



# STUDY & CONSULTANCY FUND ANNUAL REPORT 2016 TAN 01005

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# Acronyms

BI	Beneficiary Institution				
BRN	Big Results Now				
ВТС	Belgian Development Agency				
CDTI	Community Development Training Institute				
DAWASCO	Dar es Salaam Water & Sanitation Company				
DCP	Development Cooperation Programme				
FYDP II	Second Five Years Development Plan				
IDCP	Indicative Development Cooperation Programme				
IGA	Income Generation Activities Project				
JLCB	Joint Local Consultative Body				
	Kilombero and Lower Rufiji Wetlands Ecosystems				
KILORWEMP	Management Project				
LED	Local Economic Development				
LGAs	Local Government Authorities.				
LUP	Land Use Plan				
PFGs	Participatory Farmers Groups				
	Prime Minister's Office –Regional Administration & Local				
PMO- RALG	Governments				
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation				
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security & Cooperatives				
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism				
MOF	Ministry of Finance				
NRM	Natural Resources Management				
PO	Programme Officer				
R4P	Results for Prosperity				
SCF	Belgium Tanzanian Study and Consultancy Fund				
STC	Special Tender Committee				
TOR	Terms of Reference				

TSHTDA	Tanzania Small Holder Tea Development Agency
UDSM	University of Dar es salaam.
WCA	Water Consumers Association
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
ZAWA	Zanzibar Water Authority
ZNZ	Zanzibar

# 1 Intervention at a glance

## 1.1 Intervention form

Intervention name	Belgian Tanzanian Study and Consultancy Fund				
Intervention Code	01005				
Location	Tanzania				
Budget	3.620.000 Euro + 260.42 = 3,880,420 Euro				
Partner Institution	Ministry of Finance				
Date of implementation Agreement	06/12/2001				
Duration (months)	12 years + 2 years				
Objective	Financing studies and consultancies in the priority sectors, preparatory studies in the context of Belgian Tanzanian cooperation programme, and implementation of the Paris Declaration.				

# 1.2 Budget execution

Total Budget	Exp. in 2016	Total exp.	Disbu. rate	Committed Balance	Uncommitted Balance
3,880,420	273,130	2,611,940	67%	277,170	991,310

National execution official	BTC execution official <sup>2</sup>
Melckzedek Mbise	Cranmer Chiduo
Mes	- hay -

Name and Signature

BTC, Belgian Development Agency 28/02/2017

Name and Signature

## **Context**

### 1.1 General context

2015 has been a watershed in Tanzania, a year which the country has witnessed unprecedented stern actions being taken by the presidency. A new President was elected who is obsessed with a fight against corruption, embezzlement of public funds, tax evasion etc. that have been common in the preceding era. The presidency has banned the frequent often very unnecessary local and foreign travels by government officials. Holding of meetings, workshops and seminars in lavish hotels has been prohibited. Sitting allowances which has been a contentious issue between government and Development partners is also in the blacklist. Many leaders of public institutions have been suspended or dismissed leaving public service too scared to take innovative actions which might compromise with their security of employment.

The above situation has affected SCF both positively and negatively; positively because, it has been much easier to negotiate modest budgets for implementation of studies and consultancies than has been the case. Negatively, because public servants have become less willing to participate in intricacies of implementation of studies/consultancies outside the mainstream system unsure whether what they will be doing may be considered right or wrong.

In 2015, the government enacted a Withholding Tax act for all consultancies. SCF had to adjust its contracts to include the need for the consultants to comply to implementation of the new tax law.

## 1.2 Management context: execution modalities

There has been very little implementation in 2015. Majority studies started implementation in Q4 because of delays in consultant's selection process. SCF has been applying the Tanzanian public procurement regulations in procuring of consultants. The processes have been managed by the local partner institutions. The procedure requires several approvals along the way by the institutions Tender boards, which is often not as smooth as it should be.

