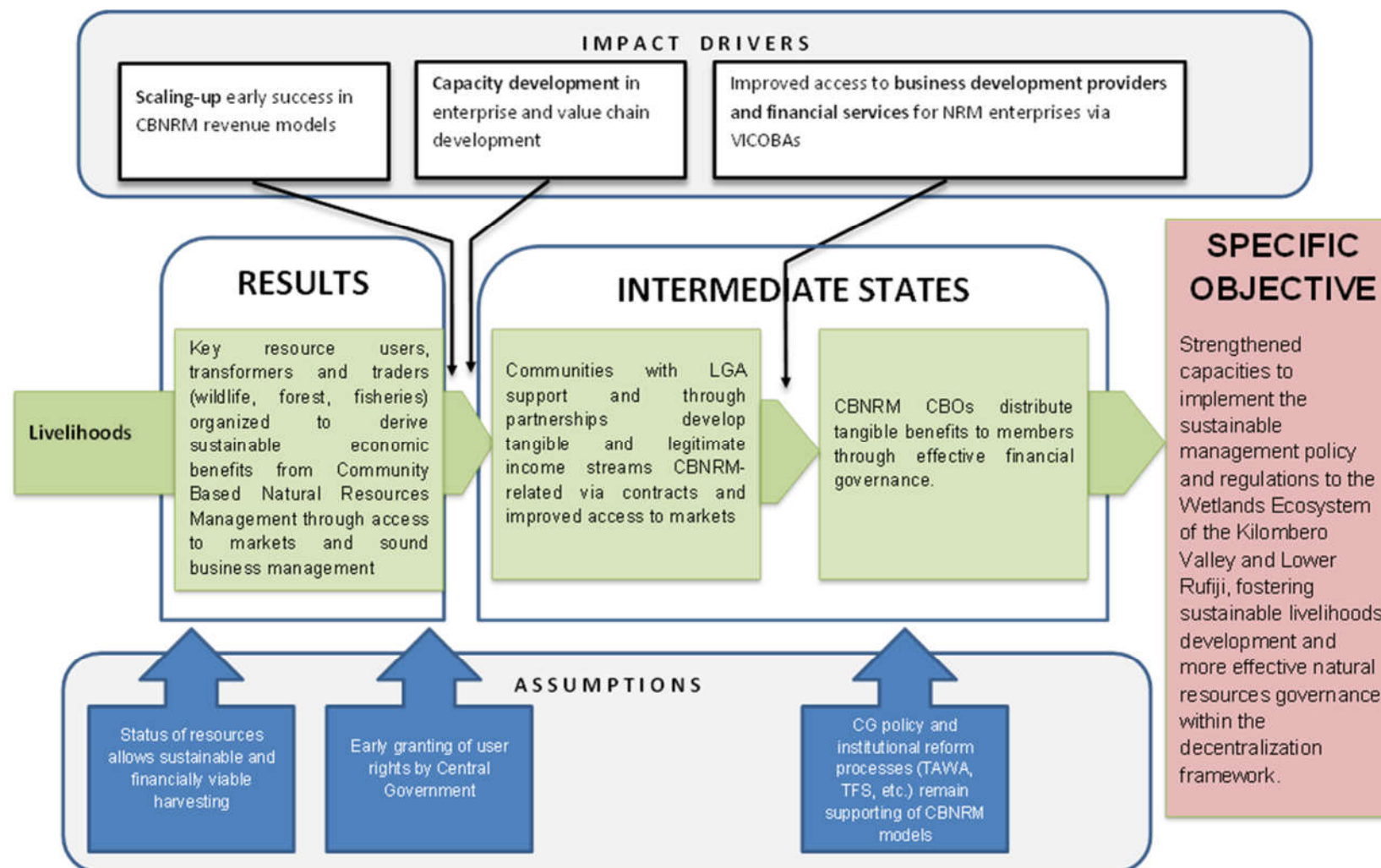
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The foreseen capacity building supported contracted to IRD (funding from Scholarship Project) was initiated but has not been carried forward for lack of action by IRD since January. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of LGA staff with participatory assessment methodology developed as part of previous task. ▪ Holding of fisheries stakeholder workshop at valley scale to kick start platform for ecosystem management of fisheries and support to GMP/IMP process for the KGCA/KVRS. <p><u>Lake Zumbi (RDC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRD collaboration discontinued • It is of note that MTR had pointed out that because of weakness in the earlier actions by the project through RDC, the support to this target CBNRM was meant to be focused exclusively through the IRD support. 				
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2.4.5.2 Analysis of progress made

Table 4. Progress in CBFM sites

	ULANGA DISTRICT			RUFJI DC	KILOMBERO DC
	LUWUYA VFR	KIMBIRU VFR	CHOKOACHOKO VFR	MTANZA MSONA VFR	UHANILA VFR
1. PFRA in the entire forest	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE
2. Establishing Block for harvesting & carry out detailed inventory	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE
3. Data entry, coding and Analysis	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE
4. Preparation of harvesting Plan	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE
5. VNRC Consolidation /preparation of Forest Management plan	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE
6. Formulation of forest by laws	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE
7. Endorsement and approval of FMP and by laws at Village levels.	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	PENDING
8. Endorsement and approval of FMP and by laws at District levels/COUNCILLORS.	DONE	DONE	JAN 2017	DONE	PENDING
9. Identify and physical marking of trees to harvest	PENDING	PENDING	PENDING	DONE	PENDING
10. Apply and follow up at FBD to Secure Hammer (Nyundo) for VFRs	PENDING	PENDING	PENDING	DONE	PENDING
11. Capacity Building to VNRC and VG leaders on supervising Harvesting & contract Management	PENDING	PENDING	PENDING	PENDING	PENDING
12. Procurement of Protection gears for members of VNRC and Patrol Team	PENDING	PENDING	PENDING	PENDING	PENDING
13. Implementation of Management plan(Harvesting of timber, Manage and forest protection)	PENDING	PENDING	PENDING	STOPPED following PM's order.	PENDING

2.4.6 Change pathway (2) – CBNRM-related livelihoods



2.4.6.1 Progress of indicators

Intermediate states	Indicators	Baseline values	2014	2015	2016	Comments 2016
IS 2.1 Communities with LGA support and through partnerships develop tangible and legitimate income streams CBNRM-related via contracts and improved access to markets	Amount of revenues generated by CBO/CBNRM initiatives via business plans	0	0	Iluma WMA: 1,5 M TZS	Mtanzamsona VFR has entered into timber sale contract for 42M TZS Iluma WMA has raised 3,5 M through fine & compounding and TZS 600,000 through local hunting. In CBFM: VNRCs have started collecting fine and confiscation of forest products; Libenenga collected 640,000/= and Kichangani 250,000/=. BMU at Kivukoni village managed to collectd 200,000/= against illegal fishing.	The issue of revenue collection through fines is discussed din the report.
	N of contracts entered into between CBOs and buyers and/or suppliers of inputs and/or financial services / capital.	0	0	0	1	Mtanzamsona has entered into its first timber sales contract.
IS 2.2 CBNRM CBOs distribute tangible benefits to members through effective financial governance.	Percentage of revenues shared with members and/or invested in CBO related enterprises and/or services	0	0	0	0	The reveue by MTANZAMSONA VFR could not be shared because the government had suspended harvesting after detecting signs of illegal harvesting in the nearby government managed forest; the suspension also affected VFRs. The ban has now removed therefore sharing will be done in early 2017.

Results = Output = Sphere of control	Indicators	Project Targets	Baseline value	Value end 2013	Value end 2014	Value end2015	Value end2016	Comments
Result 2: Key resource users, transformers and traders (wildlife, forest, fisheries) organized to derive sustainable economic benefits from Community Based Natural Resources Management through access to markets and sound business management	2.1 # of WMA associations supported to develop business plans by year 4	2	0	0	0	2	2	
	2.2 Better understanding of the fish resources, value chain and bottlenecks identified	8	0	0	0	0	Preliminary results derived	Zumbe lake preliminary review delivered to stakeholders. Fisheries diagnostics in KQRS completed. Report pending.
	N of villages/CBFM areas supported to develop business plans by year 4 through sustainable timber harvesting; sustainable charcoal production	6	0	0	0	0	6	6 villages are involved in the forestry PPP scheme for which a BP was assessed. 1 of these 6 is also a CBFM target.

2.4.6.2 Assessment of assumptions.

Assumptions	Baseline assessment (2013)	Current assessment
Status of resources allows sustainable and financially viable harvesting	<p>The specific status of NRs within the target sites and specifically forest stock assessments for PFM will be carried out in 2014. Issues of concern highlighted so far include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General decline of game populations in the greater Selous ecosystem and specifically in the KGCA. The recently conducted aerial census of elephants in the region⁷ shows that these are no longer present in the KGCA (a population of 1400 elephants was estimated in the dry season census of 20088). This may have implications for the near term viability of hunting in the Iluma WMA, while J-WMA may be more oriented towards non consumptive use. Commercial hunting is no longer active in KGCA. Ecological (wildlife) connectivity across the KVRS landscape is being lost with the closing of wildlife corridor across the valley between the eastern arc region and Selous GR.⁹ Anecdotal and observed evidence exists on rapid forest loss in areas within or close to Iluma WMA; field assessments are planned to validate the extent of any land conversion. There is widespread loss of forest cover throughout the Kilombero Valley. A recent remote sensing assessment carried out by KVTC¹⁰ show a forest cover loss of 16% and 31% respectively in KDC and UDC during 1991-2013 with increase in non-forest land of 61% and 37% respectively. Within the framework of the updated workplan and expended scope of work, the project is expected to contribute to the improvement of baseline environmental information over the target area. 	<p>Improved forest inventories have been prepared for all target VFRs. Preliminary results show good forest conditions enabling sustainable harvesting.</p> <p>WMAs and especially Iluma WA are heavily encroached by agro-pastoralists, compromising their potential for local ecotourism hunting. Potential for ecotourism might exist.</p> <p>The anima census of the WMAs was delayed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strikingly healthy game populations were observed din the reconnaissance of the southern end of the KVRS, where a hunting concession thrives. Initial findings form the fisheries diagnostics do not raise concern for the sustainability of the fisheries in the basin, which is by far more threatened by any change in the river flow than by existing fisheries pressure.
Early granting of user rights by CG	<p>The context has been reviewed and recapped in the BLS report, flagging the generally well-established pattern of delayed granting of user rights.</p> <p>Within the target area, there are two contrasting case studies or early</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both WMAs have received user rights from MNRT. The FMPs of XX VFRs were approved by the respective Village and District government

7 AERIAL CENSUS OF LARGE ANIMALS IN THE SELOUS –MIKUMI ECOSYSTEM DRY SEASON, 2013 POPULATION STATUS OF AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONDUCTED BY TANZANIA WILDLIFE RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN COLLABORATION WITH FRANKFURT ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS & WILDLIFE DIVISION.

