



**ANNUAL REPORT**

**TA MNRT**

**TAN 0501911**

**2007**



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# 1 PROJECT SHEET

Country: TANZANIA

DAC Sector and subsector: : 400 / 410 Environment

National or regional institution in charge of the execution: MNRI

Agencies in charge of the execution : N/a

Number of BTC international cooperation experts 1  
:

Duration of the project (according to SA/SC) : 24 months

Start date of the project:  
     according to SA/SC : 25 August 2006  
     effective : 5 November 2006

End date of the project :  
     according to SA/SC : 24 August 2009 [validity of SA]  
     estimate : 4 November 2008

Project management methods : Regie

Project total budget : Euro 450,000

Report covering the period : January – December 2007

## 2 BRIEF FACTUAL OVERVIEW

The IA MNRT started in November 2006 and is part of the Belgian assistance to the environment sector in Tanzania. There are four interventions in this sector:

- i. **Easter Selous Community Wildlife and Natural Resources Management Project** (TAN 0401011) start November 2006
- ii. Development and Implementation of an integrated Management Plan for the **Kilombero Valley Floodplain Ramsar Site** (TAN 0401111); start November 2006
- iii. Development and Improvement of **Processing, Packaging and Marketing of Honey, Beeswax and other Bee Products** in Tanzania (TAN 0401311) started in August 2007
- iv. **Technical Assistance** to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (TAN 0501911), started November 2006

Interventions i – iii are classical projects based at the district level, with the IA based in Dar es Salaam providing support to all projects and in addition advising the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

Unlike the first three interventions, there is no TFF or project document for the IA MNRT, only a Specific Agreement with TOR attached.

**The Specific Objective** of the intervention is:

*To enhance the capacity within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and the coherence, coordination and synergy between the three bilateral interventions and other potential interventions to be agreed upon by the Parties*

The responsibilities of the IA fall within four main categories:

1. Support the Government of Tanzania through the MNRT (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism) in facilitating and promoting the sustainable natural resources management and its utilization for income-generating activities;
2. Provide technical assistance to the project implementation teams, especially in order to support national resource-based income-generating activities in the proposed interventions;
3. Provide overall coordination / synergy of / between the different environment projects of BIC-Tanzania (Kilombero, Selous and Beekeeping Project) so as to have coherence and harmonization of the implementation modalities;
4. Provide an effective synergy between the three interventions and other related interventions and also provide a link between the projects at the local level and the MNRT.

This report will relate the activities of the IA carried out during the period. Many of the classical evaluation mechanisms are difficult to apply to the work of the IA as no intermediate results had been formulated with activities nor indicators provided. This is also reflected in the budget, which is a General Means budget only. As the reporting is done in the standard BIC reporting format, the sections that are not applicable have been left blank.

The IA MNRT is assisted by a financial manager, who is also responsible for training and backstopping the AFOs on the projects. The FM is also shared with the IA for Local Government. A project driver completes the team.

During the reporting period from January – December 2007, the focus was very much on technical backstopping for the start-up of the projects, including:

- Orientation of project teams
- Technical backstopping for the preparation of work plans and budgets
- Assisting with human resources management issues
- Advising on integration of project activities into district development plans
- Assisting in the producing of project management tools, such as a procedures manual for projects
- Liaising with IA LG and other related projects in order to work towards coordination and mainstreaming of activities in the districts

About 65% of the time was spent in the field.

## Current status of the three projects

### Eastern Selous:

First JLCP held May 2007, final approval of budget and work plan in August 2007.

- Awareness raising about project and WMA completed in all 22 project villages
- Natural Resources Committees established/strengthened in all 22 project villages
- District Natural Resource Advisory Board established in Kilwa District
- Village Game Scout selected and trained
- First draft of Land Use Plans for all 9 villages in Kilwa district submitted, those for 13 villages in Rufiji are being finalised (field work has been concluded)
- Formation of CBOs has started
- Second JLPC expected in February 2008

### Kilombero Valley Ramsar Site

- First round of awareness raising in villages completed
- Natural Resources Committees established/strengthened in all 31 project villages and training has started
- District Natural Resource Advisory Board established in Kilombero and Ulanga Districts
- Wetland Scouts selected
- Ramsar Awareness Seminar conducted for District staff