The JLPC meeting of September 2015 approved use of Special Tender Committee for each study to replace the many committees in the Tanzanian public procurement process. The JLPC also directed SCF to approve a few new studies taking care that some resources remain to meet expenses during development of new DCP. In 2016, three new consultancies worth Euro 130,000 were approved and implemented. All were in support of the ongoing DCP. Procurement of consultancies were by single sourcing because effective implementation required specialized experts who had worked with the client institutions before.

Generally the execution modalities is **APPROPRIATE**.

## 1.3 Harmo-context

SCF has funded a consultancy to develop manuals on Tax exemption and Funds disbursement modalities by the Ministry of Finance. The manuals will be used by MoF to exchange information with the Development Partners Group on the issues. The consultancy stopped because of inability of the consultant to continue with the facilitation.

SCF continued to support the ongoing DCP with specialised studies to help projects in the DCP to reach better results. It has supported hiring of experts to conduct training of WCAs in Maji Yetu project. To prepare Kigoma region for management of investment projects in the Tanzanian Second Five Year Development Plan (FYDPII) the Tanzanian ministry of finance and Planning requested utilisation of SCF to facilitate training of Regional Secretariat and LGAs in Kigoma. Ministry of Natural resources and Tourism requested the support of SCF to cofinance a backstopping mission by RAMSAR secretariat to KILORWEMP project.

# 2 Analysis of Progress

## 2.1 Studies

# 2.1.1 Progress of studies

SN	Title of Study/Consultancy	ID No.	Amount Approved	A	В	С	D	Comments (only if the value is C
			(Euro)					or D)
1.	ZNZ MOF Big Results Now	45	70,000	X				
2.	PRIDE RFW Microfinance to rural areas	46	75,000		X			Duration extended
3.	PMO RALG M&E Framework	49	80,000	X				
4.	Banana organisational support	52	100,000		X			Until 03/2017
5.	PFGs Coordination in Kagera Region	53	120,000	X				
6.	Feasibility Study TSHTDA	56	50,000		X			Started in Q4
7.	Land survey Buhigwe	57	130,000		X			1 <sup>st</sup> phase completed
	MOF Tax Exemption and Funds Disbursements	63	100,000		X			Started in Q4
8. 9.	WCA Training	59	40,000	X				
10.	Ramsar Advisory	62	50,000		X			
11.	MoF Planning	61	40,000	X				
	ТО	TALS	855,000					

A: completed in year N

B ongoing

C in preparatory phase: preparation going as planned (writing ToR, procurement procedure, etc.)

D planned but delayed

# 2.1.2 Analysis of studies completed

	MoF ZNZ BRN
Title of Study: (45)	