8 TAWIRI.(2009) AERIAL CENSUS IN THE KILOMBERO VALLEY FLOOD PLAINS RAMSAR SITE DRY SEASON 2008 KILOMBERO VALLEY RAMSAR SITE PROJECT. BTC/MNRT.

9 JONES T., ROVERO F. & MSIRIKALE J. (2007) VANISHING CORRIDORS: A LAST CHANCE TO PRESERVE ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN THE UDZUNGWA AND SELOUS-MIKUMI ECOSYSTEMS OF SOUTHERN TANZANIA. FINAL REPORT TO CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL.

10 KILOMBERO VALLEY TEAK COMPANY. FOREST COVER CHANGE IN- & OUTSIDE KVTC LAND 1991-2004-2013. SLIDE PRESENTATION.

	<p>signals. WD has supported the granting of user rights to Iluma WMA showing flexibility despite some patchy steps in the foreseen process (which will require some renewed effort) and showing commitment well after the end of project financed support (KVRS project).</p> <p>On the other hand, the VFR of Nyamagwe, which was reviewed during BLS and whose case was highlighted as indicator of weak progress, is still waiting the issuing of the hammer as final step by TFS in enabling sustainable harvesting.</p>	
CG policy and institutional reform processes (TAWA, TFS, etc.) remain supportive of CBNRM models	<p>While no CBNRM specific policy changes are foreseen in this respect, as descending from these reforms processes, the real world implications have not been object of dialogue and open assessment at national level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The MNRT reform processes in principle remain supportive of CBNRM. It is yet to be seen whether the drive towards self-financing of the parastatal may create a disincentive towards further devolution of resources via CBNRM

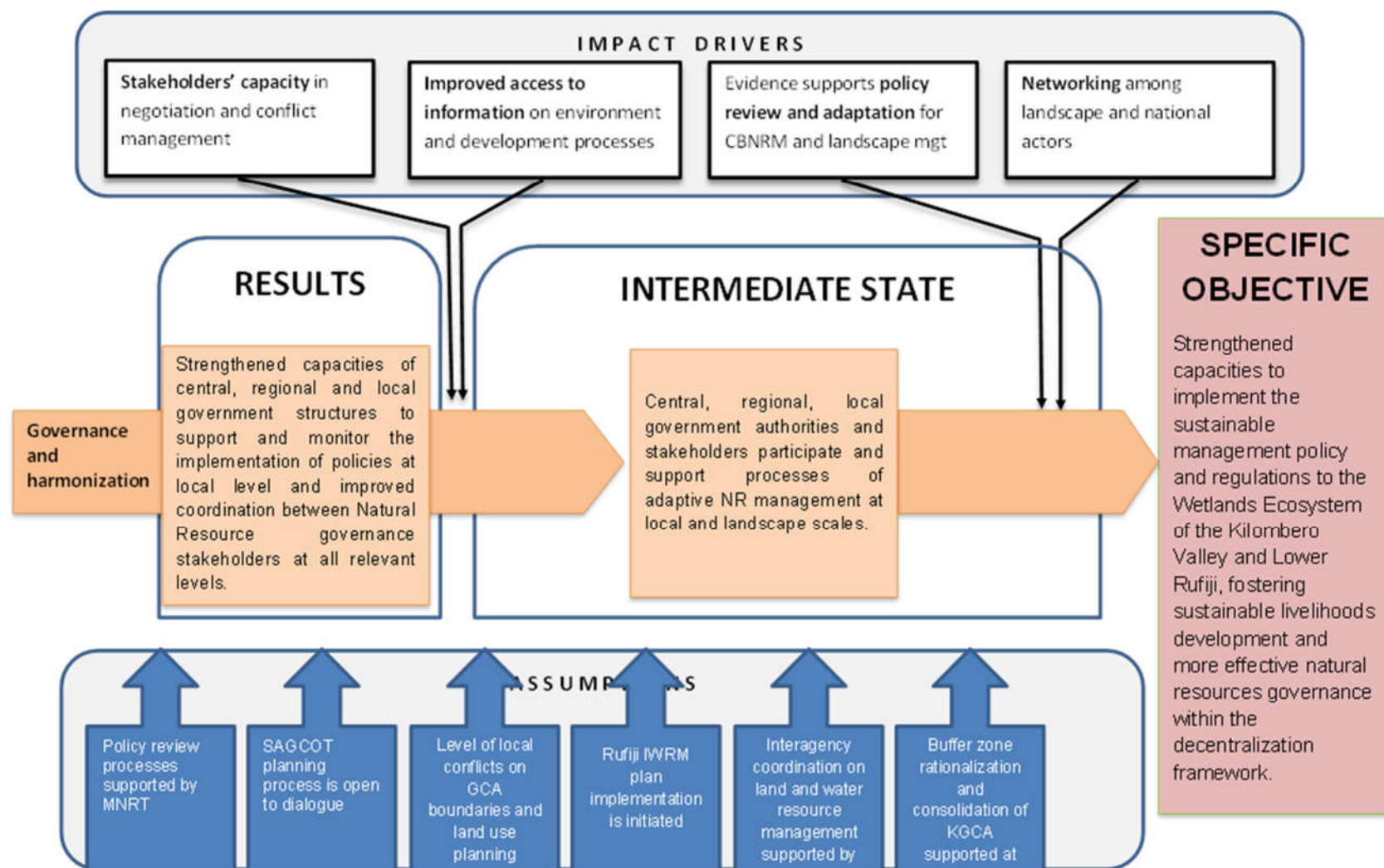
2.4.7 Progress and analysis of main activities

	Activities	Progress during the reporting period	Analysis of progress	A h	O n	D el	C rit
ER1	CBNRM related livelihoods						
A0201	Economic feasibility	<u>ILUMA WMA (KDC/UDC):</u> JUHIWANGUMWA WMA (RDC): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered as part of the financial viability assessment embedded in the business plans for both WMAs 	<p>Economic viability is not a pre-requisite of establishing WMAs, but is assumed. We have addressed this as part of business planning.</p> <p>The present downturn in the hunting industry in the country does not help the WMA sector. A recent review of the financial viability of the sector supported by USAID PROTECT and an evaluation study supported by the PIMA project</p>			X	

A0202	Support to the economic management of WMAs	<p><u>ILUMA WMA (KDC/UDC):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supported establishment of ILUMA Board of Trustees ▪ Supported study tour visit to learn from Induimet WMA of the ILUMA WMA key stakeholders including CBO members, councilors, and District Facilitation Team. ▪ Supported preparation and capacity building of business plan of ILUMA CBO members and DFT ▪ Supported harmonization of the constitution and by-laws of the ILUMA WMA ▪ Facilitated development of ILUMA AFM (KDC & UDC) ▪ Facilitated District Natural Resources Advisory Board (DNRAB) meeting ▪ Training VGS in tracking and crime scene management as part of Law enforcement in ILUMA WMA ▪ Election of sign posts to improve visualization of VLUPs <p><u>JUHIWANGUMWA WMA (RDC):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported preparation of and capacity building on business plan of JUHIWANGUMWA CBO members and DFT • Supported consultations on land use conflicts (with pastoralists) within the WMA area. • Supported to conduct DNRADB meeting post user right 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business plan has been developed and reflects projection of revenue and expenditures. Tool developed as action learning approach. 		X		
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A0203	Support to the livelihood from forest management	<p><u>RDC: MTANZAMSONA VFR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported capacity building on harvesting procedures and measurement of Mtanza Msona VFR. Training on Monitoring and law enforcement and measurement of forests Capacity building on forest fire control/prevention techniques Facilitate forest map production for Mtanzanmna village land forest reserve <p><u>KVTC pilot</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-funding pledge secured from African Wildlife Foundation (SUSTAIN project). MoU BTC-KVTC-AWF - finalized and signedFacilitated study tour for UHANILA VFR <p>ULANGA DC</p> <p>Facilitated study visit to Lindi/Kilwa to lean PFM processes & Sustainable harvesting</p>	<p>RDC: MTANZAMSONA VFR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plan (including harvesting plan) and by laws have been approved and One business contract has been signed, Harvesting started but was suspended by Prime minister. Delay in the process might cause illegal logging to increase as VNRC might fail to conduct patrols The objective of the study visit was to strengthen the capacity of VNRC, Village leaders, Councillors and District Staffs on sustainable forest harvesting, forest benefit sharing schemes, governance, and timber trade & marketing linkage and livelihood activities originating from forest revenues. Participants through discussion and site visit saw and learned that forests are a source of income to those villages they visited and villagers are very motivated to conserve those forests because they see direct benefits from the income generated from the forests 			X	
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2.4.8 Change pathway (3) – Policy, Landscape and Capacity



2.4.8.1 Progress of indicators

Intermediate states	Indicators ¹¹	Baseline values	Value end 2014	Values end 2015	Values end 2016
IS 3.1 Central, regional, local government authorities and stakeholders participate and support processes of adaptive NR management at local and landscape scales.	KVRS is maintained as a Ramsar site and a framework for wise use and coordination is established with the IMP	Draft outdated IMP not endorsed nor implemented.	Unchanged	Outstanding	Project has kic-started assessment and capacity building activities and delivered diagnostic studies; KGCA consolidation study. Convened stakeholder workshops. MLHHSD has selected KVRS has target for its flagship land regularization initiative. MNRT and MLHHSD have signed a coordination framework.
	CBNRM plans and systems are monitored, adapted, and financed by LGA, MNRT, PMO-RALG.	PFM monitoring system reasonably in place	Unchanged. Evidence of ad-hoc monitoring and tangible problem solving by RAS/MNRT exists for the target sites (see above).	Active involvement of LGAs in WMA encroachment problems.	LGA and Regional Government have provided evidence of reaction to conflicts and encroachment in CBNRM areas.
	KGCA is maintained as a protected area reflecting the principle of wise use.	WD established Ramsar Unit (1 staff) in 2013 with dual role in KGCA and Ramsar site. KGCA management is not guided by a management plan but through annual budget plan of MNRT and ad-hoc management.	Unchanged. Allocation of own resources by MNRT has increased as reported above.	KGCA is heavily encroached. WD keeps increasing its staff contingent dedicated to the site.	KGCA consolidation study reviewed by MNRT and stakeholders. PM directed to mark the boundary of this and all other PAs affected by boundary disputes.
	Stakeholders' views taken into account in decisions on landscape resources	Ad-hoc consultation processes mediated by LGA and GoT agencies	Unchanged. No structured platform exists and tensions across multiple land use agendas have risen.	Unchanged. Bunge session has actively raised the need to obtain rationale solution to KVRS issues	4 stakeholder workshops organised to present KGCA consolidation options and documented.

