



## FINAL REPORT

TAN0401111

**The development and implementation of an integrated management plan of Kilombero valley food plain Ramsar site**

### BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Country : Tanzania  
 DAC Sector and subsector : Environment  
 National or regional institution in charge of the execution: MNRT –WD of Tanzania  
 Agencies in charge of the execution : Wildlife Division  
 Number of BTC international cooperation experts : 0  
 Duration of the project (according to SA/SC) : 48 months  
 Start date of the project :  
     According to SA/SC : 24/11/ 2004  
     Effective : 01/11/2006  
 End date of the project:  
     According to SA/SC : 23/11/ 2010  
     Effective : 23/11/2011  
 Project management methods : Cogest and Regie  
 Total budget for the project : Euro 2,885,000 (Belgium 1,950,000 Euro and Tanzania 935,000 Euro)  
 Period covered by the report : 01/11/2006 to 30/09/2011

Annexes		Yes	No
1.	Results summary	√	
2.	Situation of receipts and expenses for the year considered	√	
3.	Disbursement rate of the project	√	
4.	Personnel of the project	√	
5.	Subcontracting activities and invitations to tender	√	
6.	Equipments	√	
7.	Trainings	√	
8.	Backers	√	

## PART ONE : APPRAISAL

*Evaluate the relevance and the performance of the project by means of the following assessments:*

- 1.** - Very satisfactory  
**2.** - Satisfactory  
**3.** - Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements  
**4.** - Non satisfactory  
**X.** - Unfounded

*Write down your answer in the column corresponding to your functions during the project execution.*

	National execution official	BTC execution official
<b>RELEVANCE</b>		
<p>1. Is the project relevant compared to the national development priorities?</p>	<p>1-Very Satisfactory for the following reasons:</p> <p>(a) The project developed and implemented an integrated management plan (IMP) for the Kilombero Valley Ramsar Site (KVRs) which is in line with the obligation of the Tanzania Government in implementation of the Ramsar Convention, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, Convention on Biological Diversity, National Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (MKUKUTA), Property and Business Formalization Programme (MKURABITA) .</p> <p>(b) Furthermore it strived to institutionalize resources management at District, Ward and Village level which is in line with the National Policy of Decentralization by Devolution.</p>	<p>1. – Very satisfactory</p> <p>- Aligned with National Development Vision 2025</p> <p>- Embedded in National Poverty Reduction strategy (MKUKUTA)</p> <p>- Implemented wetland and wildlife policies enacted in 2009</p>
<p>2. Is the project relevant compared to the Belgian development policy?</p> <p>Indicate your result according to the three themes below:</p>	<p>1-Very Satisfactory because of the following reasons:</p> <p>(a) The institutionalization of resources management and income generation initiatives takes on board participation of both women and men.</p> <p>(b) The main project theme is environment exemplified by the development and implementation of an IMP for the Ramsar site.</p>	<p>1. – Very satisfactory</p> <p><u>Gender:</u> Design and execution enhanced equality and respected difference in gender roles</p> <p><u>Environment:</u> Scope of project fitted fully within this policy area of</p>

a) Gender b) Environment c) Social economy	(c) The development and implementation of the IMP was undertaken in-tandem and therefore taking on board changes and experiences in social economy of the local community in the Ramsar site.	Belgian International cooperation  <u>Socio economy</u> : Strategy of the project to build capacity of local institutions to manage NR wisely and generate income from it was directly connected with the objectives of the Belgian Cooperation in this policy area
3. Were the objectives of the project always relevant?	1-Very Satisfactory for the following reasons:  (a) The specific objective was modified by JLPC on 14 <sup>th</sup> May 2007 to read: <b><i>‘Livelihood of the Kilombero Valley’s Population is improved through wise use principles and utilization of wetlands resources’</i></b> so that it aligns to the Ramsar Convention Obligations.  (b) Both objectives are in line with National Policies focusing on sustainable development of natural resources in Tanzania.	1.- Very Satisfactory  -Kilombero Valley is a unique seasonal wetland in Eastern Africa which delivers key eco-system services to the population of the surrounding and downstream districts. - Being designated as a Ramsar site (wetland of international importance) the objective to meet the obligation to conserve the services through wise use of its resources was highly relevant in view of the rapidly increasing human pressure on the area and its economic development potential
4. Did the project meet the needs of the target groups?	2-Satisfactory because of the following reasons:  (a) The IMP development and implementation and particularly the institutional build-up in local level resources management has been highly achieved.  (b) However, the implementation time for the various IGAs has been too short to measure results and that some of them whether communal, group or household had not reached a user right and/or productive level at the end of the project.	2. Satisfactory  In spite of the fact that: - tools to increase conservation effort remained limited (status of central core of the wetland still undecided – no wetland reserve established) - Means to strengthen / diversify income from wise-use of wetland resources remained limited to few user-

		groups -Stage of user rights was not reached during project life-time
5. According to its objectives, did the project rely on the appropriate local execution organs?	1-Very satisfactory because of the following reasons:  The main implementers of the project were local communities under the facilitation of District council staff.	2. Satisfactory  In spite of the fact that: - a project office created a parallel system at district level.

	National execution official	BTC execution official
<b>PERFORMANCE</b>		
1. Did the results of the project contribute to the carrying out of its objectives <sup>1</sup> ? (efficiency)	2-Satisfactory because of the following reasons: 90% of activities stated in the TFF were implemented and contributed to meeting the project objectives.	3.- Non satisfactory despite some positive elements  In spite of the fact that the livelihood improved, it remains far from clear how much the project contributed to this.
2. Evaluate the intermediate results (efficiency)	(a) The Draft IMP has been developed and is subject to approval at national level. (b) Implementation of land use plans, key element in IMP, is underway. (c) IGAs initiated but their contribution to the local economy is still to be realized.	3.-Non satisfactory despite some positive elements  In spite of the fact that a lot of 'groundwork' been done: - the IMP has not yet been officially approved - Its implementation is only partly mainstreamed in District Development Plans -Income generation on the basis of users rights has not yet been achieved
3. Are the management methods of the project appropriated? (efficiency)	3- Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements because of the following reasons:	3-Non Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements

<sup>1</sup> See annex 1 for further information

	<p>(a) The cut point on who does what in the project was not clearly stated even after the expulsion of the first PMT in 2007. The cut point between the District Project Coordinators, the PM, the TA and the AFO. In general the project level organization structure was not developed.</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>In spite of the fact that the project management succeeded in enabling the District Facilitation Teams to implement an impressive amount of activities its management approach did insufficiently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- monitor progress towards envisaged results</li> <li>-integrate with the district management system (parallel system)</li> <li>-create internal coherence between management, coordination and advisory responsibilities of the project team</li> </ul>
4. Were the following resources appropriated (efficiency) :		
a. Financial means?	<p>2-Satisfactory because of the following reasons:</p> <p>(a) Disbursements were timely,</p> <p>(b) activities implemented as approved according to plan,</p> <p>(c) Constraints arising from external factors outside the implementers control necessitated delays in retirements of advances eg. Changes in village meeting dates, multi-roles of the district council staff.</p> <p>However, some of the activities were shelved by JLPC and therefore not finalized properly as originally planned.</p>	<p>2.-Satisfactory</p> <p>In spite the fact that not all financial means were used for its intended purpose (shift of in final stage of project to WMA),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- disbursement was according to approved work plans</li> <li>-expenditures were properly documented</li> </ul>
b. Human resources?	<p>1-Very satisfactory because of the following reasons:</p> <p>Despite staff turnover, on job training and capacity building made it possible to maintain sufficient human resources and wherever necessary deficiencies were filled in by outsourcing of some activities.</p>	<p>3.- None satisfactory despite some positive elements</p> <p>In spite of high professional qualifications of permanent staff (district and project) and hired service providers,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the quality of outputs was generally low and</li> <li>- timely delivery of assignment output was a</li> </ul>

		set-back to project progress
c. Material and equipments?	<p>3- Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements because of the following reasons:</p> <p>(a) The geographical location of the pilot villages overstretched the transport means. This necessitated the project to use other sources of vehicles. Despite these the vehicles were not that readily available.</p> <p>(b) Purchase process for the Ward Focal Point Motorbikes was prolonged. Furthermore their supervision was constrained due to the multiple roles of the staff involved and the distant geographical location.</p>	<p>2.- Satisfactory</p> <p>Despite the fact that long procurement procedures caused unacceptable delays / difficulties in mobilizing the project teams, means to buy materials and equipments were sufficient,</p>
5. Were the project resources effectively used and optimized in order to reach the foreseen results? (efficiency)	<p>2-Satisfactory because of the following reasons:</p> <p>(a) The project resources were utilized effectively and optimally, however delays in start up of implementation made it impossible to finalize all initiated activities.</p> <p>(b) Despite having developed a draft IMP, lack of Wetlands Management Regulations and Guidelines weakened the decision making on the Ramsar site management issues.</p>	<p>3. Not satisfactory in spite of some positive elements.</p> <p>Project resources were used according to approved plans, but it has not been able to concentrate resources on activities that could be finalized within the projects lifetime (as recommended by the MTR). As a result the project ends with less tangible results than necessary.</p>
6. Was the project satisfactory on a cost-efficiency approach in comparison to similar interventions? (efficiency)	<p>2-Satisfactory because of the following reasons:</p> <p>(a) The approach in terms of management was cost efficient but in terms of pilot village locations was not cost efficient as some of the villages are located very far from the Central Project Office.</p>	<p>3. None satisfactory, in spite of efforts to minimize the transfer cost, the project has not been able to disburse money right at the place where the facilitation teams operate (Districts Councils). It made mobilization of staff unnecessary costly in terms of time and means needed to get mobilized.</p>
7. According to the execution planning, assess the speed of the execution. (respect of	<p>3- Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements because of the following reasons:</p>	<p>3. Non satisfactory, in spite the fact that planning of activities was carefully prepared. the project has not</p>

deadlines)	<p>(a) There was a delay of 18 months before the project started which was followed by a rash in activity implementation for at least 12 months before the Mid-Term Review. The recommendations of the Mid-Term Review were taken on board and therefore new activities were discouraged</p> <p>(b) The inception phase and implementation phase was basically admixed. This affected implementation of activities that had to follow up the baseline surveys.</p>	<p>been able to stick to its own deadlines nor make consultants respects theirs as per contract.</p>
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Indicate your global evaluation of the project by means of the following appreciations:

- 1** - Very satisfactory  
**2** - Satisfactory  
**3** - Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements  
**4** - Non satisfactory  
**X** - Unfounded

	National execution official	BTC execution official
Global evaluation of the project	2	3

Comment your evaluation, which can be broader than the strict framework of the abovementioned relevance and performance criteria and differ from the given evaluation.

National execution official	BTC execution official
<p>2-Satisfactory because of the following reasons:</p> <p>(a) The project achieved the objectives for which it was formulated. The project managed to initiate implementation in 90% of the activities described in the TFF. A draft IMP was developed and implementation of LUP and IGAs are on the way as key elements in IMP implementation. The incorporation of IMP elements in the District Development Plans enhances and promotes ownership of the project.</p> <p>(b) Environmental awareness has been increased among the local community and district staff. This is exemplified by the percent of land put under conservation during land use planning exercises which approximates 60% in each village). (c) Development and implementation of the IMP aligns with National Policy and International Conventions.</p>	<p>In spite of the fact that the project covered the transversal themes well, its basic performance and the measure in which it strengthened aid effectiveness were somehow not satisfactory in spite of:</p> <p><b>Main positives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific Objective has been reached at least to some extent.</li> <li>- The project responded to problems, needs and priorities of beneficiaries</li> <li>- Beneficiaries were satisfied with delivered results</li> <li>- Inputs were adequately managed</li> <li>- The project contributed to sustainability</li> <li>- The project provided appropriate capacity building to increase sustainability</li> <li>- Strategies and approaches were coherent with that of other donors for similar interventions</li> <li>- Strategies and approaches were coherent for BTC interventions in the same region</li> <li>- Contradictions between interventions in the same region were avoided</li> <li>- Beneficiaries experience positive impact of the interventions</li> <li>- Changes [caused by outcome of the project] were related to increased wise-use / conservation of NR</li> </ul>



	<p><b><u>Main negatives:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Link between realization of specific objective and project outputs remained unclear</li> <li>- Inputs were often not implemented as planned (not available in time / right quality)</li> <li>- Activities were often not implemented within proposed timeframe</li> <li>- Quality of activities was not satisfactory / justifying value for money in many cases</li> <li>- Results were not achieved in consistence with indicators</li> <li>- Willingness and ability of partners to keep facilities operational / activities going is low</li> <li>- Proposed solutions/approaches are not yet fully accepted / mastered by the beneficiaries</li> <li>- Changes [caused by outcome of the project] contributed only partial to realisation of the global objective</li> </ul>
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## PART TWO : SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.