D :1 : 6 :	
Describe, in a few sentences,	Organised by the Ministry of Finance in Zanzibar
for who the study was	collaboration with MoF Tanzania. Ministry of Finance
organised, and what it was	intended to conduct capacity building of key ministries in the
about	Zanzibar government and MoF mainland on the development
	concept d catch word of Big Results Now that guides
	economic development in Tanzania.
Have the studies been used	Indeed the workshop brought together key ministries and
as intended?	institutions involved in planning and economic development in
	unprecedented manner.
To what did the study	The various ministries and institutions learned about BRN and
contribute?	shared the different ways of working which was a great
Contitoutes	
	learning and an opportunity to synergize in the future.
Issues that arose, influencing	BRN concept which was adopted by MoF in Tanzania
factors (positive or negative)?	mainlands related closely to Results for Prosperity R4P
Unexpected results (positive	followed by Zanzibar Planning commission. MoF Zanzibar
or negative)? How did they	was actually less aware of R4P. Planning commission had to
impact the study or the use	take long period to explain the concepts applied in R4P.
of the study?	tane 10.18 period to emplain the concepts applied in 11/11
of the study:	PMO RALG M&E Framework
T:41 of \$4-1 (40)	TWO RALG WALL Trainework
Title of Study: (49)	
Describe, in a few sentences,	Consultancy to support Ministry of PMORALG to develop
for who the study was	Monitoring and Evaluation framework for development
organised, and what it was	projects with Local Government Authorities
about	
Have the studies been used	A consulting firm was hired conduct trainings and facilitate the
as intended?	participatory process of developing a M&E framework.
To what did the study	In the study, the ministry's monitoring and evaluation system
contribute?	was reviewed to match with the M&E system at Regional
	secretariat and Local government authorities.
Issues that arose, influencing	The study laid down a ground for developing a M&E system
factors (positive or negative)?	that will accomodate the whole span of the PMORALG
Unexpected results (positive	ministry. All departmental heads at the ministry were involved
or negative)? How did they	and were convinced on the need to develop a comprehensive
impact the study or the use	M&E system for the ministry.
of the study?	Week system for the ministry.
	DEC. Consolidation of former arrays to provide financial
Title of Studen (52)	PFG: Consolidation of farmer groups to provide financial services
Title of Study: (53)	
Describe, in a few sentences,	Kagera region secretariat requested a support of SCF to
for who the study was	enhance the capacity of Participatory Farmer Groups to
organised, and what it was	establish financial services to enable its members access to
about	finance to meet farm investment needs.
Have the studies been used	A consulting firm was hired to undertake the assignment. The
as intended?	intended farmer groups were reached. They managed to
or orprovents.	establish systems for saving and credit schemes.
To what Ji Julian 1	
To what did the study	In the consultancy farmers were mobilised to develop and
contribute?	operate savings and credit schemes.

I 41 -4 :	A
Issues that arose, influencing	Apart from receiving members savings, group members
factors (positive or negative)?	generated seed capital from the communities they live in by
Unexpected results (positive	charity. The groups have good financial systems that can
or negative)? How did they	attract more capital from other institutions such as the local
impact the study or the use	governments.
of the study?	
	TSHTDA: Feasibility study for establishment of
Title of Study: (56)	commercial tea production in Kigoma region
Describe, in a few sentences,	TSHTDA with its mandate to support small scale tea
for who the study was	productionrequested a feasibility study of establishing tea crop
organised, and what it was	in Kigoma. Neighboring Burundi is doing well in tea
about	production.
Have the studies been used	A team of consultants was hired to underytake the study. The
as intended?	study was done suitable areas identified and a business plan for
	establishing a tea farming system around a tea factory was
	developed.
To what did the study	A business plan for establishment of one tea production and
contribute?	processing centre which has attracted the interest of the
	Regional authority and the Ministry of agriculture.
Issues that arose, influencing	The new government has declared its intention to move the
factors (positive or negative)?	country towards an industrialised economy. The has received a
Unexpected results (positive	listening ear from the government. Its likely that results of the
or negative)? How did they	study would be of great use in the near future.
impact the study or the use	study would be of great use in the hear rature.
of the study?	
of the commy.	Coaching to enhance capacity of WCAs to manage their
Title of Study: (59)	water schemes.
Describe, in a few sentences,	WCAs were established by a Belgium funded community water
for who the study was	project in Dar es Salaam peri urban. Ministry of Water
organised, and what it was	requested support so that more coaching of WCA could be
about	done to improve capacity of members and leaders to manage
	the water schemes sustainably.
Have the studies been used	Two consultants former employees of the Water project were
as intended?	hired to undertake the coaching.
To what did the study	10 WCAs out of 12 were coached for a period of 6 months.
contribute?	WCAs were also supported to elect leaders, adapt operational
	manuals to guide their operations and to finalise registrations.
	manuals to guide their operations and to infance registrations.
Issues that arose, influencing	
Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative)?	DAWASCO who have mandate to operate water supply and sanitation in Dar es Salaam took over 2 schemes which had
factors (positive or negative)?	DAWASCO who have mandate to operate water supply and sanitation in Dar es Salaam took over 2 schemes which had
factors (positive or negative)? Unexpected results (positive	DAWASCO who have mandate to operate water supply and sanitation in Dar es Salaam took over 2 schemes which had experienced some operational difficulties. It has An intention
factors (positive or negative)? Unexpected results (positive or negative)? How did they	DAWASCO who have mandate to operate water supply and sanitation in Dar es Salaam took over 2 schemes which had experienced some operational difficulties. It has An intention of taking over more schemes as its capacity to generate more
factors (positive or negative)? Unexpected results (positive or negative)? How did they impact the study or the use	DAWASCO who have mandate to operate water supply and sanitation in Dar es Salaam took over 2 schemes which had experienced some operational difficulties. It has An intention
factors (positive or negative)? Unexpected results (positive or negative)? How did they	DAWASCO who have mandate to operate water supply and sanitation in Dar es Salaam took over 2 schemes which had experienced some operational difficulties. It has An intention of taking over more schemes as its capacity to generate more water improves
factors (positive or negative)? Unexpected results (positive or negative)? How did they impact the study or the use of the study?	DAWASCO who have mandate to operate water supply and sanitation in Dar es Salaam took over 2 schemes which had experienced some operational difficulties. It has An intention of taking over more schemes as its capacity to generate more
factors (positive or negative)? Unexpected results (positive or negative)? How did they impact the study or the use	DAWASCO who have mandate to operate water supply and sanitation in Dar es Salaam took over 2 schemes which had experienced some operational difficulties. It has An intention of taking over more schemes as its capacity to generate more water improves