¹¹ Reflect revisions approved by JLPC-7

	Stakeholders access to information and knowledge on the wetland and development processes	No established platform or system/process for sharing information beyond regular LGA and GoT functions.	Unchanged. Two key monitoring and assessment projects under way by other parties (USAID EFA and German BMB project)	EFA has been presented to stakeholders.	4 stakeholder workshops organised to present KGCA consolidation options and documented.
	Stakeholder networking increased at local and landscape levels	Networking among stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs, private businesses) is fairly limited and mostly to LGA relations	Unchanged as far as project contribution is concerned.	Unchanged overall. Project was engaged in supporting DNRABs	DNRABs active in all target districts.

Results = Output = Sphere of control	Indicators	Project Targets	Baseline value	Value end 2014	Value end 2015	Value end 2016	Comments end 2016
Result 3: Strengthened capacities of central, regional and local government structures to support and monitor the implementation of policies at local level and improved coordination between Natural Resource governance stakeholders at all relevant levels.	3.1 # of policy review and adaptation processes supported by analysis and evidence generated by the project in relevant domains (wetlands, game controlled area management, buffer zone management, etc.) by year 4	2	0	1	1	0	GCA regulations process has stalled and status is unclear. Corridor regulations is supported by USAID PROTECT towards which KILORWEMP has extended TA inputs.
	3.2. Integrated Management Plan for Kilombero Valley formulated as a coordination framework	1	0	0	0	1	Scoping ongoing
	3.3. Kilombero GCA General Management Plan formulated	1	0	0	0	1	Scoping ongoing
	3.4 Information and analysis for wildlife management and ecology generated and feeding planning processes.	NA	Nihil	n/a	0	Ongoing	Three diagnostics carried out and completed
	3.5 Land use planning guidelines for mitigating land use conflicts around the KGCA and to pursue landscape connectivity produced	NA	Nihil	n/a	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KGCA consolidation option report ; • buffer zone reconnaissanceSurvey report; • Land diagnostics report including LUCL mapping with SWOS. • All submitted to MNRT and stakeholder workshop. • Review of DLUPFs submitted to MLHHSd.
	3.6 Stakeholder coordination platforms and processes at landscape level initiated	1	0	n/a	0	0	First KGC stakeholder workshop convened and well attended.
	3.7 Increased participation and two-ways consultations (top-down/bottom-up) of local residents in wetland related planning processes and CBNRM via local governance systems by year 4	NA	Nihil	n/a	Nihil	Nihil	Survey Outstanding
	3.8 Increased awareness of local residents of wetland values and ecosystem services by year 4	NA	Nihil	n/a	Nihil	Nihil	Survey outstanding

	3.9 Increased technical capacity of LGAs, WD and regional administration to support landscape and local level NRM processes by year 4	NA	Nihil	Needs assessment done	Capacity building programme ongoing	Capacity building programme ongoing	Several CB tasks delivered and completed
	3.10 Project M&E system operationalized and supporting project review, adaptation and institutional learning.	NA	Nihil	On track	On track	On track	A few surveys outstanding.

2.4.8.2 Assessment of assumptions.

ASSUMPTION¹²	Baseline assessment	Current Assessment
Outcome (IS) level assumptions		
1. Key GoT line agencies (esp. MNRT, Agriculture, MHLSSD, VPO), RAS and LGAs participate in the IMP preparation process.	n/a	Structured process foreseen in final phase.
2. KVR/KGCA conservation goals are pursued in an adaptive, participatory and non-rigid manner and mainstreamed in land sector plans	n/a	<p>New explicit conservation goals were proposed in KGCA Consolidation option report, submitted to MNRT and Regional Stakeholder workshop. It changes goals from wildlife conservation to ecosystem management and wetland functions (especially hydrological) preservation.</p> <p>The separately initiated KGCA consolidation action by MNRT under PM directives overtook further process.</p> <p>MLHSD meant to take over boundary consolidation as part of land regularization exercise in the area. Inter-ministerial agreement reached. Coordination and joint execution not effective, yet.</p>
3. MNRT adopts adaptive and participatory approaches for the KGCA consolidation and management.	n/a	<p>The development of a shared vision on the consolidation exercise has struggled to emerge.</p> <p>KGCA consolidation options analysis submitted to MNRT, reviewed and submitted to regional stakeholder workshop.</p> <p>MLHSD/LTSP has not yet fully engaged in the shaping of the consolidation approach.</p> <p>Conclusion outstanding and process overtaken by the PM directive to mark the boundary, being pursued outside project's framework.</p>
4. MHLSSD through the Land Regularization Project takes into consideration analysis and recommendations produced by KILORWEMP with regard to environmental safeguards in the Districts' plans and KGCA consolidation.	n/a	<p>KILORWEMP has produced the consolidation of land tenure data for villages and KGCA jointly with LTSP; legal analysis and recommendations on priorities for the consolidation exercise; descriptive analysis of land use across the area.</p> <p>It has also produced a review of draft District Land use Planning Frameworks from an environmental and biodiversity viewpoint. However, feedback and meaningful review of DLUPFs were not enabled by LTSP.</p>
5. Local stakeholders and LGAs participate constructively in KGCA consolidation process.	n/a	Regional and District stakeholders engaged through workshops. Conclusion on reaching shared vision outstanding.

¹² Revised after JLPC-7

6. Overall political support is maintained towards the conservation and wetland values of KVRS.	n/a	GoT invited Ramsar Advisory mission, signalling tangibly the intention of maintaining the area as a designated international wetland. Minister NRT reaffirmed in JLPC-8 need to ensure that wetland ecosystem is protected.
7. Existing court cases on the KGCA are settled out of court on the basis of the boundary consolidation process or do not hinder planning processes.	n/a	Court case is pending. Status unclear.
Result level assumptions		
8. Policy review processes supported by MNRT	<p>The assumption touches on several aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CBNRM related policies and especially WMAs. The BLS recommended a simplification of the laborious planning requirements. Other fora/actors are also raising similar or related expectations, such as multiplying revenue stream options for the WMAs (especially by coordinating PFM provisions) to strengthen their sustainability. ▪ GCA related policy gaps have been identified and included in the General Workplan for support by the project (see policy review activity). These gaps are well established and known by WD. 	Status of GCA regulation unclear and action paused. Corridor regulation process supported by USAID PROTECT to which project is extending advice and technical input.
9. Rufiji IWRM plan implementation is initiated	The IWRM at catchment scale framework is still at technical assessment stage and needs to build an institutional capacity from low levels. The preparation of the IWRM plan has been completed. DFID has in pipeline support to Rufiji Water Authority to develop institutional capacities towards implementation.	The IWRM plan has been completed. Donor support to implementation is uncertain.
10. Land Tenure Regularization project of Ministry of Land is executed through effective coordination with KIORWEMP with regard to land use planning within KVRS, enabling mainstreaming of KVRS IMP supported by KILORWEMP	n/a	Operational coordination initiated with good technical exchange and production of a clear database of land tenure data. However, momentum in the coordination has drifted since mid-year and needs reviving. The preparation process of District Land use planning frameworks did not enable detailed analysis and recommendations.
11. Coordination Framework between KILORWEMP and LTSP is endorsed by both MNRT and MHLSSD and pursued	n/a	Achieved in July 2016.
12. MLHSSD supports and facilitates the KGCA boundary consolidation exercise addressing a significant share of boundary conflicts through voluntary agreements with villages and adequate participatory processes.	<p>There is a clear political dimension of the KGCA. Politicians (e.g., local MPs) have voiced support for increased land access in the valley in government fora. The political momentum shaped by the GoT BRN initiative/Klima Kwanza are driving the momentum now.</p> <p>The KGCA stands now in a policy semi-vacuum as its re-establishment under the new Wildlife Act 2012 was not</p>	Implementation momentum has drifted and field plans have not been shared for months.

	completed as mandated. MNRT has requested the Attorney General office to confirm an extension of the terms under the Act.	
13. MNRT supports voluntary agreement approach to consolidation of KGCA boundary.	n/a	MNRT is concerned that a structured approach to boundary consolidation may not be pragmatic enough and may lead to loss of area to the GCA and delay the consolidation. Action towards agreements with villages has been initiated by MNRT in Q4 outside the project workplan in pursuance of a PM national directive on PA conflicts. The legal framework and outcome of this field initiative need to be confirmed and the nature of voluntary agreement confirmed to enable further support from KILORWEMP (infrastructure and GMP preparation).
14. MNRT / GoT foresee and enable compensation scheme wherever this may apply.	n/a	Minister NRT requested an assessment at JLPC-8. Since an explicit clarification on the consolidation approach is outstanding, this potential liability is not assessed, yet.
15. Persistent boundary conflicts which cannot be solved through voluntary village agreements are addressed by the MHLSSD to the country's land conflict resolution system.	n/a	This is a project phase out scenario. Meanwhile the project is preparing an operational guideline for conflict resolution as a fall-back measure.
16. Level of local conflicts on GCA boundaries and land use planning manageable	The KGCA boundary reconsolidation exercise has not been completed yet. Site specific conflict areas exist. The process requires renewed leadership from MNRT and political dialogue to confirm the policy priorities.	District workshops voiced expectations by local stakeholders to be informed about the legal framework applicable to the KGCA.
17. MNRT in synergy with other relevant GoT agencies and LGAs confirms and pursues the preferred tenure and management options for the KGCA and KVRs.	n/a	Explicit conclusion and decision on the options presented is still outstanding. Field action has gone ahead de facto pursuing one of the proposed options (annexation of excluded reserved land to village land).
18. MHLSSD and LGAs collaborate and participate in the elaboration of guidelines for wetland and habitat protection and mainstream them in VLUPs.	n/a	Outstanding – next phase
19. MHLSSD supports its land tenure regularization program in the Districts with proactive engagement of and coordination with MNRT/ KILORWEMP	n/a	Operational coordination has drifted in Q3-Q4. Field actions have not been coordinated effectively and the joint agenda is unclear.