1. If necessary, describe the Specific objectives and the Intermediate results of the project, as mentioned in the project document, as well as the implemented changes (when, how and why).

The Specific Objective as stated in the TFF read: *‘Livelihood of the Kilombero Valley’s Population is improved through sustainable conservation and utilization of wetlands resources’*

The specific objective was modified by JLPC on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2007 to read: *‘Livelihood of the Kilombero Valley’s Population is improved through wise use principles and utilization of wetlands resources’* so that it aligns to the Ramsar Convention Obligations.

2. To which extent was the specific objective of the project reached, according to the accepted indicators?

OVI/SO-1: At least one Wetland reserve established in each District by end of the project.

Despite the identification of 87 wetlands of special importance in the 31 pilot villages and that they are in various levels of management non of them reached a wetlands reserve status as the activity was postponed in favour of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) establishment. However, Funga swamps have been identified as a wetlands reserve zone in the Ifakara-Mang’ula-Lupiro (ILUMA) WMA Resources Management Zone Plan.

OVI/SO-2: Source of income at household level increased by five folds by the end of the project over the start-up base line value.

Although it is difficult to clearly define the current welfare of the local community since the baseline information was not clearly defined in all social economic levels at the start of the project, there is clear evident of increased environmental awareness, increased capacity in resources management, productivity and the value of wetlands resources.

OVI/SO – 3. Increased population of flagship wildlife species in the area over a given period of time using standard estimates method currently applied.

This is supposed to be a much longer time impact from the ongoing conservation efforts such as CFM and WMA where species will be protected for a sustainable regeneration. Apart from the fact that villagers commit about 50% of their village lands to various forms of conservation, already a total of 68,915.22 hectares of land are in various stages in the process of accessing community level resources management user rights status in WMA and CFM.

**3. To which extent were the intermediate results of the project reached, according to the accepted indicators?**

**Integrated Management Plan of KQRS developed (Result 1)**

**OVI/R1-1: Integrated Management Plan in place in two years from commencement of the project**

Draft IMP has been developed and is subject to approval at national level. MNRT will be responsible in the for its onward transmission to the National Wetlands Working Group (NWWG) for technical inputs and the National Wetlands Steering Committee (NAWESCO) for national approval.

**OVI/R1-2: Number of key management decisions made based on Data from Natural Resources Information System during preparation of district strategic and annual plans**

A Geo-database natural resources management (NRM) information system has been developed and information and data collected in the various baseline surveys and implementation of the IMP have enriched the the baseline information at District and National level and the information is being frequently used. There has however not been a mechanism to map the number of decisions made by use of the NRM information.

**OVI/R1-3: Strategies identified in the IMP incorporated in District Strategic/development Plans by the end of the project and funds for their implementation allocated**

In 2009/10 financial year UDC used strategies identified in the IMP to prepare UDC Strategic Plan for 3 years (2010/11 to 2012/13) and in District Development Plan (DDP) with effect from financial year 2011/12. In KDC, environment has featured as one of the strategies in the KDC Strategic Plan for 2010/11 to 2012/13.

**OVI/R1-4: Key species habitats fully rehabilitated and maintained from the base line status**

Full recovery of key species habitats in 4 years is not logically possible but initiatives indicate a big stride towards achieving this goal. Apart from areas set aside by villages for conservation, at management level a total of 68,915.22 hectares have been scheduled to either Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) or Communal Forest Management (CFM) which ensures recovery within the near future.

**Integrated Management Plan of KQRS implemented (Result 2)**

**OVI/R2-1: Inter District Coordinating Committee functioning efficiently by Year 4.**

The 4<sup>th</sup> JLPC meeting held on the 14<sup>th</sup> April 2010 decided to invite the District Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Officers (DLNR&EOs), the only of IDCC member not in JLPC, to attend JLPC meetings as observers. This means IDCC as a committee, in spite of these developments has not felt the gist of working as an independent committee.

**OVI/R2-2: Strategies identified in IMP are included in the District Strategic Plans and translated to activities in Annual Plans by the end of the project**

The IMP captures desired and in general activities implemented by development actors in the KVRs. Wetlands and environment management objectives have been incorporated in the two District Development Plans (DDPs). With effect from the financial year 2011/12, the Ulanga District Council has set aside a budget to facilitate wetlands objectives as specified in their District Strategic Plan.

### **OVI/R2-3: Number of land use plans prepared and implemented**

Institutional set up of the Village Land Use Management Team (VLUM) in 42 (18 UDC and 24 KDC) villages that undertook the LUP exercise was necessary as a monitoring and advisory tool to the Village Government in LUP implementation.

### **OVI/R2-4: Number of By laws formulated and enforced.**

A total of 81 by-laws (42 land use, 26 BMU and 13 Forest) to govern resources management were formulated, approved and are being enforced at various magnitudes. These by-laws were improved to cover all resources at village level and compiled into Village Environmental By-laws for each of the pilot villages (10 UDC and 21 KDC), approved at village level.

### **OVI/R2-5: Progress of implementation of Land Use plans at village level monitored at least twice / year Levels and sources of conflicts in pilot villages reduced by 50% from the current base (monitored at least twice / year).**

There has not been a laid down conflict monitoring mechanism as a result of delays in finalization of baseline information. For this reason only surveillance monitoring was undertaken at various levels. This makes it impossible to measure the extent in of reduction.

### **OVI/R2-6: Full council approves bylaws governing village land use plans.**

37 village land use by-laws were approved at by Full Councils of Kilombero and Ulanga Districts. 5 more village land use by-laws will be presented for approval in the ext Council meetings in the two Districts.

## **Contribution and wise-use of WR in local economy increased (Result 3)**

### **OVI/R3-1: Livestock numbers maintained within approved stocking rates in selected villages within Ramsar site by end of project**

Livestock grazing areas/zones have been set aside in villages with livestock among the 42 villages that undertook the LUP exercise and stocking rates stated in each zone. It is however noted that livestock graze in areas outside the village lands (in the central part of the KVRs) and in other non-pilot villages clearly indicating that parcel implementation of the approved stocking rates is not easy to achieve.

### **OVI/R3-2: Amount of yields of major crops per unit area increased by 30 % by end of the project.**

The farmers field schools were established in the 2009/10 season and results in Njage, Chita and Mbingu farmers field schools indicate increased production from 1.5 tonnes per acre to 3 tonnes for paddy while for maize it increased from 0.8 tonnes per acre to 2 tonnes.

**OVI/R3-3: Number of beekeepers from selected villages within Ramsar site increases by a maximum of 100 from baseline survey by end of project.**

A total of 430 (250 UDC and 180 KDC) households were mobilized and formed 43 beekeeping groups with 95 modern hives of which 80% have caught bees have also started honey production at least in one season.

**OVI/R3-4: Significant increase production (quantity and quality) of bee products/**

The beekeeping income generating activity was lately established and there has only been one season of production by use of the improved hives. Although honey production is picking up in quantity and quality given the use of improved tools such as the honey press machines, a realistic comparison cannot be realized as we close the project.

**OVI/R3-5: Three fisher folk associations formed and operational by end of the project period.**

Fisherfolks established 30 Beach Management Units (BMUs), drafted constitutions in part preparation for registration as fishery resources users groups and merge into fishery associations. In fish farming 4 groups were formed in 3 pilot villages. Registration was not finalized as focus was redirected towards WMA establishment and therefore association level not reached.

**OVI/R3-6: Annual fish production in Year 4 increased over baseline value in Year 1**

Baseline study did not provide enough baseline and its delay delayed fishery surveys which was later not done as planned. It was however noted that reports from BMUs indicated an increase in fish sizes as a result of the controls on the fishing effort but the results miss the appropriate comparisons in size and productivity at year one.

**Project is implemented effectively and efficiently (Result 4)**

**OVI/R4-1: Annual work plans and budgets timely approved by JLPC**

Rarely were annual reports and workplans approved timely. In spite of that, ongoing activities were not stopped but new activities had to wait for initial approval by JLPC

**OVI/R4-2: Activities implemented according to approved work plans**

In spite of delays JLPCs were held and approved activity and financial plans in annual and bi-annual meetings. Furthermore all activities were implemented in accordance to the approved work plan. However it is noted that, intermittent changes in plans done by JLPC in the last 18 months reduced project efficiency and effectiveness.

**OVI/R4-3: Increased level of performance while spending same levels of funds for similar activities at the beginning of the project as compared to the end of the project**

Changes in subsistence allowances to Government staff in the project and running costs affected costs in facilitation of similar activities when compared at start of project and end of project. For example (i) overnight allowances were raised by approximately 32% with effect from 1st July 2008, (ii) Fuel (Diesel) prices were gradually increasing and by 2011 one litre of petrol and diesel cost was up by 30%

**4. Describe the follow-up evaluation system established when the project was implemented.**

The local communities were the main implementers under the facilitation of the project management team (PMT), project facilitation team (PFT) and Ward Project Coordinators. Monitoring was done by the implementers leaders, PMT, PFT, other district staff (Heads of Department, District Executive Director and District Commissioner), JLPC, MNRT and BTC.

Village Governments prepared, implemented and reported on bi-annual activity plans under the facilitation of the Ward Project coordinators.

PMT and District coordinators prepared and presented progress reports in each quarter. District Council format is used for presentation of the quarterly progress report to the District Council while report to MNRT is presented in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) format and that of BTC in the quarterly planning and reporting format.

Ward Project Coordinators and PFT met in bi-annual planning and reporting meetings where implementation reports were presented and action plans prepared as part of the preparation of JLPC meeting documents.

JLPC members conducted quarterly monitoring field visits and JLPC meetings were preceded by a one day field visit.

PMT and project Coordinators undertook field monitoring intermittently depending on field execution. Monitoring was also done by the Wildlife Division, Wetlands Unit, MNRT monitoring unit, BTC Representation and BTC Environment Officer. Furthermore the Belgium Ambassador and Belgium Ministry of Development Cooperation made field backstopping visits in the project.

On financial aspects, the AFO assured that all transactions are posted in Financial Information Tool (FIT), closed for each month and sent to BTC Representation.

Mid-Term Review (August 2009) and Auditing (May 2009) was producing recommendations that were incorporated in activity planning and implementation in the year 2010. Furthermore Final project evaluation was conducted in 2010.

### PART THREE: COMMENTS AND ANALYSIS.

1. What are the major problems and questions having influenced the project implementation and how did the project attempt to solve them?

(a) Delays in implementation of planned activities. Main reasons for the delays were:-

- (i) Time lapse in the existing procurement procedures including need to adhere to the project guidelines in procurement process. For example the project document requires all major purchases to follow the Tanzania Procurement act and at the same time interpret properly the project guidelines on thresholds in procurement. While adhering to the procurement Act No. 21 of 2004, the project used special tender boards whose composition was drawn from the main stakeholders of the project.
- (ii) Project management problems necessitated JLPC to disband the first PMT in 2007 and re-drafted the Terms of Reference for the PM and TA. Nevertheless this bottleneck was not appropriately solved since the at project level (PMT) organization and administrative structure is not clearly defined i.e the cut point between the District Project Coordinators, the PM, the TA and the AFO.
- (iii) Mix up of inception and implementation phase deprived project concentration in ensuring timely finalization of baseline surveys as most of project staff focused on activity implementation. To solve this problem PFT meetings were used to review reports of outsourced activities and a termination clause was included in the contracts.

(b) Lack of a 'bird view' over KQRS. Main causes were:-

- (i) The basic criteria to select pilot villages were based on 5% of the total number of villages in the Ramsar site in the respective districts. In line with the base criteria the pilot villages were selected by the District Councils with consideration to ward representation. This meant at least 1 village per ward for the 24 wards in the Ramsar site with a few getting more than one village resulting into fragmentation of the project area. To counter this bottleneck, the Ward Project Coordinators have been requested to replicate achievement to the rest of the villages in their respective wards.
- (ii) Exclusion of the central part which forms a large portion of the Ramsar site (2,728 Km<sup>2</sup> which is 36%) resulted into low consideration of management of the area outside the village lands. This fact was revealed to the monitoring team from the Belgium Ministry of Development cooperation and the team promised to expand the scope of the project in phase two.