for who the study was	for training government institutions on management of				
organised, and what it was	investment projects. Kigoma being a priority region for Belgian				
about	DCP MoF requested funding for he training to develop the				
	capacity in Kigoma region				
Have the studies been used	Funds were availed for MoF to hire the needed experts. The				
as intended?	training was done to the Kigoma Regional Secretariat and all				
	the Local Government Authorities in Kigoma.				
To what did the study	The region has now the capacity to plan and manage				
contribute?	investment projects in line with the second National Five Year				
	Development Plan (FYDPII).				
Issues that arose, influencing	The capacity to LGAs and Reginal secretariat will enable them				
factors (positive or negative)?	to make informed monitoring and evaluation for Belgian				
Unexpected results (positive	supported projects in Kigoma. The government and the				
or negative)? How did they	projects will be talking the same language.				
impact the study or the use					
of the study?					

#### **Expertise** 2.2

# 2.2.1 Progress of expertise

Progress of expertise <sup>1</sup>	A	В	С	D	Comments
No expert was engaged					

# **Budget execution**

In 2016 implementation of the SCF was remarkable. A total of 6 consultancies were completed out of the 11 under implementation. The 3 consultancies started in 2016 were implemented quickly after approval because the nature of the consultancies justified consultants to be recruited through single sourcing. Two studies requested for and received approval for contract extension.

# 2.4 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score

Expertise completed in year N

Expertise in preparatory phase: preparation going as planned (writing ToR, procurement procedure, etc.) Expertise planned but delayed

Relevance	A
Efficiency	В
Effectiveness	A

## 2.5 Risk management

The major risks identified are described below:

- 1. Delays in selection of consultant: The old system of using Tanzania public procurement procedures will be replaced by the use of Special Tender Committee or single sourcing where justifiable.
- 2. Delays in supporting proposals at application stage or after approval stage due to the supervising assistant being too occupied by the need to support other ongoing studies or projects. It's was proposed that a full time projects assistant be recruited to assist in the needed follow-ups to the studies. However modalities for implementation of the decision were complicated.
- 3. Inability to make effective monitoring the performance of studies: To mitigate the risk all contract will be made in such a way periodic sessions for feed backs are integral part of the contracts. This has happened in all new studies. Most studies are broken into several tranches between 4 and 7. Reports are expected before a subsequent tranche is disbursed
- 4. Poor financial reporting is a risk because most consultants employed who are well skilled, available and affordable are not backed by sufficient financial management system within their organisations. Mostly these consultants are hired to deliver an output without a requirement for stringent financial reporting.