### Issues

In both the Eastern Selous and Kilombero projects there were initially difficulties in the understanding and interpretation of the co-management concept. In addition, there were personnel problems. The Local Technical Advisor for Eastern Selous was replaced after six months, while the entire management team for Kilombero Ramsar Site had to be changed (Project Manager, LIA and AFO). The change of the management team also provided a chance to further elaborate the TOR, especially for the LIA in order to differentiate the roles of manager and advisor. Since the end of August 2007, when the decision had been taken to replace the management team, Kilombero Project operated with DED Kilombero and IA MNRI as signatories. This was not always easy given the work and travel schedules. In addition, project management procedures were not always followed by the then Project Manager. The new AFO started in December and the LIA in mid January. The new PM has been appointed by WD as of 24 January. With the new team in place it is expected that the implementation pace of the project will significantly increase.



**Beekeeping Project:**

- District Technical Advisors in place since October 2007
- Orientation of project teams carried out in Dar in October with participants from all three districts and from FBD
- Introduction of project to villages completed in all districts
- Baseline survey completed in all districts
- Activity plan and budget completed at district level
- JLPC planned for mid February

**National Level Activities**

At the national level, the IA is represented in the relevant technical for a such as the National Wetland Working Group, the National Honey Forum and the Informal Discussion Group on Environment. There are also linkages with the Participatory Forest Management Component. Regular contact is kept with those responsible for supervising the projects.

The physical distances between the Ministry HQ, where the Beekeeping Department is located, the Wildlife Division, where the IA has her office, and the BTC offices, where the financial manager is located sometimes poses a challenge due to the traffic situation in Dar.

Close contact is also maintained with the BTC representation and the programme officer for environment in the Belgian Embassy. The IA was involved in the preparation of a discussion paper for the new IDCP and has advised the formulation team for the Income Generating Project.

Many of the activities of the advisor are demand driven and depend on the implementation speed of the projects. The only measure for speed of execution is therefore the disbursement of funds, which is largely on track, given that the Beekeeping project only started in August 2007.

### 3 OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY PLANNING

#### 3.1 Activity overview

Objective	Achievements	Comments
<p><b>1. Support to the MNRT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close collaboration with the WD and FBD HQ staff overseeing the interventions</li> <li>• Regular reporting from backstopping visits</li> <li>• Regular attendance at quarterly National Wetland Working Group (NWWG) meetings;</li> <li>• Attendance at national workshop to discuss evaluation of pilot Wildlife Management Areas (WMA).</li> <li>• Presented paper on Good Governance in wetland management at National Wetland workshop, Kigoma, June 07.</li> <li>• Member of the National Forum for Honey and other Bee products</li> <li>• Member of the Informal Discussion Group on Environment</li> <li>• Participated in SWAp Learning workshop for the Forestry and Beekeeping Sector</li> <li>• Participated in the review of the Danida funded Sustainable Wetlands Management Programme, September 2007</li> <li>• Participated in expert meeting on Agriculture and Wetland Interactions, held in Wageningen in October 2007 (invited and paid for by organisers).</li> </ul>	

Objective	Achievements	Comments
<p><b>2. Provide technical assistance to the project implementation teams</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted orientation seminars for Management and district staff of the Eastern Selous and Kilombero Projects in December 2006/January 2007 and for the Beekeeping Project in October 2007.</li> <li>• Advised projects on planning and budgeting, including the integration into district procedures</li> <li>• Visited all project areas and advised on approaches to community participation, participatory research and monitoring.</li> <li>• Assisted with the development of TOR for baseline survey for Kilombero Ramsar Site Project.</li> <li>• Assisted with the development of TOR and drafting of contract, and commenting on inception report for Village Land Use Surveys in the Eastern Selous Project</li> <li>• Criteria for the baseline survey of the beekeeping project were developed during the orientation seminar</li> <li>• Advised on preparation of reports, including financial reports prepared for JLPCs</li> </ul>	<p>Seminars covered general principles of development assistance, eg Paris Declaration and JAST, management modalities, ie co-management, and project management, including financial procedures.</p> <p>Particular emphasis was placed on the difference between activity and input based planning and budgeting.</p>
<p><b>3. Provide overall coordination / synergy of / between the different environment projects</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted orientation for advisors and AFOs recruited by BTC</li> <li>• Ensuring that experiences from one project are used on others as appropriate.</li> <li>• Working together with TA LG on developing</li> </ul>	<p>This is followed-up with on-the-job training</p> <p>For example land use planning activities are common to the Eastern Selous and Kilombero projects. Thus TOR and contract formats developed for one project</p>