(c) External Pressures. Delays in preparation of proper Regulations and guidelines for the management of Wetlands and Ramsar sites limited project choices. For example:-

- (i) Preparation of CEPA strategy and programme was stalled in at the start of project to give time for the National CEPA strategy. To avoid more delays, the project initiated a tailored CEPA for the KQRS.
- (ii) Lack of National Regulations and Guidelines that interpret the national policy, and law on appropriate management of Ramsar sites and wetlands affect management options. To overcome this bottleneck, the project proposed to the Wetlands Unit at MNRT to apply the study funds

under the Belgian support to develop Wetlands and Ramsar site management Regulations, Guideline and user friendly manuals.

## **2. Which factors explain the differences in relation to the awaited results?**

Factors that influenced the outcomes positively include availability of staff, existence of organizational structure from community to national level, use of the existing institutions, existence of sector guidelines for resources management (LUP, CFM, BMU, WMA), availability of funds and existence of JLPC. Furthermore the local communities made their own by-laws govern management of the wise use principle within their areas of jurisdiction.

Factors that negatively affected the project include lack of National Wetlands and Ramsar site Management Regulations and Guidelines, project management problems, low sense of project ownership at District Council level, fragmentation of the project villages and exclusion of the central part of the Ramsar site from project facilitation.

## **3. Which lessons can we learn from the project experience? Please give a detailed answer on the impact and the durability of the results.**

### **(a) Project level**

#### **Inception phase**

- (i) Inception phase activities should be clearly defined and followed up to avoid delays which may later affect the implementation phase. It is necessary to ensure all core activities of the inception phase are finalized before moving on to the implementation phase.
- (ii) Core activities in inception should be mobilization of existing data (putting up the baseline information), development of operations manual, a monitoring system, equipment and staff.

#### **Main implementation phase**

- (i) Planning, implementation and reporting of progress should be result-oriented to avoid being carried away from the expected project outcome.
- (ii) To avoid mixing of inception and implementation phases, activities not finalized in inception phase should be given a limited time at the start of the main implementation phase for finalization before moving into the implementation phase.

#### **Winding-up phase**

- (i) Recommendations from mid-term review should form a base in the winding up phase activities. It is important to adhere to the action plan for implementation of the recommendations.

### **(b) District level**

#### **Parallel management structures**

- (i) In the project setup the District Councils are the owners of the project and therefore vested with the management role at their level. However, the project implementation was in some way seen as a parallel structure to the District Council management system. This has revealed weaknesses not only in implementation but also in its ability to utilize the District monitoring system.



(ii) Full integration of a project activities is rewarding as it enhances sense of ownership, strengthens capacity building and District Council monitoring. Furthermore, this will speed up the implementation of the Decentralization by Devolution policy.

#### **(c) JLPC level**

##### **Supervisory role**

- (i) The JLPC's role in monitoring result and impact of project implementation is to be more clearly spelled out in project formulations. The supervisory role should not be admixed with technical roles.
- (ii) In case of need for a technical role by JLPC, it should be clearly defined in the formulation. Alternatively the JLPC size can be reduced such that there is a technical committee which will convene several representatives and a JLPC body with a few decision making representatives.
- (iii) Existence of JLPC and District Full Councils who are decision making authorities at their levels with full mandates have to be considered and harmonized. For example, there can be a technical committee that will assist planning before the District Full Council. To make it function in line with implementation of the Paris Declaration, JLPC will then meet and approve before the Full Council meetings.

##### **Communication medium**

- (i) KQRS project has been using Kiswahili as a medium of communication in JLPC meetings. This has necessitated translations parallel to the meeting business. However such translations were at individual basis and therefore undermining the concentration and understanding of both the person translating and the recipient. Using a common language understood by all will improve the outcome of such meetings and therefore important if the communication medium is clearly stated in formulation.

#### **(d) MNRT level**

##### **Management and Technical support**

- (i) In the project set-up MNRT is the contracting authority and therefore a technical coordinating agency on behalf of the Tanzanian Party. Lack of Wetlands Management Regulations and Guidelines that integrate the Policy and Law caused loss of a tailored view on Ramsar site and wetlands management.

##### **Implementation of the D by D Policy**

- (i) In alignment to the Decentralization by Devolution policy, MNRT as a technical line Ministry sourced funds for the management of the KQRS in collaboration with the Ulanga and Kilombero Districts and the local communities in the 31 pilot villages.
- (ii) To further strengthen the D by D policy, MNRT need to increase involvement of the PMO-RALG in monitoring and supervision of such projects.

#### **(e) Monitoring and Technical Advisory role**

- (i) It is important that the dual roles of monitoring and technical support to a project be clearly defined and separated to avoid missing the effect of either.
- (ii) Despite quarterly implementation reports to District councils and involvement of District council representatives (District Executive Director and the Chairperson of the Works Economy and Environment committee) in JLPC, project results are not well known to the District councils.

#### **4. According to you, how was the project perceived by the target groups?**

##### **Project area and beneficiaries**

1. The project was meant to cover 31 villages – 21 in Kilombero and 10 in Ulanga District with an estimated population of 73,200 and 39,400 respectively. The direct beneficiaries are the farmers, fishermen, pastoralists and beekeepers. The indirect beneficiaries are the National and District administrations, as well as the private sector that includes commercial foresters, sugar growers and tourist hunting companies.

##### **The direct beneficiaries:**

(i) The local communities looked at the project as a rescuer opportunity to solve the land and resources use problems leading to a decline in natural resources. Village land use planning and institutional capacity building were considered a priority in all the pilot villages. All social and economic activities have been zoned in village land use plans henceforth increasing their expectation on user right of resources at their village land.

(ii) In an attempt to improve their welfare, there were high expectations in improvements to IGAs. Initiatives were shown and as the project closes IGAs are at various stages of development in household, group and communal level.

(v) Following the government notice of April 3<sup>rd</sup> 2006 on livestock evacuation from the Kilombero valley, livestock keepers perceived that the project was set to implement the government notice. Contrary to that, the project through land use planning zoned out grazing lands.

(ix) Local communities using the Ramsar site for livelihoods feared that the project may put controls on use of the valley while on the other hand the hunting companies thought the human activities other than hunting would be restricted.

##### **The indirect beneficiaries**

(i) Both the National and District administrations expected the whole Ramsar site would have been covered by the project. Invariably, replication was to be expected to take the larger area, while the central part of the Ramsar site (36%) is located outside village lands and therefore not covered by the project.

(ii) Private sector that includes commercial foresters, sugar growers and tourist hunting company's expectations were admixed. For example the hunting companies expected to project to reduce encroachment by farmers and livestock keepers into the core area as the area is divided into 4 hunting blocks (Kilombero North Mlimba, Kilombero North Mngeta, Kilombero South Boma Ulanga and Kilombero South Malinyi). The sugar cane company wanted to expand their plantation land irrespective of KVRS facilitation of village level land use planning i.e they lured villages to allocate them land for expansion of the sugar cane plantations.

**5. Did the follow-up evaluation or the monitoring, and the possible audits and controls have any results? How were the recommendations taken into account?**

(i) MNRT monitoring unit visited the project in 2008 and recommended a village level environmental management plan (VEMP) as a vital tool in local community commitment to environmental management. Ward focal Points were trained on facilitation of Village level action plan by use of the strengths opportunities, threats and obstacles (SOFO) for development tool. On bi-annual basis village level action plans covering all economic activities in line with the welfare of the environmental aspects and village level bylaws as agreed in participatory rural appraisal (PRA). The compilation of all sectors forms the VEMP.

(ii) Mid-Term review was conducted in 2009 and two major recommendations were made namely finalization of development of IMP and focus on finalization of initiated activities. Focus was put on finalization of the IMP as the major work in the 2010 financial year and an action plan to implement the mid-term review recommendations was drawn presented in JLPC and formed the 2010 action plan.

(iii) Auditing of the project accounts was undertaken in 2009 and findings recommended proper support for payments and proper indication of GT Numbers, use of proper surrender forms for mission advances, follow-up on GoT contributions, proper documentation of use of vehicles other than project transport means, need for inventory of project assets and proper posting of expenditures to respective budget-lines. An action plan was drawn to implement the recommendations.

(iv) Final project evaluation was conducted in 2010 and main recommendations were narrated into short term and future interventions.

**Short term recommendations focused on consolidation of the project's achievements, the mission recommends:**

(a) the JLPC to ensure that the IDCC is established and takes-up its responsibilities. The only member of the IDCC that is not a member of JLPC, the District Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Officer of each District, were invited to attend the JLPC meetings as observers with effect from the 5<sup>th</sup> JLPC meeting held in October 2010. Two IDCC meetings are planned before the closure of the project.

(b) The GoT to clarify where management of Ramsar Sites will be vested in future (MNRT-WD or VPO-Environment). The issue is not yet decided and that means to date MNRT has been given the mandate for wetlands management.

(c) The MNRT and BTC ensure that still on-going activities are properly handed-over to KDC and UDC. A list of on-going activities prepared and will be incorporated over to the new wetlands project (Kilombero and Lower Rufiji Wetlands Ecosystem Management Project – KILORWEMP).

(d) MNRT, KDC and UDC to agree roles and functions of KQRS office and clarify future roles and functions of the KQRS office. The functions of the KQRS office after the project term is vested under the mandate of MNRT who should also appoint a Ramsar site Manager. However, IDCC can decide on how and roles of the Ramsar site manager are implemented.

(e) The PMT to prepare official handing over of assets and information to the future KVRS office. The official hand over of assets prepared and allocations to MNRT, UDC and KDC clearly stated.

### **Future interventions**

The final evaluation mission gave four long term recommendations. In summary, the long term recommendations are all focus on sustainability of the current project impacts and future improvements based on lessons learnt. All these have been considered in the preparation for the new wetlands project - KILORWEMP

### **6. Which are your recommendations for the consolidation and the appropriation of post-project period (policy to be followed or implemented, necessary national resources, make target groups aware of their responsibilities, way to apply the recommendations ...)?**

(i) The GoT should decide on how wetlands issues are handled and vest the whole mandate under one Ministry. Currently MNRT has been given the mandate and wetlands issues are fully covered by the Wildlife Policy of 2007 and the Wildlife act No. 5 of 2009.

(ii) The ecological character of wetlands and their importance to biological diversity and local community livelihoods whose dependence is estimated at 80%, a standalone wetlands policy may result in improved wetlands management. Having the wetlands issues in the Wildlife Policy puts wetlands on a lower priority and thus easy to be forgotten henceforth undermining their importance to ecosystems and the local community wellbeing. It is possible to maintain two policies in the Wildlife Division to ensure wildlife and wetlands issues are given the appropriate weight.

(iii) To enhance implementation of the integrated management plan (IMP) for the KVRS, the interpretation of the three basic thematic areas of the IMP (the institutional, bio-physical and social economic), the community based natural resources management (CBNRM) initiatives should be given a priority by all development actors in the KVRS including the local community.

(iv) District councils have to continue delivering training on good governance, entrepreneurship skills, group dynamics and financial management both at micro and macroeconomic level. Such trainings will increase awareness to the local community on wise use principle and utilization of the wetlands resources in the KVRS.

(v) IGAs initiated by project should be sustained by owners in group or as individuals with the facilitation of district staff. The Ramsar Site manager should collaborate with various stakeholder in the Ramsar site with his/her main function of promoting wise-use principles in development programmes in KVRS

(vi) The management of wetlands given their increasing importance to livelihoods calls for employment of wetlands officers at the District Council level.

(vii) Replication of the project interventions inside and outside the Ramsar especially catchment areas and wetlands.

(viii) In appropriate implementation of the IMP for the KVRS, it is important that a training needs assessment be undertaken to guide appropriate staff development at District and National levels.

## 7. Conclusions

KVRS is an open Ramsar site and therefore in the development of the IMP, thematic area namely (a) institutional, (b) bio-physical and (c) social economic was rated the best alternative as a basis for the formulation of strategies and actions to be implemented. The appropriate implementation of based on the agreed strategies and actions will automatically result in the desired zones which is already vivid in the pilot villages.