2.4.8.3 Progress and analysis of main activities

	Activities	Progress during the reporting period	Remarks on way forward	Ahead of time	On time	Delayed	Critically delayed
ER1	Governance and harmonization						
A0301	Baseline assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMPLETED 	COMPLETED	X			
A0302	Support to policy review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the earlier phase MNRT prepared zero drafts of two regulations: GCA; and buffer zone/dispersal areas and corridors. PIU prepared comments on BZ/corridor regulation for consideration by MNRT Task force on regulation. PROTECT extended support to MNRT on corridor regulation. KILORWEMP extended general advice and expected to deliver a case study for a preparator sector review study. 	Support to this task may be discontinued.				X
A0303	Support to Integrated Planning of Kilombero Valley Ramsar site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agenda superseded by preparation of District Land Use Plan Framework by MLHSSD/LTSP. Project has contributed analysis and comments on drafts. Link to MHLSSD/LTSP has become the critical entry point to influence land use planning coordination in the near term. Project provided analysis and comments on draft DLUPFs. However DLUPFs were completed without enabling meaningful review and reflection of environmental realities. Diagnostics on land use / land cover completed. It has included: Support to remote sensing analysis via collaboration with SWOS project. Different images of analysis at various dates produced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAM report pending. IMP scoping and weak progress on DLUPF suggest that all-encompassing approach to land use harmonization may not be feasible in near term. Future scope of work to be focused on overall institutional design and piloting of adaptive measures at local scale/selected priority areas. Specific conservation measures are also required for other vulnerable wetland areas outside the core area: Ngapemba area; Chita and Kibasira swamps: these require ad hoc management plans integrated within the landscape plan (IMP). 			X	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extensive aerial reconnaissance imagery collected and georeferenced and availed to MNRT ▪ Detailed reconnaissance carried out of swamps (vulnerable wetlands) and critical southern sector with high biodiversity values. ▪ Ramsar Advisory mission supported, to guide preparation of IMP. Report pending. 				
A0304	Support to Kilombero GCA management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Framework for Inter-Ministerial collaboration MNRT-MHLSSD (LTSP) formulated and endorsed by MNRT and MHLSSD. Implementation weak and unsatisfactory. ▪ Spatial analysis and quality control of MHLSSD and MNRT data carried out, jointly with MHLSSD/LTSP. Extensive spatial database produced. ▪ Legal review study on the KVRG/KGCA completed and reviewed at internal MNRT/MHLSSD (LTSP) workshop. ▪ Document on options for the KGCA consolidation prepared and submitted to MNRT. Reviewed by MNRT and WD in internal meetings. Submitted to regional stakeholder workshop. ▪ Diagnostics on Fisheries and Livestock scoped. Methodology completed. Participatory qualitative and quantitative surveys included ▪ MNRT/WD carried out reconnaissance survey of Ngombo village ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity completely reshaped due to inception of MHLSSD/LTSP Project. KILORWEMP suffered from a major delay and inability to clarify own agenda towards stakeholders. After initial confusion, a clear collaboration framework has been formulated, which clarifies respective roles. ▪ GMP scoping undertaken, however complicated by delayed progress on boundary consolidation under coordination framework and more recent separate initiative by MNRT. ▪ Livestock and fisheries diagnostics have provided inputs to scoping of GMP and suggested a number of adaptive options for management measures. 			X
A0305	Support to land use planning coordination and buffer zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Study of KGCA consolidation options prepared and submitted. ▪ Detailed field reconnaissance of land use carried out and documented across all so-called buffer zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity completely reshaped due to inception of MHLSSD/LTSP Project. ▪ Influencing of DLUPF not effective. 		X	

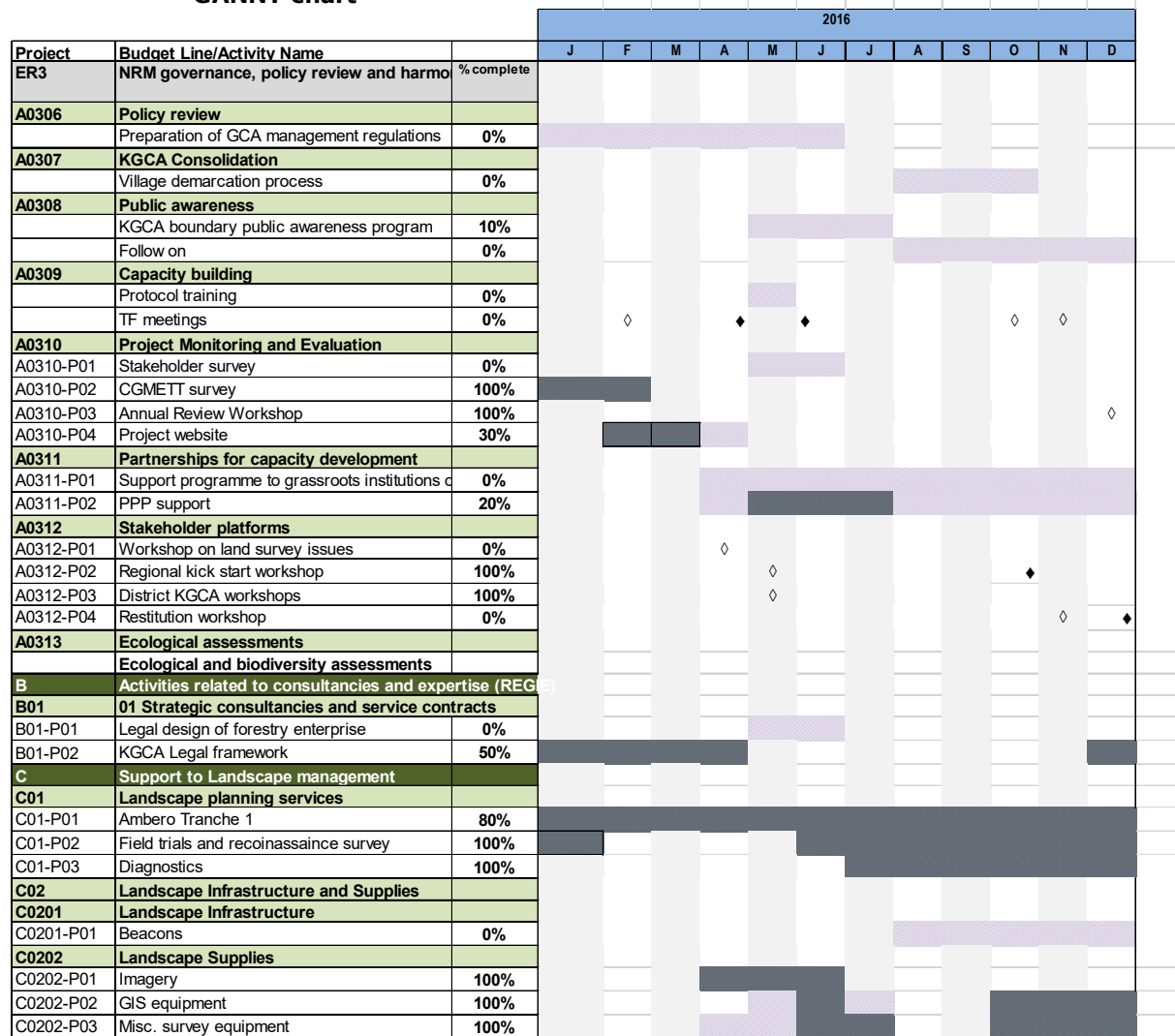
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments submitted to LTSP on preliminary DLUPFs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNRT intends to drop idea of buffer zone establishment. 				
A0306	Support to information for wildlife management and ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial census of Iluma WMA and southern end of the KVRs delayed by TAWIRI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be merged and jointly undertaken as part of foreseen next dry season census of Selous ecosystem GMP scope proposes establishment of long term ecological monitoring of fisheries 			X	
A0307	Support to landscape stakeholder platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One regional workshop and three district workshops convened for public awareness and to engage in visioning for the KGCA consolidation. 	<p>Events foreseen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop on presentation of KVRs diagnostics. Fisheries stakeholder workshop. IMP / GMP kick start and thematic workshops 			X	
A0308	Support to public awareness on wetland values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carried out through district workshops. Filed action was meant to be jointly undertaken to LTSP. Outstanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination with LTSP needs straightening at all levels. 			X	
A0309	Technical capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed preparation of grant to support PPP and accountability of CBOs due to absorption of PIU in adapting R#2 plans in view of inception of LTSP. TAWA staff mentored on land survey (geo tagging, GIS, aerial reconnaissance survey) Kit procured for TAWA GIS office to enable GIS operations and aerial reconnaissance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant needs to be expedited. TOR under finalization. Launch call for proposals. 			X	
A0310	Project Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBO survey carried out. M&E data matrix and tools updated. MTR conducted. Provided recommendations for strategic review. Reflected in proposals for JLPC-6. 	<p>Data collection towards consolidating the annual result report.</p> <p>Annual review event.</p>		X		

2.4.8.4 Analysis of progress made

The following table presents a summary of the progress of result 3 against the original timeline.

KILORWEMP -MNRT Annual Workplan

GANNT chart



The following table summarises the key milestones on the critical task of the KGCA consolidation:

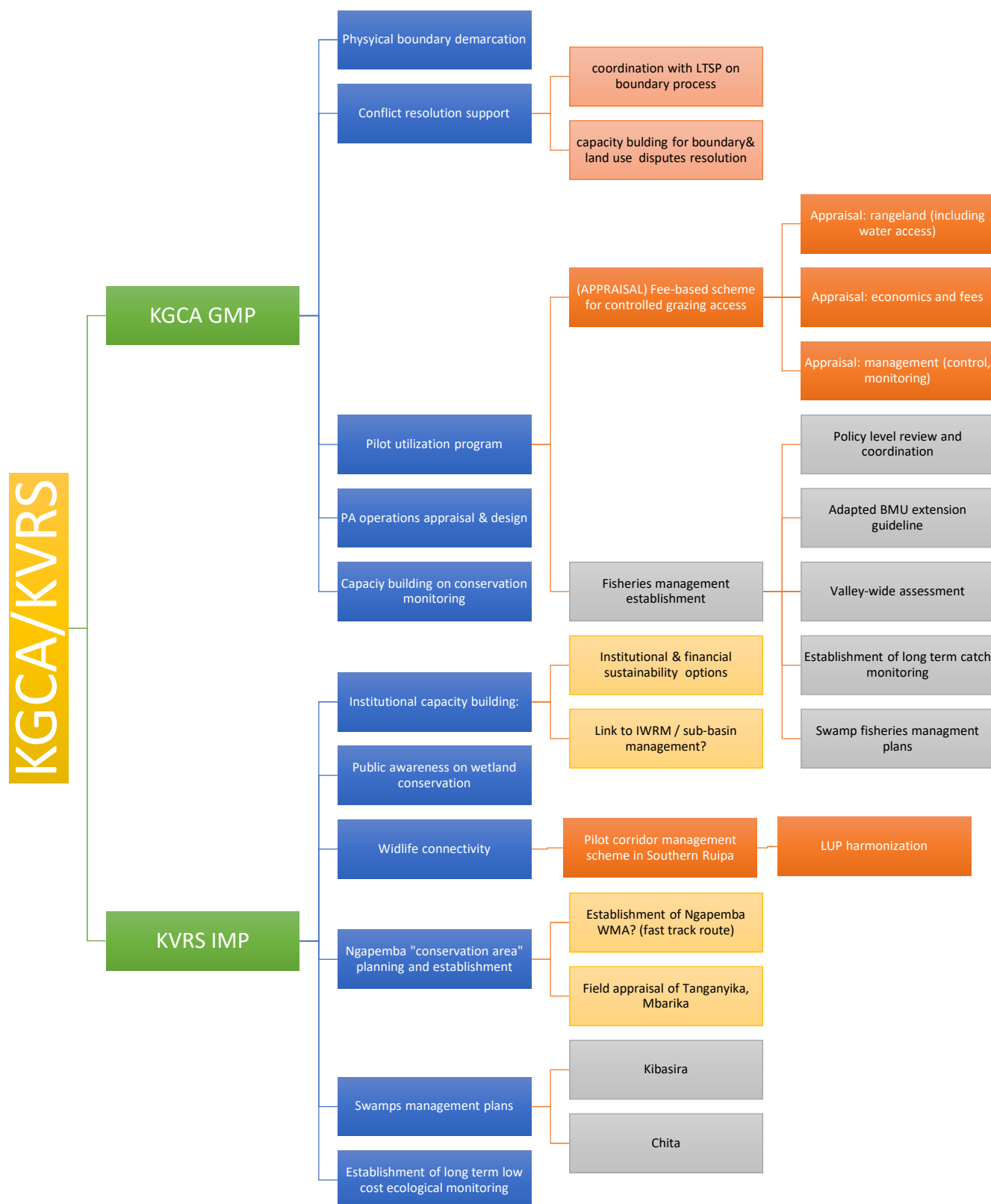
Table 5. Milestones in the preparation of the KGCA consolidation.

	Date	Project events	Implications	Follow-up
Scoping and IMDA negotiations	June 2014	PIU proposed field assessment with TA inputs	Assessment of status and record of 2012 boundary survey to inform project planning	WD requested to postpone awaiting full funding for component – component designed without this information
	October 2014	MNRT Task Force	BTC mission presented framework to assess national and international standards for boundary consolidation	Requirement reflected in TOR of legal review study
	Nov. 2014	BTC-EU IMDA signed	Funding confirmed	Detailed planning
Detailed planning, appraisals and tendering	May 2015	MNRT TF	MNRT team completes survey of 2012 village records	No records found
	June 2015	JLPC visit to KGCA	Recommended legal analysis, protocol preparation and stakeholder consultations and validated TOR for TAs	Reflected in follow-on plans and preparation of service tender
	Nov. 2015	Legal analysis study	Outsourced to WD selected experts after attempt at internal review failed.	Presented in March 2016, informed follow-on actions
	Feb 2016	JLPC	Approved workplans	Includes protocol preparation and consultations
EXECUTION	Feb 2016	LTSP inception	Initially autonomous MNRT consultations and agreement on LTSP lead role.	Later coordination framework agreed. Reflected in revised project result framework (approved by JLPC and reflected in BTC IMDA)
	2016	Field and technical analysis	Land diagnostics study Buffer zone land use study KGCA consolidation study	Submitted to LTSP and MNRT
	Oct 2016	Regional stakeholder workshop	Good dialogue, not yet shared vision, recommended more consultations reaching shared vision	District workshops Further due diligence (<u>ongoing</u>)
	Nov. 2016	PM directive to MNRT	Fast track of boundary demarcation country wide	GOT budgetary allocation
	Dec 2016	JLPC	Minister recommends fast track action. LTSP lead role in negotiations reaffirmed	MNRT initiates action (outside project)

Proposed JLPC action

The following figure presents the concept of the GMP and IMP proposed for implementation in the final phase.

2.4.8.5 Forward plan: proposed scope of GMP and IMP



Phase 2 is designed to feed into the main deliverables of the project. These are **the INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN (IMP)** and the **GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (GMP)** for the Kilombero Game Controlled Area. Phase 1 was designed around four components - Boundary Consolidation, Land, Fisheries and Livestock. The proposed approach and components, which include TA support via Tranche 2 of the service contract with AMBERO GMBH, is outlined below.

The status of the matter has made forward planning of some proposed components uncertain, for the reasons explained before. This in particular is hindering detailed technical planning and efficient review of resource allocation to activities under R3

2.4.8.5.1.1 IMP KVRS

The IMP is considered to be more of a process rather than a prescriptive set of documents. However, the documentation will need to be prepared and be one of the deliverables. The key components of the IMP process are summarised below

- (1) Institutional Capacity Building
- (2) Public Awareness on Wetland Conservation
- (3) Wildlife Connectivity
- (4) Ngapemba "conservation area" planning and establishment
- (5) Wetland Management Plans
- (6) Establishment of low-cost ecological monitoring
- (7) IMP Consolidation

2.4.8.5.1.2 GMP KGCA

The GMP process will be driven by a facilitator and will broadly follow a process used by TANAPA and WD (TAWA). This process is consultative.

The diagnostics suggest the opportunity of appraising some pilots relating to fee-based grazing access and a more pragmatic approach to balanced fishing rather than the current restrictive size based fishing carried out in Tanzania. Parts of the GMP will therefore be evolving and will depend on the pilot study outcomes. They also require policy level green light to undertake the appraisal, through consultations.

- (1) Physical Boundary Demarcation (assumptions to be confirmed)
- (2) Conflict Resolution Support
- (3) Pilot Utilisation Programme
- (4) PA Operations Appraisal and Design
- (5) Capacity Building on Conservation Monitoring
- (6) Planning Process

The plan is expected to be consolidated under programmes.

Both the IMP and GMP will be inspired by adaptive management concepts, for the following reasons:

- (1) The status and prospects of the KGCA consolidation are unclear. MNRT has taken a separate action from the project and the project needs to confirm whether it can extend support to follow on actions within the assumptions informing the project design.
- (2) The complexities of some of the resource management issues of the valley require room and consensus on exploring novel ideas and adaptation of the regulatory approaches to local realities. These will be pursued through consultations; whose outcome are not entirely predictable.

The proposal entails a single second tranche for the AMBERO contract over 12-15 months,

to be designed upon receiving JLPC's agreement on the proposed and preferred scope of work.

Table 6. IMP scope proposed.

Component	Strategy	Activities
Institutional Capacity Building	Institutional & financial sustainability options	Institutional and financial appraisal of sustainability options for IMP coordination functions
	Link to IWRM / sub-basin management	Establishment of institutional mechanisms of coordination with Rufiji water authority
Public Awareness on Wetland Conservation	Targeted Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material generation
	General Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links to service providers of print, radio, TV, internet
Wildlife Connectivity	Pilot corridor management scheme in Southern Ruipa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of VLUP and preparation of guidelines for harmonization to preserve residual habitat, mitigate and prevent further land conversion and include rationale grazing schemes Links to Forestry PPP, VFRs and KVTC
Ngapemba "conservation area" planning and establishment	Appraisal of establishment of Ngapemba WMA (fast track)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved biophysical, sociological investigations to feed planning Zones, LUPs, Management Plan, CBO and AA status
	Field appraisal of Tanganyika and Mbarika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground and aerial investigations
Swamps Management Plans	Kibasira Chita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appraisal (Mapping, Hydro, vegetation, utilisation) Plan and protection recommendations/status
Establishment of low-cost ecological monitoring	Basin-Wide	Tawiri Surveys
	Site Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birds as indicators Fish as part of fish trial work
IMP Consolidation	Stakeholders, Interested and Affected Parties	Stakeholder databases Sensitisation visits Initialisation Meeting
	Plan Compilation	Data synthesis Approval Meeting

Table 7. Proposed GMP scope

	Component	Strategy	Activities
▪	▪ GMP overall planning process	▪ Consultations and appraisals for the preparation of the GMP	▪ Planning, execution of appraisals ▪ Restitution and validation consultations
▪ PA MGMT	▪ Physical Boundary Demarcation –.	▪ TENTATIVE: This assumes that the principles of the ongoing consolidations will be confirmed as consistent with the project assumptions	▪ Procurement of works for erection of beacons
	▪ Conflict Resolution Support	▪ Coordination with LTSP on boundary process	▪ Extra due diligence on GCA status and conflict resolution options under land and wildlife legislation. Preparation of guidelines for conflict resolution
	▪ PA Operations Appraisal and Design	▪ Appraisal of Infrastructure ▪ Staffing ▪ Mobility	▪ Appraisal study
▪ UTILISATION	▪ Fee based scheme for controlled grazing access	▪ Appraisal: rangeland (including water access)	▪ Appraisal study
		▪ Appraisal: economics and fees	▪ Appraisal study
		▪ Appraisal: management (control, monitoring)	▪ Appraisal study
	▪ Fisheries Management Establishment	▪ Policy level review and coordination	▪ Appraisal study and consultations
		▪ Adapted BMU extension guideline	▪ Design of guidelines and piloting
		▪ Valley-wide assessment of camps	▪ survey
		▪ Establishment of long term catch monitoring by fishers	▪ Pilot design and testing
		▪ Wetland fisheries management plans	▪ Pilot design and testing
▪ Ecology	▪ Capacity Building on Conservation Monitoring	▪ Local consultants for nat resource studies/monitoring	▪ Surveys and analysis
		▪ Remote data capture techniques	▪ Mentoring of TAWA staff

2.4.9 Gender

A gender dimension is applied across all relevant capacity building tasks and with special regard to those dealing with governance, leadership and dialogue at various levels (LGA executives, LGA political; LGA technical, WEO/VEO and CBOs). However, gender specific actions are outstanding.

2.4.10 Social economy

The entire livelihood development component of the project targets institutions (CBOs such as WMA Authorized Associations, VNRC in charge of PFM; in addition a new market oriented model has been proposed for the forestry sector through a PPP scheme. All these have strong and direct social economy relevance. Therefore we refer to the main section of the report (in particular result area #2) to assess progress under this transversal perspective.