Objective	Achievements	Comments
	<p>uniform reporting procedures that can serve both the districts (GoI) and BTC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participated in the preparation of a project management manual, which is to be used for all projects</li> <li>• Assist project management teams in the preparation for the JLPCs and ensure that experiences and lessons are shared between the interventions.</li> </ul>	<p>can easily be adapted for another. Where land use planning is conducted the possibilities for village beekeeping reserves should not be overlooked</p>
<p><b>4. Provide an effective synergy between the three interventions and other related interventions and also provide a link between the projects at the local level and the MNRT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended workshop on the possibilities for outsourcing of activities at district level, which was organized by the Participatory Forest Management (PFM) Component</li> <li>• Participated as a facilitator in workshops to translate TFF into action plans with district teams in projects</li> <li>• Linkages have been made with Danida funded Malagarasi Ramsar Site and WWF activities in Wildlife Management Areas</li> <li>• At the Kilombero Ramsar Site linkages have also been established with the International Medical Research Centre, which has been collecting demographic and socio-economic data since 1999</li> <li>• Assisted the formulation team for the Belgian funded Income Generating Project for Kigoma and Coast Regions.</li> <li>• Participated in the drafting of a discussion paper for the next IDCP between Belgium and Tanzania</li> </ul>	<p>Having the Eastern Selous, Beekeeping and Income Generating Project in Rufiji District, for example will be an excellent opportunities to combine the sustainable use of natural resources with broad capacity building in entrepreneurship.</p>

### 3.2 Analysis of activity planning (1 page)

Activity planning was difficult in the first year as it was unclear when the third intervention (beekeeping) would start and the needs of the teams and the ministry for backstopping had to be established. In the second year with project teams established and project work plans in place it will more feasible to plan for specific activities that will enhance the synergy not only between the three projects, but also between these and other interventions that are going on in the district. An important area will be the streamlining between natural resource management and other environment related activities at the district level. Income generating activities is also an obvious area where synergies need to be maximised and a common strategy developed. There should also be more opportunity for more analytical work at the national level.

Initially, the delay of start of the beekeeping project made it difficult for the Technical Advisor to be recognised as an advisor for the Ministry ie not for one particular sector, as the responsibility for both the Eastern Selous Community Wildlife and Natural Resources Management Project (TAN 0401011) and Development and Implementation of an Integrated Management Plan for the Kilombero Valley Flood Plane Ramsar Site (TAN 0401011) lies within the Wildlife Division.

## 4 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

### 4.1 Overview of expenditure versus financial planning

Budget Code	Budget Headings description	TOTAL BUDGET	CUMULATED EXPENSES	EXPENSES 2007	BALANCE	% EXPENDED
<b>PART Z: General Means</b>						
<b>01</b>	<b>Long term technical assistance</b>	<b>384,000</b>	<b>177,720</b>	<b>156,281</b>	<b>206,280</b>	<b>46</b>
Z_01_01	Long term technical Assistance	300,000	134,838	114,649	165,162	45
Z_01_02	Purchase of vehicle and computers	35,000	30,506	29,506	4,296	88
Z_01_03	Vehicle operating costs	30,000	7,563	7,563	22,437	25
Z_01_04	Office operations	19,000	4,617	4,563	14,382	24
<b>02</b>	<b>Administrative Assistance</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>10,707</b>	<b>10,707</b>	<b>19,292</b>	<b>36</b>
Z_02_01	Admin. Assistance	21,600	7,781	7,781	13,819	36
Z_02_02	Driver /Messenger	8,400	2,927	2,927	5,473	35
<b>03</b>	<b>Operational funds</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>13,803</b>	<b>13,755</b>	<b>22,198</b>	<b>38</b>
Z_03_01	Organisation of workshops, local travel, etc	35,000	13,161	13,114	21,839	38
		1,000	640	640	359	64
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>202,229</b>	<b>180,743</b>	<b>247,771</b>	<b>45</b>

## 4.2 Analysis of financial planning (1 page)

The entire budget of the TA is a General Means Budget, with no budget allocations for specific activities or result areas.

The expenditure has been slightly below the financial planning mainly due to the delayed start of the beekeeping projects. Details of the expenditure are reported in Annex 4. Overall 45% of the project funds have been disbursed until the end of December 2007. During the reporting period the only major purchase was the project vehicle, the tender for which had been completed at the end of 2006.