The projects relevancy is based on its role in facilitating operationalization of national policies and supported the government interest in implementation of international treaties which it had ratified. The local community are risk averse and therefore the looming danger of losing a resource they controlled and depended on at more than 80% puts conservation efforts high on the agenda. This is easily measured by the demonstrated initiatives to put controls on open access resources within and outside their village lands meaning they need the project now than they did at the start of the project.


The effectiveness of the project is clearly seen as the local community ability to prepare bylaws, the institution that administers local community interest over natural resources management. Operationalization of such laws made by communities themselves is easily adopted by all and therefore enhances the wise use principle and appropriate utilization of the wetlands resources. Incorporation of IMP strategies into the 3 years District Development Strategies and annual District Development Plans and the raised environmental awareness at community level ensures continuity of wetlands/environmental management initiatives. This is backed up by the participatory District Council Planning System, the Opportunities and Obstacles for Development (O&OD) which requires 50% of development projects to be initiated at village level.


It is however noted that, with shortage of time and delays caused by management problems at the start and even in implementation, there are some initiatives whose products/results are not yet realized. Furthermore some activities were shelved to give way to the growing interests in WMA at MNRT and thus overrunning the project document for lack of wetlands management regulations and guidelines.

The project also faced bottlenecks which include - Delays in activity implementation, lack of bio-physical bird's eye view of the KVRS, inside pressures to compensate lost time at project level, outside pressures due to growing importance on land use planning activity and WMA establishment, and lack of wetlands management regulations and guidelines

Despite all these the overall achievement is satisfactory. In general, the local community in the project area enjoy improved livelihoods. The degree to which the project contributed is however not easy to measure due to lack of baseline data for comparison. Apart from the institutional build-up and initialisation of IMP implementation at various levels, at national level and BTC level one can confidently talk about the KVRS. As an eye opener, it has laid a good base for a new wetlands project, the KILORWEMP.

National execution official	BTC execution official
Despite delays and pressures to meet the expected outcome, the project was executed successfully and in line with government priorities and execution modalities.	Four years of implementation were enough to implement most of the planned activities, but by far not enough to see tangible results as the process of getting communities in the position of being the rightful managers of the natural resources within their area of jurisdiction and reaping the benefits of wise-use principles takes a longer time-frame.

  
D. O. Shango

  
V. VERQUYSIE

**PART THREE. ANNEXES.**

<b>Annexes</b>
<b>Annex 1</b> Results summary
<b>Annex 2</b> Situation of receipts and expenses
<b>Annex 3</b> Disbursement rate of the project
<b>Annex 4</b> Personnel of the project
<b>Annex 5</b> Subcontracting activities
<b>Annex 6</b> Equipment
<b>Annex 7</b> Trainings
<b>Annex 8</b> Backers

**ANNEX 1. Results and activities summary (according to the logical framework)**

Intermediate results	Indicators (foreseen or realized)	Progress
IR. 1.IMP for KQRS Developed	i) Integrated Management Plan in two years from commencement of project,	(i) Draft IMP has been developed and is subject to approval at national level. MNRT will be responsible in the for its onward transmission to the National Wetlands Working Group (NWWG) for technical inputs and the National Wetlands Steering Committee (NAWESCO) for national approval. Irrespective of this requirement, by design the KQRS MP is a living document subject to continuous adjustments based on experiences gained during implementation of stakeholders' development plans in the KQRS. The Inter-District Coordination committee (IDCC) will play a major role in its modifications during implementation. Delays in finalization of the approval process were caused by delays in start-up of the baseline surveys-baseline study, aerial surveys, CEPA, SEA, livestock surveys and fisheries surveys.
	ii) Number of key management decisions made based on data from Natural Resources Information System during preparation of district strategic and annual plans,	(ii) A Geo-database natural resources management (NRM) information system has been developed and information and data collected in the various baseline surveys and implementation of the IMP have enriched the the baseline information at District and National level. There has however not been a mechanism to map the number of decisions made by use of the NRM information. In spite of this, as quick examples, it is clear that villages with conflicting land issues have resorted to the information on their village land use plans (LUPs), and also, assessment of the status of the Kilombero Game Controlled area was simplified by base information in the system.



	<p>iii) Strategies identified in the IMP incorporated in District Strategic/development Plans by the end of the project and Funds for their implementation allocated</p> <p>iv) Key species habitats fully rehabilitated and maintained from the baseline status.</p>	<p>(iii) In 2009/10 financial year UDC used strategies identified in the IMP to prepare UDC Strategic Plan for 3 years (2010/11 to 2012/13) and in District Development Plan (DDP) with effect from financial year 2011/12. In KDC, environment has featured as one of the strategies in the KDC Strategic Plan for 2010/11 to 2012/13.</p> <p>iv) Full recovery of key species habitats in 4 years is not logically possible but initiatives indicate a big stride towards achieving this goal. This is exemplified by decisions in Land Use Planning at village level where in all villages that have undertaken the land use planning exercise, areas set aside for conservation averages 50% of total land available in the village. Jointly at community level initiatives were to establish 4 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) as agreed by a total of 60 villages but due to scarcity in financial resources, only one WMA by 14 villages with a total area of 51,814 hectares (equivalent to 518.14 Square Kilometres) is finalized. Furthermore a total of 17,101.22 Hectares (equivalent to 171.01 Square Kilometres) of natural forests have been put under communal forest management (CFM).</p>
IR. 2.IMP for KVRIS Implemented	i) Inter District Coordinating Committee functioning efficiently by Year 4,	(i) Since it was not clear on how to separate the roles of Inter District Coordination Committee (IDCC), the 4 <sup>th</sup> JLPC meeting held on the 14 <sup>th</sup> April 2010 decided to invite the District Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Officers (DLNR&EOs), the only of IDCC member not in JLPC, to attend JLPC meetings as observers. This means IDCC as a committee, in spite of these developments has not really felt the gist of working as an independent committee. In its meeting on the 19 <sup>th</sup> November 2011 they decided that the Chairperson for the IDCC will be the District Council Chairperson and they will chair in turns of one year rounds.

	<p>ii) Strategies identified in IMP are included in the District Strategic Plans and translated to activities in Annual Plans by the end of the project,</p>	<p>(ii) The IMP captures desired and in general activities implemented by development actors in the KVRs. Wetlands and environment management objectives have been incorporated in the two District Development Plans (DDPs). With effect from the financial year 2011/12, the Ulanga District Council has set aside a budget to facilitate wetlands objectives as specified in their District Strategic Plan. At the same time, with information of ending of the project term, the Council Management Team (CMT) has directed the District Coordinator to ensure that all activities that were being implemented by the project should be captured in the planning system of the District Council, the Opportunities and Obstacles for Development (O&amp;OD) which starts at village level with 50% of projects initiated by the village community under the Village Planning Committee (Timu ya Uwezeshaji Kijiji – TUKI).</p>
	<p>iii) Number of land use plans prepared and implemented</p>	<p>(iii) Institutional set up of the Village Land Use Management Team (VLUM) in 42 (18 UDC and 24 KDC) villages that undertook the LUP exercise was necessary as a monitoring and advisory tool to the Village Government in LUP implementation. Furthermore, VLUM communicate with the Ward Project coordinators and District Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM) in case of need for assistance. District level monitoring by District commissioner, District Executive Directors, PLUM and Project Facilitating Team (PFT) has helped to resolve LUP conflicts.</p>
	<p>iv) Number of By laws formulated and enforced.</p>	<p>(iv) A total of 81 by-laws (42 land use, 26 BMU and 13 Forest) to govern resources management were formulated, approved and are being enforced at various magnitudes. These by-laws were improved to cover all resources at village level and compiled into Village Environmental By-laws for each of the 42 villages (18 UDC and 24 KDC).</p>

	<p>(v) Progress of implementation of Land Use plans at village level monitored at least twice / year Levels and sources of conflicts in pilot villages reduced by 50% from the current base (monitored at least twice / year).</p> <p>(vi) Full council approves by-laws governing village land use plans.</p>	<p>the pilot villages (10 UDC and 21 KDC), approved at village level. Approval at District Council level has been finalized for Ulanga District and the Full council ordered the District Lawyer to make some modifications to allow their replication to all 91 Villages in the District. The Kilombero Village Environmental by-laws await the next Council meetings.</p> <p>(v) There has not been a laid down conflict monitoring mechanism as a result of the delays in finalization of the baseline information. For this reason only surveillance monitoring was undertaken by PMTT, PFT, Ward Coordinators and village level institutions. Although the levels of conflict seem to have been reduced it is not possible to show the percentage of reduction as baseline data was not established at the start of the project. Village institutions are responsible for the day to day implementation/facilitating write reports to the village governments and through the Ward Coordinators, the reports formed basis for bi-annual project planning. The research type of monitoring was not undertaken throughout the project life time.</p> <p>(vi) 37 (15 in UDC and 22 in KDC) village land use by-laws were approved at by Full Councils of Kilombero and Ulanga Districts. 5 more village land use by-laws (2 in Kilombero and 3 in Ulanga) will be presented for approval in the ext Council meetings in the two Districts. Furthermore the various resources management by-laws were compiled by village and approved by Village Assemblies (VA) to form Village By-laws in each pilot village (31 villages). In Ulanga District, Full Council ordered a replication of the village by-laws in all the District 91 villages while in the Kilombero District Council, the village by-laws awaits the next Council meetings and the District Coordinator was ordered to ensure all the Village</p>
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		assembly minutes are presented with the respective by-laws.
IR. 3. Conservation contribution to livelihoods increased	<p>(i) Livestock numbers maintained within approved stocking rates in selected villages within Ramsar site by end of project,</p> <p>(ii) Amount of yields of major crops per unit area increased by 30 % by end of the project,</p> <p>iii) number of beekeepers from selected villages within Ramsar site increases by a maximum of 100 from baseline survey by end of project,</p> <p>(iv) Significant increase production (quantity and quality) of bee products/</p> <p>(v) Three fisher folk associations formed</p>	<p>(i) Livestock grazing areas/zones have been set aside in villages with livestock among the 42 villages that undertook the LUP exercise and stocking rates stated in each zone. It is however noted that livestock graze in areas outside the village lands (in the central part of the KVRS) and in other non-pilot villages clearly indicating that parcel implementation of the approved stocking rates is not easy to achieve. Furthermore there core area of the wetlands that is not covered by approved village survey plans is part of the Kilombero Game Controlled Area (GCA), is a reserved land with no restrictions on human activities such as livestock grazing. However the current law require the Minister to assess and decide on the fate of the existing GCAs, a process still ongoing in Kilombero GCA.</p> <p>(ii) Farmer's field schools were established in the 2009/10 season and results in Njage, Chita and Mbingu, the production increased from 1.5 tonnes per acre to 3 tonnes for paddy while for maize it increased from 0.8 tonnes per acre to 2 tonnes.</p> <p>(iii) A total of 430 (250 UDC and 180 KDC) households were mobilized and formed 43 beekeeping groups with 95 modern hives of which 80% have caught bees have also started honey production at least in one season.</p> <p>(iv) The beekeeping income generating activity was lately established and there has only been one season of production by use of the improved hives. Although honey production is picking up in quantity and quality given the use of improved tools such as the honey press machines, a realistic comparison cannot be realized as we close the project.</p> <p>(v) Fisherfolks were trained on fishery management,</p>

	<p>and operational by end of the project period,</p> <p>(vi) Annual fish production in Year 4 increased over baseline value in Year 1</p>	<p>established 30 Beach Management Units (BMUs), drafted constitutions in part preparation for registration as fishery resources users groups and merge into fishery associations. In fish farming 4 groups were formed in 3 pilot villages. Registration was not finalized as focus was redirected towards WMA establishment and therefore association level not reached.</p> <p>(vi) Baseline study did not provide enough baseline and its delay delayed fishery surveys which was later not done as planned. It was however noted that reports from BMUs indicated an increase in fish sizes as a result of the controls on the fishing effort but the results miss the appropriate comparisons in size and productivity at year one.</p>
IR.4.Project Effectively and Efficiently Implemented	<p>(i) Annual work plans and budgets timely approved by JLPC</p> <p>(ii) Activities implemented according to approved work plans</p>	<p>(i) Rarely were annual reports and workplans approved timely. In spite of that, ongoing activities were not stopped but new activities had to wait for initial approval by JLPC</p> <p>(ii) In spite of delays JLPCs were held and approved activity and financial plans in annual and bi-annual meetings. Furthermore all activities were implemented in accordance to the approved work plan. However it is noted that, intermittent changes in plans done by JLPC in the last 18 months reduced project efficiency and effectiveness. For example (i) agreed budget modifications in the 4th JLPC that was effected in May 2010 (budget modification 'h') and the agreed draft for further modifications in the 5th JLPC held in October 2010 and submitted to BTC head Office for consultations the 6th JLPC meeting held in January 2011 changed the decision and made another proposal which was later approved in May 2011 (budget modification 'I') after consultations with BTC head Office, (ii) Lack of wetlands management Regulations and Guidelines made it possible to sideline activities such as herders and farmers field school, forest management, fishery management in spite of previous investments in facilitating the activities as observed in the 6th JLPC meeting held in January 2011, (iii) Lack of project level (PMT) organization and</p>