2.5 RISK MANAGEMENT

Table 8. Risk Analysis and Mitigation Matrix under Coordination Framework.

RISK	PRESENT ASSESSMENT		IMPLICATION AND MEASURES FORESEEN IN FRAMEWORK		
	Present assessment	risk rating	IMPLICATIONS FOR KILORWEMP	IMPLICATION FOR LTSP	MITIGATION MEASURES
1. KGCA boundary conflict resolution delayed for a large number of villages / mostly stalled	Process to be led by LTSP delayed and some initial village surveys seem inconsistent with land data. MHLSSD promised revision. MNRT later initiated separate process Q1 2017.	MEDIUM	Inability to support consolidation of KGCA, boundary demarcation, and preparation of GMP. Or GMP becomes a paper product. Need to repeat the process, which may be hindered by accumulated delay.	Inability to support land regularization in a large number of target villages involved with disputes with MNRT.	LTSP: Prepares robust protocol for conflict resolution taking into consideration Land Law, wildlife and wetland conservation provisions, narrows down outstanding cases and refers them to country system for dispute resolution. MNRT & MHSLED seek out of court settlement of existing disputes through voluntary agreements.
2. KGCA boundary process performed in a top down manner, without real voluntary agreements and entailing loss of access for recognizable rights without adequate compensation/mitigation	MNRT initiated process ongoing. KILORWEMP not involved in setting standards and approach.	URGENT CLARIFICATION NEEDED	Inability to support physical boundary demarcation and preparation of GMP.	Unsustainable conflict resolution outcome	LTSP prepares protocol based on good practice for fair and participatory conflict resolution (FPIC type), leading to voluntary boundary agreements between MNRT and villages.
3. KGCA boundary process leads to requests for compensation for losses of access rights, which are not met by GoT	Impossible To determine as approach and outcome unclear.	URGENT CLARIFICATION NEEDED	Inability to support physical boundary demarcation and preparation of GMP.	Inability to solve efficiently key land use conflict, stalling regularization agenda/titling.	MNRT / GoT factor this scenario in budget plans MNRT/GoT consider alternative conservation models for GCA
4. KGCA boundary validation process further reduces KGCA's	Impossible To determine as approach and outcome unclear.	URGENT CLARIFICATION NEEDED	Depending on thresholds (yet to be determined) reduced viability of area as protected area.	Established land regularization on risky ground for sustainable	KILORWEMP provides spatial and habitat analysis ahead of exercise.

area significantly undermining key ecological services and values				use for water and other resources.	LTSP supports its review and consideration MNRT/GoT considers alternative conservation models for GCA, with consequent adaptation of GMP/IMP scope.
5. Inadequate sharing of information and coordination of plans between two projects		HIGH	Inefficient execution; confusion of counterparts and stakeholders	Inefficient execution; confusion of counterparts and stakeholders	Strong PIU-PIU coordination and information sharing. Proactive communication and problem solving.
6. Weak coordination and steering at policy level (interagency)	Steering of the interagency coordination supported by JLPC 8 which reaffirmed foreseen roles.	MEDIUM	Inefficient execution; confusion of counterparts and stakeholders. Missed opportunity for institutional capacity development / policy review and evolution.	Inefficient execution; confusion of counterparts and stakeholders. Missed opportunity for institutional capacity development / policy review and evolution.	Effective interagency platform at PS level – regular meetings and oversight.

3 STEERING AND LEARNING

3.1 STRATEGIC RE-ORIENTATIONS

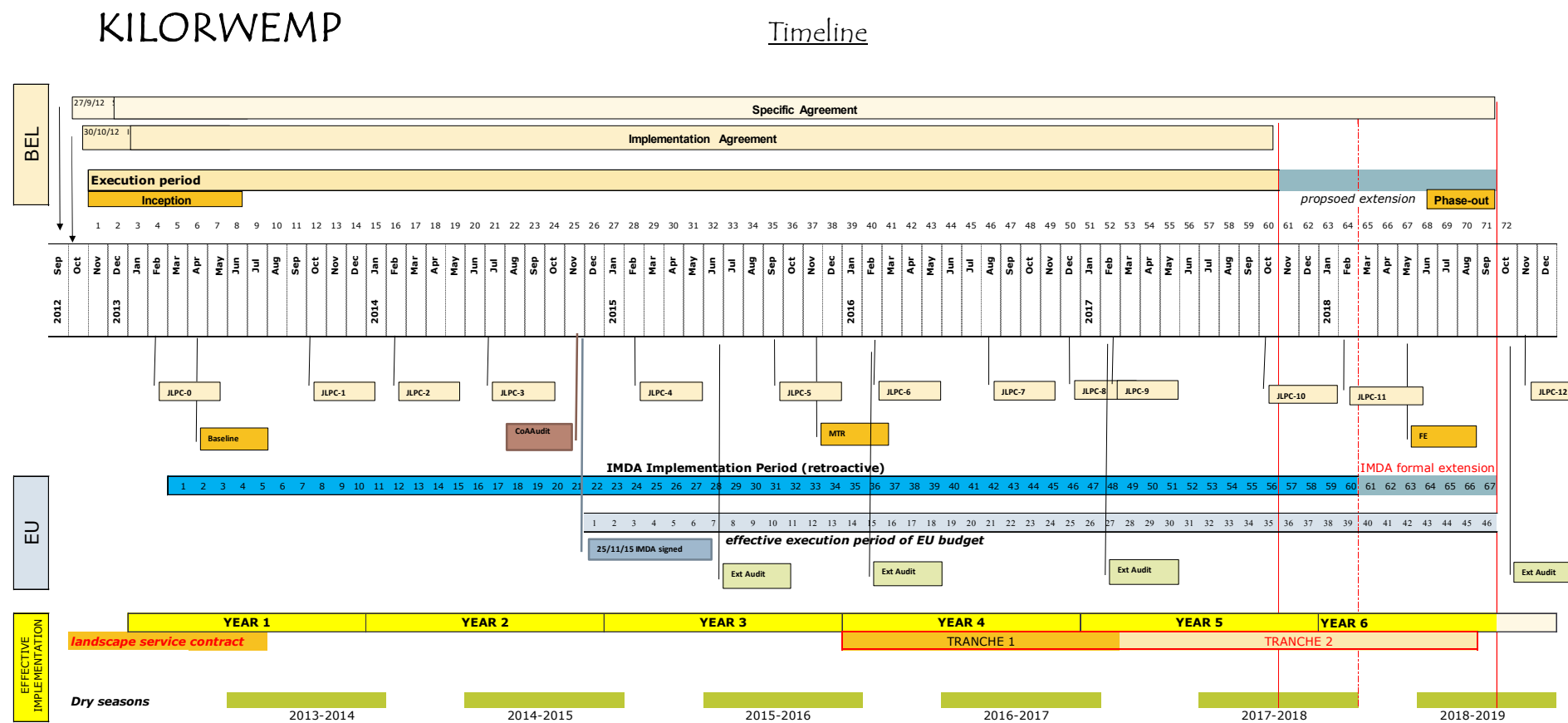
The signing of the Inter Ministerial Coordination Framework and the corresponding approval by JLPC-6 of revised result framework have re- oriented the scope of work of the project.

1.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Actor	Deadline	Status
ARR2014			
1. The PIU needs to expedite the procurement of services for medium-term TA inputs for the regional/landscape tasks, as well as those of the capacity building plan to be co-funded with the scholarship project.	PIU / BTC	Q1	Completed
2. Strengthen availability of MNRT staff for R#3 activities, including for planning, execution and review. Achieving continuity, effective leadership and communication with the MNRT TF will be essential to ensure project efficiency and effectiveness for the regional/landscape components. This will be addressed through capacity building tasks focused on team processes as well.	WD	Q1	Improved with TF but this lapsed in 2016 due to MNRT reform, establishment of TAWA and prolonged uncertainty in the reassignment of staff – needs continued attention.
3. The project needs to achieve a more effective engagement with stakeholders beyond direct beneficiaries and counterparts. This is expected to be enabled via R#3 activities.	WD / RAS	2015	Initiated in 2016 with stakeholder workshops
ARR 2015			
4. Extension of the project execution to September 2018	JLPC	Q1	MNRT requested extension. BTC has reviewed this with DGD in relation to CMO. BTC has also reviewed this with EUD, confirming the deadline of 28-2-18 which may be extended at a later date (request for no cost extension). This status needs to be communicated and confirmed. Meanwhile project has prepared workplans up to September 2018.
5. Revise formulation of selected result indicators to adapt project result framework to changes in context	JLPC	Q1	Completed and approved by JLPC 6
6. Adjust BTC team inputs along matrix management model and proposed revision of staff inputs.	JLPC	Q1	Completed and approved by JLPC 6 and executed.

Recommendations	Actor	Deadline	Status
7. Include Malinyi District DED in the JLPC as full member. Only KVRs related activities will be conducted in the new District.	JLPC	Q1	Completed
ARR 2016			
8. KGCA Consolidation:	JLPC	Q1-2017	Pending
8.1. Clarification of the legal principles and social acceptability of the initial MNRT led boundary survey, to enable the project to support boundary demarcation within the agreed project assumptions.			
8.2. Confirmation of the stakeholders' preference and decision on the KGCA consolidation option.			
8.3. Vigorous coordination with LTSP to resume implementation within the agreed inter-ministerial framework and roles			
9. The preparation of a General Management Plan for the KGCA inclusive of a component of sustainable resource access.	JLPC	Q1-2017	Pending
10. The preparation of an Integrated Management Plan for the KVRs along these components:	JLPC	Q1-2017	Pending
a) Establishment of a pilot site for land use harmonization on village land affecting wildlife connectivity and grazing patterns.			
b) Detailed appraisal of conservation options for the Ngapemba area, which field surveys have identified as the last relatively pristine valley floor section within the KVRs, still containing very important wildlife resources.			
c) Preparation of site management plans for important swamps (these may be included within the IMP or GMP depending on the final GCA boundary).			

Figure 3. Proposed new project timeline.