Budget line 02 for Administrative Assistance has been split into two items, namely Administrative Assistance, ie Admin and Financial Officer and Driver / Messenger. The total budget allocation for this budget line was not changed.

Under Budget line 03 – Operational funds, a budget item for bank fees and charges has been distinguished. Again, without changing the total amount.

## 5 MONITORING OF THE INDICATORS

As mentioned above, there are no indicators for the specific objective in the Specific Agreement and no result areas have been formulated for the TA.

## 6 ASSESSMENT OF MONITORING CRITERIA

### 6.1 Efficiency

Factors that influence the efficiency of the TA include the physical distances, especially in Dar between the MNRI HQ (PS, Director FBD and Beekeeping section), the Wildlife Division (office of TA) and BTC (location of financial manager).

### 6.2 Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the advisor will become evident in the results of the projects, progress in cross sector coordination in the districts and the relationship within the MNRI.

### 6.3 Sustainability

The advisor is working with the project management teams and only in the case of the beekeeping project there is a counterpart at the national level. As this is a purely advisory function sustainability will depend on the quality of advice given to national implementers.



## 7 MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 Overview of the assessment criteria

The following recommendations are related to observations made during the implementation of the three projects.

### 7.2 Recommendations

#### **Institutional Set up**

Integration of project activities into district activities and procedures comes more natural in a set-up where the advisor works directly with district staff, like in the beekeeping project.

There is a national coordinator at the Ministry.

For the Kilombero Ramsar Site a project manager, whose role it is to coordinate the activities between the 2 districts and ensure that the management planning is done on an ecosystem approach, rather than according to administrative boundaries may make sense. However, this too could be the role of an advisor and overseen by a coordinator at the national level, where the Ramsar Focal Point is in the Wildlife Division. In the case of Eastern Selous, it was foreseen that the project manager would be employed by the district. This proved an administratively unworkable scenario as there are two districts in the project, Kilwa and Rufiji, which are even in two different regions. Of the various options put to the JLPC, one was not to have project manager and for the advisor to work with the district project coordinators and DGOs with technical backstopping on WMA development by the WD. This was proposed on the basis that the proposed areas for WMAs fall within the administrative boundaries of Kilwa and Rufiji District, respectively. However, the JLPC decided that the best option was a project manager from the Wildlife Division, and WD kindly agreed to the proposal. **Future project formulations should carefully consider the existing institutional structures and aim to work within them, thereby strengthening the decentralization process.**

#### **Harmonising project procedures**

In districts with more than one Belgian project, eg Rufiji it is confusing that some of the conditions in the IFFs differ. For example: In the Beekeeping Project all DSA is paid by the Belgian contribution, and procurement of vehicles and equipment is done by BTC, ie under own management. For the Eastern Selous Project, in contrast, part of the DSA is a cash contribution by the district to the project and procurement is done under co-management. While efforts are made come up with efficient implementation structures, for example there is only one AFO in Rufiji taking care of both projects, **harmonized procedures and a standard formula for cost sharing for all projects** would greatly enhance efficiency. In the future, and in line with harmonization all procurement should be under co-management.

#### **Reasons for delays in implementation and measures to avoid these**

The main reasons for delays were:

- Human resources management issues
  - Misunderstanding of roles and responsibilities
  - Inability to communicate
  - Lack of team spirit
  - Selection of unsuitable candidates

- Delay of the start of the beekeeping project
- Major changes at senior levels in the Ministry of Natural Resources

The issues mentioned above fall into 3 categories:

1. Human resources management issues
2. Project formulation / harmonization issues
3. Issues beyond the control at the local level

#### **Human resources management solutions:**

- **Selection of candidates** - in any project that deals with community based natural resources management or participatory management planning, communication skills and the ability to listen are vital. Thus this should be emphasized in the interview. A thorough background check is also very important as the interview is only a snapshot (BTC and MNRT)
- **Preparation of TOR** – this is often done under great time pressure by formulation teams and thus does not get the attention it deserves. The beekeeping project is a good example: the TOR for the District Technical Advisor did not really address the skills gap, which exists in the marketing issues. With the collaboration of FBD they were re-written in order to recruit advisors with marketing and entrepreneur skills.
- **Provide on-the-job training / mentoring in project management**
- **Co-management** is a difficult concept to grasp and to implement. An advisor who is also responsible for financial management is like an animal with two heads. It should be possible to **de-link technical and financial functions** and, in line with the spirit of ownership and alignment, let the local executing agency, for example the district be responsible for the financial management with clear procedural guidelines and periodic financial audits. In this way there would be less confusion of roles between a project manager / coordinator and an advisor.