	<p>(iii) Increased level of performance while spending same levels of funds for similar activities at the beginning of the project as compared to the end of the project</p>	<p>administrative structure made it necessary for JLPC to disband the first PMT in 2007 i.e the cut point between the District Project Coordinators, the PM, the TA and the AFO. The cut point on who does what in the project was not clearly stated even after the expulsion of the first PMT in 2007 and therefore continued to affect project efficiency.</p> <p>(iii) Changes in subsistence allowances to Government staff in the project and running costs affected costs in facilitation of similar activities when compared at start of project and end of project. For example (i) overnight allowances were raised by approximately 32% with effect from 1st July 2008, (ii) Fuel (Diesel) prices was gradually increasing and by 2011 one litre of petrol and diesel cost was up by 30%</p>
Planned activities	Progress of the activities (with comments and remarks)	

<p>IR.1.IMP for the KQRS Developed.</p> <p>A01_01 Baseline: collect &amp; collate</p> <p>A01_02 Annual livestock inventory</p> <p>A01_03 Wet and dry season aerial</p> <p>A01_04 Survey of Kilombero fishery</p> <p>A01_05 Ramsar awareness</p> <p>A01_06 Land use plans</p> <p>A01_07 Preparation of Strategic Environmental Assessment</p> <p>A01_08 Conflict resolution</p> <p>A01_09 Dev of village bye-laws</p> <p>A01_10 Develop integrated mgt. plan</p> <p>A01_11 Technical backstopping</p> <p>A01_12 Establishment of Wildlife Mgt Areas</p>	<p><b>Progress of activities implemented in Result 1 are as follows;</b></p> <p>(i) Baseline information collection, analysis finalized and report produce,</p> <p>(ii) Sample survey in 5 villages and later a full scale survey for the whole Ramsar site undertaken. Livestock mapping was also part of the aerial wildlife surveys,</p> <p>(iii) A 2.5 Kilometer at a height of 300 meters altitude dry (2008) and wet (2009) seasons aerial surveys to establish the status and distribution of wildlife, land cover and human activities in the Ramsar Site was conducted, (iv) Fisheries Survey of Kilombero river not done</p> <p>(v) Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) strategy and Programme for the KQRS developed, Training seminar on Ramsar obligations, wetlands management and good governance undertaken, Commemorations on World Wetlands Day, 2nd February and World Environment Day, 5th June each year, have been commemorated at district and village/ward levels, Effectiveness and Performance evaluation of the village level institutions undertaken, 87 wetlands were listed by the pilot villages and various levels of management agreed and reiterated at village assemblies.</p> <p>(vi) 42 out of 47 earmarked villages have developed village land use plans.</p> <p>(vii) Preparation of SEA on major economic activities on going</p> <p>(viii) (1) Local institutions trained on conflict resolution through involvement in conflict resolutions at village and ward levels. (2) KQRS status was assessed to spot areas of conflicting situations.(3) technical support provided to operationalize village bylaws,</p> <p>(ix) (1) Bylaws made to govern natural resources by various users were summarized into 31 Village by laws development and operationalization at various levels.(2) Ulanga District pilot villages bylaws adopted by all 91 villages by opinion of the Full Council meeting,</p> <p>(x) Natural Resources Management Information System GIS database developed and installed in District Coordinators computers and Central Project Office, IMP consultancy report prepared and process to separate the IMP from the consultancy report on-going (2) Ulanga district council has in cooperated wetlands management issues/ activities in the districts strategic plan for then period of 2010/11 to 2012/13,</p> <p>(xi) (1) Provided by the BTC Environmental Officer but under Z_01_09 and by ITA under the TAMNRT project (TAN0501911) (2) Participation of the Project Manager and Technical Advisor in the 8th International Wetlands Conference (INTECOL) in Cuiaba Brazil. The team and the MNRT Technical Advisor presented a paper on 'WISE USE OF FRESHWATER FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS SYSTEMSIN EAST AFRICA - PEOPLE EMPOWERMENTIN WETLANDSS MANAGEMENT',</p> <p>(xii) A total of 60 villages have shown interest to establish WMAs, drawn sketch maps indicating areas set aside and filled in WMA inventory sheets. However due to inadequate of funds only 14 villages formed <b>ILUMA WMA</b> ongoing to finalize last stages</p>
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	<p><b>Remarks or Comments;</b></p> <p>(i) (1) The Baseline formed a base in the IMP development. (2) It is necessary to ensure all baseline information is available to be a base for monitoring indicators (3) District staff can be used for data collection.</p> <p>(ii) Establishing the livestock use pattern will facilitate informed livestock management in the KVRS,</p> <p>(iv) The last fishery framework survey in Kilombero River was carried out in 1969 by the Ministry responsible with fisheries by then (The report has however not been available to the Districts and Project),</p> <p>(v) CEPA is a key to attitude change, Local village level commemorations and competitions are key to cultivate attitude change among resources users. It is important the village level institutions are given a chance to design their performance indicators. Laws and decisions by the local community have a high chance for success it is important they are supported in time.</p> <p>(vi) Land is the basic resource and needs to be properly planned which should include soil analysis to facilitate appropriate zoning when put side by side with the socio-economic activities in the valley.</p> <p>(ix) Bylaw development will enhance political support in resources management from district level.</p> <p>(x) Information is power, creates trust and therefore roles in resources management and development.</p> <p>(xi) It is very easy to misinterpret the WCA No. 5 of 2009 without a guiding tool. Workshops, seminars and meetings creates new contacts and networking,</p> <p>(xii) CBRN is currently the strongest means available for community adoption of the wise use principle for environmental resources but can only succeed is communities can realize benefits.</p>
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<p>IR.2.IMP for the KVRs Implemented</p> <p>A02_01 Launch integrated</p> <p>A02_02 Awareness/training land</p> <p>A02_03 Training in good Governance</p> <p>A02_04 Exchange visits(technical)</p> <p>A02_05 Resource User groups</p> <p>A02_06 Natural resources</p> <p>A02_07 Promotion of Ramsar site</p> <p>A02_08 Wetland Wardening</p> <p>A02_09 Technical backstopping</p>	<p><b>Progress of activities implemented in Result Area 2 is as follows;</b></p> <p>(i) Support was provided to increase visualization of the conservation/ management efforts/initiatives by the community through demarcation and sign boards/posters.</p> <p>(ii) Training on land resources management in all villages during policy and law opportunities in resources management in all villages and specifically as a precursor to land use planning exercise</p> <p>(iii) Wetlands management/ governance training through meetings, workshops and short course for village level institutions and District staff.,</p> <p>(iv) Visit were undertaken for various resources users, district staff and leasers to: (1) Morogoro Mgeta in Morogoro Region, (2) the Sustainable Wetlands Management Project (SWMP) in Iringa Region, (3) MBOMIPA (Matmunizi Bora ya Maliasili Idodi na Pawaga) and Ruaha National Park in Iringa Region, (4) Mlagarasi Moyovisi Ramsar site (Tabora and Kigoma Areas) (5) UYUMBU WMA in Tabora Region,</p> <p>(v) 84 Resources user groups for fish farmers, farmers/headers and beekeepers in various stages of establishment. Among them, at community level there have been efforts to establish WMAs, CFMs, BMUs and bee reserves that will culminate into associations.</p> <p>(vi) Village Natural Resources Committees established/ formalized in pilot villages and trained (372 members and village leaders) on Community Based Natural Resources Management at CBCTC,</p> <p>(vii) National Technical Advisor and District Executive Directors (Kilombero and Ulanga) Participated in the Conference of Parties (COP 10) meeting in Changwon, Republic of Korea. (1) In an attempt to implement the Ramsar obligations at village level, each village prepare and implement an annual multi-sectoral resources management plan. (2) The Villagers were further supported through a simple strengths, Opportunities, Failures and Obstacles (SOFO) analysis exercise to upgrade the annual plan into a full village environmental management plan (VEMPs) currently in draft form.</p> <p>(viii) 186 village game/ wetland scouts have been recruited and trained at CBCTC Likuyu, recognized by their respective village governments and process for national level recognition ongoing,</p> <p>(ix) Provided by the BTC Environmental Officer but under Z_01_09 and by ITA under the TAMNRT project (TAN0501911)</p>
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	<p><b>Remarks or Comments;</b></p> <p>(i) Visualization by use of sign boards and posters is more informative than seminars and meetings.</p> <p>(iii) Time is a limited resource and therefore short messages are more acceptable and easy to understand and remember.</p> <p>(iv) Learning by seeing and hearing from other persons using same resources is important in cultivating attitude change to independent decision makers such as the KQRS resources users,</p> <p>(vii) Participation of PMT and other stakeholders exposes the team to what others are doing worldwide henceforth widens the attitude scope and increases the commitment to wetlands management</p> <p>(vii) Participation of PMT and other stakeholders exposes the team to what others are doing worldwide henceforth widens the attitude scope and increases the commitment to wetlands management</p> <p>(ix) IMP is a living document and require frequent internal and external backstopping</p>
<p>IR.3. Conservation Contribution to Livelihoods increased</p> <p>A03_01 Income Generating groups</p> <p>A03_02 Associations in business</p> <p>A03_03 Income Generating groups</p> <p>A03_04 Improve fishery</p> <p>A03_05 Technical backstopping</p>	<p><b>Progress of Activities implemented in Result Area 3 are as follows;</b></p> <p>(i) 56 IGA groups in fisheries, fish farming, beekeeping, poultry, crops (maize, paddy) are in various stages in formation. At community level 4 WMAs management associations 30 BMUs and 24 Communal forests (CFMs) are in various stages of formation,</p> <p>(ii) Capacity building to District staff and local community resources users on the necessity of joint efforts as a vehicle towards achieving wise use principle, Local institutions at village levels supported to manage the communal resource use initiatives through material, technical and political backstopping, (iii) Various IGAs established in forest, beekeeping, Wildlife and Fisheries-see activity A_03_01 for more details on the numbers. This activity dealt with the detailed processes,</p> <p>(iv) Fisher folks involved in fishery resources management through establishment of 30 Beach Management Units and Committees. Process to finalize scheduled steps to achieve a user right status not finalized,</p> <p>(v) Provided by the BTC Environmental Officer but under Z_01_09 and by ITA under the TAMNRT project (TAN0501911)</p> <p><b>Remarks or Comments;</b></p> <p>(v) Despite that the IGAs are in initial stages and most of them were suspended to give way to WMA establishment, it is still important not to lose them.</p>

IR.4. Project Effectively and Efficiently Implemented		<p>Progress in activity implementation in result area 4 is</p> <p>(i) PMT and support 7 JLPC meetings and 2 extra-ordinary meetings were conducted,</p> <p>(iv) 3 quarterly JLPC members monitoring visits,</p> <p>(v) 3 task forces missions undertaken,</p> <p>(vi) mid- term review,</p> <p>(viii) final evaluation,</p> <p>(viii) audit of project accounts,</p> <p>(ix) service and maintenance of transport means and office as appropriate and</p> <p>(x) Purchase of various equipment – details annex 6.</p> <p>Remarks: Transport means service budget was overstretched due to scatter of the project villages.</p>
Z01_01	Employment of project team	
Z01_02	Purchase of equipment	
Z01_03	Mobilization of project staff	
Z01_04	Mobilization of district staff	
Z01_05	Operation/maintenance of Motor vehicles	
Z01_06	Strengthening capacity of	
Z01_07	Operation/maintenance of project	
Z01_08	Project supervision and backstopping	
Z01_09	Monitoring and evaluation	
Z01_10	bank charges and fees	
Z01_11	bank charges and fees	