3.2 LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons learned	Target audience
<p>1. <u>Fisheries Management</u>: The fisheries management model based on Beach Management Units which the project rolls out as per GoT system, needs to be adapted to the realities of the target area (it was originally designed by GoT with Lake Victoria and the coast in mind). It maintains its relevance as a devolution opportunity. Its technical standards require adaptation and development. This perception is further strengthened by the outcome of the diagnostic study of fisheries carried out by the project during the year.</p>	<p>MNRT to raise with Dept. of Fisheries</p>
<p>2. General lessons on effectiveness of the <u>project approach to CBNRM</u>:</p> <p>2.1. Mainstreaming the project in LGAs through plan initiations by the LGA themselves was a strong point when CBNRM units were to be established within reasonably available standards during the first phase of the project. This enabled delegated field activities with trouble-shooting support from PIU or MNRT.</p> <p>2.2. This anchor and the bottom up planning process are not as efficient when:</p> <p>2.2.1. adequate standards are not there and require some fundamental rethink beyond technical fixes (e.g., BMUs). Beyond sector specifics, as noted in earlier reports, the overall multi-sector at-once capacity building scope of work remains a demanding mission.</p> <p>2.2.2. During the later phase focused on empowering CBOs, building their internal governance capacity and developing business: while LGAs and MNRT have a statutory role to play there (control of standards and performance, issuing of authorizations), those other activities go beyond the roles foreseen in the law and what the public institutions are equipped to deliver. There is rather a risk that public-sector standards (i.e., bureaucratic procedures, high transaction costs, considering fines for illicit resource use as a source of revenues), which are ill fitting CBOs, may be transferred. Adjusting this within the original planning set-up can cause frustration, especially when LGA's plans show very high transaction costs and funds are not transferred timely due to protracted negotiations.</p>	<p>BTC MNRT LGAs</p>

4 ANNEXES

4.1 Financial report

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	FINANCIAL MODE	FINANCIAL PLANNING TAN 1102711				BALANCE	
		Total Budget	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO DEC.2015	EXPENDITURE JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016	TOTAL START TO DECEMBER 2016		
A Strengthened capacities to implement the sustainable management policy and regulations to the Wetlands Ecosystem		EURO	EURO	EURO	EURO	EURO	
01 Community Based Natural Resource Management		361,100.00	304,348.73	7,093.97	311,442.70	49,657.30	86%
02 Natural Resources based sustainable livelihoods development		538,300.00	122,359.54	160,672.01	283,031.55	255,268.45	53%
03 NRM governance, policy review and harmonization		800,000.00	90,861.98	26,227.10	117,089.08	682,910.92	15%
B Activities related consultancies & expertises						0	
01 Activities related consultancies & expertises		1,868,280.00	925,908.87	252,978.79	1,178,887.66	689,392.34	63%
C Support to Landscape Management						0.00	
01 Landcape planning services		752,000.00	74.48	126,257.05	126,331.53	625,668.47	17%
02 Landscape Infrastructure and Supplies		200,000.00	719.57	19,103.34	19,103.34	180,896.66	10%
X Budgetary reserve (max 5% * total activities)						0.00	
Z General means							
01 Human Resources		695,580.00	277,690.07	136,011.40	413,701.47	281,878.53	59%
02 Investments		389,070.00	281,870.42	4,187.85	286,058.27	103,011.73	74%
03 Operating costs		791,888.00	364,665.82	144,964.57	509,630.39	282,257.61	64%
04 Audit and Monitoring and Evaluation		217,000.00	24,419.06	52,023.19	76,442.25	140,557.75	35%
99 Conversion rate adjustment		0.00	-1,506.17	0.00	0.00	0	
	REGIE	5,830,338.00	1,926,887.63	758,985.88	2,686,660.11	3,143,677.89	46%
	COGEST	973,400.00	464,524.74	170,533.39	635,058.13	338,341.87	65%
	TOTAL	6,803,738.00	2,391,412.37	929,519.27	3,321,718.24	3,482,019.76	49%

4.2 Quality criteria

1. RELEVANCE: The degree to which the intervention is in line with local and national policies and priorities as well as with the expectations of the beneficiaries					
<i>In order to calculate the total score for this quality criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>					
Assessment RELEVANCE: total score		A	B	C	D
		X			
1.1 What is the present level of relevance of the intervention?					
X	A	Clearly still embedded in national policies and Belgian strategy, responds to aid effectiveness commitments, highly relevant to needs of target group.			
...	B	Still fits well in national policies and Belgian strategy (without always being explicit), reasonably compatible with aid effectiveness commitments, relevant to target group's needs.			
...	C	Some issues regarding consistency with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid effectiveness or relevance.			
...	D	Contradictions with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid efficiency commitments; relevance to needs is questionable. Major adaptations needed.			
1.2 As presently designed, is the intervention logic still holding true?					
X	A	Clear and well-structured intervention logic; feasible and consistent vertical logic of objectives; adequate indicators; Risks and Assumptions clearly identified and managed; exit strategy in place (if applicable).			
	B	Adequate intervention logic although it might need some improvements regarding hierarchy of objectives, indicators, Risk and Assumptions.			
	C	Problems with intervention logic may affect performance of intervention and capacity to monitor and evaluate progress; improvements necessary.			
	D	Intervention logic is faulty and requires major revision for the intervention to have a chance of success.			
2. EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE: Degree to which the resources of the intervention (funds, expertise, time, etc.) have been converted into results in an economical way					
<i>In order to calculate the total score for this quality criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least two 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B', no 'C' or 'D' = B; at least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>					
Assessment EFFICIENCY : total score		A	B	C	D
				X	
2.1 How well are inputs (financial, HR, goods & equipment) managed?					
	A	All inputs are available on time and within budget.			
X	B	Most inputs are available in reasonable time and do not require substantial budget adjustments. However there is room for improvement.			
	C	Availability and usage of inputs face problems, which need to be addressed; otherwise results may be at risk.			
	D	Availability and management of inputs have serious deficiencies, which threaten the achievement of results. Substantial change is needed.			
2.2 How well is the implementation of activities managed?					
	A	Activities implemented on schedule			

	B	Most activities are on schedule. Delays exist, but do not harm the delivery of outputs
X	C	Activities are delayed. Corrections are necessary to deliver without too much delay.
	D	Serious delay. Outputs will not be delivered unless major changes in planning.
2.3 How well are outputs achieved?		
	A	All outputs have been and most likely will be delivered as scheduled with good quality contributing to outcomes as planned.
X	B	Output delivery is and will most likely be according to plan, but there is room for improvement in terms of quality, coverage and timing.
	C	Some output are/will be not delivered on time or with good quality. Adjustments are necessary.
	D	Quality and delivery of outputs has and most likely will have serious deficiencies. Major adjustments are needed to ensure that at least the key outputs are delivered on time.

3. EFFECTIVENESS TO DATE: Degree to which the outcome (Specific Objective) is achieved as planned at the end of year N

In order to calculate the total score for this quality criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D

Assessment EFFECTIVENESS : total score	A	B	C	D
		X		

3.1 As presently implemented what is the likelihood of the outcome to be achieved?

	A	Full achievement of the outcome is likely in terms of quality and coverage. Negative effects (if any) have been mitigated.
X	B	Outcome will be achieved with minor limitations; negative effects (if any) have not caused much harm.
	C	Outcome will be achieved only partially among others because of negative effects to which management was not able to fully adapt. Corrective measures have to be taken to improve ability to achieve outcome.
	D	The intervention will not achieve its outcome unless major, fundamental measures are taken.

3.2 Are activities and outputs adapted (when needed), in order to achieve the outcome?

	A	The intervention is successful in adapting its strategies / activities and outputs to changing external conditions in order to achieve the outcome. Risks and assumptions are managed in a proactive manner.
X	B	The intervention is relatively successful in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in order to achieve its outcome. Risks management is rather passive.
	C	The intervention has not entirely succeeded in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in a timely or adequate manner. Risk management has been rather static. An important change in strategies is necessary in order to ensure the intervention can achieve its outcome.
	D	The intervention has failed to respond to changing external conditions, risks were insufficiently managed. Major changes are needed to attain the outcome.

4. POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: The degree of likelihood to maintain and reproduce the benefits of an intervention in the long run (beyond the implementation period of the intervention).

In order to calculate the total score for this quality criterion, proceed as follows: At least 3 'A's, no 'C' or 'D' = A; Maximum two 'C's, no 'D' = B; At least three 'C's, no 'D' = C; At least one 'D' = D

Assessment POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY : total score	A	B	C	D
		X		

4.1 Financial/economic viability?		
	A	Financial/economic sustainability is potentially very good: costs for services and maintenance are covered or affordable; external factors will not change that.
	B	Financial/economic sustainability is likely to be good, but problems might arise namely from changing external economic factors.
X	C	Problems need to be addressed regarding financial sustainability either in terms of institutional or target groups costs or changing economic context.
	D	Financial/economic sustainability is very questionable unless major changes are made.
4.2 What is the level of ownership of the intervention by target groups and will it continue after the end of external support?		
X	A	The steering committee and other relevant local structures are strongly involved in all stages of implementation and are committed to continue producing and using results.
	B	Implementation is based in a good part on the steering committee and other relevant local structures, which are also somewhat involved in decision-making. Likelihood of sustainability is good, but there is room for improvement.
	C	The intervention uses mainly ad-hoc arrangements and the steering committee and other relevant local structures to ensure sustainability. Continued results are not guaranteed. Corrective measures are needed.
	D	The intervention depends completely on ad-hoc structures with no prospect of sustainability. Fundamental changes are needed to enable sustainability.
4.3 What is the level of policy support provided and the degree of interaction between intervention and policy level?		
	A	Policy and institutions have been highly supportive of intervention and will continue to be so.
	B	Policy and policy enforcing institutions have been generally supportive, or at least have not hindered the intervention, and are likely to continue to be so.
X	C	Intervention sustainability is limited due to lack of policy support. Corrective measures are needed.
	D	Policies have been and likely will be in contradiction with the intervention. Fundamental changes needed to make intervention sustainable.
4.4 How well is the intervention contributing to institutional and management capacity?		
	A	Intervention is embedded in institutional structures and has contributed to improve the institutional and management capacity (even if this is not an explicit goal).
X	B	Intervention management is well embedded in institutional structures and has somewhat contributed to capacity building. Additional expertise might be required. Improvements in order to guarantee sustainability are possible.
	C	Intervention relies too much on ad-hoc structures instead of institutions; capacity building has not been sufficient to fully ensure sustainability. Corrective measures are needed.
	D	Intervention is relying on ad hoc and capacity transfer to existing institutions, which could guarantee sustainability, is unlikely unless fundamental changes are undertaken.