#### **Project Formulation solutions**

In line with the Paris Declaration and the JAST it would be useful to come to a general formula on cost sharing for interventions between the partner countries, so that at least the interventions of one partner are uniform. The general modalities, ie whether cash contributions are required, or whether DSA is shared between partners could form part of the IDCP. This would be a step towards alignment and harmonization and it would mean that the local execution agency has a clear picture of the procedure. It also means more efficient project implementation when management units can easily be combined.

As mentioned above, formulation teams will also need to consider carefully the existing institutional set-up, when proposing management structures. When it is felt that there is capacity lacking in the existing structure, the strategy should be to build that capacity rather than to by-pass the situation and thus perpetuate the lack of capacity.

#### **Issues beyond the control at the local level**

These were the delay of the start of the beekeeping project – in fact, all projects took at least 2 years from formulation to implementation. As this issue is beyond local control, formulation teams should not make promises about the starting time of the project.

Major changes at the MNRT. During the reporting period the Permanent Secretary and all Directors and Assistant Directors were changed in MNRT. These meant the usual time lags that go with changes in administration.

### **Continuation of support**

The contract of the IA is running out on 4 November 2008. Given the delays in the starting up of the interventions, all projects will still have at least 2 years to run by that time. In addition, income generating activities, which form a major part of the responsibilities of the IA will only be started this year according to the project work plans. If an extension of the contract of the IA is to be considered, the request will have to be made in time. There are funds remaining in the budget for the IA and the Specific Agreement expires in August 2009.

## 8 PLANNING FOR THE UPCOMING YEAR (YEAR N+1)

### 8.1 Activity planning year N+1

	Jan 08	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	Jun 08	Jul 08	Aug 08	Sep 08	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08
<b>Support to the MNRT</b>												
Attending meetings on natural resources management issues and prepare concept papers.												
Support the MNRT in coordinating the 3 interventions in line with the Tanzanian policies on wildlife and natural resources and according to the TFF and Specific Agreement of the interventions;												
Support the MNRT in effectively strengthening collaboration and coordination among all wildlife, wetlands and beekeeping stakeholders in the area of the three interventions and within the MNRT;												
Liaise with staff and implementers of other Belgian supported and other donor-funded wetland / wildlife / beekeeping activities in Tanzania;												
Support the MNRT in capacity-building on natural resources management in the directions related to the 3 interventions (through every day coaching, field missions, training sessions, drafting of internal documents and reporting)												
Provide accurate reporting to MNRT on the state of progress of the 3 projects and help identify bottlenecks and suggest solutions												
Plan the possibility of attending at least one major conference in each sector together with counterpart staff, eg Intecol, Ramsar COP10, Honey Trading Exhibitions.												
<b>Support to the 3 projects</b>												
Assist (methodologically and technically) the projects in ensuring that the results are being attained according to the logical framework and principles defined in the TFF of the 3 interventions and ensure that activities are implemented in an efficient and sustainable manner												
Conduct seminar for the staff of all interventions in order to plan for the development and implementation of income generating activities												

**Belgian Technical Cooperation**

	Jan 08	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	Jun 08	Jul 08	Aug 08	Sep 08	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08
Assist in the preparation of JLPC meetings												
Support the project's implementation teams in all reporting activities as stipulated in the Specific Agreement and the TFF and facilitate the preparation of inception reports, annual work plans and budgets and completion reports												
Conduct annual seminar with project personnel from districts and national level to assess the status of projects and document lessons learnt												

8.2 Financial planning year N+1

Budget Code	Budget Headings Description	TOTAL COST BELGIAN CONTRIBUTION Y+1	Amounts on 1000 Euro											
			Months Year +1											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>PART Z:</b>	<i>General Means</i>													
01	Long term technical assistance	163.3												
Z 01 01	Long term technical Assistance	132	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Z 01 02	Purchase of vehicle and computers	3.8		3.8										
Z 01 03	Vehicle operating costs	22	1.5	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.5
Z 01 04	Office operations	5.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
02	Administrative Assistance	19.25												
Z 02 01	Admin. Assistance	13.8	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Z 02 02	Driver/Messenger	5.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
03	Operational funds	22.1												
	Organisation of workshops, local travel, etc	21	1	1	1.8	5	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	0.2
Z 03 02	Bank charges	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>204.65</b>	<b>16.85</b>	<b>22.15</b>	<b>18.35</b>	<b>22.35</b>	<b>18.35</b>	<b>18.35</b>	<b>18.35</b>	<b>18.35</b>	<b>21.63</b>	<b>18.35</b>	<b>18.35</b>	<b>16.85</b>