## ANNEX 2: EXPENSES As of September 30, 2011

Budget Code	Description of Budget Headings	Task Code	Sector Code	TOTAL COST BELGIAN CONTRIBUTION	CUMULATED EXPENSES
<b>PART A : introduce the title of part A</b>					
<b>Result 1 : integrated Management Plan for the KVRS developed</b>					
A_01_01	Baseline: collect & collate			22,400	20,382
A_01_02	Annual livestock inventory			8,200	8,148
A_01_03	Wet and dry season aerial survey			21,800	21,974
A_01_04	Survey of Kilombero fishery			-	0
A_01_05	Ramsar awareness			63,150	62,892
A_01_06	Land use plans			126,400	125,284
A_01_07	Preparation of Strategic Environmental Assessment			22,900	11,440
A_01_08	Conflict resolution			30,200	28,947
A_01_09	Dev of village bye-laws			14,100	14,002
A_01_10	Develop integrated mgt. plan			72,700	64,785
A_01_11	Technical backstopping			10,000	6,310
A_01_12	Establishment of Wildlife Mgt Areas			72,350	67,438
<b>Subtotal Result 1-Part A</b>				<b>464,200</b>	<b>431,602</b>
<b>Result 2 : Integrated Management Plan for KVRS Implemented</b>					
A02_01	Launch integrated			22,200	22,220
A02_02	Awareness/training land			20,400	20,381
A02_03	Training in good Governance			7,250	7,214
A02_04	Exchange visits(technical)			12,000	11,951
A02_05	Resource User groups			55,500	55,470
A02_06	Natural resources			79,520	81,276
A02_07	Promotion of Ramsar site			53,700	53,680
A02_08	Wetland Wardening			90,800	94,893
A02_09	Technical backstopping			2,800	932.8
<b>Subtotal Result 2-Part A</b>				<b>344,170</b>	<b>348,019</b>
<b>Result 3 : Conservation contribution to livelihoods increased</b>					
A03_01	Income Generating groups			4,730	4,722
A03_02	Associations in business			31,600	31,589

A03_03	Income Generating groups			71,500	71,879
A03_04	Improve fishery			33,700	33,693
A03_05	Technical backstopping			200	0
	<b>Subtotal Result 3-Part A</b>			<b>141,730</b>	<b>141,883</b>
	<b>Subtotal Part A</b>			<b>950,100</b>	<b>921,504</b>

**PART B : introduce the title of part B**

**Result 1 : Project Effectively and Efficiently Implemented**

Z01_01	Employment of project team			273,000	249,325
Z01_02	Purchase of equipment			200,450	200,432
Z01_03	Mobilization of project staff			68,750	65,711
Z01_04	Mobilization of district staff			31,400	31,830
Z01_05	Operation/maintenance of Motor veh.			211,100	210,465
Z01_06	Strengthening capacity of			11,300	10,960
Z01_07	Operation/maintenance of project			110,500	109,218
Z01_08	Project supervision and backstopping			29,800	30,271
Z01_09	Monitoring and evaluation			57,600	58,292
Z01_10	bank charges and fees			4,500	3,923
Z01_11	bank charges and fees			1,500	1,786
	<b>Subtotal Result 1-Part B</b>			<b>999,900</b>	<b>972,213</b>
	Subtotal Part B			<b>999,900</b>	<b>949,032</b>

**PART C : Conversion rate adjustment**

99	Conversion rate adjustment				
98	Conversion rate adjustment				16.89
99	Conversion rate adjustment				-
	<b>Subtotal Conversion rate adjustments</b>				16.89
	<b>Subtotal Part C</b>				16.89
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>1,950,000</b>	<b>1,893,734</b>

**ANNEX 3: Disbursement rate of the project.  
As of September 30, 2011**

Source of financing	Cumulated budget	Real cumulated expenses	Cumulated disbursement rate	Comments and remarks
Direct Belgian Contribution	Euro 1,950,000	Euro 1,893,734		The report covers up to 30th November 2011
Contribution of the Partner Country	Euro 935,000	In-Kind		
Contribution of the Counterpart Funds	NIL			
Other source	NIL			

#### ANNEX 4 : Personnel of the project

Personnel type (title, name and gender)	Duration of recruitment (start and end dates)	Comments ( recruitment periods, profile relevance ...)
1. National personnel put at disposal by the Partner Country		
Name: Mzamilu Kaita Gender: Male Title: Desk Officer-Wetlands Unit	2005 to 2006	Linked MNRT, LGAs and BTC during project identification and formulation. Qualification: BSc. Wildlife Management
Name: julius Wandongo Gender: Male Title: Project Manager	November 2006 to February 2008	Operated as Project Manager for 14 months. Qualification: BSc. Wildlife Ecology
Name: Donasiani O. Shayo Gender: Male Title: Project Manager	Mar. 2008 to November. 2011	Operated as Project Manager for 41months Qualification: MSc. Natural Resources Management for Sustainable Agriculture.
Name: Alanus Lingamka Gender: Male Title: Driver	2007	Drives MNRT vehicle STJ 3387 Qualifications: Certificate in Advanced Drivers Grade II from the National Institute of Transport.
Name: Hashim Juma Gender: Male Title: Driver	2009/10	Drives MNRT vehicle STJ 2273 Qualifications: Certificate in Advanced Drivers Grade II from the National Institute of Transport.
2. Support personnel, locally recruited		
Name: Madaraka Amani Gender: Male Title: Project Coordinator - KDC	Nov. 2006 to November. 2011	Project coordinator from KDC and involved during project identification 2004, project formulation 2005 to the start of the project in November 2006 up to the end of the project November 2011. Qualification: Diploma in Wildlife Management

<p>Name: John F. Makota Gender: Male Title: Project coordinator - UDC</p>	<p>Nov. 2006 to November 2011</p>	<p>Project coordinator from KDC and involved during project identification 2004, project formulation 2005 to the start of the project in November 2006 up to the end of the project November 2011. Qualification: BSc. Wildlife Management</p>
<p>Name: Project facilitation Team members (22 staff) Gender: Female 6 and Male 16 Title: Project Facilitation Team (PFT)</p>	<p>Nov. 2006 to November 2011</p>	<p>Facilitates project implementation at District level. Qualifications:- Diploma (7) First degree (9) and Master degree (7).</p>
<p>Name: Ward Project Coordinators (24 staff) Gender: Female 2 and Male 22 Title: Ward Project coordinator (WPC)</p>	<p>February 2, 2009 to November 2011</p>	<p>Coordinates project activities at ward levels and replicates the initiatives into other non pilot villages in the respective ward. Qualifications:- Certificate (12), Diploma (10) and First degree (2)</p>
<p>Name: Deogratias Mlolere Gender: Male Title: Driver</p>	<p>Feb 2007 to Dec. 2009</p>	<p>Drives Project car DFP 4535 Qualifications: Certificate in Motor vehicle mechanics Grade II from VETA.</p>
<p>Name: Teonest Mdahizi Gender: Male Title: Driver</p>	<p>Feb. 2007 to Nov. 2009</p>	<p>Drives Project car DFP 4534 Qualifications: Certificate in Advanced Drivers Grade II from the National Institute of Transport.</p>
<p>Name: Musa Ndimbo Gender: Male Title: Driver</p>	<p>Jan. 2010 to November 2011</p>	<p>Drives Project car DFP 4535 Qualifications: Certificate in Defensive Drivers course from the National Institute of Transport.</p>
<p>Name: Sufian Ngosha</p>	<p>Jan. 2010 to November 2011</p>	<p>Drives Project car DFP 4534 Qualifications: Certificate in Advanced Drivers Grade II</p>



Gender: Male Title: Driver	Nov. 2009 to November. 2011	from the National Institute of Transport.
3. Training personnel, locally recruited		
Name: Noberlt Ngowi Gender: Male Title: Wetlands Management Project Coordinator Iringa Region	2007	Training on wetlands values and functions to PFT
Name: Mpwapwa Livestock Research Centre Gender: 2Male (2) Title: Research Officer	2009	Training on initiation and management of farmers and herders field schools for 20 Village Agriculture Extension Officer (VAEOs) in UDC and KDC
Name: Tanzania Wildlife Research Training Institute Gender: Malw (2) Title: Research specialist (1) and GIS specialist (1)	2008	Training on introduction to ArcView software use to create data, working with tables, data collection and analysis by use of GPS and ArcView to 22 PFT.
Name: Tanzania Wildlife Research Training Institute Gender: Malw (2) Title: : Research specialist (1) and GIS specialist (1)	2009	Training on management of GIS database to 22 PFT
4. International Personnel (outside BTC)		
Name: Ms. I. Von Ortzen Gender: Female Title: International Technical Advisor MNRT	Nov. 2006 to Feb. 2011	MNRT advisor on natural resources projects supported by Belgium Government Qualification: MSc.
Name: Dr. Ir. A. Piet Oosterom Gender: Male Title: International Technical Advisor MNRT	Feb. 2011 to Nov. 2011	MNRT advisor on natural resources projects supported by Belgium Government Qualification: PhD Agricultural Sciences

5. Expert in International Cooperation (BTC)		
Name: Peter Chisara Gender: Male Title: National Technical Advisor	Nov. 2006 to Nov. 2007	Operated as technical advisor for KQRS and linked BTC and KQRS during project execution Qualification: MSc.
Name: Abdalla Shah Gender: Male Title: National Technical Advisor	Feb. 2008 to Jan. 2009	Operated as technical advisor for KQRS and linked BTC and KQRS during project execution Qualification: MSc. Environment
Name: Marcel Madubi Gender: Male Title: National Technical Advisor	Mar. 2009 to May. 2011	Operated as technical advisor for KQRS and linked BTC and KQRS during project execution Qualification: MSc. Animal Science
Name: Yusufu Tunzamali Gender: Male Title: Administrative and Financial Officer	Nov. 2006 to Nov. 2007	Operated as a controller of the project budget and ensuring a smooth flow of project fund. Qualification: MSc. Accountancy
Name: Abdallah Kisinza Gender: Male Title: Administrative and Financial Officer	Dec. 2007 to November 2011	Operated as a controller of the project budget and ensuring a smooth flow of project fund. Qualification: Post Graduate Diploma in accountancy
Name: Teresia Gender: Female Title: Project Secretary	April. 2008 to Sept. 2008	Operated as project Secretary Qualification: Diploma in Secretariat
Name: Abdalla Juma Msigwa Gender: Male Title: Driver	Nov. 2006 to November. 2011	Drives Project car DFP 4533 Qualifications: Certificate in Advanced Drivers Grade II from the National Institute of Transport.

**ANNEX 5: Subcontracting activities and invitations to tender**  
(one form for each subcontracting contract)

**(a) Development of Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) strategy and Programme for the KVRs**

Tendering mode	<b>Open</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	<b>5<sup>th</sup> December 2008</b>
Start date of the subcontracting contract	<b>20<sup>th</sup> April 2009</b>
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>FORCONSULT</b>
Object of the contract	<b>To Develop a Tailored Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) Strategy and Program for the KVRs</b>
Cost of the contract	<b>TZS 16,110,000/=</b>
Duration of the contract	<b>16<sup>th</sup> April 2009 to 15<sup>th</sup> June 2009</b>
Results	<b>Completed</b>
Comments	<b>An input into implementation of the IMP</b>

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**(b) Facilitation of Land Use Planning in 19 villages in UDC and KDC**

Tendering mode	Single Source
Date of the invitation to tender	May 2008
Start date of the subcontracting contract	27th June 2008
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	National Land use Plan Commission
Object of the contract	To undertake land use planning for 19 villages ( 10 villages KDC, 9 Villages UDC)
Cost of the contract	TZS 65,588,000/=
Duration of the contract	90 days after signing of the contract
Results	Completed
Comments	The exercise took longer than expected due to changes in night allowances which called some negotiations.