4.3 DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE STEERING COMMITTEE AND FOLLOW-UP

Decision		Action			Follow-up	
JLPC meeting	N°	Action(s)	Lead	Deadline	Progress	Status
JLPC-0	1	Organization of JLPC meetings: Share background documents ahead of the next JLPC meetings. Confirm venues from one meeting to the next. Organise site visits ahead of meetings to enable progress monitoring in the field.	PIU	Recurrent	Done for JLPC-1. Documented were shared. AD/WD had visited sites ahead of JLPC. Documents need to be always shared in hardcopy.	CLOSED
	2	Review of baseline study: The JLPC needs to review the outcome of the baseline study. The final report will be reviewed by the next meeting of the JLPC which will be convened at the end of the inception phase to review the overall inception outcome.	PIU	01/07/2013	BLS report submitted to JLPC-1.	CLOSED
	3	Budget review: The PIU shall review the budget and prepare proposals for any adjustment required in view of updated cost assessments.	PIU	01/07/2013	Budget revision submitted to JLPC-1	CLOSED
JLPC-1	4	Prepare position paper on buffer zone ahead of the PM visit. Paper to be submitted via Regional Commissioner.	PIU	22/11/13	Internal note prepared followed by MNRT team's site visit, findings in mission report	CLOSED
	5	Seek more information from USAID on their plans for WUAs and assess any gaps.	PIU	30/11/2013	USAID IWRM project started in early 2016. Contact established	CLOSED
	6	Project to support a pilot production and testing of GCA Management Regulations to govern resource access within GCAs. Include in workplan.	PIU	31/01/2014	included in workplan	CLOSED
	7	Project to support GCA boundary re-definition. Include in workplan.	PIU	31/1/2014	included in workplan	CLOSED
	8	Include in workplan support to Landscape Forum	PIU	31/1/2014	included in workplan	CLOSED
	9	Prepare a concept level proposal for the two roles of GCA management and Ramsar site / landscape coordination(include in workplan)	PIU	31/01/2014	included in workplan	CLOSED

	10	Train DC staff on the PIM by supporting further PIM reviews alongside the preparation of District Agreements.	District Project Teams	31/1/2014	Second mission fielded by PIU. Matter requires continuous monitoring and support by PIU.	CLOSED
	11	Prepare Belgian Ambassador's visit to project area in consultation with BTC ResRep	PIU	15/02/2014	visit successfully held	CLOSED
JLPC-2	12	WD/D to direct actions involving SGR and Regional Government to solve Juhiwangumwa WMA boundary issues	WD/D	30/3/14	under review and action by WD/D	CLOSED
	13	Convene technical meeting MNRT-BTC to confirm understanding and operationalization of EU's General Conditions.	PIU	30/3/14	Workshop held on 6.5.2014.	CLOSED
	14	Appoint WD Task Force members for KILORWEMP	WD/D	30/3/14	Appointed and mobilized. Needs forward planning and PIU support.	CLOSED
	15	PIU to continue using imprest- system until the next JLPC meeting, meanwhile the Chief Internal Audit and Chief Accountant should be consulted to confirm this issue.	PIU	30/8/14	Meetings held. PIU review and way ahead agreed with BTC (minutes 13/6/14)	CLOSED
	16	Prepare agreements with Districts taking into consideration above status of project financial management.	PIU	15/4/14	in final stage of preparation	CLOSED
	17	Convene ad-hoc JLPC meeting to revise project budget plan upon agreement with EU	PIU	15/5/14	Revision approved by JPC-3	CLOSED
JLPC-3	18	The M&E position should be filled with an open hiring procedure, but if someone external will be hired, there should be a MNRT counterpart on a peer-to-peer mechanism for capacity building purposes, with progress reviewed after one year.	PIU	30/10/14	BTC staff hire din kovember 2014. MNRT staff mobilised in January 2015	CLOSED
	19	The meeting directed that the PIU should receive feedback on the templates from the District Councils within two weeks.	DC	29/9/14	LGAs provided feedback to BTC and BTC finalised agreements	CLOSED
	20	PIU includes in future progress report a summary of allocation and expenditures per District.	PIU	31/1/15	Included in annual report 2014	CLOSED
	21	The full membership of VPO and the observer membership of EUD in the JLPC is approved and a letter should be addressed to this effect.	PIU	30/10/14	Done by MNRT in January 2015	CLOSED

	22	Minutes of the JLPC should be signed by all full members on the same or last day of the meeting. Meetings should be scheduled in such a way as to enable this.	PIU	13/9/14	Performed	CLOSED
JLPC-4	23	WD to discuss with GIZ and KfW to ascertain whether co-funding of regulations would be possible	WD/D	31/6/15	WD has approached USAID PROTECT project for funding and a review process has been kickstarted. KILORWEMP is contributing technical analysis and advice. A presentation on KQRS corridors was provided to stakeholder workshop convened by PROTECT	CLOSED
	24	MNRT to consult VPO on status of wetland regulation	WD/D	31/6/15	VPO has shared the final draft awaiting Ministerial signature. This could provide options for KQRS. VPO Minister sent the draft back to Legal Department and thence to AG Office for minor amendments.	OPEN
	25	The BTC RR proposed a monitoring visit to Kilombero valley to see status of landscape planning in June, jointly with BTC, WD and EU	PIU	30/6/15	Completed. Report available	CLOSED
JLPC-5	26	MNRT to approach PROTECT for support to Igota-Ketaketa WMA	WD/D	10/03/2016	CBC approached PROTECT who said they work through NGOs. AAC responded that they did not have adequate resources. WMA is identified in the District Land Use Planning Framework being prepared now. Other possible sources of funding need to be explored (KfW, WWF).	CLOSED
	27	MNRT TF should review options to reduce time and costs of WMA establishment.	WD/D		Broad issue driven by regulation requirements, not operational ones. It would need regulation revision	CLOSED

JLPC-6	28	WD/D will confirm next week the way forward on the legal input and if required, a plan B will be pursued.	PIU	10/02/2015	Achieved. Outsourced. Contract ongoing.	CLOSED
	29	An extraordinary meeting in Bagamoyo will be held on 20/11/15 to review the MTR findings	PIU	20/11/2015	Meeting held in Bagamoyo (20/11/2015)	CLOSED
	30	PIU office space: WD-D will explore further options.	WD/D	31/03/2016	MNRT expects that Shift to Dodoma and to TAWA can free up space.	OPEN
	31	KDC office space: KDC will discuss and confirm options for extra office space for project team. Next week.	KDC	11/07/2016	Provided for diagnostics	CLOSED
	32	CO-GEST procurement: BTC RR will provide written guidance on co-management procurement.	BTC RR	31/03/2016	Guidance provided to PIU.	CLOSED
	33	MNRT will write to VPO raising issues requiring coordination in Kilombero Valley. This should lead to inter-Ministerial meeting.	MNRT PS	31/03/2016	Partially superseded by MHLSSD's action through LTSP project. Coordination framework with LTSP prepared and signed by two PS in JULY 2016. LTSP has established Multi Stakeholder Platform for land conflict resolution and policy review support. MLHSD made member of KILORWEMP JLPC.	CLOSED
	34	MNRT will include the issue of catchment / watershed management in the inter-ministerial coordination agenda	MNRT PS	31/03/2016	Ministry of Water and Rufiji water Authority consulted during Ramsar Advisory mission. Institutional coordination mechanism missing. Needs to be pursued as part of IMP.	OPEN
	35	MNRT shall write to BTC with formal request for extension.	MNRT PS	31/03/2016	Request received by BTC. Reviewed internally. Not processed towards EUD awaiting for clarification of coordination of roles with MHLSSD and descending review of project deliverables.	CLOSED

	36	Allowance for MNRT M&EO. The request is received. The issue is to be further explored through consultations and discussed for implications.	WD/D	31/03/2016	Not foreseen by project document and staff inputs foreseen as local contribution. Matter to be handled internally by MNRT.	OPEN
	37	PIU is requested to send documents to JLPC members one week ahead of time in hardcopy	PIU	15/06/2016	Not yet achieved	OPEN
JLPC 7	38	PIU is authorised to pursue all COGEST budget related procurement under the project following BTC (REGIE) rules.	PIU	30/10/2016	Procurement ongoing and with good progress.	CLOSED
	39	The WD staff seconded to PIU for M&E inputs and now transferred to TAWA will be reassigned part-time by TAWA to the project PIU, thus enabling a link of the project to TAWA, which is now in charge of protected area management.	TAWA	10/09/2016	no progress	OPEN
	40	JLPC mandates PIU to review and adapt the indicative annual plans to enable preparation of tourism hunting tenders, following principles of reasonable and economic actions.	PIU	15/09/2016	carried out.	CLOSED
	41	JLPC endorsed the concept and broad roles presented for the MoU BTC-KVTC-AWF and gave go ahead to signing MoU reflecting the same.	PIU	15/09/2016	PPP MoU signed in November 2016 witnessed by MNRT	CLOSED
	42	Convene meeting WD-TAWA to review options for the KGCA including best option from a conservation viewpoint; pros and cons of various options; issues of compensation which may arise. Identify follow-on action and establish roles within TAWA and WD (revamping of project Task Force). Next week. Chaired by Mr Keraryo. MNRT Legal Officer to attend.	PIU	09/09/2016	Carried out in September 2016. Provided feedback to initial options for KGCA consolidation. Revamping of Task Force not yet done.	CLOSED
	43	RAS Morogoro should invite MNRT and project to participate in meeting on Ngombo village.	RNRO	15/09/2016	Meeting carried out. Report outstanding.	CLOSED
	44	PIU KILORWEMP should approach MLHSSD PS (after introductory call by MNRT PS) to confirm status of Coordination Framework. EUD Rep will attend.	PIU	05/09/2016	Carried out. Framework was signed.	CLOSED
	45	MNRT Representative in Multi Stakeholder Group (Mr Mwanauta) established by MLHSSD shall participate in meeting with TAWA and facilitate feeding MSG with KGCA options and strategy / advice from MNRT.	MNRT	09/09/2016	unclear status	OPEN

	46	Convene an ad-hoc JLPC with MLHSSD to bring them on-board. Date near term to be confirmed.	MNRT	05/09/2016	convened on 19/12	CLOSED
JLPC 8	47	Boundary consolidation to be expedited with LTSP support and KILORWEMP supporting beacons.	MLHSD	31/01/2017	Separate process initiated by MNRT. LTSP progress to be confirmed.	OPEN

4.4 MORE RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Logical framework's results or indicators modified in last 12 months?	Yes
Baseline Report registered on PIT?	yes
Planning MTR (registration of report)	November 2015 (completed)
Planning ETR (registration of report)	October 2018 (estimate)
Backstopping missions since 01/01/2012 (some may not be billed to project because are cross cutting)	IS February 2013 EST June 2013 OPS Sept 2013 Legal/Procurement April 2014 EST Sep 2014 EST June 2015 Controlling June 2015 IS November 2015 Controlling February 2016

5 APPENDICES

Workplans 2017-18

(separate document)