To mitigate the risk, the Fund has included as an annex to the contracts detailed instructions on requirements for financial reporting.

All the above listed risks and its management identified in 2015 were managed in 2016.

# 3 Steering and Learning

## 3.1 Action Plan

SCF will endevour to create more awareness and support institutions in the priority sectors of DCP to utilise the facility in improving efficiency in their institutions. SCF continues to support institutions to develop proposals that are in line with the objectives of this Fund.

Now with the agreed use of Special Tender Committees, SCF will be able to recruit consultants and start implementation withing short time after approval of proposals. In 2016 there has been no delays in recruitment of consultants.

Payment to studies by Mpesa system from BTC direct to workshop participants has eased handling of logistics and improved transparence. This has reduced the consultants budden of accounting for expenditures.

A standard for reporting would improve the quality of final reports for convenience in sharing extensively. Quality of consultancies completed in 2016 was high.

A revision of the procedures manual agreed in JLPC of September 2015 was not done in 2016, will be conducted in 2017.

## 3.2 Lessons Learned

Lessons learned	Target audience	
Description of the lesson learned.	The audience that may be interested in the lesson learned.	
Conducting workshops in government premises away from private hotels has tremendously reduced the cost of studies and trainings eg. Big Results Now in Zanzibar	JLPC	
Payment by Mpesa system from BTC direct to workshop participants has eased handling of logistics and improved transparence. This has reduced the budden of accounting for expenditures by the consultats.	JLPC	

## 4 Annexes

## 4.1 "Budget versus Current (yn-1) Report

SN	Title of Study/Consultancy	ID No.	Amount approved (Euro)	Amount actual spent
1.	ZNZ MOF Big Results Now	45	70,000	34,370
2.	PRIDE RFW Microfinance to rural areas	46	75,000	18,630
3.	PMO RALG M&E Framework	49	80,000	62,670
4.	Banana organisational support	52	100,000	80,000
5.	PFGs Coordination in Kagera Region	53	120,000	120,000
6.	Feasibility Study TSHTDA	56	50,000	37,000
7.	Land survey Buhigwe	57	52,000	0
8.	MOF Tax Exemption and Funds Disbursements	63	100,000	15,000
9.	WCA Training	59	40,000	38,000
10.	Ramsar Advisory to Kilorwemp	62	15,000	15,000
11.	MoF Planning Kigoma training	61	40,000	40,000
		TOTALS	742,000	460,670

## 4.2 Decisions taken by JLCB and Follow-up

1. Strategic decision: Thresholds extensified Euros10,000 to 150,000

Period of Identification: Last JLPG

Action: New approvals have considered the new levels.

2. Startegic Decision: Brochures for Awareness Creation

Period of identification: Last JLPC

Action: Brochures have been distributed to sector

ministries

3. Startegic Decision: Awareness creation in sector ministries

Period of identification: Last JLPC

Action: SCF met PMO RALG Directors in Dodoma. As a

result several proposals have been received from

the ministry.

4. Startegic Decision: A focal person for representing the sector

ministries in the JLPC

Period of identification: Last JLPC

Action:

PMO RALG and MNRT attended in the JLPC meeting of February 2014. JLPC to decide on the members to be invited in each meeting.

5. Startegic Decision:

Use of Special tender committee made up of MOF, BTC Partner Institution and external expert

Period of identification:

Last JLPC September 2015.

Action:

The new procedure will be applied for the newly approved Studies.

6. Startegic Decision:
Period of identification:
Action:

Revision of the SCF procedures manual Last JLPC September 2015.

A proposal will be tabled to the next JLPC for approval before use.