**(c) Facilitation of Land Use Planning in 10 villages in UDC and KDC**

Tendering mode	<b>Open</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	<b>August 2010</b>
Start date of the subcontracting contract	<b>6<sup>th</sup> January 2010</b>
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>National Land Use Planning Commission</b>
Object of the contract	<b>To undertake land use Planning 10 villages ( 6 UDC, 2 KDC)</b>
Cost of the contract	<b>TZS 50,120,000/=</b>
Duration of the contract	<b>90 days after signing of the Contract.</b>
Results	<b>Completed</b>
Comments	

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**(d) Collect and Collate Baseline Information for the KVRs**

Tendering mode	<b>Open</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	
Start date of the subcontracting contract	26 <sup>th</sup> September 2008
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
Object of the contract	Baseline study of The Kilombero Valley Ramsar site.
Cost of the contract	TZS 33,330,283/=
Duration of the contract	60 Days after Signing of the Contract
Results	Completed
Comments	

(e) Strategic Environmental assessment on Major Economic Activities in the KVRs

<b>Tendering mode</b>	<b>Open</b>
<b>Date of the invitation to tender</b>	
<b>Start date of the subcontracting contract</b>	<b>22nd January 2009</b>
<b>Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)</b>	<b>Bench Mark Engineers (T) LTD</b>
<b>Object of the contract</b>	<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment on Major Economic Activities in the KVRs</b>
<b>Cost of the contract</b>	<b>TZS 27,617,700/=</b>
<b>Duration of the contract</b>	<b>21st November 2008 to 5th December 2008</b>
<b>Results</b>	
Comments	

(f) Development of Natural Resources Management Information for the KVRs

Tendering mode	<b>Single source</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	
Start date of the subcontracting contract	<b>17 September 2008</b>
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>TAWIRI</b>
Object of the contract	<b>To develop Natural resources Data base for KVRs including training of District Council staff</b>
Cost of the contract	<b>TZS 17,972,300/=</b>
Duration of the contract	<b>120 After signing of Contract</b>
Results	<b>Completed</b>
Comments	

(g) Facilitation of Dry Season aerial Survey of the KVRs

Tendering mode	<b>Single source</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	<b>04/06/2009</b>
Start date of the subcontracting contract	<b>04/06/2009</b>
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute</b>
Object of the contract	<b>Dry Season Aerial Survey of KVRs</b>
Cost of the contract	<b>TZS 18,543,500/=</b>
Duration of the contract	<b>1<sup>st</sup> June to December 2009 15<sup>th</sup> May to 15<sup>th</sup> June 2009</b>

Results	<b>Completed</b>
Comments	

**(h) Facilitation of Wet Season aerial Survey of the KVRs**

Tendering mode	<b>Single source</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	<b>20<sup>th</sup> November 2008</b>
Start date of the subcontracting contract	<b>21 November 2008</b>
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute</b>
Object of the contract	<b>Wet Season Aerial Survey of KVRs</b>
Cost of the contract	<b>TZS 18,543,500/=</b>
Duration of the contract	<b>20<sup>th</sup> November to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2008</b>
Results	<b>Completed</b>
Comments	

**(i) Facilitation of Office renovation**

Tendering mode	<b>Open</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	<b>14<sup>th</sup> September 2007</b>
Start date of the subcontracting contract	<b>27<sup>th</sup> November 2008</b>
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>PACO Construction LTD P.O. Box 98, Mlimba.</b>
Object of the contract	<b>To renovate the KVRs Central Project Office</b>
Cost of the contract	<b>TZS 36,069,602</b>
Duration of the contract	<b>Starting 16 October 2008 to 15 December 2008</b>
Results	<b>Completed</b>
Comments	<b>Retention fund money used to do minor repair to the office building.,</b>

**(j) Purchase of 3 vehicles**

Tendering mode	<b>Open Tender</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	<b>16-11-2006</b>
Start date of the subcontracting contract	
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>Toyota Gibraltar Stockholdings Ltd</b>
Object of the contract	<b>Purchase of 3 Toyota Hardtop Land Cruiser Station Wagon</b>
Cost of the contract	<b>Euro 72,185.72</b>
Duration of the contract	
Results	<b>Vehicles delivered</b>
Comments	

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**(k) Purchase of 2 Boats**

Tendering mode	<b>Open Tender</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	<b>17/04/2008</b>
Start date of the subcontracting contract	
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>Car &amp; General Trading Ltd</b>
Object of the contract	<b>Purchase of 2 fiber gala boats and engines</b>

Cost of the contract	<b>18,200,000 Tsh</b>
Duration of the contract	
Results	<b>Boats supplied</b>
Comments	

**(l) Purchase of 24 Motorbikes**

Tendering mode	<b>Open Tender</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	<b>17/04/2008</b>
Start date of the subcontracting contract	
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>Quality Motors Tanzania Ltd</b>
Object of the contract	<b>Purchase of 24 Motorbikes</b>
Cost of the contract	<b>Euro 61,855.67</b>
Duration of the contract	
Results	<b>Motorbikes delivered</b>
Comments	

**(q) Development of an Integrated Management Plan for the KVRs**

Tendering mode	<b>Open</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	
Start date of the subcontracting contract	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> May 201</b>
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>WEMA Consult</b>
Object of the contract	<b>To prepare an IMP for Kilombero Valley Ramsar Site</b>
Cost of the contract	<b>TZS 38,038,285/= (USD 24,000.00)</b>
Duration of the contract	<b>120 After Signing of the Contract</b>
Results	<b>Incomplete</b>
Comments	<b>Training of CMT and Mainstreaming IMP into DDPs Consultants has been requested to separate IMP Context from consultant report</b>

**(r) Project Mid – Term Review**

Tendering mode	<b>Open</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	<b>May 2009</b>
Start date of the subcontracting contract	<b>August 2009</b>
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>Piet Oosterom</b>
Object of the contract	<b>MTR</b>
Cost of the contract	
Duration of the contract	<b>2 months</b>
Results	<b>MTR Report</b>
Comments	

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**(s) Project Final evaluation**

Tendering mode	<b>Restricted tender</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	<b>November 2010</b>
Start date of the subcontracting contract	<b>December 2010</b>

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>Piet Oosterom</b>
Object of the contract	<b>Final Evaluation</b>
Cost of the contract	
Duration of the contract	<b>2 months</b>
Results	<b>Report accepted</b>
Comments	

**(t) Project Accounts Audit**

Tendering mode	Open
Date of the invitation to tender	
Start date of the subcontracting contract	25 <sup>th</sup> March 2011
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	MANGESHO
Object of the contract	To enable the auditors to express an independent opinion and report on the true and fairness of the funds statements and whether the funds have been spent in accordance with between the Government of Tanzania and The Government of Belgium agreement TAN 04011111 for the period from November 1, 2006 to December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2008.
Cost of the contract	USD 17,500
Duration of the contract	25 <sup>th</sup> March to 30 <sup>th</sup> March 2009
Results	Completed
Comments	

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**(u) To Develop a Natural Resources Management Data Base**

Tendering mode	<b>Single</b>
Date of the invitation to tender	<b>17<sup>th</sup> September 2008</b>
Start date of the subcontracting contract	<b>17<sup>th</sup> September 2008</b>
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	<b>Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute</b>
Object of the contract	<b>To develop a natural Resources Management Information Data Base including Training of staff</b>
Cost of the contract	<b>TZS 17,972,300/=</b>
Duration of the contract	<b>120 days After signing of Contract</b>
Results	<b>Completed</b>
Comments	

**ANNEX 6 : List of the equipments acquired during the project**

Equipment type	Cost		delivery date		Remarks
	<i>budget</i>	<i>Real (TZS)</i>	<i>budget</i>	<i>real</i>	
Project Vehicles - Tender Evaluation		406,500.00			
Furniture - Paid by Representation		334,800.00			
Laptop Toshiba S/No SY 6026994Q 100 GB HDD - PM(D.O. Shayo)		1,870,500.00			
<b>Laptop Toshiba S/No SY 6027132Q 100 GB HDD - First NTA - ( Mr.Chisara )</b>		1,870,500.00			
DeskJet Printer HP 6943		174,150.00			
Norton 2007 Anti-virus tool		64,500.00			
Dell Desk Top /CPU Computer S/N SHL9P2J		1,806,000.00			
Norton 2007 Anti-virus tool		32,250.00			
Office Pro MS Office S/W - 1 Unit		438,600.00			
Office Pro MS Office S/W - 1 unit		219,300.00			
Office Pro MS Office S/W - 1 unit		219,300.00			
Flashdisk Pro 2GB		109,650.00			
Motor Vehicle - S/W - DFP 4533		23,151.65			
Motor Vehicles - S/W - DFP 4534		23,151.65			
Motor Vehicles - S/W - DFP 4535		23,151.33			
Uninterrupted Power Supply - AFO		386,400.00			
Vehicles - Port Clearance charges		2,488.76			
Cash Box - petty cash		10,833.00			
All in One Printer OfficeJet Hp 6313 - 1 pc		292,250.00			
All in One Printer OfficeJet Hp 6313 - 1 pc		292,250.00			
Dell Lap Top - NTA		1,085.18			
Anti-virus Software for Laptop		240.78			



Stand Fan		41,666.00			
McAfee Anti-virus		40,000.00			
Hi-lift Jack - DFP 4533		125,000.00			
Flash Disk Twinmos 2 pcs		60,000.00			
Optical mouse		20,000.00			
Flash Disk Twinmos 2 pcs		60,000.00			
External Hard Disk 250 GB		175,000.00			
Flat Screen 17" Dell		329,400.00			
Cup Board Wooden		126,000.00			
Hi-lift Jack 1 pc DFP 4534		125,000.00			
Hi-lift Jack 1 pc DFP 4535		125,000.00			
Dell Optiplex Desk Top computer S/No GXBNG3J-D.O. Shayo		1,185,340.00			
Dell Optiplex Desk Top computer S/No DXBNG3J		1,185,340.00			
Dell Optiplex Desk Top computer S/No FVBNG3J		1,185,340.00			
Uninterrupted Power Supply		355,602.00			
Uninterrupted Power Supply		355,602.00			
Uninterrupted Power Supply - AFO		355,602.00			
McAfee Anti-virus		29,633.50			
McAfee Anti-virus		29,633.50			
McAfee Anti-virus		29,633.50			
MSOffice Pro 2007 Os		391,162.20			
MSOffice Pro 2007 Os		391,162.20			
MSOffice Pro 2007 Os		391,162.20			
Projector - Epson 1 pc		1,303,653.00			
Office Furniture		2,858,332.00			

Flash Disk Twinmos 1 pc 4GB		30,000.00			
Telephone Receiver - Mahenge Sub Office		23,000.00			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5336</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5337</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5338</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5339</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5340</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5341</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5342</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5343</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5344</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5345</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5346</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5347</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5348</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5349</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5350</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5351</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5352</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5353</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5354</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5355</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5356</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5357</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5358</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			

<b>Motor Cycles Honda 125 cc - DFP 5359</b>		<b>2,577.32</b>			
External Hard Disk		173,066.67			
External Hard Disk		173,066.67			
External Hard Disk		173,066.67			
Safe		3,350,000.33			
Tyre Inflator		140,000.00			
Stabilizer 2000 w - 1 pc		60,000.00			
Stabilizer 1000 w - 1 pc		70,000.00			
Automatic Voltage Regulator		45,000.00			
Automatic Voltage Regulator		45,000.00			
Rehabilitation Works - Office Building - 1st Instalment		14,427,840.80			
Boat Canopy		2,940,000.00			
Tyre Inflator - DFP 4534		175,000.00			
<b>Boat</b>		<b>5,449.10</b>			
<b>Boat</b>		<b>5,449.10</b>			
Anti-virus Software for Laptop - D. O. Shayo		120,000.00			
Rehabilitation Works - Office Building - 2nd Instalment		7,378,482.00			
Dell Note Book/Laptop and Microsoft software		2,162,400.00			
Rehabilitation - Project Office Building		4,000,000.00			
Adapter		75,000.00			
McAfee Anti-virus		45,000.00			
HP Laserjet Printer P3005D/N		1,476,732.00			
Canon Photocopier IR 1018		1,347,752.00			
McAfee Anti-virus		48,000.00			
Burnt Brick Tower for Water Tank		690,500.00			

Water Storage Tank 2000 lts		395,000.00			
Water pump Electric 0.5 Hp		120,000.00			
Water Storage Tank 2000 lts		400,000.00			
Rehabilitation of Project building		500,000.00			
Rehabilitation of Project building		12,159,741.00			
Rehabilitation of Project building		1,000,000.00			
Refridgerator Small - ZEC		346,000.00			
Internet Modem - Zain		120,000.00			
Internet Modem - Zain		120,000.00			
Adaptor -PM		70,000.00			
Shelves-pegion holes		210,000.00			
Wooden Bench		44,000.00			
Sofa Set - Visitors		1,200,000.00			
Book cases - 4 Pcs		1,461,016.00			
Conference Table		389,830.00			
Conference Chairs - 10 pcs		1,059,320.00			
Office Table		433,898.00			
Office Chair		133,898.00			
Coffee Table - 2 Pcs		593,220.00			
Air Condition Sanyo - Split Unit		900,000.00			
Voltage Stabilizer Automatic		90,000.00			
Electric Change-over Switch		350,000.00			
Armoured Cable 16 mm 4 core 125 mts		2,500,000.00			
HP Laserjet Printer Colour 2025 N		950,000.00			
Hard Disk 250MB with Case		185,000.00			