Unallocated at present: Long Term Technical Assistance Euro 42,980

It is proposed that this amount be used for an extension of the TA in order to bridge the time until the new IDCP has been agreed.

## 9 CONCLUSIONS

### 9.1 Activities and Finance

There are adequate financial resources to cover all planned activities. At present there seems to be unallocated funds under budget line 01, which could be earmarked for capacity building activities, including attendance at international events.

### 9.2 Monitoring criteria

#### 9.2.1 Efficiency

There are enough resources to implement the activities efficiently, although working in many locations in Dar sometimes hampers efficiency.

#### 9.2.2 Effectiveness

Frequent travel to the project site for on site supervision and on-the job training is an effective way of technical backstopping to projects.

#### 9.2.3 Sustainability

### 9.3 Advice of the JLMC on the recommendations

#### 9.3.1 Recommendations on activity planning

JLMC agreed with the proposed activity plan, recognizing that a part of it is demand driven. The possible attendance at relevant international events was also endorsed

#### 9.3.2 Recommendations on financial planning

The financial plan was accepted. JLMC suggested that the anticipated remaining sum from the IA budget line be used to extend her services for four months. By that time the Joint Commission is anticipated to have met and new IDCP agreed.

#### 9.3.3 Recommendations on Logical Framework

Not applicable

#### 9.3.4 Other recommendations

None

## 10 ANNEXES

### 10.1 Tracking Gantt view / Activities

Not applicable

### 10.2 Baseline report / Activities (AdeptTracker)

Not applicable

### 10.3 Measuring indicators

Not applicable

### 10.4 Checklist efficiency

### 10.5 Checklist effectiveness

### 10.6 Checklist sustainability

### 10.7 Input in PIT

Not applicable

### 10.8 Logical framework year

Not applicable

### 10.9 Overview public contracts

No contracts during reporting period







**Quality of the Annual Report**

Project: **Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism**  
 Country: **Tanzania**  
 Navision code: **TAN0501911**  
 GEO advisor: **Olivier Chanoine**  
 Year: **2007**  
 Meeting JLCB: **31/01/2008**

To be filled out by the RR

1. The activity planning is up to date and a new activity planning has been made
2. The financial planning is up to date and a new financial planning has been made
3. The baseline is up to date regarding the indicators
4. The minutes of the meeting of the JLCB mention the discussion of the annual report
5. The annual report has been transmitted to the attaché
6. The annual report has been transmitted to the partner country
7. The measurement of the indicators for the specific objective was . . .
8. The measurement of the indicators for the results was
9. The annual report was delivered on time (deadline before 15 february) to BTC-HQs
10. Efficiency has been coded
11. The proposed measures for more efficiency are...
12. Effectiveness has been coded
13. The proposed measures for more effectiveness are...
14. Sustainability has been coded.
15. The proposed measures for more sustainability are...
16. The recommendations have been formulated
17. The proposed recommendations are ...
18. It is clear who will execute the recommendations
19. It is clear who will follow-up the recommendations
20. The annual report is elaborated with the partner

Yes	No		
X			
Yes	No		
X			
Yes	No		
Yes	No		
X			
Yes	No		
not yet			
Yes	No		
not yet			
Problematic	Insufficient	Sufficient	Good
		X	
Problematic	Insufficient	Sufficient	Good
> 15/03	01/03-15/03	15/02-01/03	< 15/02
			X
No	Yes		
NA	Not clear	Clear	
X			
No	Yes		
NA	Not clear	Clear	
X			
No	Yes		
NA	Not clear	Clear	
X			
No	Yes		
	X		
NA	Not clear	Clear	
		X	
NA	Not clear	Clear	
		X	
NA	Not clear	Clear	
		X	
NA	No	Yes	
		X	

Give your additional comments, regarding the 'problematic' and 'insufficient' cases.

It has taken a long time to organise the JLMC due to the institutional se