Perimeter Fence - labour charges		208,000.00			
Perimeter Fence - Cost of Materials		456,000.00			
Perimeter Fence - Cost of Materials		150,000.00			
Perimeter Fence - Cost of Materials		314,000.00			
Perimeter Fence - labour charges		150,000.00			
Perimeter Fence - Cost of Materials		225,000.00			
Perimeter Fence - Cost of Materials		60,000.00			
Perimeter Fence - Cost of Materials		175,000.00			
Perimeter Fence - Cost of Materials		70,000.00			
Perimeter Fence - Cost of Materials		180,000.00			
Perimeter Fence - Cost of Materials		90,000.00			
Perimeter Fence - labour charges		272,000.00			
Bicycles - 62 pcs		5,632,000.00			
Bicycles - 2 pcs		176,000.00			
Digital Camera		700,000.00			
UPS APC 750 VA		448,000.00			
UPS APC 750 VA		448,000.00			
UPS APC 750 VA		448,000.00			
UPS APC 750 VA		448,000.00			
HPPrinter 2055D		530,000.00			
HP Printer 2055D		530,000.00			
Computer DeskTop Complete Dell Optiplex 780		1,560,000.00			
Office table		394,915			
Office table		394,915			
Safari Bow Tent		1,600,000			
Safari Bow Tent		1,600,000			
Safari Bow Tent		1,600,000			
Safari Bow Tent		1,600,000			



## Annex 7. Trainings

Training type	Country, Institution, Duration	Name or number of trained people	Dates of the trainings	Subject, content and level
<b>Traineeship</b>				
Training on Natural Resource Information Data base	Mahenge Ulanga, Tanzania	17 PFT members. 8 KDC (Male 6, female 2), 9 UDC (Male 7 Female 2)	13 to 15 May 2008	Preparation, Operation and maintenance of natural Resources Management Information GIS Data Base
Importance of Land use Planning	Mahenge Ulanga One day	Councilors members of Economy, Works and Environment Committee	22/5/2010	Importance of Land use planning
Importance of Land use Planning	Ifakara Kilombero One day	Councilors members of Economy, Works and Environment Committee	23/5/2011	Importance of Land use planning
Training on land use Planning Process in 19 villages.	In 19 villages (10KDC, 9, UDC)		16/06/2011	Importance and Value of Land use Planning, Process and procedure for developing Land use planning, Opportunities offered by different laws and policies I facilitating land use planning It is targeted to village councils and village assembly.
Training of Village leaders on Natural Resources Management	Tanzania, Community Based Conservation training Centre, Likuyu	182 Trainees ( 31 Village chairperson, 31VEO, 120 VRNC	07/08/2008	Community Based Natural Resources Management

	Sekamaganga Namtumbo, Ruvuma			
Training on Wetland Resources Management and Governance	Mtimbira, Ulanga District. Mlimba and Mang'ula in Kilombero District	62 Trainees Chairpersons and Secretaries of Village natural Resources Committees from 31 pilot villages  Two weeks	14/07/2008 to 22/07/2008	Wetland Resources Management and Good Governance
Training on Ramsar Convention Obligation to PFT	Tanzania Mahenge, Ulanga District and Ifakara, Kilombero District.	11 PFT Members of Ulanga and 11PFT members of Kilombero Districts. Three days	25/10/2007	Ramsar Convention Obligation.
Training on Conflict Arbitration and Resolution Mechanism at village level	Tanzania, Village assembly and Village Council meetings in 18 pilot Villages.	260 Village Government Leader in 10 Villages VLUM 89. WEO 7,	28/03/2009	Conflict Resolution Mechanism
Training of Trainers on Land Administration, Conflict Resolution and Land Utilization Economics	Tanzania	PFT Council staff on	23/05/2008	Land Act Administration and Management aspects
SOFO Training to Social Economic Groups including Village Environmental Management Plan	Tanzania; In all 31 pilot villages of KVRs	46 Participants 24 PFT & 22 Focal points) Two days	31/10/20-8	SOFO methodology Village Environment Management Plan. Village Action Plan



Training on Wetland Wardening	Tanzania; CBCTI Likuyu Seka Maganga Namtumbo Ruvuma	186 Village Game Scouts from Pilot villages Six Weeks	19/01/2008 to 16/11/2008	Community Based conservation of Natural resources
Training on Group Dynamics, Roles and Responsibilities	Tanzania;	43 Beekeeping Groups 36 Beach management Units Committees 4 Fish Farming Groups 1 WMA	16/11/2009	Group Dynamics and Management.
Training of Trainers in Facilitation of Establishment of Farmers/Herder Field Schools	Tanzania Mang'ula Morogoro	10 extension Officers and 10 Focal points	24/06/2009	Techniques and Modalities of Facilitating Farmers/Herders field Schools
Training of Beekeepers on the use of modern Beekeeping Tools and Honey/Bee wax processing in 15 KVRs pilot villages.	Tanzania in 19 Pilot villages.	Beekeepers in 19 pilot villages	20/01/2010 & 15/10/2010	The use of Modern Beekeeping Tools Honey and Bee wax processing
Sensitization meetings on the importance of community based forest/beekeeping management. Training on (CBFM) process to VLUM and VNRC at village level	Tanzania; In 20 Pilot villages with forests and Beekeeping Activities.	VNRC and VLUM members at village level in 20 villages.	24/06/2009	Community Based Forest Management. Beekeeping reserves 24 Forest parcels were earmarked for CBNRM
Communication Education, Participatory Awareness Training.	Tanzania; Mang'ula, Twiga Hotel, Duration; One day.	22 PFT members of Kilombero and Ulanga district	21 December 2010	Importance and use of CEPA material in promotion of conservation efforts

Land administration, Land Management, Conflict resolution and economic Land Utilization g				
Training on roles and responsibilities of the IDCC	Tanzania Morogoro	17 participants (IDCC members and District Staff)	19/11/2011	Awareness on roles and responsibilities of IDCC, agreement on the Chairship to be vested on the Council Chairpersons and fixing date for the next meeting, February in Mahenge.
<b>Scholarship</b>				
International Course for African Wetland Management	Kenya Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute, Naivasha, Kenya. Six Weeks.	3 Participants; Francis Ole Mungaya, Mercy G. Minja Marcely Madubi	14 September to 27 <sup>th</sup> October 2010	- African Wetland Management Course. -Development of IMP. - International Certificate on African Wetland Management.
<b>Workshop</b>				
Stake holders Workshop to Identify Natural Resources Management Information Needs	Tanzania, Mahenge Ulanga One day	19 Government Institutions, NGOs Civil Organization , Private Sectors and Councilors (Male 42 female 8) One day Workshop	12/05/2008	Wetland Values and Functions
Training on Ramsar Convention	Tanzania; 17 Villages in KVRs	7 Village of Kilombero and 10 Ulanga	7/1/2009	Ramsar Convention Obligation.

Obligation to Village leaders		District		
Workshop on Development of IMP of Ramsar Site	Tanzania Kilombero and Ulanga Districts Duration 1 day	62 Councilors 25 Kilombero 37 Ulanga	19/07/2010 to 23/11/2010	Midterm Review IMP Development process
Stakeholders workshop to discuss SEA report.	Tanzania, Mang'ula Twiga Hotel One day	46 Participants From various sector	30/12/2010 2010	SEA Report
Stakeholders consultation workshop to review IMP draft report	Tanzania. Mang'ula Twiga Hotel Two days	66 Participants from various sectors	18 to 19 October 2010	IMP Draft report
Village leaders workshop to deliberate on joint land use management to facilitate WMA establishment	Tanzania Mahenge, Ulanga District	38 participants (28 village leaders and PMT and PFT)	October 2011	Agreement on joint land management
Village Council and Village Assembly workshop-s to deliberate on joint land management to facilitate establishment of WMA	14 villages (Kiberege, Signal, Sagamaganga, Kikwawila, -----, Mbasu, Mbuyuni, Kivukoni, Mineoa, Igumbiro, Milola, Mavimba and Lupiro)	October 2011	October 2011	Agreement on joint land management and nomination of CBO village representatives
Workshop on the WMA regulations implementation, CBO formation and deliberation on the status in WMA establishment	Tanzania Mang'ula	58 participants (42 village representatives and PFT &PMT)	November 2011	Election of CBO leaders  Draft Constitution and WMA Resources Management Zone plan

CBO Full Council workshop to review CBO constitution, WMA Zone Plan and requirements for WMA and AA application to MNRT	Tanzania Mang'ula	76 participants (56 CBO leaders(Full Council), PMT, PFT and other District leaders)	November 2011	CBO Constitution, WMA Zone Plan and agreement to forward application to MNRT for WMA and AA registration
<b>Other</b>				
Study Visit to Malagarasi Moyowosi Ramsar Site and Sustainable wetland Management in	Tanzania, Malagarasi, Moyowosi Ramsar Site and Iringa Sustainable Wetland Management	8 Participants 2 Council Chairmen 2 Chairmen of Economy Works and Environment Committees 2 Project Coordinators 2 Natural Resources Officers. (4 KDC and 4 UDC), 8 Days	17/01/2010	Development of IMP Process  Income Generating Activities and Investments in WMA
Sensitization of Livestock keepers on importance of Livestock census in 31 villages	Tanzania ; In 5 villages (Mkangawalo, Mofu, Signali in KDC, Itete Njiwa and Iragua in UDC)	Livestock Keepers in Relative villages. One day	30/08/2010	Livestock Census
Awareness training on wetland management and wise use principles in 31 villages facilitated by operations of cinema vans	Tanzania 31 Pilot villages	Community in 10 villages (5 Ulanga, 5 kilomboero).  One Day	28/05/2010	Main theme was natural resources policy implementation in basin management

Hold meeting of the VG and VNRC to draft by-laws to govern natural resources management in 31 villages	Tanzania 1 day in all 31 pilot villages	Village Government VNRC an village community in 31 villages	28/05/2009	Natural resources bylaw formation process
Sensitization meeting on importance of WMA in Wildlife Resources Management and Utilization at village level in 24 villages	Tanzania 24 Villages in process of establishing WMA	Village Community in 24 villages	30/12/2008	Wildlife Management in WMA.
Study visit for 31 selected persons to Iringa SWM project	Tanzania Iringa SWM project	30 District staff from Fisheries, Forest and Beekeeping based economic activities. participated in the study visit	30/12/2009	Management measures and enhanced sustainability in economic activities, land use and wetland resources management.
Exchange visits for fish farmers	Tanzania; Kitorwila and Mgeta Fish farms	15 Fish farmers (7 from KDC and 8 from UDC) for 5 days.	4/12/2009	Pond construction and management
Sensitization on Importance of Resources User Associations	Tanzania; 17 pilot villages	17 pilot villages (10 UDC & 7 KDC)	31/03/2011	Resource User Associations and group dynamics
Fisherfolks seminar on Resources Management and use of Modern fishing and processing Techniques.	Tanzania; Fishing Camps along Kilombero river.	589 in 7 BMU members of 7 Pilot villages including 7 Councilors, 3 Divisional Secretaries & 7 WEOs. Duration; 12 days	6/12/2008	Seasonality and harvesting

Sensitization Seminar to raise awareness on importance of Livestock census	Tanzania; 41 Vaccination centre (23 KDC 18 UDC)	66 Livestock keepers Villages (43 KDC, 23 KDC)	10/02/2009	Livestock Vaccination Livestock census
Wetland Values and Function	Ifakara Kilombero Valley Ramsar Site	24 PFT members	12nd may 2008	Ramsar Convention, Wetland Values and Function

### ANNEX 8. Backers Interventions

*Interventions of other backers for the same project or for project pursuing the same specific objective.*

Bailleurs de fonds intervenant dans le même projet				
Backers	Name of the Intervention	Budget	Main objectives	Comments
SUA	4 student undertaking masters specialised in wetland study in the research study	.....		The support was from NORWAY GOVERMERNT
Bailleurs de fonds contribuant à un même objectif spécifique				
Backers	Name of the Intervention	Budget	Main objectives	Comments